

THE
Servants of India Society

(Registered under the Societies Registration Act)

REPORT
FOR 1941-42

POONA

Friday, 12th June, 1942

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The Servants of India Society.

PREAMBLE.

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

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

The Servants of India Society has been established to meet in some measure these requirements of the situation. Its members frankly accept the British connection as ordained, in the inscrutable

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

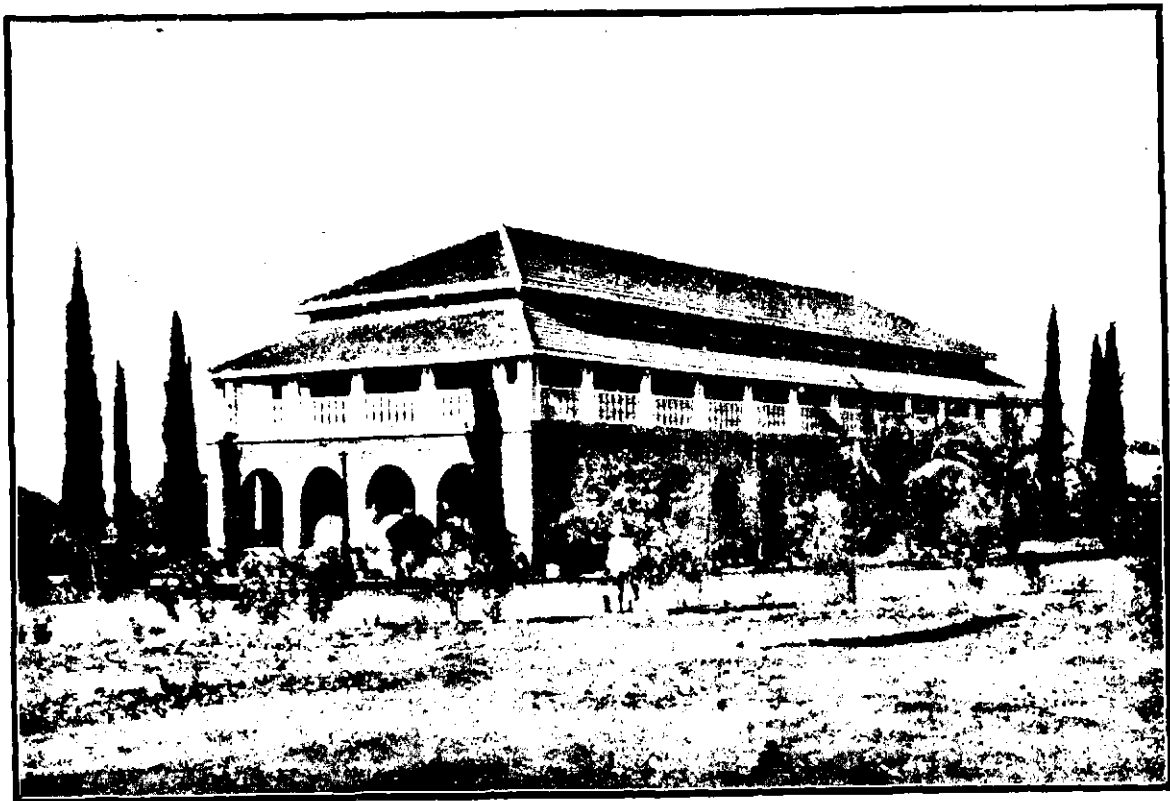
The Servants of India Society will train men, prepared to devote their lives to the cause of the country in a religious spirit, and will seek to promote, by all constitutional means, the national interests of the Indian people. Its members will direct their efforts, principally, towards (1) creating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

MAP
OF
INDIA

SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE
SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY



- HEADQUARTERS
- △ BRANCHES
- CENTRES OF WORK



View of the Central Library of the Society, Poona.

The Servants of India Society

Report for the year 1941-42.

Introductory

The Servants of India Society was founded by the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale on the 12th June 1905. Its objects are the training of national missionaries for the service of India and the promotion by all constitutional means of the interests of the Indian people irrespective of religion, caste or community. The members of the Society are pledged to give the best that is in them to the cause of the country in all secular fields. In the Preamble prefixed to this report, Mr. Gokhale indicated his hopes and aspirations for the Society. These have been a source of unflinching inspiration to the Society during the thirty-seven years it has been in existence.

Organisation

The Headquarters of the Society are located in Poona where all the members meet every year in June for the annual session. It has Branches at Madras, Bombay, Nagpur and Allahabad, and Centres of Work at Lahore and Cuttack. The membership of the Society was 27 including one Member under Training.

The Hon'ble Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru continued to be President and Mr. A. V. Thakkar, Vice-President of the Society. Mr. Thakkar was also Senior Member of the Bombay Branch. During his absence from Bombay, Mr. Bakhale acted as Senior Member. Messrs. H. N. Kunzru, N. A. Dravid, S. G. Vaze and R. Suryanarayana Rao continued to be Senior Members of the Branches in the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Berar, Poona and Madras Province respectively and ex-officio members of the Council. Messrs.

P. Kodanda Rao, S. R. Venkataraman and Haradatta Sharma were elected to the Council by the members of the Society. Mr. D. V. Ambekar continued as Secretary of the Society throughout the year.

Political

The political deadlock in India continued throughout the year much to the detriment of our national progress. The Non-Party Leaders' Conference at its first session held in Bombay in March 1941 urged the establishment of a national government at the Centre as a way of resolving the deadlock. Mr. Kunzru took part in the deliberations of the Conference. The expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council was announced in July 1941. But it failed to arouse any public enthusiasm. The Conference held its second session at Poona in July 1941 in which Mr. Kunzru participated. Messrs. Kodanda Rao and Ambekar helped in organising this session of the Conference and attended it as delegates. Messrs. Vaze and Mani were also present at it as delegate and visitor respectively. The third session of the Conference held at Delhi was attended by Messrs. Kunzru, Kodanda Rao and Venkataraman. Mr. Kunzru is a member of the Standing Committee of the Conference.

In April 1941 Mr. Kunzru made an extensive tour of the Madras Presidency and Orissa and visited the Society's Centres of Work in those parts. In the course of the tour he addressed public meetings at Madras, Mayanoor, Calicut, Mangalore, Rayagada and Cuttack. In his speeches at all these meetings Mr. Kunzru dealt with the political situation, the resolutions of the Liberal Federation and the Non-Party Leaders' Conference and in particular the problem of Indian Defence. These matters also formed subjects of his speeches at public meetings at Indore, Amraoti, Nagpur, Poona, Belgaum, Dharwar, Hospet and Allahabad.

Mr. Kunzru attended the session of the National Liberal Federation held in Madras during Christmas last and participated in its proceedings. He is the President of the U. P. Liberal Association. In February 1942 he addressed a public meeting in Bombay on the life of Mr. Gokhale in connection with the Silver Jubilee Celebration of the Bhagini Samaj.

In March 1942 he visited Lahore and addressed meetings there under the auspices of the Punjab University Old Boys' Economic Association and the Post-Graduate Economic Association of the University of Lahore. He also addressed a meeting held at the D. A. V. College, Lahore, in connection with their annual prize distribution.

Mr. Kunzru continued to be a member of the Council of State, where he moved several resolutions. The more important ones among these, which were passed by the Council, were those advocating the appointment of an Indian as Defence Member, the Indianization of the Royal Indian Navy, the appointment of Indians as Officers in the Indian Corps of Engineers, Indian Artillery and Mechanised Cavalry and the purchase by Government of the Company-managed portions of the B. N. W. and the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railways. At his instance, the Council recommended an immediate examination of the administration of the law of contempt of court, for which there was a pressing public demand. He moved a resolution recommending the immediate formation of Home Guards, as in England, for India's Defence. The resolution was opposed by Government and was therefore lost.

The Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri addressed several public meetings on current questions of constitutional, political and educational importance. At the session of the Liberal Federation held in Madras he moved the resolution protesting against the Government ban on the session of the Hindu Maha Sabha at Bhagalpur. He attended the meeting of the All-India Council of the National Liberal Federation held in Bombay towards the end of March last when what are popularly known as the Cripps proposals were considered. During his stay in Bombay he spoke before a meeting organised by the Progressive Group and subjected the proposals to severe criticism. He spent nearly three months at the Society's Headquarters at Poona early this year and visited Sholapur, Ahmednagar and Kolhapur. While at Poona he addressed almost all the local Colleges on some current problem or other.

Mr. Thakkar worked on the Emergency Committee of the All-India States' People's Conference and on its dissolution.

was co-opted a member of the Standing Committee of the Conference.

Mr. Vaze who, owing to his unsatisfactory health, had resigned the Presidentship of the Phaltan Legislative Council last year, was reappointed President of the Council in 1941 and presided over its session held during the year. He also took part in the informal discussions that took place on the new constitution which the Rajasaheb intends to introduce in the State. He was appointed by the Rajasheb of Bhor to be Chairman of the Constitution Committee which reported on the new Constitution Act of the State, Electoral Rules and Rules governing the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly to be constituted under the Act. Mr. Vaze also edited the *States People*, the fortnightly organ of the All-India States' People's Conference, for about six months, and has been editor of the Society's Marathi organ, the *Dnyan Prakash*, since July last.

Mr. Suryanarayana Rao studied and offered suggestions on the Elementary Education Bill, the Panchayat Bill, the Trade Disputes Bill, etc. of the Madras Government. He wrote to Government on various matters as a result of his study of the administration reports of some of its Departments. He also did his best to draw attention to the grievances of Satyagrahi hunger-strikers in Vellore Jail and of other detenus. He continued to interest himself in the problems of Indians overseas and at the request of the Ceylon Indian Congress, visited Colombo to assist the Indians there in presenting their case before the Indo-Ceylon Delegation led by Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai. He spent nearly a month in Ceylon and made himself useful to the Indian community there. On his return to Madras he published a pamphlet dealing with the proposals contained in the joint report of the Indo-Ceylon delegation. He studied the Indo-Burma Agreement and wrote to the press about it. Mr. Suryanarayana Rao has also been taking interest in the evacuee problem which has arisen out of the Far Eastern situation and has often written to the press stating the grievances of the evacuees and describing the hardships they have had to suffer. He made several representations to the authorities with a view to improving the lot of the

evacuees, and was generally helpful to them during his almost daily visits to their camps in Madras. He brought to the notice of the Governor the cases of Indian students from Burma and Malaya rendered helpless on account of the stoppage of remittances from their parents and guardians in those countries. As a result of his representation the Government have undertaken to maintain such students. Problems relating to the evacuation of the City of Madras and safety measures including A.R.P. also took up some of his time. He addressed a number of public meetings at which he spoke on such subjects as Culture as the Basis of Unity, History of Our People, and The Future of India.

Mr. Kōdanda Rao addressed several political meetings, at which he dealt in particular with the Muslim demand for Pakistan. Taking advantage of the visits of Sir Vithal Chandavarkar and Sir Raghunath Paranjpye to Nagpur, he helped to revive the Liberal Association there. His articles on "Constitution-Making in India" prompted by Sir Maurice Gwyer's Convocation Address at Benares were reprinted in pamphlet form. He also wrote another series of articles on the same subject. He organised a public meeting to protest against the Communal Award which was held at Nagpur on the 17th of August last and helped in organising an All-Party Meeting which was held at Nagpur on October 6 and recorded its protest against Mr. Churchill's restricted interpretation of the Atlantic Charter. He attended the Madras session of the Liberal Federation in December 1941 and organised the Gokhale Day celebration and the Provincial Non-Party Leaders' Conference held at Nagpur. He also organised the Ranade Centenary celebrations in Nagpur. He continued his study of the Nagpur Improvement Trust Act and wrote several articles on the subject in the *Hitavada*. The problem of municipal taxation in Nagpur was also dealt with by him in a series of articles to the press. He deeply interested himself in the work of the Study Circle, Nagpur, which discussed, among others, such questions as the Sapru Conference, Rights of Minorities, Municipal Taxation, Proportional Representation, etc. He studied the question of Dearness Allowance vs. Price Control in connection with the deliberations of the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee appointed by the C. P.

Government. He gave evidence before this Committee and dealt with the problem in a series of press articles.

Mr. Dinkar Desai was Treasurer of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union during the year and also served on the Detenu Relief Committee appointed by the Union.

Mr. S. S. Misra occasionally spoke at public meetings and wrote articles in the local press on matters of provincial interest. Mr. Venkataraman was one of the Secretaries of the Reception Committee of the National Liberal Federation held in Madras in December last. Mr. Ambekar was one of the Treasurers and a member of the Council of the Deccan Sabha, Poona. Along with Messrs. Sharma, Mani and Suryanarayan Rao, he attended the session of the National Liberal Federation held in Madras in December 1941 and later visited the Society's Centres of work at Mayanoor, Calicut, Tanur, Gopalapuram, Cannanore and Mangalore.

Mr. Haradatta Sharma organised meetings of protest against the non-application of the Altantic Charter to India and was Secretary of the Central Civic Defence Committee of Lahore. He also continued to be the General Secretary of the Lahore Central Ratepayers' Association. He wrote on many occasions to the press drawing attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the Lahore roads, its deficient water supply and its other civic grievances. Mr. K. G. Limaye continued to be a member of the Bombay Provincial Press Advisory Committee, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Poona Journalists' Association and a member of the Standing Committee of the Marathi Journalists' Conference. Mr. A. D. Mani was co-opted as a member of the Standing Committee of the All-India Editors' Conference and was elected a member of the C. P. Press Advisory Committee. He was connected with the Evacuees' Relief Committee and the Nagpur City Defence Committee as a member. The Vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University nominated him Chairman of the Students' Information Bureau and a member of the Standing Committee to advise on matters relating to the University Library. Mr. Mani spoke at a meeting of the Servindia Study Circle, Nagpur, on "Some Trends of Indian Journalism". Mr. S. G.

Gokhale was a member of the Council of the Deccan Sabha and a member of the Executive Council of the Poona Journalists' Association. Mr. K. G. Sharangpani continued, for the second year in succession, to be a Secretary of the Poona Press-Owners' Association.

Economic

Mr. K. G. Sivaswamy continued his study of tenancy problems in ryotwari areas under the general guidance of Mr. D. R. Gadgil, Director of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics. The study involved extensive touring for the collection of information by personal investigation and Mr. Sivaswamy spent nearly five months in touring the districts of East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik of the Bombay Province, the States of Hyderabad and Mysore and the Provinces of Berar and Orissa. With financial assistance provided by H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, Mr. Sivaswamy is preparing a bibliography on the subject of agricultural credit. With this object in view he made a study of branch banking of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank in Khandesh and Nasik districts.

Under the auspices of the Osmania University, he delivered in July 1941 two lectures on "Legislative Protection of Agricultural Debtors of India with special reference to Hyderabad." He also gave radio talks at Hyderabad and Madras on agricultural problems.

Mr. Desai completed during the year his monograph on "Landlord and Peasant in an Indian District" and started his study of agrarian serfdom in India under the supervision of Mr. Gadgil. He undertook a ten weeks' study tour during which he visited Bengal, Bihar, U. P. and C. P. and was able to collect a good deal of useful information.

Mr. Bakhale continued to be a member of the Bombay Port Trust. Mr. Kodanda Rao was nominated a member of the Nagpur District Price Control Advisory Committee and took active part in its work. Mr. Suryanarayana Rao was a member of the Ceded Districts Economic Development Board and attended two of its meetings. He spent considerable time in studying the economic problems of the Ceded Districts and

made several representations to Government on problems relating to irrigation, cottage industries, spinning, etc. He also pressed for relief measures in portions of the Ceded Districts affected by famine last year and studied the working of famine camps. He also pleaded for an adequate remission of land revenue.

Co-operation

Mr. Suryanarayana Rao continued to be the Editor of the *Madras Journal of Co-operation*. As such he was an ex-officio member of the Executive Committee and Board of Management of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union. He took part in the proceedings of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Conference in October. He presided over the South Canara District Co-operative Conference and the Rayalseema Co-operative Conference. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the Central Co-operative Printing Works. He was co-opted member of the Madras District Co-operative Propaganda Committee and delivered two lectures under its auspices in the City.

Mr. Nayanar continued to edit the *Co-operator* and was a member of the Malabar District Co-operative Propaganda Committee. He conducted sixteen training classes for members of co-operative societies. He was a member of the Malabar District Co-operative Bank and President of the Calicut Co-operative Union.

Labour Organisation

Mr. Desai continued to be the General Secretary of the Bombay Seamen's Union which has about 3,000 members. The Union is recognised by the Scindia Steam Navigation Company and a few other shipping companies, but the British India and the P. & O. Companies which employ an overwhelming majority of Indian seamen have not recognised the Union. The Union was able to secure employment to its members in strict rotation and thereby to eliminate bribery and corruption. Many individual grievances were represented to the employers and the Government Shipping Master and the Union helped in securing compensation for injured seamen. The Union represented to the

Government of India the necessity of a war bonus to Indian seamen and war pension and retention allowances to them. As a result, the system of different rates of war bonuses for different zones was abolished and the rates of wages increased. Mr. Desai also continued to be General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress which has 44 unions affiliated to it. He acted as Secretary to the various sub-committees appointed by the B.P.T.U.C. and drafted representations to Government. He attended the session of the All-India Trade Union Congress at Cawnpore as a delegate of the Seamen's Union and was re-elected to the General Council. He also served on the Credentials Committee and his resolution on War Bonus to Indian seamen was adopted. He contributed to the papers articles on such subjects as the Indian Textile Workers and the War, Wage Policy of the Railway Board in Wartime, War Risk Bonus to Indian Seamen, Indian Seamen in Wartime, and Serf Labour in Indian Agriculture. He reviewed several books for the *Hitavada* and the *Bombay Chronicle*.

Mr. Nayanar continued to be President of two Tile-Workers' Unions at Feroke near Calicut and was able to secure redress of many of the workers' grievances.

Mr. Bakhale was connected with the Bombay Port Trust Railwaymen's Union and was General Secretary of the Bombay Government Central Press Industrial Workers' Union.

Organisation of Peasants

As the Vice-President of the Tamilnad Zamin Rayats' Association, Mr. Sivaswamy organised the Tamilnad Conference in Chingleput district in April 1941. Owing to the situation created by the war, the Association did not press for any material change in the law governing the relations between landholders and tenants but frequently pointed out how even the meagre rights assured to the ryots under the Madras Estates Land Act were disregarded by the executive. It has also been pressing for the publication of a list of exactions declared illegal by Courts and its being forwarded to all Revenue Courts for their guidance. Mr. Sivaswamy presided over the Ganjam District Peasants' Conference held

in June 1941 and the Tangi Thana Peasants' Conference held at Chowdwar in July 1941 where a Peasants' Union was organised. The Agricultural Labour Union of which Mr. Sivaswamy was in charge extended its jurisdiction to the Taluqs of Karur, Namakkal, Musiri and Kulitalai. On May 26, 1941, a conference was held with a view to organising the South Indian Agricultural Labour Union. Mr. Sivaswamy also addressed a number of meetings in the course of his study tour.

Mr. Sahu addressed a number of peasants' gatherings and along with Mr. S. S. Misra helped in the establishment of the Peasants' Union for the Tangi Thana. Mr. Misra took part in peasants' conferences in various parts of the Orissa Province.

Rural Welfare

Mr. Sivaswamy continued to be in charge of the Mayanur Rural Centre consisting of the Servindia Agricultural and Industrial School and Hostel which accommodates about seventy boys and gives them a three years' training in agriculture, poultry-rearing, bee-keeping, animal husbandry, mat-weaving and textile weaving for 32 hours a week and in citizenship and general knowledge for 15 hours a week accompanied by work in neighbouring villages for 20 days in a year. Introduction of improved methods of spinning, production of a better type of mat, increase in the number of fowls in the poultry section, the starting of a cattle-breeding and sheep-breeding farm as an experimental measure were some of the salient features of the working of the institution during the year.

Mr. Dravid was in charge of the Servindia Rural Centre at Shendurjana. The activities of the Centre included a Maternity Home, Child Welfare Clinic, the training of dais by Health Visitors, textile weaving, poultry-rearing, radio set, garden cultivation with well irrigation, introduction of improvements advocated by the Agricultural and Sanitary Departments including bore hole latrines and soak pits. The Centre received a grant of Rs. 100 from the local Government under the new scheme adopted for all districts. At the beginning of the year there were two Health Visitors working at

H. E. the Governor's visit to S. I. S. Rural Centre, Shendurjana (Amraoti Dist.)



Sitting :—(1) Mr. Radhakrishnan, D. C., Amraoti, (2) Mrs. Dravid, (3) H. E. the Governor, (4) Lady Twynam, (5) Mrs. Layard, (6) Miss Twynam, (7) Mrs. Radhakrishnan, (8) Mr. Layard, Commissioner, Berar.
Standing :—(1) Mr. L. Mulay, (2) Dr. Bhusari, (3) Mr. N. A. Dravid, (4) Mr. Grigg, Secretary to the Governor, (5) Mrs. Radhabai Khot, Health Visitor, (6) Ramlal, master (7) Tukaram

the Centre, whose salaries were paid by the C. P. and Berar Provincial Red Cross Association, but the Centre and the Maternity Home had to be run for nearly half the year with the help of only one Health Visitor. 37 cases were attended to in the Maternity Home, which shows the increasing popularity of this part of the Centre's work. The Centre was visited during the year by the Governor and Lady Twynam who showed keen interest in all aspects of the work conducted at the Centre. As a member of the C.P. Village Uplift Board, Mr. Dravid attended its meetings held at Nagpur.

Mr. Negi devoted a considerable part of his time to the development of the agricultural farm at Kotdwara. The farm measuring 20 bighas has, with the help of the Deputy Commissioner, Garhwal, been increased to 27 bighas. This has facilitated the extension of the farm to the main road. A few new varieties of paddy and mustard were tried in addition to the selected varieties of last year and the results were favourable. The bee-keeping establishment did not prove a success owing to the extreme heat of Kotdwara in summer when the bees invariably leave the place. Mr. Negi was a member of the Kumaon Cottage Industries Committee, Vice-President of the Bhabar Sudhar Sangh, Kotdwara and a member of the editorial board of *Karmabhumi*, a weekly journal issued from Garhwal.

Mr. R. S. Misra continued to be in charge of the Servindia Rural Centres at Sarsa and Khiri in Allahabad district. He also held charge of the Government Linseed Grading Station at Sarsa and supplied graded castor seed to the Government Seed Stores in eight districts. An anti-malaria campaign was organised at Khiri as usual and it is a matter for satisfaction that the work done by the Society to fight malaria was widely appreciated. The Thakkar Aushadhalaya at Khiri treated 4,190 patients. A sum of Rs. 661-14-0 was spent on the Aushadhalaya, two-thirds of which was contributed by the Harijan Sevak Sangh. Three boys' schools and two girls' schools were run at the Centre. Mr. Misra also continued to supervise and help in the development of the Tannery, the Blanket-Weaving School and the Leather-Working School at Sarsa.

Mr. Sahu with the help of Mr. S. S. Misra looked after the rural reconstruction work that is being done both at Tangi and Chowdwar under the auspices of the Servants of India Society. At Chowdwar, the Society conducts a leprosy clinic and a charitable dispensary which are in charge of Dr. Bhagbat Sahu and a public library. The M. E. School conducted by the Society at Tangi has received Government recognition. It has 240 pupils on its rolls, including 15 Harijans and 40 girls.

Mr. Suryanarayana Rao delivered the Madras University Extension Lectures on "Rural Problems" at Madura and Anantapur, and spoke frequently on "Rural Industries." He also addressed the Rural Reconstruction Supervisors' Class held at Alamuru.

The Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust, of which Mr. Nayanar was the Secretary, had Centres of work at Tanur, Feroke, Nediyrrip, Panakad, Wandur and Chelod in South Malabar and Gopalapuram and Talol in North Malabar. Three Higher Elementary Schools, three lower Elementary Schools, three Co-operative Societies, one Harijan Colony and a Village Industries Institute were conducted during the year. Weaving, agriculture, coir work, soap-making, etc. were taught in the schools, while the Village Industries Institute at Gopalapuram gave instruction to nearly 100 teachers of elementary schools in pre-vocational training.

Mr. Kodanda Rao was a member of the Nagpur District Village Uplift Association and was elected a member of the Provincial Village Uplift Board.

Harijans and Aborigines

For the tenth year in succession Mr. Thakkar was the General Secretary of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh which has its headquarters at Delhi. In that capacity he toured throughout the country in order to supervise the welfare work conducted by the Branches of the Sangh and to carry the message of anti-untouchability to every nook and corner of the land. In May 1941 he toured for a fortnight in the Garhwal district in U. P. The tour was undertaken specially in order to settle what is known as the

Dola-Palki dispute. The dispute arises because of the objections of the high caste Hindus to Harijan bridegrooms and brides being carried in Dola or Palki (palanquin). As a result of Mr. Thakkar's efforts a compromise between Harijans on one side and high caste Hindus on the other was arrived at. And though a few untoward incidents are not altogether a thing of the past, the situation appears to be better than before, and Harijan brides and bridegrooms carried in palanquins now do not encounter much opposition. In this tour he founded two Harijan hostels in connection with the high schools at Lansdowne and Pauri.

In August Mr. Thakkar visited Hyderabad and Secunderabad and proceeded to Bezwada, Guntur, Kalyankovvur and Nellore in Andhra. At Guntur he participated in several functions connected with an Industrial and Residential School for Harijan boys, known as the Shrikrishana Ashram. At Nellore he inspected the welfare work for Yenadis, an aboriginal tribe, that is being carried on there with aid from the Purse Fund presented to him on his 70th birthday. Similar welfare work for the benefit of the Yenadis, in Chittoor district, for which Government are responsible, was inspected by him later in the year.

Mr. Thakkar's Tamilnad tour commenced with a three-day visit to Madras City where he paid his customary visits to Harijan institutions and collected funds for Harijan work. In the course of the tour he visited, among other places, Madura and Palni where, so far as worship in the famous shrines of Meenakshi and Subrahmanyaswami respectively is concerned, Harijans are now allowed the same facilities as high caste Hindus. In Madura district he saw several big hostels conducted by Government and Christian Missions for the children of the Kallar tribe, notified as criminal by the Madras Government. He was impressed by the general progress which Harijan work had made in Tamilnad during the five years since his last visit there.

Mr. Thakkar's Malabar tour lasted a week in September. He was accompanied throughout the tour by Mr. V. R. Nayanar, president of the Malabar District Harijan Sevak Sangh. At Olavakkot he saw a Government Colony of Nayadis, which

is a backward tribe of Malabar. Presiding over the anniversary celebration of a Rural School near Nilambur, he saw something of another backward tribe, called the Panians, for whom some educational work is being done by the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust. At almost every place visited by him, he addressed largely attended public meetings, stressing the need for the early abolition of untouchability in every shape and form. In his speech at Udipi, which is a great pilgrim centre, he made a fervent appeal to high caste Hindus to open all Hindu temples to Harijans without exception.

He also toured in the South Kanara district and familiarised himself with Harijan work going on there under the auspices of the Sangh as well as the Depressed Classes Mission at Mangalore conducted by the Servants of India Society. In December he was in Sabarmati (Gujarat) supervising the construction of the buildings of the Harijan Kanya Vidyalaya. He presided over a conference of Harijan workers of Western and Central India held on January 6 and 7 this year at Sabarmati and on January 8 at Bardoli. For nearly a month in the early part of this year, he toured in the States of Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur in Rajputana and in Ajmer-Merwara and organised Branches of the Sangh in the Jodhpur and Udaipur States.

Mr. Thakkar continued to be a member of the Advisory Board appointed by the Bihar Government to suggest measures for the welfare of the aborigines of Chhota Nagpur and Santal Paraganas. Mr. Thakkar attended all the meetings of the Board. Taking advantage of his visit to Bihar for the meetings of the Board, Mr. Thakkar toured in the areas inhabited by the aborigines there and assisted local workers in organising welfare work for their benefit. Mr. Thakkar drew attention to their miserable plight in articles based on personal observation of conditions in aboriginal tracts, which he contributed to the press.

While on a tour in Rajputana in February 1942, Mr. Thakkar visited Bhil villages in Udaipur and Dungarpur States. In Mewar he encouraged local workers to start some welfare work for the Bhils in the State. In Dungarpur

he visited a Bhil Welfare Centre conducted by the Seva Sangh of that State. The Assam Tribal and Labour Welfare activities which have been carried on under his direction for the last six years continue unabated. The work for the welfare of the aborigines in the Koraput district of South Orissa, which is financed from the Thakkar Jayanti Purse Fund, was also going on with Mr. Sahu in charge of it. At Mr. Thakkar's request Mahatma Gandhi secured a monthly contribution of Rs. 1,500 from Mr. J. K. Birla for one year for financing the welfare work carried on under Mr. Thakkar's supervision in Assam, Orissa, Andhra, Bihar, Rajputana and other places.

Mr. Nayanar continued to be in charge of the Depressed Classes Mission at Mangalore, which conducts a Higher Elementary School, and two Feeder Schools, Boys' and Girls' Boarding Homes at Mangalore and a Koraga Colony with a school and boarding home at Udipi. Public contributions for the construction of three more huts in the Colony were secured when Mr. Thakkar visited it. A noteworthy feature of the year was the passing by a Koraga girl of her School Final Examination and her admission to an Intermediate College. The total number of boarders in all the homes was 104, including 24 girls. On account of a rise in the cost of foodstuffs, the deficit of the Mission was nearly Rs. 1,000 during the year. Mr. Nayanar also continued to be the President of the Malabar District Harijan Sevak Sangh. In that capacity he toured in Wynad to study the conditions of the aborigines and submitted a report to Mr. Thakkar. A Centre for Paniyars, a hill tribe, was opened at Talol hills in North Malabar, which imparts education to 25 Paniyar children. The Sangh gave legal aid to Harijans in seven criminal cases instituted against them by high caste Hindus, most of which ended in the acquittal of Harijans. In two of these cases high caste Hindus were convicted. A survey of the conditions of life of scavengers in four municipalities in the Malabar district was also undertaken by Mr. Nayanar. It is pleasing to note that some of his suggestions for the betterment of the condition of the scavengers have been favourably received by some of the municipalities.

At the instance of Mr. Thakkar, Mr. Kodanda Rao interested himself in the affairs of the Chokha Mela Hostel, for the Harijans, at Nagpur. Mr. Limaye continued to be the Chairman of the Poona Harijan Sevak Sangh and was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Poona Harijan Reform Association. The Association conducts an Ashram at Pashan near Poona and maintains about a dozen Harijan students in the Hostel. As Secretary of the Utkal Harijan Sevak Sangh, Mr. S. S. Misra devoted a considerable part of his time to its routine work. Mr. Venkataraman took interest in the establishment of a Harijan Colony in Sriperumbudur, the birthplace of Ramanuja, on a piece of land measuring 16 acres. He had the colony planned and sites arranged in accordance with the directions given by the Town Planning Officer. He visited several Yenadi colonies run under Government auspices in Chittoor district and wrote an article in the press dealing with their condition.

Mr. Suryanarayana Rao continued to be the Secretary of the Madras City Harijan Sevak Sangh till October last when owing to his frequent absences from Madras he resigned its Secretaryship. But he continues to be a member of the Board and also acts as its Hony. Treasurer. He was once again nominated a Member of the Provincial Harijan Advisory Board in whose deliberations he took an active interest. He studied the grievances of sweepers and scavengers, for whom, as a result of his efforts, Government have undertaken to prescribe benefits of provident fund, gratuity, leave, etc.

Mr. Kunzru was the President and Mr. Rama Shankar Misra, the Secretary of the Provincial Board of the U. P. Eastern Harijan Sevak Sangh. Mr. Misra visited most of the districts in which Harijan work is going on with a view to supervising it. The Sangh spent nearly Rs. 11,000 on welfare activities of which about Rs. 7,000 was spent on schools and hostels, a little over Rs. 3,000 on the provision of medical facilities and a little over Rs. 400 on wells. He interested himself in the problem of the aborigines and toured in the Ranchi and Singhbhum districts of Bihar and the Mirzapur district of the United Provinces in order to get a firsthand knowledge of the problem. Mr. Negi acted as Convenor of the

Dola-Palki Committee, which, in the first year of its existence, achieved a fair measure of success. Twenty-one marriage processions of Shilpakars were conducted with Dola and Palki and the public prejudice against the use by Harijans of Dola and Palki seems to be gradually subsiding. The visit of Mr. Thakkar and Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru also helped to ease the situation. The Sangh managed two hostels for Shilpakar students, one at Lansdowne and the other at Pauri, and scholarships amounting to Rs. 40 per month were awarded to Shilpakar students of Garhwal. To the Lansdowne hostel a Reading Room was also attached, which was the only public reading room at Lansdowne.

The number of the voluntary primary schools managed by Mr. Bakhale and organised by the Society in 1938-39 in the Murbad, Kalyan and Bhivandi talukas of the Thana district rose from 66 to 70. 5 old schools were closed and 9 new ones were started. The number of students on the rolls was 2,168 of whom 1,801 were boys and 367 were girls. Only 26 students belonged to the advanced classes; 1,782 to the intermediate classes; 325 to the backward classes and there were 35 Muslim students. The average daily attendance in the year was 1,716.8. The cost of maintaining the schools was met out of the maintenance and supervision grants received from the Government of Bombay and the District School Board, Thana; and such extra expenditure, as was not permissible under Government rules, was met by the Society.

Social Service and Social Reform

Mr. Kunzru continued to be the General Secretary of the Seva Samiti. He was appointed Chairman of the Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital Local Committee, Mr. Suryanarayana Rao was a member of the committee of the Indian Red Cross Society, Madras Branch, and of the Advisory Committee of the Government Royapettah Hospital. He was again elected General Secretary of the National Health Association.

Mr. Kodanda Rao was Secretary of the Society for the Elimination of Beggary, Nagpur. He was assisted in this work by Mr. R. S. Gupte. The Society carried on propaganda

in favour of anti-beggary legislation, homes for beggars and segregation and care of leprous beggars. It also undertook to build a Beggars' Home. The net proceeds of the Balak Mela or Children's Carnival organised by the Nagpur Women's Council with the help of the Society for the Elimination of Beggary in order to raise money for the Home for Beggars amounted to over Rs. 3,000, and the local Government and the Nagpur Municipality helped it with grants of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively. In addition a sum of over Rs. 3,000 was collected by public subscriptions.

Mr. Bajpai was a non-official visitor to the Naini Central Prison at Allahabad. He could visit the jail only once during the year owing to the rule made by the United Provinces Government, according to which the jail can be visited by only one non-official visitor in a month. As a member of the Allahabad District Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, he attended three meetings of the Executive Committee and one of the General Body. He also attended several meetings of the Magh Mela Committee at Allahabad and his suggestions about certain improvements in the Mela arrangements were adopted by the Committee. He attended two meetings of the Public Relations Committee to which he was appointed by the District Magistrate of Allahabad and took part in its deliberations with a view to see how public co-operation could be obtained in A.R.P. measures.

Mr. Venkataraman was Joint Secretary of the Madras Vigilance Association and Mr. Bakhale was connected with several social service institutions in Bombay. Mr. Limaye was elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Poona District After-Care Association which conducts a Remand Home and looks after the welfare of young offenders. Mr. R. S. Misra was elected one of the secretaries of the Seva Samiti, Allahabad and put in charge of its night schools. He also organised self-help units for Sarsa and a number of villages around it to control panic and help the villagers in an emergency.

Mr. Chitalia started 59 Literacy Centres in Kathiawar and conducted circulating libraries, reading rooms or study circles at all these places. About 1,000 persons take advantage of the literature supplied to them to promote the spread of literacy.

Lectures, Kirtans, Bhajans, etc. are also occasionally arranged, and simple medicines given free to villagers at some of the Centres. A sum of about Rs. 2,000 was spent on this work, Rs. 1,300 of which was spent on books, periodicals, etc., Rs. 200 on materials for teaching and Rs. 500 on scholarships. An additional Rs. 1,000 was spent on helping the evacuees from Burma. He celebrated the Gokhale Day at Amreli in February 1942 and took part in the Silver Jubilee celebration of the Bhagini Samaj in Bombay which he had helped in bringing into existence twenty-five years ago. Mr. Sharma studied the working of the orphanages at Lahore and prepared a report about them for submission to the Punjab Children's Aid Society.

Scouting

As the National Commissioner of the Hindustan Scout Association, Mr. Kunzru presided over the National Council meeting and addressed scout rallies at Madras, Cuttack and Lahore. Mr. Bajpai was the National Organising Commissioner of the Hindustan Scout Association throughout the year. Owing to war conditions he was unable to do as much touring as he might have done. He, however, tried to specialise in A. R. P. work and was much in demand at District headquarters for conducting A. R. P. classes. As a result of his efforts an A. R. P. Staff Training School recognised by the U. P. Government was established at the office of the Hindustan Scout Association at Allahabad. He acted as a Lecturer in the School whenever he stayed at Allahabad. As the National Camp Director of the Hindustan Scout Association Mr. Bajpai conducted a Himalaya Training Camp at Seetlakheth in Almora district for 42 days during May and June, 1941. 54 candidates joined the Camp. He toured the Western parts of U. P. and collected funds for the Society and the Hindustan Scout Association. The tuition fee amounting to about Rs. 600 for A. R. P. training, which was earned by him, was made over to the Hindustan Scout Association.

Mr. Venkataraman continued to be the Headquarters Commissioner for the Hindustan Scout Association and addressed several meetings on scouting. Mr. Nayanar organised

two scout troops on behalf of the Hindustan Scout Association and helped to conduct a training camp for scoutmasters and did his best to popularise the Hindustan Scout movement in schools. A Malyalam translation of the Scout Handbook was prepared by him. Mr. Sharma helped in the establishment of the Lahore District Hindustan Girl Scout Association, of which he is the Treasurer.

Educational and Literary

Mr. Kunzru continued to be a member of the Executive Committees of the Benares and Allahabad Universities and attended the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Benares Hindu University held in January last. Mr. Dravid was the President of the Hanuman Vyayam Mandal, Amraoti, having for its object the promotion of physical education and the training of physical instructors. Messrs. Vaze and Ambekar were members of the Council of Management of the Poona Seva Sadan Society. Mr. Kaul was in charge of the Ganga Prasad Varma Memorial Library at Lucknow. Mr. Venkataraman interested himself in the problem of the reform of the Tamil script and acted as convenor of a Committee which decided to add six new letters to the Tamil alphabet. He was a member of the Central Education Week Committee of Southern India which arranges every year for the celebration of the Week all over the province. He also wrote articles to the press on Adult Education, criticising the official ban on Adult Education Summer Schools. Mr. Kodanda Rao presided over several college gatherings and addressed public meetings on cultural and other subjects in the C. P. and Berar and elsewhere. He was elected to the Court of the Nagpur University by the graduates' constituency and to the Executive Council by the Court. He was nominated to the Academic Council by the Chancellor. He was also appointed a member of a Committee to prepare a scheme of a Medical College for the C. P. He wrote an article on "Some Superstitions of Sociology" for the Commemoration Volume presented to the late Rai Saheb Sarat Chandra Roy, the great Indian anthropologist. Mr. Sahu continued to be the President of the Cuttack District Primary Teachers' Association and gave some time to the organisation of its

meetings and annual conference. He prepared a survey of the economic condition of many Khonda and Savara families living near Rayagada. Mr. Gupte was secretary of the Model Education Society at Nagpur. Mr. R. S. Misra continued to be Chairman of the Sarsa Town Area Committee and Chairman of the Adult Education Committee which ran 20 schools for adults in the Sarsa Town area. At Khiri also he formed a committee to carry on adult education work in the villages round about and opened twelve schools for men. He continued to be a member of the Provincial Depressed Classes Education Committee and attended its meetings at Lucknow. Mr. Venkataraman published a political biography of Ranade in Tamil based largely on Prof. Karve's English biography of Ranade. Two other publications, one dealing with the nutritional value of hand-pounded rice, and the other a Tamil translation of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's letters to his daughter dealing with world history, were also brought out by him. He wrote on such current questions as the Defence Problem, the Panchayat Bill, the Japanese Aggression, etc. in the press.

Journals

The Society conducts two newspapers. The *Dnyan Prakash*, which is a Marathi daily, is published at Poona. A weekly edition is also issued every Sunday. Mr. Mani continued to be the Editor of the *Hitavada*, which is issued in English, three times a week, from Nagpur. Among his special activities was the publication of a Special Number of the *Hitavada* devoted to Indian Defence. The issue had a favourable reception at the hands of the public. The *Hitavada* office was visited by Mahatma Gandhi and the Governor of the C. P.

Distress Relief

Floods and cyclone did a great deal of damage in Kanara and Malabar towards the end of May last year. Mr. Nayanar immediately visited the affected areas and submitted a report to Government, recommending suitable relief measures. With Mr. Suryanarayana Rao's help he organised relief in select centres. A Malaria Relief Dispensary was opened at Matamangalam in North Malabar and a Baby Welfare Centre

in Ponnani in South Malabar. Midday meals were provided to 2,000 starving school children for some weeks. A total sum of Rs. 5,000 was spent on relief measures. It is pleasing to note in this connection that the Indians in Singapore through Mr. M. R. Menon contributed Rs. 1,500. The Trichinopoly Committee gave Rs. 1,000 and the Malacca Indian Association Rs. 400. Mr. Nayanar visited the Amindivi Islands and submitted a report to the Collector of South Canara regarding relief of distress.

The war situation has thrown a large number of coir workers on the West Coast out of employment. Mr. Nayanar organised a relief Centre for them at Ponnani. He submitted a memorandum to the Collector recommending certain relief measures. He also organised a deputation which met the Collector to impress upon him the need of urgent action designed to ease the situation. Mr. S. S. Misra was one of the members of the Flood Relief Committee which started a grain shop at Kumbharia, in Balasore district to help the flood-affected people of that area. The Society made a grant of Rs. 200 from the Servindia Relief Fund to the Committee. Mr. Suryanarayana Rao interested himself in the relief of distress caused by the cyclone in Malabar. He secured Rs. 1,000 from the Indian Red Cross Society for the maintenance of a child welfare centre. Efforts are being made to place the Centre on a permanent basis. He visited Malabar and issued an interim report on the relief work that was being done there. The Fisheries Department arranged, at his instance, midday meals for the children in Fisheries schools in Ponnani Taluk where the distress was very great.

Business Concerns

Mr. Barve continued to be in charge of the Aryabhushan and Dnyan Prakash Presses in Poona, which are owned by the Society. Mr. Sharangapani assisted Mr. Barve in the management of the Press. Mr. Gokhale worked as Manager of the *Dnyan Prakash* throughout the year.

Financial Situation

It is a matter of common knowledge that the finances of the Society have been causing grave concern to it during recent

years. Their unsatisfactory character necessitated, even in these days of rising prices, a cut of 20% in the already meagre allowances of the members. The deficits of the Society during the years 1939-40 and 1940-41 amounted to over Rs. 14,000 ; and the budget for 1941-42 also provided for a deficit of a little over Rs. 18,000. Thanks, however, to a wholly unexpected improvement in the income of our business concerns during the year, the anticipated deficit has been converted into a surplus. While this is something to be thankful for, it is nevertheless a fact that this improvement is temporary and must be looked upon as in the nature of a windfall. The war has adversely affected all business concerns and our business concerns cannot be immune from its effects. This makes it all the more necessary for those who value the Society's work to help it with funds. Such help is needed as much for the maintenance of the Society's activities at its present level as for their expansion. It is hoped it will be available to the Society in the current and succeeding years.

G. I. P. E.

The report of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, of which Mr. D. R. Gadgil is the Director, is appended to this report.

APPENDIX I

Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona 4.

(Founded by Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale).

Report for the year 1941-42

The scheme of a number of connected agricultural economic projects to be undertaken in the Wai Taluka could not get any allotment of funds from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research during the year under report. We could not, however, postpone undertaking the scheme indefinitely and preliminary work on it was carried on throughout the year. This was chiefly concerned with making a number of test investigations in one village in order to afford the experience for laying down the detailed lines of future work. This work was completed before the close of the year and the full scheme was launched towards the end of the year. We were enabled to do this only because of the assurance received from the Government of Bombay that a grant of Rs. 3,500 in aid of the scheme would be provided for during the year 1942-43. We are very thankful to Government for the help promised. This grant will be obtained during the next year. The expenditure on preliminary work during the year was, however, considerable and we were enabled to meet it by a generous grant of Rs. 1,000 made, for the purpose, by the Trustees of the R. B. R. R. Kale Private Charitable Trust. We are extremely thankful to the Trustees for this timely and generous help.

The materials collected at Sholapur for the Socio-economic Survey of the City have now been completely sifted and tabulated. The work of writing the report has also been taken in hand. The tabulation of the data gathered for the project regarding the determination of the net benefits of irrigation was also completed during the year. Attention was, however, concentrated on the long overdue report of the Socio-economic Survey of Poona City. The first part of this report is now ready and will be shortly sent to the Press. It

was possible to proceed with this work so far only on account of the assistance voluntarily offered by Mr. N. V. Sovani, M.A. towards drafting the report. The Institute is thankful to Mr. Sovani for this timely help.

The only new project launched during the year has been an investigation into the phenomenon of relapse into illiteracy. We planned and are now conducting this project on behalf of the provincial Department of Public Instruction. It takes us somewhat away from our usual sphere. It is, however, a quantitative social investigation of a type within the competence of the Institute; it should also, in turn, help to enrich our experience. We are no doubt very glad that the provincial Government should recognise the expert status of the Institute by entrusting to it responsible work of this character. We may express the hope that the Government will take a step forward and enable the Institute to increase its usefulness by providing a substantial annual grant. A shortly forthcoming addition to the Institute series of publications will be a regional study of the Indian population problem by Mr. Sovani—a work which presents the relevant data on this subject from a significant point of view.

The total number of students enrolled during the year was 68, of whom 5 were research students (4 for the Ph. D. degree and 1 for the M.A. (thesis). At the M. A. examination held in April 1941, 15 students of the Institute appeared, of whom 7 were successful, one being placed in First Class and one being placed, in Second Class. Mr. N. R. Deshpande stood first in the examination amongst students of Economics and was awarded the Sir William Wedderburn Prize.

Two students submitted their theses for the Ph. D. degree.

(1) Mr. M. M. Shah, M.A.—

“Labour Recruitment and Turnover in the Textile Industry of Bombay Presidency”

(2) Mr. R. D. Choksey, M.A.—

“The Economic History of the Bombay Deccan, —1818-1868.”

The theses were approved for the degree.

The R. B. R. R. Kale Memorial lecture was delivered this year by Mr. V. L. Mehta, the subject of his discourse being "A Plea for Planning in Co-operation."

Mr. D. R. Gadgil did not completely recover during the year from the breakdown in his health. He was on partial leave for the earlier part of the year and resumed normal work only from the beginning of November. He was invited by the Raja of Sangli, in collaboration with Prof. D. G. Karve, to form a committee for reporting on the development of the economic resources of the State. He visited Sangli State in this connection a couple of times during the year. He acted as Chairman of the Famine Relief Committee formed for Maharashtra districts during the year. He was elected by the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics as a Vice-President at the annual Conference held in Poona in December 1941. He was invited by the Government of India to be a member of the Consultative Committee of Economists and is a member of the Maharashtra University Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay. He was nominated by the Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India a member of its Bombay Area Committee.

Servants of India Society

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1942.

INCOME	1941-42.				EXPENDITURE			1941-42.		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.			
Donations	16,889	10	6	Allowances, etc.	23,924	14	0			
Members' Earnings	5,129	2	4	Travelling Expenses	5,958	15	6			
Interest	31,289	9	7	Library	1,507	13	6			
Property Rents	14,517	1	11	Establishment	8,869	9	5			
Miscellaneous	11,495	9	6	General Charges	6,357	0	5			
Press Profits	37,917	13	1	Mass Charges	1,612	1	9			
				Repairs to Buildings	4,915	13	3			
				Rents and Taxes	5,330	11	10			
				Rural Work	14,855	13	4			
				Special expenses	2,906	0	0			
				Losses in Presses and papers	14,265	2	7			
				G. M. Library, Nagpur	1,119	1	9			
				Surplus	25,615	13	7			
	1,17,238	14	11		1,17,238	14	11			

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Poona,
9th June 1942. }

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

Servants of

Statement of General Fund

		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Society's General Fund :					
Balance as on 1st April, 1941	...	7,75,410	10—0		
Add Surplus as per Income and Expenditure a/o	...	25,615	13—7		
				8,01,026	7—7
Advances Payable :				18,236	0—11
Society's Presses and Papers					
Credit Balances :					
A. B. Press	...	33,103	14—4		
Bombay Vaibhav Press	...	4,982	7—7		
Dnyan Prakash	...	28,943	5—9		
Hitavada Press	...	12,797	3—7		
				79,826	15—3
				8,99,089	7—9

Poona,

9th June, 1942.

India Society*account as on 31st March, 1942.*

	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Buildings and Sites:			4,02,310	0-7
Library expenditure to date has been charged to revenue ...				
Dead Stock:				
As per last year's Statement ...	10,658	2-6		
Additions during the year ...	299	13-6		
	10,958	0-0		
Less depreciation ...	532	15-0		
			10,425	1-0
Advances recoverable:			27,549	8-3
Society's Presses and Papers:				
Assets and Debtors:				
Aryabhushan Press ...	2,31,645	5-7		
Bombay Vaibhav Press ...	69,089	6-2		
Dnyan Prakash ...	25,086	8-6		
Hitavada Press ...	47,003	3-6		
			3,72,824	7-9
Balance as shown in the Statement of Affairs			85,980	6-2
			8,99,089	7-9

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

Auditor.

SERVANTS OF

*Statement of Affairs as on***LIABILITIES**

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Society's General Fund:						
Balance as per annexed Statement	85,980	6	2
Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund (Received in securities as per contra)	1,33,000	0	0
G. M. Library Trust Fund, Nagpur	11,918	13	10
Rao Bahadur D. Lakshmi Narayan Trust Fund (received in cash)	1,00,000	0	0
Salumbra Fire Relief Trust Fund	4,520	14	1
Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics Trust Fund as per annexed Statement	1,29,353	11	4
South Indian Flood Relief Trust Fund	21,426	5	10
Presses' Depreciation Fund	22,934	3	0
Servindia Relief Fund	13,089	15	3
Sir W. Wedderburn Fund	2,931	12	2
Investment Reserve Fund	11,871	9	8
Building Reserve Fund	3,622	9	6
Workmen's Welfare Fund	6,500	0	0
Servindia Welfare Fund	1,027	5	9
Insurance Fund—Life Policies (Matured)	3,000	0	0
Donation: Mayanoor School Fund	5,043	12	0
Total... Rs.				5,56,221	6	7

INDIA SOCIETY

31st March, 1949.

ASSETS

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
G. M. Library Trust Property a/c		22,889	7	0
<i>Investments :</i>						
Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund						
3½% G. P. Notes face value	...	1,21,000	0	0		
4% Bombay Port Trust	...	12,000	0	0		
				1,33,000	0	0
Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics Trust Fund as per annexed Statement	1,29,353	11	4
South Indian Flood Relief Trust Fund Investment a/c.				21,415	7	0
<i>Other investments :</i>						
3% Punjab Loan 1949	...	6,000	0	0		
3½% G. P. Notes face value	...	22,000	0	0		
3½% G. P. Notes 1954-59	...	13,000	0	0		
4% " " (1960-70)	...	20,300	0	0		
4% Bombay Port Trust Loan	...	21,500	0	0		
4½% G. P. Notes (1955-60)	...	1,43,900	0	0		
5% Bombay Municipal Debentures	...	17,000	0	0		
Total face value	...	2,43,700	0	0		
At cost price	2,02,750	7	4
Workmen's Welfare Fund Investment a/c	6,500	0	0
Loan to the Deccan Education Society	1,000	0	0
Bombay Prov. Coop. Bank Shares						
20 Shares of Rs. 50 each	1,000	0	0
Commonwealth Assurance Company						
20 Shares (6% Cumulative Preference) of Rs. 50 each. Rs. 25 paid up	500	0	0
Agricultural Products Ltd., Poona						
one share of Rs. 50 (fully paid up)	50	0	0
Ogale Glass Works Shares-4 fully paid up	100	0	0
Poona Central Co-operative Bank Shares-2 fully paid up.	100	0	0
Bank Balances at Centres and at Branches	37,203	4	0
Cash at Centre and at Branches	359	1	11
				Total...	Rs. 5,56,221	6 7

I have examined the above Statement of Affairs and the annexed Statements of Income and Expenditure account and the General Fund with the books, accounts and vouchers of the Society, and I find the same to be correct. I have verified the investments of the Society.

Poona, }
9th June, 1949. }

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

Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1942.

INCOME	Rs.	A.	P.	EXPENDITURE	Rs.	A.	P.
Donation (from the Trustees of the R. R. Kale Charitable Trust) ...	1,000	0	0	Allowances ...	4,800	0	0
Interest ...	6,102	3	9	Scholarships ...	330	0	0
Fees ...	2,375	4	0	Establishment ...	1,904	5	0
Grants ...	1,500	0	0	Investigation Expenses			
Publications ...	523	1	0	Wai ...	1,531	1	0
				Sholapur ...	444	1	9
				Kopargaon ...	1,170	0	0
					3,145	2	9
				Books and Periodicals ...	134	7	0
				Stationery and Printing ...	255	11	0
				Postage ...	119	4	6
				Publications ...	278	0	0
				Audit ...	100	0	0
				Miscellaneous ...	171	13	0
				Surplus ...	261	13	6
					11,500	8	9
	11,500	8	9				

Poona, }
10th June, 1942. }

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

Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona

Statement showing the Trust Fund and its investments on 31st March, 1942.

TRUST FUND			INVESTMENTS		
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.
Balance of Fund as per last year	1,07,630	10 0	Mortgage on Property of Sayagaon	14,000	0 0
Investment Reserve Fund :			Govt. and other securities :		
Balance last year	7,433	2 0	3½% G. P. notes	19,800	
Amount set aside for redemption of loan on maturity	1,000	0 0	4% 1960-70 Loan	20,200	
			4% B. P. T. Bonds	6,500	
			5% B. M. D.	4,000	
			6% B. M. Debentures	40,000	
			6% Karachi Port Trust	10,000	
Advance Grants	2,850	0 0		1,00,500	
Advances payable	941	3 6	at cost.	1,00,523	2 0
Provident Fund as per contra	604	3 0	Provident Fund Bank a/c.	604	3 0
Surplus Account :			Advances	715	0 6
Balance as per last year's Statement	8,632	11 4	Shares :		
Add Surplus as per current year's statement	261	13 6	Kirloskar Bros. Ltd.		
			120 Shares of Rs. 25 each fully paid	2,250	0 0
			Other Loans :		
	8,894	8 10	Satara Inamdar Mandal		
			50 Debentures of Rs. 100 each	5,000	0 0
			Deccan Education Society's		
			Promissory Note Loan	2,000	0 0
			Balance in Bank	4,261	5 10
	1,29,353	11 4		1,29,353	11 4

Poona,
10th June, 1942. }

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

Appendix II

List of Donations

Head-Quarters, Poona.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Sir Dorabji Tata Trust	2,500	0	0
Mr. G. D. Birla	2,000	0	0
Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar	1,000	0	0
R. B. Lala Ram Saran Das	500	0	0
A Sympathiser	400	0	0
A Sympathiser	300	0	0
Principal J. R. Gharpure	100	0	0
Mr. B. N. De	100	0	0
Late Mr. Justice Ranade Charities	100	0	0
Mrs. Pramilabai Gadgil	100	0	0
Sir V. N. Chandavarkar	100	0	0
Mr. K. S. Sahi	50	0	0
Mr. V. P. Varde	50	0	0
A Sympathiser	30	0	0
A Sympathiser	30	0	0
Rao Bahadur Prof. D. L. Sahasrabuddhe	25	0	0
Mr. P. M. Lad, I. C. S.	25	0	0
Mr. S. G. Barve, I. C. S.	25	0	0
Prof. P. M. Limaye	20	0	0
Mr. G. K. Gadgil, Bar-at-Law	15	0	0
Rai Bahadur N. K. Sen	15	0	0
Late Sir C. Y. Chintamani	12	0	0
Mr. Harakchand Motichand	10	0	0
Dr. G. S. Mahajani, M. L. C.	10	0	0
Sums Below Rs. 10	10	0	0
Total...Rs.	7,527	0	0

Bombay Branch

	Rs.	A.	P.
A Well-wisher	500	0	0
Mr. K. J. Chitalia	315	0	0
Mr. Walchand Hirachand	250	0	0
Mr. M. A. Master	102	0	0
Mr. M. L. Dahanukar	101	0	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
Mr. J. R. Patel	100	0	0
Mr. V. L. Mehta	100	0	0
Sir Chunilal B. Mehta	100	0	0
Mr. R. D. Birla	100	0	0
Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta	100	0	0
Mr. Jagjivan Ujamshi Mulji	100	0	0
Mr. Gordhandas B. Narottamdas	100	0	0
Mr. Soorji Vallabhdas	51	0	0
Sir S. S. Patkar	50	0	0
Mr. J. H. Bhabha	50	0	0
Mr. Pranlal Devakaran Nanjee	25	0	0
Mr. J. P. Mehta	25	0	0
Mr. K. J. Dubhash	25	0	0
Sir Rahimtoola M. Chinoy	25	0	0
Mr. M. N. Kulkarni	25	0	0
Mr. Vasant Rao S. Ravut	10	0	0
Total...Rs.	2,254	0	0

C. P. Branch

	Rs.	A.	P.
Sir Manekji Dadabhoy	150	0	0
Shrimant L. S. Deshmukh	101	0	0
Mr. R. S. Rao	50	0	0
Mr. W. R. Puranik	50	0	0
Col. Sir K. V. Kukday	40	0	0
The Hon. Mr. Justice M. B. Neogi	30	0	0
Mr. M. V. Grigson, I. C. S.	25	0	0
Dr. N. B. Khare	25	0	0
Mr. N. D. Pendse	20	0	0
Mr. R. M. Chetsingh	10	4	0
Mr. N. K. Mobagaonkar	10	0	0
Dr. R. S. Thakur	10	0	0
Total...Rs.	521	4	0

U. I. Branch

	Rs.	A.	P.
Lala Padampar Singhania	1,500	0	0
Raghunath Charity Trust, Calcutta	500	0	0
Hindustan Scout Association through Mr. S.R. Bajpai	268	12	6
Mr. H. G. Misra, Cawnpore	251	0	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
Mr. Shankar Lal	200	0	0
Mr. Manohar Lal Zutshi	180	0	0
Mr. S. Mushran	180	0	0
Mr. J. N. Basu	100	0	0
Mr. B. P. Srivastava	50	0	0
Mr. K. R. R. Shastri	10	0	0
Basti Sugar Mills	10	0	0
Sums below Rs. 10	7	0	0
Total...Rs.	3,256	12	6

Madras Branch

	Rs.	A.	P.
Dewan Bahadur K. Govindachariar	250	0	0
Hon. Mr. M. Ct. M. Chidambaram Chettiar	200	0	0
Dr. G. S. Arundale	100	0	0
Mr. V. S. Nataraja Mudaliar	100	0	0
Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar	100	0	0
Mr. K. Srinivasan	100	0	0
Mr. Moola Narayanaswamy, Tadpatri	100	0	0
Mr. G. A. Natesan	100	0	0
Mr. A. Srinivasa Pai	50	4	0
Mr. V. Gopalswami Aiyangar	50	0	0
Mr. M. Subbaraya Iyer	50	0	0
Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar	50	0	0
Dewan Bahadur T. Bhujanga Rao	25	4	0
Rao Bahadur M. Giriappa	25	0	0
Dewan Bahadur V. Bhashyam Aiyangar	25	0	0
Rao Bahadur Dr. M. Kesava Pai	25	0	0
Dr. C. B. Rama Rao	25	0	0
Rao Bahadur K. V. Sesha Aiyangar	25	0	0
Mr. K. V. Rajagopalan	25	0	0
Lt.-Col. K. G. Pandalai	25	0	0
Mr. B. Bhima Rao, Bellary	25	0	0
Mr. H. Sitaram Reddi, Bellary	25	0	0
Mr. A. B. Shetty, Mangalore	20	0	0
Mr. V. C. Vellingiri Gownder	20	0	0
Dr. P. S. Lokanathan	20	0	0
Mr. K. C. Ramkrishnan	12	0	0
Mr. D. F. McClelland, Calcutta	10	0	0
Mr. T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai	10	0	0
Sums below Rs. 10	5	0	0
Total...Rs.	1,597	8	0

Cuttack Centre

	Rs.	A.	P.
Mr. Shyam Sundar Mahapatra, Zamindar ...	100	0	0
Raja Saheb Nayagarh ...	50	0	0
Sugarcane Growers' Co-operative Society, Rayagada	25	0	0
Lt.-Col. G. Verghese I. M. S. ...	25	0	0
Mahanta Maharaja Emar Matha ...	25	0	0
Mr. H. C. Baral ...	20	0	0
Mr. P. K. Parija, I. E. S. ...	20	0	0
Mr. P. C. Bose ...	18	0	0
The Central Co-operative Bank, Berhampore ...	10	0	0
Mr. Samuel Panda ...	10	0	0
Mr. Dibakar Patnaik, M. L. A. ...	10	0	0
Mr. Bidyadhar Sing Deo, B. A., B. L. ...	10	0	0
Mr. Umapasanna Biswas ...	10	0	0
Mr. Motilal Tikku ...	10	0	0
Rai Bahadur Chintamani Acharya, Advocate ...	10	0	0
Mr. S. C. Tripathy, I. E. S. ...	10	0	0
Rai Bahadur Samuel Das ...	10	0	0
Rai Saheb S. C. Ray ...	10	0	0
Sums below Rs. 10 ...	58	4	0
Total...Rs.	441	4	0

Lahore Centre

	Rs.	A.	P.
Mr. Bakhshi Tek Chand ...	50	0	0
A Sympathiser ...	50	0	0
A Friend ...	50	0	0
Shrimati Rameshwari Nehru ...	30	0	0
Mr. R. K. Jain ...	25	0	0
A Sympathiser ...	25	0	0
Mr. S. R. Suri ...	15	0	0
Mr. L. Panna Lal ...	10	0	0
Mr. D. P. Pindi Das ...	10	0	0
Mr. Ved Vyas ...	10	0	0
R. B. Jawala Pershad ...	10	0	0
Dr. Nihalchand Sikri ...	10	0	0
Sums below Rs. 10 ...	6	0	0
Total...Rs.	301	0	0

Mayanur Centre

	Rs.	A.	P.
H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, (for the Servindia Rural Centre, Mayanoor	5,000	0	0*
Raja Dharam Karan Bahadur	200	0	0
Raja Rameswar Rao	100	0	0
Mirza Mohammed Baig, Nazim, Maharaja	100	0	0
Mr. C. Gopal Reddi	86	0	0
Estate of Jaswant Singh	84	0	0
Sri Moolji Ramjee	75	0	0
Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur	65	0	0
Mr. K. C. Saptharishi Reddiar	50	0	0
Sri Seshasayee	50	0	0
Nawab Kamalyar Jung Bahadur	43	0	0
Maharanisaheb of Gadwal	21	6	0
Collections at Kattuputhur through Mr. Sambasivam	15	0	0
Rao Saheb L. N. Paramasivam Pillai	10	0	0
Mr. C. M. Srinivasan	10	0	0
Mr. K. Subbarayan	10	0	0
Sums below Rs. 10	71	8	0
Total...Rs.	5,990	14	0

* Credited to Mayanur School Fund (See p. 30)

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Servants of India Society

The following Constitution has been adopted for the Society :—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (i) The country shall always be the first in my thoughts and I will give to her service the best that is in me.
- (ii) In serving the country I will seek no personal advantage for myself.
- (iii) I will regard all Indians as brothers and work for the advancement of all without distinction of caste or creed.
- (iv) I will be content with such provision for myself *and my family,** as the Society may be able to make. I will devote no part of my energies to earning money for myself.
- (v) I will lead a pure personal life.
- (vi) I will engage in no personal quarrel with anyone.
- (vii) I will always keep in view the aims of the Society and watch over its interests with the utmost zeal, doing all I can to advance its work. I will never do anything which is inconsistent with the objects of the Society.

10. Every Member under Training shall, during the time that he is under training, place himself under the entire guidance and control of the First Member or President, and shall do such work and devote himself to such studies as the First Member or President may direct.

11. An Ordinary Member may be sent by the First Member or President and Council to any part of India on special duty or for general work in connection with the Society. He will be bound to do the work assigned to him under the general

direction of the First Member or President and Council and shall obey orders and instructions that may be received from them.

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

12 A. The Society may in exceptional circumstances permit a member to retire after thirty years' approved service or on the attainment of the age of seventy after twenty-five years' approved service on a recommendation to that effect being made by the Council, with the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the members of the Society, and the recommendation being accepted by the First Member or President. A member so permitted shall cease to be a member of the Society.

13. The Society may remove the name of any member from its roll of members on a recommendation to that effect being made by the Council, with the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the members of the Society, and the recommendation being accepted by the First Member or President. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

14. (a) The First Member will hold office for life.

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

(c) In case, however, it appears undesirable to elect a First Member, the members may elect one of their number to be President of the Society for a period of three years.

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

(e) The First Member or President may, notwithstanding any other rule, delegate any of his functions to the Vice-President and, during the absence of the Vice-President from India to any other Ordinary Member.

(f) The Council of the Society shall appoint one of the Ordinary Members to be the Secretary of the Society.

15. When a vacancy occurs in the First Membership or Presidentship of the Society, the Council shall exercise all the powers vested by the Rules in the First Member or President singly or the First Member or President and Council, until such time as a new First Member or President is duly elected; and any act done by the Council during such time shall be deemed valid, provided that the Council takes steps with all reasonable despatch to arrange for the election of a new First Member or President under Rule 14 (b) or 14 (c), as the case may be.

16. In special circumstances the First Member or President and Council may exempt, for reasons to be recorded in writing, any member of the Society from the operation of any rule save Rule 9.

17. An applicant for membership may be required to pass through a period of probation before admission and may in that case be enrolled as a Probationer on such terms and for such period as the First Member or President and Council may determine.

18. The First Member or President and Council may remove the name of any Probationer from the list of Probationers before the expiry of the period of probation. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

19. The First Member or President and Council may admit any person, who, in their opinion, is capable of being trained to assist members of the Society in their work and who

is prepared to devote his life to such work as a Permanent Assistant of the Society, on such terms as the First Member or President and Council may determine.

20. A Permanent Assistant may, on grounds of special fitness and after a period of approved service of not less than three years, be admitted as Member under Training by the First Member or President and Council.

21. The First Member or President and Council may remove the name of any Permanent Assistant from the list of Permanent Assistants of the Society. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

22. The First Member or President and Council may admit any person who is in full sympathy with the objects of the Society and is prepared to devote himself to such work as may be assigned to him for the benefit of the Society as an Attache of the Society on such terms and under such control as the First Member or President and Council may determine.

23. The First Member or President and Council may remove the name of any Attache from the list of Attaches of the Society. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

24. The First Member or President and Council may enrol any person who is in full sympathy with the objects of the Society and who is prepared to devote a portion of his time and resources to the furtherance of its work as an Associate of the Society.

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

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

27. (a) The property of the Society, whether immovable or movable, including stocks, funds, shares and other securities

and all other property otherwise vested in or transferred to the Society as trustee or in any other capacity, shall be held in the name of the Society or the Governing Body as constituted under Rule 7 and shall remain under the general control, supervision and management of the First Member or President of the Society for the time being and the Council.

(b) All arrangements, deeds, conveyances, contracts, transfers or other instruments relating to the sale, transfer or other transactions or dealings entered into by the Society or to which the Society is a party, whether relating to the property, whether immovable or movable, belonging to the Society or held by the Society as trustee or in any other capacity, shall be made, signed, sealed, delivered or executed by such person or persons as the First Member or President and Council may from time to time appoint. For the purpose of this Rule any authority given by the First Member or President under his signature alone authorising any person or persons to enter into, make, sign, deliver or execute any deed, or instrument, contract or transfer and recording the fact that such authority is given with the approval of the Council shall be deemed sufficient and valid authority to such person or persons to execute the several rights, powers and authorities thereby given to him or them. For all payments received by or made to the Society the receipt of the Secretary or such person or persons, as the First Member or President and Council may from time to time appoint, shall be a valid and complete discharge to the party making such payment.

(c) The Society shall be at liberty to invest the surplus funds in its hands in the securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act or in the purchase of such landed properties of any tenure as the First Member or President and Council may from time to time determine.

(d) Subject to the conditions in respect of properties (if any) entrusted to the Society and earmarked for specific objects, if and whenever it is found expedient or necessary, the First Member or President and Council shall be at liberty to deal with the properties belonging to the Society whether movable or immovable by sale, mortgage, lease, or pledge

thereof or otherwise. All deeds, documents, agreements, mortgages, contracts or transfers in respect of the properties so sold, mortgaged, leased, or pledged or otherwise dealt with shall be executed as provided in clause 27 (b) hereof.

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

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

30. The First Member or President may, with the concurrence of a majority of the Ordinary Members of the Society, make, alter or rescind any Bye-law or Bye-laws for (1) the management of the affairs of the Society and the conduct of its business; (2) the custody, disposal and control of the funds of the Society; (3) the provision to be made for members of the Society and their families and the grant of special allowances to them in special circumstances; and of pensions to members retiring under Rule 12 A; (4) the grant of leave to members of the Society; (5) the grant of allowances to Permanent Assistants and Attaches of the Society; and (6) the carrying out in other ways of the objects of the Society.

31. The First Member or President and Council shall have power to take whatever steps may be deemed necessary in the interest of the Society provided that they are not inconsistent with the objects of the Society or with the provisions or spirit of any of the Rules or Bye-laws at the time in force.

32. No alteration shall be made in this Constitution unless it is recommended by the Council with the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the members of the Society and the recommendation is accepted by the First Member or President.

Bye-Laws

The following Bye-laws have been made under Rule 30 :—

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

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

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

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

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

(e) Every Probationer will be given an allowance of Rs. 50 a month during the period of his probation.

* The following reduced scale of allowances has come into force from 1st July 1942 :—

A Member under Training for the first two years	...Rs. 60 per month.
A Member under Training for the remaining three	years...Rs. 70 per month.
An Ordinary Member for the first five years	...Rs. 80 per month.
An Ordinary Member for the next five years	...Rs. 100 per month.
An Ordinary Member after the first ten years	...Rs. 110 per month.
A Probationer	...Rs. 45 per month.

- (f) Every Member under Training, who may be deputed to work in the City of Bombay, will be paid Rs. 5 as Bombay allowance, until he becomes an Ordinary Member.
- (g) In case of serious illness members may be paid by the Branches, on the recommendation of the Senior Member, the whole or part of the medical fees and medicine charges.

3. Notwithstanding any provision in Bye-Law No.2, the First Member or President and Council may, after due inquiry and for sufficient cause, at a meeting of the Council at which not less than four members are present, reduce by not more than half the allowance of a member (including rent and other allowances) for a period not exceeding one year at a time but in no case for more than two consecutive years.

- 4. (a) A Member under Training is entitled to two months' leave every year, which may be granted by the First Member or President and, if the applicant is attached to a Branch, by the Senior Member of the Branch.
 - (b) Ordinary Members are entitled to a month's leave every year. Senior Members may grant leave for one month and the First Member or President for three months and the First Member or President and Council for longer periods.
 - (c) Ordinary Members of the Central Provinces and Berar are entitled to one month and 10 days' privilege leave if they go on leave on the 1st of May.
 - (d) All members are entitled to twenty days' casual leave in a year.
 - (e) Both casual and privilege leave mentioned above will only be sanctioned if the work of the Society permits.
5. (a) The life of every member will, on admission, be assured by the Society in favour of the First Member or President for the time being for a sum of Rs. 3,000

payable at death. If no Insurance Company accepts the life of any member for assurance, the First Member or President and Council may make such other arrangements as they deem fit to secure, in the case of such a member, the object of this Bye-law.

- (b) On the death of a member whose life has been assured, the First Member or President shall pay the amount recovered on the life-policy of the deceased to such person or persons as the deceased member may, by will or otherwise in writing, have directed. In the absence of such direction, the First Member or President and Council shall have power to determine whether the amount recovered may be paid to any person or persons belonging to the family of the deceased, and if so to whom.

In this Bye-Law the word "member" includes a member who has been permitted to retire under rule 12 A.

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

6A. The First Member or President and Council may grant to a member who is permitted to retire under Rule 12A such pension as they consider suitable to the requirements of his case. In case, however, such a member acts in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the Society, the First Member or President and Council may withhold it from him.

7. If a member's connection with the Society is terminated under Rule 12 or Rule 13, he and his family shall forfeit all claim to the benefit secured to him or them under these Bye-laws.

8. The funds of the Society may be deposited in the Banks approved by the Council, and the accounts shall be in the name of the Society, its Branches, Centres and Business Concerns as the case may be, and be operated upon by such persons and in such manner as the Council may decide from time to time.

9. (a) When the First Member or President and Council resolve to enrol anyone as Associate, the fact will be communicated to the person concerned by the Secretary.
- (b) In case any application for Associateship is rejected the Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons.
- (c) A Branch may, where practicable, ascertain the opinion of the Associates assigned to it in respect of any new schemes of work contemplated by it and in respect of any question of policy to be laid down by the Society on occasions when momentous questions are before the country.
- (d) An Associate will so conduct himself as not to compromise the position of the Society, but further its aims and interests.
- (e) Associates will be kept informed by the Headquarters of the Society about the progress of work from time to time ; will be invited to attend the anniversary of the foundation day ; will be allowed to use the libraries of the Society at the Headquarters and at the Branches ; may be invited to attend special sessions and be allowed to reside, if room be available, at the Headquarters or the Branches for purposes of study or work.
- (f) The President and Council may remove the name of an Associate from the list of Associates maintained at the Headquarters on the recommendation to that effect being received from the Branch to which the Associate is assigned. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

Members of the Servants of India Society, 15th July 1942

Name of the Member	Date of admission to the Society	Address
<i>President :</i>		
1 The Hon'ble Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru, B.A., B.Sc., LL.D.	11-7-1909	† S. I. S., 9 Malaviya Road, George Town, Allahabad.
<i>Vice-President :</i>		
2 Amritlal Vithaldas Thakkar, L.C.E. ...	6-2-1914	Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kingsway, Delhi.
<i>Other Senior Members :</i>		
3 Natesh Appaji Dravid, M.A. ...	12-6-1905	S. I. S., Dhantoli, Nagpur.
4 Shridhar Ganesh Vaze, B.A. ...	23-2-1908	" Poona 4.
5 Rupangudi Suryanarayana Rao, B. A. ...	26-4-1919	S. I. S., Royapettah, Madras.
6 Raghunath Ramchandra Bakhale ...	30-8-1923	" Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
<i>Secretary :</i>		
7 Dattatray Vasudeo Ambekar ...	20-12-1914	" Poona 4.
<i>Ordinary Members :</i>		
8 The Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, F.C., C.H., LL.D., D.Litt. ...	6-1-1907	"Swagatam", Mylapore, Madras.
9 Krishna Prasad Kaul, B.A. ...	11-7-1909	S. I. S., Lucknow.
10 Vithal Hari Barve ...	10-4-1913	Aryabhushan Press, Poona 4.
11 Laxmi Narayan Sahu, M.A. ...	15-6-1918	S. I. S., Cuttack (Orissa).
12 Krishnaji Ganesh Limaye, M.A., LL.B. ...	26-4-1919	S. I. S., Poona 4.

† S. I. S. stands for Servants of India Society.

13	Kodaganallur Ganapathi Sivaswamy, B.A. ...	4-4-1922
14	Haradatta Sharma, B.A., LL.B. ...	4-4-1922
15	Pandurangi Kodanda Rao, M.A. ...	12-5-1922
16	Shri Ram Bajpai	12-5-1922
17	Shankar Govind Gokhale, M. A. ...	29-7-1928
18	Keshav Ganesh Sharangapani, B.A., LL.B. ...	25-9-1930
19	Singacallur Ramakrishna Venkataraman, B.A., B.L. ...	25-9-1930
20	Kalam Singh Negi, M.A.	17-11-1932
21	Ramchandra Sadashiv Gupte	30-6-1933
22	Varikara Ryrü Nayanar, B.A.	30-6-1933
23	Annakavoor Duraiswamy Subramani (A. D. Mani), M.A. ...	14-6-1935
24	Dinkar Dattatraya Desai, M.A., LL.B. ...	12-6-1936
25	Shyam Sunder Misra, M.A.	12-6-1936
26	Rama Sankar Misra, B.A., LL.B. ...	12-6-1937
27	Karsandas Jagjiwandas Chitalia ...	12-6-1941

Probationers :

1	Raghunath Govind Kakade, M. A., LL. B., Ph. D. ...	1-7-1942
2	A. Suryanarayan Murti, B. A., B. L. ...	1-7-1942

- S. I. S., Royapettah, Madras.
 „ 17, MacLagan Road, Lahore.
 „ Dhanoli, Nagpur.
 „ 9 Malaviya Road, George Town,
 Allahabad.
 „ Poona 4.
 Aryabhushan Press, Poona 4.

- S. I. S., Royapettah, Madras.
 Dak Bungalow, Kotdwar, (Garhwal)
 S. I. S., Dhanoli, Nagpur.
 „ Calicut (Dt. Malabar).

- S. I. S., Dhanoli Nagpur.
 „ Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
 „ Cuttack.
 „ Sarsa, Dt. Allahabad.
 „ Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

- S. I. S., Poona 4.
 S. I. S., Royapetta, Madras.

PERIODICALS
OF THE
SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY

THE DNYAN PRAKASH

The oldest Marathi daily paper published both in Poona and Bombay. It has also a weekly edition published on Sundays.

Editor :—S. G. Vaze.

Subscription :—*Daily Edition* Rs. 15 in Bombay & Poona and Rs. 20 elsewhere including postage. *Weekly Edition* Rs. 4 including postage.

Offices :—

{	36, Saraswati-Vilas, Laxmi Road, Poona 2.
	Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

THE HITAVADA

The only English tri-weekly in the Central Provinces and Berar. Published on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays. It deals with public affairs in the Central Provinces and Berar in particular.

Editor :—A. D. Mani.

Subscription :—Rs. 14 (India). Rs. 24 (Foreign).

Office :—Servants of India Society, Dhantoli, Nagpur.

Work of the Society at a Glance

Nature of work	Members engaged in it
Political :	
<i>General</i>	—Sastri, Kunzru, Dravid, Suryanarayana Rao, Ambekar, Sahu, Sharma, Mani.
<i>Legislatures</i>	—Kunzru (Council of State). Sastri (Madras Legislative Council).
<i>Indian States</i>	—Vaze, Thakkar.
<i>Journalism</i>	—Vaze, Kodanda Rao, Mani.
<i>Civil Liberties</i>	—Bakhale, Bajpai, Desai, S. S. Misra.
Social :	
<i>Labour</i>	—Bakhale, Sivaswami, Venkataraman, Nayanar, Desai, Negi.
<i>Education</i>	—Kunzru, Sahu, Nayanar.
<i>Scouting</i>	—Kunzru, Bajpai, Sahu, Venkataraman, Nayanar.
<i>Social Service</i>	—Kunzru (Seva Samiti, Allahabad), Dravid, Bakhale (Social Service League, Bombay), Sharma.
<i>Depressed Classes</i>	Kunzru, Thakkar (All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi), Limaye (H. S. S., Poona & Harijan Reform Association, Poona), R. S. Misra (H. S. S., Allahabad), Kaul (H. S. S., Lucknow), Nayanar (H. S. S., Malabar, and Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore).
<i>Rural Uplift, Co-operation & Local Self-Government</i>	Sivaswamy (R. R. Centre, Mayanur, Dist. Trichinopoly; R. S. Misra (Sarsa R. R. Centre, U. P.), Suryanarayana Rao, Sabu (R.R. Centre, Choudwar, Orissa), Dravid (Bhambora and Shendurjana, Dt. Amraoti), Sharma (Lahore Central Ratepayers' Association), Venkataraman, Nayanar, (Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust, Malabar), Negi.
<i>Business Concerns</i>	Barve, Sharangpani (A. B. Press, Poona), Bakhale (Bombay Vaibhav Press), Mani, Gupte (Hitavada Press, Nagpur), Gokhale (Dnyan Prakash, Poona).

THE
Servants of India Society

(Registered under the Societies Registration Act)

REPORT
FOR 1942-43

POONA

Friday, 12th June, 1943

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The Servants of India Society.

PREAMBLE.

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

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

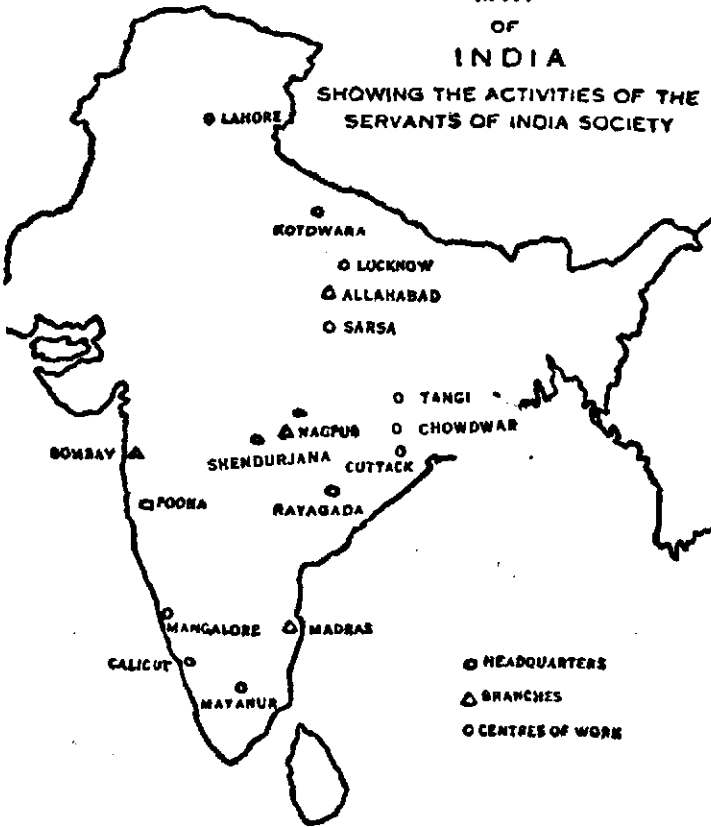
The Servants of India Society has been established to meet in some measure these requirements of the situation. Its members frankly accept the British connection as ordained, in the inscrutable

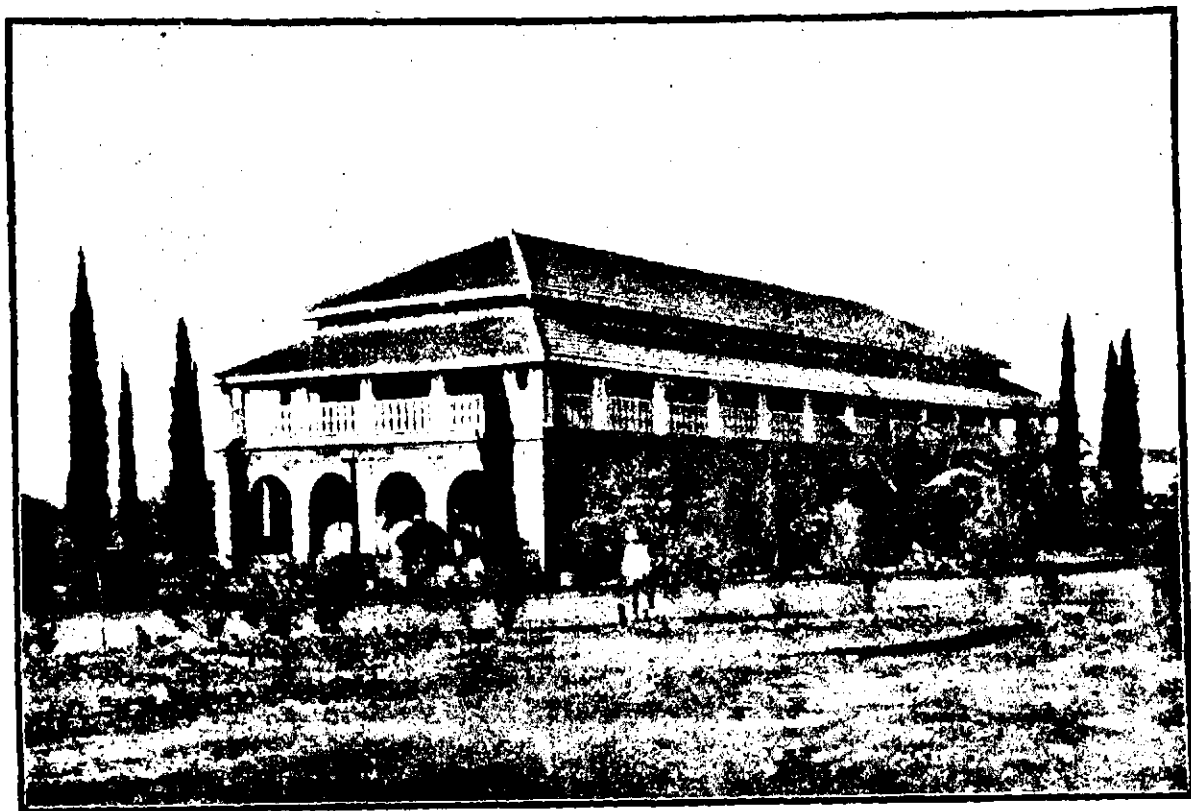
dispensation of Providence, for India's good. Self-government within the Empire for their country and a higher life generally for their countrymen is their goal. This goal, they recognise, cannot be attained without years of earnest and patient effort and sacrifices worthy of the cause. Much of the work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

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

MAP
OF
INDIA

SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE
SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY





View of the Central Library of the Society. Poona.

The Servants of India Society

Report for the year 1942-43

Introductory

The Servants of India Society was founded by the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale on June 12, 1905. Its objects are the training of national missionaries for the service of India and the promotion, by all constitutional means, of the interests of the Indian people without distinction of caste, religion or community. The members of the Society are pledged to give the best that is in them to the cause of the country in all secular fields. In the Preamble which is reproduced in the preceding pages of this report, the Founder indicated his hopes and aspirations for the Society. These have been a source of unfailing inspiration to the Society during the thirty-eight years that it has been in existence.

Organisation

The Head-quarters of the Society are situated in Poona where all the members meet every year in June for the annual session. The Society has Branches at Madras, Bombay, Nagpur and Allahabad, and Centres of work at Lahore and Cuttack. The membership of the Society at the beginning of the year was 27. It was reduced by one owing to the sad and untimely death in August last of Mr. Kalam Singh Negi. At the time of his death Mr. Negi was doing rural reconstruction and Harijan uplift work in the Garhwal District in U. P. At the meeting of the Council held in September last at Delhi, the first one after the sad occurrence, the following resolution touching Mr. Negi's death was recorded. The resolution runs

The Council of the Servants of India Society places on record its deep sense of loss at the untimely death of Mr. Kalam Singh Negi. During his ten years of membership of the Society Mr. Negi had to his credit solid public service in the fields of Harijan uplift and rural reconstruction. His sincerity, devotion to duty and self-effacement struck every one who came into contact with him. His death has cut short a public career of considerable promise and much usefulness.

The Hon. Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru continued to be President and Mr. A. V. Thakkar Vice-President of the Society. Mr. Thakkar also acted as Senior Member of the Bombay Branch till June 1942 when Mr. Bakhale was appointed the Senior Member of the Branch. Messrs. H. N. Kunzru, N. A. Dravid, S. G. Vaze, R. Suryanarayana Rao and R. R. Bakhale continued to be Senior Members of the Society's Branches in the U. P., the C. P. and Berar, Poona, Madras and Bombay Provinces respectively. Under the constitution of the Society, Senior Members are also ex-officio members of the Council. Pandit Krishna Prasad Kaul, and Messrs. A. D. Mani and V. R. Nayanar were elected to the Council by the members of the Society. Mr. D. V. Ambekar continued as Secretary throughout the year.

The Founder's Day—Ichalkaranji Donation

Before proceeding to give an account of its activities during the last year, the Society desires to mention with gratitude the generous donation of Rs. 2,000 of Shrimant Narayanrao Babasaheb Ghorpade, Chief of Ichalkaranji. In offering it, he expressed a desire that the interest on it should be utilised every year towards the celebration at the headquarters of the Society of the Founder's (Gokhale) Day on February 19th. The offer was gratefully accepted and 3½% Government Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs. 2,000 and a 4% Rs. 100 Loan Bond of 1960-70 were purchased, in accordance with the donor's wishes, out of the sum placed by him at our disposal. The investment is expected to yield Rs. 79 by way of interest per annum, which will be utilised in the manner desired by the donor. The Society takes this opportunity to

express its warm thanks to Shrimant Narayanrao Babasaheb Ghorpade.

Political

From the political point of view, the year was full of happenings which must cause deep concern to all those who had set their hearts upon the establishment in the immediate future of a national government. The scheme of political reform which Sir Stafford Cripps brought with him in March-April last year was rejected, after protracted negotiations, by the principal political parties in this country. This only served to aggravate an already difficult situation, culminating in the passage by the All-India Congress Committee of the famous "Quit India" resolution on Aug. 8 last. The Government replied by arresting Congress leaders wholesale, which was followed by country-wide disturbances of peace and organised dislocation of the means of communication. The Council of the Society at its meeting in Delhi in September last gave anxious consideration to the situation facing the country and passed a resolution asking for a change of policy on the part of the Government and the Congress and for an inquiry into the repressive measures adopted by Government. The following is the text of the resolution:—

(a) The Council of the Servants of India Society views the situation that exists in the country with deep concern. It condemns the disturbances that are taking place in the different parts of the country, especially the organised destruction of the means of communication which are vital for the defence of the country. It feels, however, that the Government whose policy has created a deep feeling of frustration and resentment in all political parties must bear in no small measure the responsibility for the serious deterioration that has taken place in the political situation. Violence has to be suppressed; but exhibition of authority alone will provide no solution of the problem which faces the Government and the country. Provocative speeches like that of Mr. Churchill only aggravate a dangerous situation. In order to bring about the psychological change required for the creation of a favourable atmosphere for the prosecution of the war, it is necessary for Government to make

the people feel that the war is being fought not for the maintenance of British domination in this country but for the attainment of the freedom of India and other countries which are the victims of Axis aggression. India should cease to be treated as a subordinate branch of the British Government and immediate steps should be taken to establish a National Government which subject to the strategy laid down by the War Cabinet and the responsibility of the Commander-in-Chief for the conduct of the war, will control all matters including those relating to defence and will be treated as a Cabinet whose decisions shall be normally binding on the Governor-General. In order that consultations may take place between various parties for the formation of such a Government, it is necessary that both the Government and the Congress should revise their policies. The Congress should call off the mass movement started by it and the Government should release the Congress leaders. Britain can secure the whole-hearted co-operation of the people and give effective help to the Allies not by increasing the British troops in the country but by declaring her willingness to trust the people and transfer real power to their hands.

(b) Notwithstanding the steps taken by Government to prevent the publication of news relating to excesses committed by the authorities in suppressing the disturbances, serious complaints on the subject have reached public men which *prima facie* require investigation. The Council, therefore, urges that an impartial enquiry should be held into the matter.

The Council also passed a resolution condemning restrictions on the freedom of the press.

The situation formed the subject of a lengthy debate in the Indian Legislature which was specially convened in September. Taking part in the debate in the Council of State on the matter, Mr. Kunzru condemned the excesses committed in the name of law and order and pleaded for an impartial enquiry. He also moved a resolution condemning the Government restrictions on the liberty of the Press. The situation created by Mahatma Gandhi's fast in February last was discussed in the Council of State over an adjournment motion,

when Mr. Kunzru supported the demand for his immediate and unconditional release. He was one of the convenors of and speakers at the Leaders' Conference which met in Delhi during the continuance of the fast and supported the resolution which made an identical demand. As Deputy Leader of the Progressive Party in the Council of State, Mr. Kunzru made a statement in the Council protesting against the refusal of the Government to concede this demand and led the Party's walk-out for that sitting as an expression of its resentment in the matter and on another occasion opposed the Finance Bill for the same reason. He was a member of the deputation, which was to have waited upon the Viceroy on behalf of the Leaders' Conference in order to seek his permission to meet Mahatma Gandhi with a view to ending the political deadlock in the country. But as the deputation were informed that no personal discussion would be allowed, the deputation did not think it worth while to wait upon the Viceroy.

Mr. Kunzru moved a resolution demanding an amendment of the Government of India Act of 1935 so as to subject provinces administered under Sec. 93 to the control of the Governor-General in Council instead of the Governor-General. The resolution was, however, rejected. He supported the demand embodied in Mr. Sapru's proposal for the appointment of a Committee to review the scope of Ordinances promulgated by the Viceroy since the outbreak of the war and the consequential curtailment of the powers of the High Courts as Criminal Courts of Appeal.

Mr. Kunzru recommended by means of another resolution moved by him the adoption by Government of a co-ordinated policy protecting the consumer's interests throughout the country after wheat had been decontrolled. The resolution was passed. He gave his support to the bill to amend and codify the Hindu Law relating to intestate succession. This Bill has been committed to a joint select committee of both Houses of the Indian Legislature. Mr. Kunzru was elected a member of this Committee.

He was re-elected a member of the Standing Emigration Committee and the Defence Consultative Committee of the Indian Legislature and attended most of their meetings.

Mr. Bakhale was elected its President. In that capacity he led a deputation to the Rajasaheb of Sangli with a view to pressing the Conference's demand for further constitutional reforms and took part in the Food Grains Conference of the State.

Mr. Limaye moved two resolutions at the Marathi Journalists' Conference held in May last. He was re-elected Chairman of the executive committee of the Poona Journalists' Association as also a member of the Standing Committee of the Marathi Journalists' Conference. He continued to be a member of the Bombay Provincial Press Advisory Committee and attended most of its fortnightly meetings. He presided over the Conference of the people of Sudhagad taluq in Bhor State. The Conference put forward a demand for the establishment of responsible government in the State and protested against the attitude of the State officials in the matter of the control of food-grains.

Mr. Suryanarayana Rao made representations to Government on Bills affecting Hindu law, village panchayats and trade disputes. He urged municipalities and local boards to adopt the Conservancy Menials' Bonus Fund Rules formulated by Government. Some municipalities and local boards have agreed to extend the concession while others plead lack of funds. As a result of his further efforts, the application of these rules has since been extended to several other low paid employees of local bodies. Mr. Suryanarayana Rao's interest in the problem of Indians overseas continued unabated. He opposed, by speeches and writings in the press, the request of the Ceylon Government for Indian labour to meet their war requirements. He continued his efforts for securing concessions for political prisoners and detenus.

Pandit Haradatta Sharma continued to be the General Secretary of the Lahore Central Ratepayers' Association and Secretary of the Central Civil Defence Committee of Lahore. He occasionally wrote to the press, drawing attention to the civic grievances of the inhabitants of Lahore. Mr. Sharangpani continued to be one of the secretaries of the Poona Press-Owners' Association and a member of its Managing Committee.

Economic

Mr. Kunzru took interest in the problem of the shortage of food-stuffs and small coins in Allahabad. He acted as convenor of a sub-committee appointed by the Food Advisory Committee of the Allahabad Citizens' Committee, to study these problems. Subsequently a Food Conference was held at Allahabad under Mr. Kunzru's presidency.

Mr. K. G. Sivaswamy continued his study of problems relating to reorganisation of agricultural economy, agricultural tenancy and agricultural labour. In this connection he visited a number of well-known libraries and interviewed the officer connected with the Agricultural Credit department of the Reserve Bank in Bombay. He prepared lessons in agricultural economics in the Tamil language for use in the Servindia Agricultural and Industrial School at Mayanoor. "Agricultural Problems" was the subject of a radio talk which he gave from the Madras Radio station.

Mr. Kodanda Rao participated in the work of the District Price Control Advisory Committee. At the request of the C. P. Government he submitted his opinion on the Sugar Protection Bill introduced in the Indian Legislative Assembly by Sir Zia-Uddin Ahmad.

As a member of the Ceded Districts Economic Development Board, Mr. Suryanarayana Rao took part in its deliberations. He followed up these discussions by representations to appropriate departmental heads. As a result, a number of small but useful irrigation schemes were sanctioned. Mr. Suryanarayana Rao has since been reappointed on the Board for a further period of three years. Mr. Chitalia conducted an enquiry into the social and economic condition of the social workers of Kathiawar.

Co-operation

Throughout the year Mr. Suryanarayana Rao was the editor of the *Madras Journal of Co-operation*. In his capacity as editor of the journal, he was an ex-officio member of the Executive Committee of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union. He also acted as secretary of the Union for a short

period. He also served on the Executive Committee of the Central Co-operative Printing Works. He was consulted by the Government on the future of co-operative education. He participated in the agitation for greater use of co-operative societies being made in the arrangements for the proper distribution of food-grains. He addressed co-operative inspectors undergoing a refresher course on "Co-operatives and Emergency."

Mr. Nayanar edited the *Co-operator* throughout the year. He also continued to be one of the Directors of the District Loan and Sale Society and organised a co-operative stores at Valapad. He made efforts to popularise the idea of a co-operative society for improving public health.

Mr. R. S. Misra continued to be chairman of the Sarsa Merchants' Central Co-operative Society. He supervised and helped in the development of the work of the Sarsa Tanners' Co-operative Society, Sarsa Tannery and the Leather Working School.

Labour Organisation

Mr. Desai was the secretary of the Bombay Seamen's Union whose membership exceeds 3,000. The Union continued to press for employment, in strict rotation, of its members by those shipping companies, which have recognised the Union, in order to minimise bribery and corruption. The Union made representations to the shipping companies and to the Government Shipping Master regarding many grievances of seamen and helped in securing compensation for injured seamen. As a result of these representations the seamen's grievances in many cases were removed. During the year under report Mr. Desai formed a Union of the scheduled staff of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. and was elected its general secretary. Nearly one-half, 400 out of about 800, of the members of the staff have already joined the Union. A detailed memorandum dealing with the more urgent and important of their demands as e. g. increased dearness allowance, bonus, etc. was submitted to the proper authorities.

Mr. Desai was elected general secretary of the Compounders' Union. The Union which was in a dormant state

has now resumed its activities since his election. It has now a membership of about 250. The possibilities of forming new trade unions in Bombay City are also being explored by him.

For the third year in succession Mr. Desai was the General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Trades Union Congress which has more than 40 Unions affiliated to it. He also acted as Secretary to various Committees formed by the B.P.T.U.C. and drafted representations to Government on labour problems. In July last he organised a Conference of representatives of trade unions in the Bombay Province under the presidentship of Mr. V. V. Giri, the then President of the A.I.T.U.C. As a member of the general council of the A.I.T.U.C., Mr. Desai attended its meeting held at Nagpur in September last. He was also elected Secretary of the Labour Organisation Council formed in Bombay in August last. This body aims at the organisation of labour in the Bombay Province on trade union lines, the co-ordination of trade union activities of its members and the provision of training in trade unionism for intending workers in the labour field.

As a labour representative on the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Mr. Bakhale took part in the Board's meetings in discussions affecting labour interests. He continued to be connected with some local trade unions and was elected general secretary of the Bombay Consumers' Federation which was organised during the year under report.

Mr. Nayanar continued to be President of two Tile-Workers' Unions at Feroke near Calicut. As a result of his efforts many grievances of the workers were redressed.

Rural Welfare

Mr. Dravid continued to be in charge of the Servindia Rural Centre at Shendurjana near Amraoti. The activities of this Centre included a Maternity Home, Child Welfare Clinic, the training of Dais by Health Visitors, textile weaving, garden cultivation with well-irrigation and introduction of improvements proposed by the Agricultural and Sanitary departments including bore-hole latrines and soak-pits. The Centre

nelped in the running of a cheap grain shop, which greatly added to the popularity of the Centre. It has received from Government on lease about 30 acres of waste land, free of assessment, with a special grant of Rs. 300 for the purpose of developing it to help the "Grow More Food" campaign. This Centre is recognised as the official Village Uplift Centre for the Amraoti district and gets a yearly grant of Rs. 100 from Government through the Provincial Rural Uplift Board.

Mr. Sivaswamy continued to be in charge of the Servindia Agricultural and Industrial School and Hostel at Mayanoor. He devoted considerable attention to the proper preparation of lessons in agriculture. The supervision of the practical work of agriculture and subsidiary industries also engaged a good part of his time. The cattle-breeding section of the School has expanded and a paddy-huller installed, in order to supply hand-pounded rice to the locality. Both these activities have been approved by the Department of Industries. Ten out of the fifteen students sent up by the School for the VIII standard public examination held in 1943 came out successful, which is regarded as a tribute to the efficiency of the instruction given in the literary section. With a view to popularising agricultural education among the peasants in surrounding villages, a scheme of three-day courses has been drawn up which will be brought into force at different centres by the Secretary and the school staff. Mr. Sivaswamy continued as the Vice-President and General Secretary of the Tamil Nad Zamin Ryots' Association and Tamil Nad Labour Union respectively. He led a procession of agricultural labourers of the Western taluqs of the Trichinopoly district to the sub-collector of Karur in order to represent their hardships caused by the excessive rise in prices. He visited centres of agricultural labour for strengthening the organisation in the taluqs of Karur and Kulitalai.

Mr. R. S. Misra continued to be in charge of the Servindia Rural Centres at Sarsa and Khiri in the Allahabad district. He also worked as Chairman of the Sarsa Town Area for the third year, and was responsible for several projects of public usefulness. The collection of the town tax at Sarsa was reported to be the best in the whole district, being 99% of the total

assessment. He was also chairman of the Educational Expansion Committee. He took the initiative in preparing a scheme of Gram Rakshak Dals and organised a training class for them. This organisation for Sarsa town was subsequently adopted by Government. At the Khiri Centre, Mr. R. S. Misra looked after the Thakkar Dispensary, which serves the residents within a radius of fifteen miles. The anti-malaria campaign organised by him was a greater success this year than in the past. This Centre was able to render medical aid to about 10,000 persons.

The Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust, of which Mr. Nayanar was secretary, had nine centres of work, viz. at Tanur, Gopalapuram, Feroke, Nediyririp, Panakad, Murukanjiram, Chelod, Kappil and Talol. Three higher elementary schools, five lower elementary schools, and one Village Industries Institute were conducted under the auspices of the Trust. The year witnessed special efforts on the part of the Trust to spread literacy in areas where there were no schools. The Higher Elementary schools laid special emphasis on vocational education, while the Industries Institute was engaged in a pioneering effort to popularise the hand-made paper industry. Paper worth nearly Rs. 10,000 was manufactured during the year. The work of the Institute was fruitful also in another direction in that a number of similar production centres have since been started at other places and are showing satisfactory results. A proposal to include the subject in the curriculum of all schools has been submitted to the Education Department. The total expenditure of all the centres was nearly Rs. 10,000.

Mr. Sahu was in charge of the Thakkar Ashram at Rayagada till October 1942. During the three years that he worked there, he was able to collect valuable information about the aboriginals of the Koraput district. The Rural Centres conducted by the Society in Orissa, for which Mr. S. S. Misra was responsible, carried on their normal work. The only noticeable development was the establishment of a Night School for Harijan boys at Tangi. This School receives grants from both the Government and the Cuttack District Board.

Harijans and the Aborigines

Mr. A. V. Thakkar continued to work throughout the year as the general secretary of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh with its headquarters at Delhi. As usual he also took interest in the welfare of the aborigines. In his capacity as secretary of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, Mr. Thakkar toured the country extensively, inspecting Harijan work and institutions. He was at Wardha in the last week of April 1942 attending the annual meeting of the Central Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh there. The month of May was spent in Nasik with visits to Bhusaval, Bombay and Peint in Nasik district. In June he attended a meeting of the Bihar Aborigines Welfare Advisory Board at Ranchi. In July he visited Jaipur State to discuss with the new Prime Minister, Sir Mirza Ismail, the needs and problems of Harijans of that State. This was followed by a tour of Orissa and Thana district in the Bombay Province in the interests of famine relief work among the aborigines. Mr. Thakkar continued to be the President of the Bhil Seva Mandal. In January this year, he toured in the Ganjam district on cyclone relief work.

During his stay at the headquarters in Delhi, he supervised the building work going on in the Harijan Colony. He had an interview in February 1943 with Mr. William Phillips, President Roosevelt's Personal Envoy in India, and gave Mr. Phillips an account of the welfare activities conducted by the Sangh for the benefit of the Harijans and the aborigines.

The work of the Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay for suggesting schemes for the utilisation of a fund of Rs. 25 lakhs set apart for the welfare of the backward classes of the Bombay Presidency claimed part of Mr. Thakkar's time. As a member of this Committee, Mr. Thakkar prepared several notes and schemes for the welfare of the backward classes, especially aborigines. The Committee's report was submitted to Government at the end of March last.

The U. P. (Eastern) Harijan Sevak Sangh had Mr. Kunzru and Mr. R. S. Misra as president and secretary respectively.

As most of the workers of the Sangh were arrested in August and September last for political activities the work has undergone considerable contraction. Nevertheless Mr. Misra visited most of the districts in which Harijan work was going on. He also conducted five schools particularly for the benefit of the Kols.

Mr Negi, whose untimely death in August last is deeply regretted, worked as convenor of the Dola-Palkhi Committee. A deep-rooted prejudice still exists in some parts of the U. P. against the use by Harijans of Dolas or Palkhis in connection with their wedding and other ceremonies. The Dola-Palkhi Committee mainly concerned itself with overcoming this prejudice. Mr. Negi's death has interrupted this very useful activity.

Mr. Suryanarayana Rao continued to be a member of the Provincial Harijan Advisory Board and Treasurer of the Madras City Harijan Sevak Sangh. As the Secretary of the Kodambakkam Harijan Industrial School was confined to jail as a detainee, Mr. Suryanarayana Rao gave his attention to it as a member of its committee.

Mr. Nayanar was the president of the Malabar Harijan Sevak Sangh and a member of the District Labour Advisory Committee. He collected nearly Rs. 1,000 to meet the needs of work of the institutions for whose conduct the Sangh was responsible.

The Poona Harijan Reform Association maintains a hostel for Harijan boys and conducts a dispensary for the benefit of the residents of the village-Pashan-where it is located. Mr. Limaye was re-elected chairman of this Association. The Association has started a co-operative housing colony for the Harijans and has provided cottages for some Harijan families. Mr. Limaye also continued to be the President of the Poona Harijan Sevak Sangh. Under the auspices of the Sangh, Mr. Limaye studied the problem of drinking water facilities to Harijans in some surrounding villages by paying personal visits to them.

Mr. Venkataraman took charge of the Depressed Classes Mission at Mangalore in October last. This Mission is under the management of the Servants of India Society whose President is also the President of that body. The Mission maintains

a higher elementary school with 83 boys and 29 girls, and three elementary schools with 150 students of both sexes. Of these schools one is intended exclusively for the Koragas, the most backward community among the depressed classes of South Kanara. Besides these schools, the Mission conducts two boarding homes at Mangalore, one for boys and the other for girls, with 44 and 25 inmates respectively. At Puttur the Mission has a hostel exclusively for the benefit of the Koragas. It has 42 inmates including 13 girls. During the year one Koraga girl—the first in the community—appeared for the Intermediate examination. One boy appeared for the B. A. and two for the Intermediate examinations. Of these only one boy passed his Intermediate examination, and what is even more creditable, stood in first class, while the others passed only in some subjects. The Mission maintains eight Harijan Colonies, with a total area of 52 acres on which 88 families have been settled. 6 of these 8 colonies are near Mangalore and 2 in Udipi. Mr. Venkataraman paid frequent visits to these colonies and was able in one case to form a panchayat for the better administration of the Colony. Maternity aid was given from the Gomathi Amma Maternity Benefit Fund to 12 Koraga women.

Mr. Desai published during the year a pamphlet dealing with the system of serf labour. He also prepared a note on the Vakkals of North Kanara district, a very backward community, officially classed as intermediate. Mr. Desai pressed for its classification as backward, which has since been done. He also helped Mr. Thakkar in his work as a member of the Backward Classes Improvement Committee with notes on literacy among some backward classes and on the Kurubas of Bijapur district.

Social Service and Social Reform

Mr. Kunzru continued to be the General Secretary of the Seva Samiti and Chairman of the Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital Local Committee. Mr. R. S. Misra continued to be one of the secretaries of the Seva Samiti and looked after its night schools. Mr. Suryanarayana Rao was re-elected General Secretary of the National Health Association, which mainly concerns itself with health propaganda. He made representations to Government in regard to the prohibition of the milling

of rice. He was in charge of the Gokhale Reading Room situated on the Servants of India Society's premises in Madras.

Mr. Kodanda Rao was secretary and Mr. Gupte assistant secretary of the Society for the Elimination of Beggary at Nagpur. The first unit of the proposed Beggar Home has now been built. The Society was consulted by Government in advance with regard to their draft bill to amend the Municipal Act so as to deal more effectively with the beggar nuisance in the municipal areas.

While working in the Koraput district, Mr. Sahu carried on an agitation for stopping the evil of illicit manufacture and sale of liquor which is rampant in the district. He carried on propaganda in favour of the stoppage of sacrificial slaughter of animals during the Dasarah celebration and the Durga Puja festival. Mr. Limaye was elected a Vice-President of the Poona Sanitary Association. Mr. Sharma was in charge of the Lahore Poor Home and the Children's Recreation Centres organised on behalf of the Punjab Children's Aid Society.

Through Mr. Chitalia's efforts, a library and a reading room were opened at Chalala in Kathiawar. Arrangements were made through Khadi centres to supply books for use in circulating libraries which number more than 50. There are 59 literacy centres in Kathiawar all of which were supplied with literature and educational materials. Scholarships were given to a few needy students, for education in schools and colleges, and also for training in industry, farming, social service, drawing, etc. A Balmandir with 65 children is being conducted at Chalala under Mr. Chitalia's supervision. At this institution, provision has been made for training teachers for Balmandirs.

Scouting

Mr. Kunzru continued to be the National Commissioner and Mr. Bajpai the National Organising Commissioner of the Hindustan Scout Association throughout the year. Mr. Bajpai's work was considerably hampered owing to difficulties in railway travel and the country-wide disturbances in August and Septem-

ber last. In view of the possibility of a Japanese invasion of India, A.R.P. assumed urgent importance and Mr. Bajpai devoted his attention mainly to A.R.P. organisation. He acted as a lecturer in the A. R. P. Staff Training School at Allahabad, which was organised by the Hindustan Scout Association, U. P. Branch. This School was recognised by the U. P. Government. His services for A.R.P. organisation were in demand not only in his own province, U. P., but in other provinces as well. He conducted A.R.P. Training Classes at Balia, Basti and Gorakhpur in U. P. and at Nagpur and Jubbulpore in C. P. In connection with his scouting work, he visited several districts in U. P. and toured Bihar, reviewing scout activities at Patna, Mokamehghat, Bhagalpur, Darbhanga, Chapra, Gaya, Dalmianagar, Arrah and Buxar.

Mr. Venkataraman worked as the Headquarters Commissioner of the Hindustan Scout Association, Madras Presidency, for literature and propaganda. He attended a meeting of the Provincial Council of the Association held in Madras last April. He wrote a pamphlet in English entitled "Why Hindustan?" in which he answered some of the objections raised against the adoption of that name for the Association. He wrote another pamphlet entitled "Hindustan Scout Emblem and its Significance".

Educational and Literary

As a member of the Court and Executive Council of the Allahabad University and the Benares University, Mr. Kunzru attended as many meetings of these bodies as his engagements permitted. Mr. Dravid continued to be president of the Hanuman Vyayam Mandal at Amraoti, which has for its object the promotion of physical education and the training of physical instructors. Messrs. Vaze and Ambekar continued to serve on the Council of Management of the Poona Seva Sadan Society.

Mr. K. P. Kaul arranged in July last for the opening ceremony of the Gokarananath Misra Memorial Hostel by the Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University. The Hostel, intended for the lady students of the Mahila Vidyalaya, was constructed out of the Gokarananath Memorial Fund of which

Mr. Kaul is Secretary. The estimated cost of the building was about Rs. 24,000, while a sum of Rs. 16,000 was collected by way of donations. This sum along with the interest for twelve years amounting to over Rs. 5,200 had grown to Rs. 21,500. The balance of Rs. 2,500 will have to be collected in order fully to cover the cost. As a life-member of the Committee of the Mahila Vidyalaya College at Lucknow, Mr. Kaul took keen interest in its affairs. The disturbances caused by the students of the College in August and September last led to the stoppage of the Government grant and the College was confronted with a crisis in its fortunes. The situation engaged the serious attention of the Committee of the Vidyalaya at a series of protracted meetings. Luckily, however, the crisis was overcome, thanks to the firmness shown by the Committee and the institution came unscathed out of the ordeal, a result to which Mr. Kaul's participation in its affairs contributed to no small extent. He is now helping the institution in organising its office and improving the method of keeping its accounts, etc. in respect of which there was much room for improvement. Mr. Kaul is also secretary of the Ganga Prasad Varma Memorial Library in Lucknow.

Mr. Kodanda Rao continued to be a member of the Executive Council, the Academic Council and the Court of the Nagpur University. He also worked as a member of the Medical College Committee appointed by the Court. This Committee has since submitted a scheme upon which Government action has been postponed pending the return of better times. Mr. Kodanda Rao delivered lectures at several educational and social institutions on various social and cultural subjects. He was a member of the Study Circle at Nagpur which met six times during the year and took part in all these meetings. Mr. Gupte worked as secretary of the Study Circle.

Mr. Sahu continued to be the president of the Cuttack District Primary Teachers' Association and a member of the Utkal Sahitya Samaj. Mr. Gupte was secretary of the Model Education Society at Nagpur which conducts a high school there. Mr. Limaye was re-elected a member of the Executive Committee and the Council of the Maharashtra Literary

Conference and Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Maharashtra Sharada Mandir.

Mr. Bajpai's book "Hawai Hamley Se Hifazat" in Urdu saw its second edition. His lecture notes on A.R.P. in English have run into their third edition and are still in considerable demand.

Distress Relief

A cyclone of extraordinary severity swept over Bengal and Orissa in October and November last and caused great havoc and misery. Mr. Thakkar interested himself in the relief work started in Midnapore district and deputed his assistant to help in relief work there for a month. On learning that acute scarcity was prevailing in the Bijapur district of the Bombay Presidency, Mr. Thakkar took the initiative in forming a Committee known as the Bijapur Famine Relief Committee in Bombay for the relief of the famine-stricken area in Bijapur. He was elected Chairman of this Committee and toured extensively in Bijapur district in March last, studying famine conditions as well as the relief provided by official and non-official agencies. By the end of March last a sum of over Rs. 1,50,000 (since increased to Rs. 5 lakhs) had been collected by this Committee. It has undertaken the work of both human relief as well as cattle relief. The Committee has been financing 19 free kitchens in the district in which about 6,000 persons are being fed twice daily. It is also distributing clothes to more than 60,000 persons who are in tatters. With a view to feeding, free of charge, the cattle of the poor agriculturists, 28 cattle feeding centres have been opened in various parts of the district. The total number of cattle fed at these feeding centres is about 5,000. In addition, the Committee has opened five cattle camps and has also undertaken the work of opening 20 plough centres for the purpose of helping poor cultivators in ploughing their land. It has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 50,000 for distributing seeds free among poor agriculturists at the forthcoming sowing season. Doles to respectable but needy families are also being distributed. 800 Charkhas were introduced as a famine relief measure.

An idea of the extent of the various forms of relief undertaken by the Committee can be had from the following amounts sanctioned for different purposes :—

(1) Free kitchens	...	Rs. 75,000
(2) Cattle Relief	...	„ 1,71,000
(3) Clothes distribution	...	„ 1,75,000
(4) Distribution of seeds	...	„ 50,000
(5) Plough centres	...	„ 50,000
(6) Introduction of Charkhas	...	„ 10,000
(7) Doles to respectable families	...	„ 14,000

Mr. Desai helped Mr. Thakkar in the work of famine relief in Bijapur. He toured the famine areas of the district and submitted a report of his impressions, which was published in the Press. The Committee in Bombay opened its office at Bijapur, of which Mr. Desai is in charge. Apart from the routine work of the Committee at Bijapur, Mr. Desai drew the attention of Government to various defects in their famine relief administration, which came to his notice in the course of his tours. He also toured the famine areas of the Bellary district in Madras and compared, in the course of a note, the famine administration in the two provinces. The note was submitted to the Bombay Government for appropriate action.

The terrific cyclone which visited the Midnapore district in October 1942 also swept over certain areas of Orissa. Mr. S. S. Misra toured the cyclone-affected area for nine days. In the thana of Bhograi with an area of 150 sq. miles, 354 big villages and a population of 72,000, not a single thatched house was left undamaged. A considerable proportion of the cattle in the area was destroyed; and a large number of trees were uprooted. Most people in the area were rendered homeless. Altogether a population of nearly 1,50,000 was rendered destitute as a result of the cyclone. Messrs. Sahu and S. S. Misra rendered relief to the distressed in this area.

Another calamity of a similar nature overtook the Puri and Ganjam districts of Orissa in November last. The devastation was the greatest in the Palut estate. Nearly one-third,

12 out of 35, of the villages were entirely swept away by the waters of the Chilka, which rose in unusual floods at the time of the cyclone. The number of deaths was also large. In a village in the estate 140 out of a total population of 160 were carried away by the floods. All the houses in the village collapsed and the crops failed to a very large extent. To cope with this situation, an organisation called the Orissa Relief Committee with Mr. Thakkar as president and Mr. Sahu as one of the secretaries was formed at Cuttack. The Committee's work is not yet over, but it has so far spent about Rs. 50,000 in the distribution of relief. Mr. Thakkar visited in December and January the North Balasore and Ganjam districts, the districts most hard hit by the cyclone. Mr. S. S. Misra helped in the distribution of relief for about a month in North Balasore and was instrumental in the distribution of cloth worth Rs. 10,000 donated for the purpose by the Kesoram Cotton Mills in North Balasore. He was in charge of the relief centre in Ganjam and distributed cloth worth Rs. 4,000 and gave cash relief to the tune of Rs. 6,000 in that district.

Mr. Thakkar interested himself in relief measures for the benefit of an aboriginal tribe called the Koknas of the Peint taluq of the Nasik district which was visited by famine. He visited Peint twice and helped the non-official relief agency by securing donations in cash and kind. He was also instrumental in starting a cheap cloth and wheat shop at Bhivani in the Punjab and a cheap cloth shop at Jajpur in Orissa. At these shops started on behalf of the Birla family, cloth and wheat were sold 25 p. c. cheaper than the market rate. It is satisfactory to learn that they have proved of much use to the people for whom they were intended.

In June last the military coolies stationed at the Chowdwar aerodrome burnt down the houses of the people of Chowdwar. Messrs. Sahu and S. S. Misra organised relief to the affected people. And the Servants of India Society contributed Rs 500 for the purpose. The local Government also took prompt action to compensate the sufferers. The Ceded Districts had another visitation of famine last year. Mr. Suryanarayana Rau toured the famine areas five times and pressed on Government, by means of representations, the necessity of adequate relief measures.

An acute scarcity of food began to be experienced in the Malabar District since January last. Mr. Nayanar helped in easing the situation by forming food committees at different places. An equitable distribution of the available food-stuffs was facilitated by the system of ration cards introduced at the time by him. He also carried on vigorous propaganda in favour of the "Grow More Food" campaign

As a continuation of the relief work started in the cyclone-affected areas of the Malabar district, a rural dispensary was organised by Mr. Nayanar at Matamangalam in North Malabar and a child welfare centre in Puduponnani. The rural dispensary serves the needs of twelve surrounding villages which had no facilities for medical relief. The area is hilly and highly malarial with the result that the daily average of patients in some weeks goes up even to 100! The yearly expenditure on the dispensary comes to Rs. 1,000, towards which the District Board makes a grant of Rs. 250 per year, while the balance has to be found by public contributions.

The Child Welfare Centre at Puduponnani was started in November 1941 with the help given by the Red Cross Society, while a grant equal to half the total expenditure has been sanctioned by Government from April 1943.

A new centre of work was started by Mr. Nayanar at Valapad where arrangements for giving midday meals to school children numbering nearly 1,000 were made for a period of two months. The expenses were met out of a grant of Rs. 2,500 made by the Collector of Malabar for the purpose. A nursing home for the benefit of emaciated children has also been organised at this Centre.

The Evacuee Problem

With the Japanese occupation of Burma early last year the problem of refugees from that country flocking into India became one of great urgency. Soon after the close of the Budget Session of the Council of State early in April 1942, Mr. Kunzru along with Mr. Dam, M.L.A. (Central) was invited by the then Member for Indians Overseas, Mr. Aney, to accompany him to Manipur in Assam to see the arrangements made for the refugees from Calcutta, Assam and Burma in the

Manipur State. The party visited Calcutta, Gauhati, Dimapur, Imphal (Manipur), Wanging, Palel and Heriok and studied the evacuees' grievances in consultation with local officials and non-officials. After visiting these centres, Mr. Kunzru accompanied Mr. Aney to Shillong and discussed the problems affecting the evacuees with the Governor of Assam and other officials. Mr. Kunzru also visited Pandu, near Gauhati and Parvatipur to inspect the arrangements made for feeding the refugees by the Government and Messrs. Surajmal Nagarmal respectively. The evacuees complained to Mr. Kunzru bitterly of the callous and insulting attitude of the evacuation officers and their principal subordinates. On the conclusion of the tour, Mr. Kunzru, jointly with Mr. Dam, issued a statement drawing public attention to the treatment meted out to the evacuees and the racial discrimination which characterised the arrangements made for their comfort and convenience. Mr. R. S. Misra visited a number of districts in U. P. with a view to studying the condition of the evacuees. He found that the district authorities had done little to improve their lot.

Mr. S. S. Misra was secretary of the Burma Oriya Evacuee Relief Committee formed at Cuttack. He with another member of the Committee interviewed the Premier of Orissa with a view to representing their grievances. He toured the Ganjam district to which most of the Oriya evacuees belonged and secured employment for about 200 at the Chowdwar aerodrome. He also represented their grievances at the Conference of District Magistrates of Orissa.

The influx of refugees from Burma into Madras engaged the attention of Mr. Suryanarayana Rao in the first quarter of the year. He paid almost daily visits to the Refugee Camp and assisted the Camp authorities in their work. This brought him in direct touch with problems facing the evacuees and enabled him to make representations to Government for better facilities for their rehabilitation. He took part in the conference convened by the Mayor of Madras to consider problems touching the refugees and availed himself of Mr. Aney's visit to Madras in August last to make further personal representations. He continued his interest in the refugee problem throughout the year.

Mr. Nayanar made an extensive tour of Malabar district in order to study the conditions of the evacuees from Burma and Malaya and submitted a report of his observations to the Collector. He started an office at Calicut for helping the evacuees and was able to set nearly 300 of them on their feet again.

Journals

Two newspapers, the *Dnyan Prakash* and the *Hitavada*, are owned and published by the Society. The *Dnyan Prakash*, which is the oldest Marathi daily, is edited by Mr. Vaze and published at Poona and Bombay. He is helped in this work by Mr. Limaye. A weekly edition is also issued every Sunday. The *Hitavada* was a tri-weekly till the beginning of April last, when it was converted into a daily. Mr. Mani continued to be both editor and manager of the paper, which is issued in English from Nagpur. He was assisted by Mr. Gupte on the managerial side.

Business Concerns

The Aryabhushan and the Dnyanprakash Presses in Poona which are owned by the Society had Mr. V. H. Barve as their manager. Mr. K. G. Sharangapani assisted Mr. Barve in the management of the Presses. Mr. Bakhale was the manager of the Bombay Vaibhav Press, which is also owned by the Society.

G. I. P. E.

The report of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, of which Mr. D. R. Gadgil is the Director, is appended to this report.

APPENDIX I

**Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics,
Poona 4.**

(Founded by Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale)

Report for the year 1942-43.

During the year under report field investigations in connection with the series of agricultural economics projects planned in the Wai Taluka were initiated in full. The scheme could be undertaken because of the grant-in-aid made for the year by the Provincial Government. The Government of Bombay has, in the absence of the expected help from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, promised to give a grant of Rs. 4,000 for the scheme for the year 1943-44 also. This will enable us to complete the major portion of the field investigations planned under the scheme by the end of the next year. The investigation regarding the survey of lapse into illiteracy undertaken on behalf of the Government of Bombay was completed during the year. The work was planned and directed by the Institute while the actual field work was carried out by officers of the Educational Department. On account of the peculiar conditions during the year, the data gathered in respect of this survey, as in respect of the Wai projects, were not as full as expected at first. The extent of the data collected is, however, adequate for the purpose in hand and the work of tabulating it is in progress.

The report of the enquiry into direct and indirect benefits of irrigation with reference to the Godavari and Pravara Canals entrusted by the Government of Bombay to the Institute was completed during the year. It was submitted to Government towards the beginning of November 1942. The enquiry has yielded results which are of great value from the point of view both of theoretical analysis and of practical policy. It is hoped that Government will publish the report in due course.

A considerable portion of the first part of the Socio-Economic Survey of Poona has already been printed. The

completion of this work was, however, postponed owing to the staff being engaged on the preparation and publication of a survey of Indian Economic Policy during the war. In view of the urgent nature of the problem, it was thought desirable to undertake this work immediately and to give it precedence over all others.

Early during the year were published Mr. Sovani's study, from the regional point of view, of the Population Problem of India and Mr. Mehta's Memorial lecture on Planning in Co-operation. In January 1943 Mr. D. R. Gadgil's study of the problem of the Regulation of Wages in India and other Problems of Industrial Labour, embodied in the Banaili Readership lectures delivered by him at Patna in 1940, was issued as a publication of the Institute. The Institute's study on "War and Indian Economic Policy" was published shortly after the close of the year. Dr. Kakade's study of Handloom-Weaving and the weaving communities of Sholapur which formed part of the Socio-Economic Survey of Sholapur is almost ready for the press and it is hoped to publish it during the current year.

The total number of students enrolled during the year was 61, of whom 5 were research students (for the Ph. D. degree). At the M. A. examination held in April 1942, 14 students of the Institute appeared, of whom 5 were successful, two being placed in Second Class.

One thesis was submitted viz., thesis for the Ph. D. degree, by Mr. R. G. Kakade

"Socio-Economic Survey of Weaving Communities in Sholapur."

The thesis was approved for the degree.

The R. B. R. R. Kale Memorial lecture was delivered this year by Mr. S. G. Vaze, the subject of his discourse being "The Formation of Federations."

During the year under report Mr. D. R. Gadgil was appointed by the Government of Bombay a member of the following Boards: (1) The Board of Secondary Education, (2) The S. L. C. Examination Board, and (3) The Board of

Primary Education. He was elected by the Board of Secondary Education its Chairman for the triennium 1942-45. He was also nominated by Government a member of the re-constituted Council of Management of the Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute. The Collector of Poona asked him to serve as Chairman of a Committee appointed to prepare a scheme for rationing to be introduced in Poona City and Suburbs. He has been co-opted a member of the Poona Price Control Advisory Committee. He was asked to help in drawing up a representation regarding the Food Situation of the Ratnagiri District and to be a member of a deputation in order to represent it before the Adviser to the Government of Bombay.

The Servants of India Society

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1943.

INCOME				EXPENDITURE							
				1942-43.							
				Rs.	AS.	P.					
				1942-43.							
				Rs.	AS.	P.					
Donations	13,068	0	0	Allowances, etc.	...	...	26,865	4	9
Members' Earnings	6,182	14	0	Travelling Expenses	...	...	4,156	9	0
Interest	32,852	0	4	Library	...	...	1,749	9	6
Property Rents	15,711	9	6	Establishment	...	...	9,608	4	11
Miscellaneous	11,146	4	3	General Charges	...	...	7,715	12	0
Press Profits	20,482	1	11	Mess Charges	...	...	1,630	1	3
						Repairs to Buildings	...	...	5,936	1	4
						Rents and Taxes	...	...	5,562	0	8
						Rural Work	...	...	13,853	13	6
						Losses in Presses and Papers	...	...	5,946	0	7
						G. M. Library, Nagpur	...	...	936	11	3
						Surplus	...	...	15,482	15	3
Total	99,442	14	0	Total	...	...	99,442	14	0

Poona,
9th June, 1943. }

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

The Servants of

Statement of General Fund

		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Society's General Fund :					
Balance as on 1st April, 1942	...	8,01,026	—7—7		
Add Donation from a sympathiser to General Fund	...	20,000	—0—0		
„ Profit on sale of land	...	1,23,000	—0—0		
„ Surplus as per Income and Expenditure a/c	...	15,482	—15—3		
				9,59,509	—6—10
Advances Payable :				17,325	—5—0
Society's Presses and Papers					
Credit Balances :					
A. B. Press	...	27,787	—14—8		
Bombay Vaibhav Press	...	18,187	—7—7		
Dnyan Prakash	...	14,520	—7—0		
Hitavada Press	...	17,668	—10—11		
				78,164	—8—2
Reserve for Bad and Doubtful Debts				2,758	—8—7
				10,57,757	—12—7

Poona,

9th June, 1948.

India Society*account as on 31st March, 1948.*

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Buildings and Sites:				4,00,310	0	7
Library expenditure to date has been charged to revenue ...					0	0
Dead Stock:						
As per last year's Statement	10,425	1	0			
Additions during the year	51	10	3			
	10,476	11	3			
Less depreciation	521	4	0			
				9,955	7	3
Advances recoverable:				29,851	8	3
Deposit against contract for the purchase of paper				15,003	1	9
Mayanoor Community Training School				1,590	0	0
Kotdwara Rural Centre				455	13	6
Society's Presses and Papers:						
Assets and Debtors:						
Aryabhushan Press	1,93,312	8	2			
Bombay Vaibhav Press	85,873	11	4			
Dnyan Prakash	28,623	14	7			
Hitavada Press	52,523	15	1			
				3,60,334	1	2
Balance as shown in the Statement of Affairs				2,40,257	12	1
				10,57,757	12	7

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

Auditor.

THE SERVANTS OF

Statement of Affairs as on

LIABILITIES		Rs. A. P.
Society's General Fund:		
Balance as per annexed Statement	... ..	2,40,257 12 1
Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund (Received in securities as per contra)	... ..	1,33,000 0 0
G. M. Library Trust Fund, Nagpur	... ..	11,918 13 10
Rao Bahadur D. Lakshmi Narayan Trust Fund (received in cash)	... ..	1,00,000 0 0
Salumbra Fire Relief Trust Fund	... ..	4,679 1 7
Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics Trust Fund as per annexed Statement	... ..	1,28,553 2 6
South Indian Flood Relief Trust Fund	... ..	21,426 5 10
Presses' Reserve and Depreciation Funds	... ..	25,150 14 3
Servindia Relief Fund	... ..	13,393 4 4
Sir W. Wedderburn Fund	... ..	3,034 5 8
Investment Reserve Fund	... ..	11,871 9 8
Building Reserve Fund	... ..	4,929 6 0
Workmen's Welfare Fund	... ..	6,500 0 0
Servindia Welfare Fund	... ..	1,452 11 6
Insurance Fund—Life Policies (Matured)	... ..	3,000 0 0
Mayanoor School Fund	... ..	5,000 0 0
Gokhale Day Celebration Fund	... ..	2,000 0 0
Total	... ..	7,16,167 7 3

INDIA SOCIETY

31st March, 1948.

		ASSETS					
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
G. M. Library Trust Property a/c	...	...	...	...	23,164	2	6
<i>Investments :</i>							
Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund							
3½% G. P. Notes	face value	...	1,21,000	0	0		
4 % Bombay Port Trust	"	...	12,000	0	0		
					1,33,000	0	0
Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics Trust Fund	as per annexed Statement	...	...	...	1,28,553	2	6
South Indian Flood Relief Trust Fund Investment a/c.					21,415	7	0
<i>Other investments :</i>							
3 % Punjab Loan 1949	...	18,000	0	0			
3½% G. P. Notes	face value	...	97,000	0	0		
3½% G. P. Notes 1954-59	...	23,000	0	0			
4 % " " (1960-70)	"	...	20,300	0	0		
4 % Bombay Port Trust Loan	"	...	96,500	0	0		
4½% G. P. Notes (1955-60)	"	...	1,43,900	0	0		
5 % Bombay Municipal Debentures	...	17,000	0	0			
Total face value					4,15,700	0	0
At cost price							
					3,75,797	5	4
Workmen's Welfare Fund Investment a/c	...				6,500	0	0
Gokhale Day Celebration Fund Investment a/c	...				1,990	8	0
Loan to the Deccan Education Society	...				1,000	0	0
Bombay Prov. Coop. Bank Shares							
20 Shares of Rs. 50 each	...				1,000	0	0
Agricultural Products Ltd., Poona							
one share of Rs. 50 (fully paid up)	...				50	0	0
Ogale Glass Works shares fully paid up	...				100	0	0
Poona Central Co-operative Bank Shares-2 fully paid up.					100	0	0
Bank Balances at Centres and at Branches	...				23,048	1	4
Cash at Centres and at Branches etc.	...				448	12	7
Total					7,16,167	7	3

I have examined the above Statement of Affairs and the annexed Statements of Income and Expenditure account and the General Fund with the books, accounts and vouchers of the Society, and I find the same to be correct. I have verified the investments of the Society.

Poona, }
9th June, 1948. }

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

The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona.

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

INCOME		Rs. as.ps.	EXPENDITURE		Rs. as.ps.
Interest	...	4,740 10 10	Allowances	...	4,900 0 0
Fees	...	2,035 0 0	Establishment	...	2,315 7 0
Grants	...	5,100 0 0	Scholarships	...	50 0 0
Publications	...	339 15 0	Investigation Expenses	...	3,409 2 0
Deficit	...	1,202 13 2	Books and Periodicals	...	222 0 0
			Stationery and Printing	...	240 9 6
			Postage	...	127 3 3
			Publications	...	1,778 10 0
			Audit	...	200 0 0
			Miscellaneous	...	175 7 3
	Total ...	13,418 7 0		Total ...	13,418 7 0

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Poona, }
10th June, 1948.

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

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

TRUST FUND			INVESTMENTS		
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.
Balance of Fund as per last year	1,07,630	10 0	Mortgage on Property of Sayagaon village	13,135	0 0
Investment Reserve Fund :			Govt. and other securities :		
Balance last year	7,433	2 0	3 % 1949 Punjab Loan	2,000	
Amount set aside for redemption of loss on maturity	1,500	0 0	3½ % G. P. notes face value	19,800	
	8,933	2 0	4 % 1960-70 Loan	20,200	
Advance Grants	1,750	0 0	4 % B. P. T. Bonds	6,500	
Advance payable	1,754	14 4	5 % B. M. Debentures	4,000	
Provident Fund as per contra	792	12 6	6 % B. M. Debentures	40,000	
Surplus Account :			6 % Karachi Port Trust	10,000	
Balance as per last year's Statement	8,894	8 10		1,02,500	
Less deficit as per current year's statement	1,202	13 2	Provident Fund deposit a/c	...	792 12 6
	7,691	11 8	Advances recoverable	...	1,626 13 6
			Shares :		
Total ...	1,28,553	2 6	Karlokar Bros. Ltd.		
			120 Shares of Rs. 25 each fully paid up	2,250	0 0
			Other Loans :		
			Satara Inamdar Mandal		
			50 Debentures of Rs. 100 each	5,000	0 0
			Balance in Bank	3,225	6 6
			Total ...	1,28,553	2 6

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Poona, }
 10th June, 1948.

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

APPENDIX II
List of Donations
Headquarters

	Rs.	A.	P.
Sir Dorabji Tata Trust	1,500	0	0
The late Mr. R. B. Kulkarni	1,000	0	0
The Rajasaheb of Akalkot	300	0	0
The late Justice Ranade Charity Fund	200	0	0
The Chief Saheb of Ichalkaranji	150	0	0
The late Mr. B. H. Naik	100	0	0
Principal J. R. Gharpure	100	0	0
Mrs. Pramilabai Gadgil	100	0	0
Dr. Sir R. P. Paranjpye	100	0	0
Mr. D. B. Limaye	100	0	0
Mr. H. G. Janorikar	100	0	0
Mr. R. P. Patwardhan	100	0	0
Prof. R. N. Joshi	50	0	0
Mr. M. H. Dev	50	0	0
A Sympathiser	30	0	0
Rao Bahadur D. L. Sahasrabuddhe	25	0	0
Mr. Harakchand Motichand	25	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	60	0	0
Total...	4,090	0	0

Bombay Branch

	Rs.	A.	P.
Mr. G. D. Birla	1,000	0	0
Mr. K. J. Chitalia	395	0	0
The Seeds Traders' Association	101	0	0
Mr. J. P. Patel	100	0	0
Seth Govardhandas Bhagwandas Narottamdas	100	0	0
Sri Mahajan Association	51	0	0
Mr. G. A. Kamtekar	50	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	10	0	0
Total...	1,807	0	0

C. P. Branch

	Rs.	A.	P.
Seth Badridas Daga	500	0	0
Sri L. S. Deshmukh	101	0	0
Sir K. V. Kukday	50	0	0
Miss K. S. Ranga Rao	34	0	0
Mr. B. A. Smellie	25	0	0
A Sympathiser	25	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	35	4	0
Total ...	770	4	0

U. I. Branch

		Rs.	A.	P.
Lala Ram Ratan Gupta	...	1,000	0	0
Lala Krip Narayan of Delhi (Floor Mills)	...	500	0	0
Lala Kishore	...	400	0	0
Lala Shankar Lal	...	200	0	0
Mr. Mushran	...	180	0	0
Pandit Rajendra N. Haskar	...	100	0	0
Total...		2,380	0	0

Lahore Centre

		Rs.	A.	P.
A Friend	...	50	0	0
R. B. Jankidas	...	25	0	0
Dr. A. P. Bharucha	...	25	0	0
Sjt. Sriyana Prasad	...	25	0	0
Lala Gangaram	...	25	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	60	0	0
Total...		210	0	0

Mayanur Centre

		Rs.	A.	P.
Estates under the Court of Wards, Hyderabad (Dn.)	...	191	10	0
Messrs. N. Gopaldas and Co.	...	100	0	0
Anonymous	...	100	0	0
Mr. P. A. C. Ramaswamyraja	...	100	0	0
Mr. S. R. Narayanaraja	...	50	0	0
Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur	...	50	0	0
Gnanambika Mills Ltd.	...	50	0	0
Rao Bahadur K. C Saptarishireddiar M. L. A.	...	50	0	0
Messrs. A. K. D. Balaramraja and D. K. Raju	...	30	0	0
Pappanapatti Estate	...	25	5	0
Mr. M. Ramaswamy Moopnar	...	25	0	0
Dhanalakshmi Ginning Factory	...	25	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	124	0	0
Total...		920	15	0

Madras Branch

		Rs.	A. P.
Sri V. S. Nataraja Mudaliar ...	...	200	0 0
Dr. G. S. Arundale ...	...	150	0 0
Sri T. R. Venkatarama Sastri ...	...	100	0 0
The late Hon. K. Govindachari ...	...	100	0 0
Sri M. L. Narayanaswamy ...	...	100	0 0
„ T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar ...	...	100	0 0
„ G. A. Natesan ...	...	100	0 0
„ M. Somappa ...	...	100	0 0
„ A. Srinivasa Pai ...	...	50	4 0
„ T. Ramachandra Rao ...	...	50	0 0
Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyer ...	...	50	0 0
Sri S. G. Sastri ...	...	50	0 0
„ M. Subbaroya Aiyer ...	...	50	0 0
„ M. Ct. M. Chidambaram Chettiar ...	...	50	0 0
„ V. Gopalaswami Aiyengar ...	...	30	4 0
Rao Bahadur K. V. Sesha Aiyengar ...	...	30	0 0
Dewan Bahadur T. Bhujanga Rao ...	...	25	0 0
Dewan Bahadur V. Bhashyam Aiyengar ...	...	25	0 0
Lt. Col. K. G. Pandalai ...	...	25	0 0
Dr. C. B. Rama Rao ...	...	25	0 0
A Friend ...	...	25	0 0
Sri N. M. Sastri ...	...	25	0 0
„ B. Bhima Rao ...	...	25	0 0
Sums below Rs. 25 ...	...	152	5 0
Total ...		1,637	13 0

Cuttack Centre

		Rs.	A. P.
Maharaja Saheb, Parlakimedi ...	...	500	0 0
Maharaja Saheb, Mayurbhanj ...	...	200	0 0
Cuttack Collectorate Dramatic Club ...	...	101	0 0
Maharaja Saheb, Kalahandi ...	...	100	0 0
Raja of Keonjhar State ...	...	100	0 0
Maharaja Saheb, Patna State ...	...	100	0 0
A Friend, Cuttack ...	...	50	0 0
Sri N. Ramseshaiah, Jaypur (Koraput ) ...	...	25	0 0
Sugarcane Co-operative Society, Rayagada ...	...	25	0 0
Sums below Rs. 25 ...	...	51	0 0
Total ...		1,252	0 0

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
Servants of India Society

The following Constitution has been adopted for the Society :—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (i) The country shall always be the first in my thoughts and I will give to her service the best that is in me.
- (ii) In serving the country I will seek no personal advantage for myself.
- (iii) I will regard all Indians as brothers and work for the advancement of all without distinction of caste or creed.
- (iv) I will be content with such provision for myself *and my family,** as the Society may be able to make. I will devote no part of my energies to earning money for myself.
- (v) I will lead a pure personal life.
- (vi) I will engage in no personal quarrel with anyone.
- (vii) I will always keep in view the aims of the Society and watch over its interests with the utmost zeal, doing all I can to advance its work. I will never do anything which is inconsistent with the objects of the Society.

10. Every Member under Training shall, during the time that he is under training, place himself under the entire guidance and control of the First Member or President, and shall do such work and devote himself to such studies as the First Member or President may direct.

11. An Ordinary Member may be sent by the First Member or President and Council to any part of India on special duty or for general work in connection with the Society. He will be bound to do the work assigned to him under the general

* The italicised words to be omitted if there be no family.

direction of the First Member or President and Council and shall obey orders and instructions that may be received from them.

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

12 A. The Society may, in exceptional circumstances, permit a member to retire after thirty years' approved service or on the attainment of the age of seventy after twenty-five years' approved service on a recommendation to that effect being made by the Council, with the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the members of the Society, and the recommendation being accepted by the First Member or President. A member so permitted shall cease to be a member of the Society.

13. The Society may remove the name of any member from its roll of members on a recommendation to that effect being made by the Council, with the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the members of the Society, and the recommendation being accepted by the First Member or President. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

14. (a) The First Member will hold office for life.

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

(c) In case, however, it appears undesirable to elect a First Member, the members may elect one of their number to be President of the Society for a period of three years.

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

(e) The First Member or President may, notwithstanding any other rule, delegate any of his functions to the Vice-President and, during the absence of the Vice-President from India, to any other Ordinary Member.

(f) The Council of the Society shall appoint one of the Ordinary Members to be the Secretary of the Society.

15. When a vacancy occurs in the First Membership or Presidentship of the Society, the Council shall exercise all the powers vested by the Rules in the First Member or President singly or the First Member or President and Council, until such time as a new First Member or President is duly elected; and any act done by the Council during such time shall be deemed valid, provided that the Council takes steps with all reasonable despatch to arrange for the election of a new First Member or President under Rule 14 (b) or 14 (c), as the case may be.

16. In special circumstances the First Member or President and Council may exempt, for reasons to be recorded in writing, any member of the Society from the operation of any rule save Rule 9.

17. An applicant for membership may be required to pass through a period of probation before admission and may in that case be enrolled as a Probationer on such terms and for such period as the First Member or President and Council may determine.

18. The First Member or President and Council may remove the name of any Probationer from the list of Probationers before the expiry of the period of probation. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

19. The First Member or President and Council may admit any person, who, in their opinion, is capable of being trained to assist members of the Society in their work and who

is prepared to devote his life to such work as a Permanent Assistant of the Society, on such terms as the First Member or President and Council may determine.

20. A Permanent Assistant may, on grounds of special fitness and after a period of approved service of not less than three years, be admitted as Member under Training by the First Member or President and Council.

21. The First Member or President and Council may remove the name of any Permanent Assistant from the list of Permanent Assistants of the Society. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

22. The First Member or President and Council may admit any person who is in full sympathy with the objects of the Society and is prepared to devote himself to such work as may be assigned to him for the benefit of the Society as an Attache of the Society on such terms and under such control as the First Member or President and Council may determine.

23. The First Member or President and Council may remove the name of any Attache from the list of Attaches of the Society. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

24. The First Member or President and Council may enrol any person who is in full sympathy with the objects of the Society and who is prepared to devote a portion of his time and resources to the furtherance of its work as an Associate of the Society.

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

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

27. (a) The property of the Society, whether immovable or movable, including stocks, funds, shares and other securities

and all other property otherwise vested in or transferred to the Society as trustee or in any other capacity, shall be held in the name of the Society or the Governing Body as constituted under Rule 7 and shall remain under the general control, supervision and management of the First Member or President of the Society for the time being and the Council.

(b) All arrangements, deeds, conveyances, contracts, transfers or other instruments relating to the sale, transfer or other transactions or dealings entered into by the Society or to which the Society is a party, whether relating to the property, whether immovable or movable, belonging to the Society or held by the Society as trustee or in any other capacity, shall be made, signed, sealed, delivered or executed by such person or persons as the First Member or President and Council may from time to time appoint. For the purpose of this Rule any authority given by the First Member or President under his signature alone authorising any person or persons to enter into, make, sign, deliver or execute any deed, or instrument, contract or transfer and recording the fact that such authority is given with the approval of the Council shall be deemed sufficient and valid authority to such person or persons to execute the several rights, powers and authorities thereby given to him or them. For all payments received by or made to the Society the receipt of the Secretary or such person or persons, as the First Member or President and Council may from time to time appoint, shall be a valid and complete discharge to the party making such payment.

(c) The Society shall be at liberty to invest the surplus funds in its hands in the securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act or in the purchase of such landed properties of any tenure as the First Member or President and Council may from time to time determine.

(d) Subject to the conditions in respect of properties (if any) entrusted to the Society and earmarked for specific objects, if and whenever it is found expedient or necessary, the First Member or President and Council shall be at liberty to deal with the properties belonging to the Society, whether movable or immovable, by sale, mortgage, lease, or pledge

thereof or otherwise. All deeds, documents, agreements, mortgages, contracts or transfers in respect of the properties so sold, mortgaged, leased, or pledged or otherwise dealt with shall be executed as provided in clause 27 (b) hereof.

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

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

30. The First Member or President may, with the concurrence of a majority of the Ordinary Members of the Society, make, alter or rescind any Bye-law or Bye-laws for (1) the management of the affairs of the Society and the conduct of its business ; (2) the custody, disposal and control of the funds of the Society ; (3) the provision to be made for members of the Society and their families, the grant of special allowances to them in special circumstances, and of pensions to members retiring under Rule 12 A ; (4) the grant of leave to members of the Society ; (5) the grant of allowances to Permanent Assistants and Attaches of the Society ; and (6) the carrying out in other ways of the objects of the Society.

31. The First Member or President and Council shall have power to take whatever steps may be deemed necessary in the interest of the Society provided that they are not inconsistent with the objects of the Society or with the provisions or spirit of any of the Rules or Bye-laws at the time in force.

32. No alteration shall be made in this Constitution unless it is recommended by the Council with the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the members of the Society and the recommendation is accepted by the First Member or President.

Bye-Laws

The following Bye-laws have been made under Rule 30 :—

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

2. (a) Every Member under Training will be granted an allowance of Rs. 65 a month for the first two years of his training and Rs. 75 for the next three.
- (b) Every Ordinary Member will be granted an allowance of Rs. 90 a month for the first five years, Rs. 110 for the next five years and Rs. 125 afterwards.
- (c) A rent allowance not exceeding Rs. 15 a month in Bombay and Rs. 10 elsewhere, or the actual rent paid, if less, will be granted to members, in case there are no quarters available on the premises of the Society.
- (d) An allowance of between Rs. 50 and Rs. 60 per month will be made to Permanent Assistants.
- (e) Every Probationer will be given an allowance of Rs. 50 a month during the period of his probation.
- (f) Every Member under Training, who may be deputed to work in the City of Bombay, will be paid Rs. 5 as Bombay allowance, until he becomes an Ordinary Member.
- (g) In case of serious illness members may be paid by the Branches, on the recommendation of the Senior Member, the whole or part of the medical fees and medicine charges.

2-A. The Council may, if it considers necessary, grant a dearness allowance* to the members and probationers.

3. Notwithstanding any provision in Bye-Law No. 2, the First Member or President and Council may, after due inquiry and for sufficient cause, at a meeting of the Council at which not less than four members are present, reduce by not more than half the allowance of a member (including rent and other allowances) for a period not exceeding one year at a time but in no case for more than two consecutive years.

4. (a) A Member under Training is entitled to two months' leave every year, which may be granted by the First Member or President and, if the applicant is attached to a Branch, by the Senior Member of the Branch.
 - (b) Ordinary Members are entitled to a month's leave every year. Senior Members may grant leave for one month and the First Member or President for three months and the First Member or President and Council for longer periods.
 - (c) Ordinary Members of the Central Provinces and Berar are entitled to one month and 10 days' privilege leave if they go on leave on the 1st of May.
 - (d) All members are entitled to twenty days' casual leave in a year.
 - (e) Both casual and privilege leave mentioned above will only be sanctioned if the work of the Society permits.
5. (a) The life of every member will, on admission, be assured by the Society in favour of the First Member or President for the time being for a sum of Rs. 3,000 payable at death. If no Insurance Company accepts the life of any member for assurance, the First Member or President and Council may make such other arrangements as they deem fit to secure, in the case of such a member, the object of this Bye-law.

* A dearness allowance of Rs. 5 per month is in force from 1st July 1943.

- (b) On the death of a member whose life has been assured, the First Member or President shall pay the amount recovered on the life-policy of the deceased to such person or persons as the deceased member may, by will or otherwise in writing, have directed. In the absence of such direction, the First Member or President and Council shall have power to determine whether the amount recovered may be paid to any person or persons belonging to the family of the deceased, and if so to whom.

In this Bye-Law the word "member" includes a member who has been permitted to retire under rule 12 A.

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

6A. The First Member or President and Council may grant to a member who is permitted to retire under Rule 12A such pension as they consider suitable to the requirements of his case. In case, however, such a member acts in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the Society, the First Member or President and Council may withhold it from him.

7. If a member's connection with the Society is terminated under Rule 12 or Rule 13, he and his family shall forfeit all claim to the benefit secured to him or them under these Bye-laws.

8. The funds of the Society may be deposited in the Banks approved by the Council, and the accounts shall be in the name of the Society, its Branches, Centres and Business Concerns as the case may be, and be operated upon by such persons and in such manner as the Council may decide from time to time.

9. (a) When the First Member or President and Council resolve to enrol anyone as Associate, the fact will be communicated to the person concerned by the Secretary.

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

- (c) A Branch may, where practicable, ascertain the opinion of the Associates assigned to it in respect of any new schemes of work contemplated by it and in respect of any question of policy to be laid down by the Society on occasions when momentous questions are before the country.
- (d) An Associate will so conduct himself as not to compromise the position of the Society, but further its aims and interests.
- (e) Associates will be kept informed by the Headquarters of the Society about the progress of work from time to time ; will be invited to attend the anniversary of the foundation day ; will be allowed to use the libraries of the Society at the Headquarters and at the Branches ; may be invited to attend special sessions and be allowed to reside, if room be available, at the Headquarters or the Branches for purposes of study or work.
- (f) The President and Council may remove the name of an Associate from the list of Associates maintained at the Headquarters on a recommendation to that effect being received from the Branch to which the Associate is assigned. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

Members of the Servants of India Society, 1st September 1943

Name of the Member	Date of admission to the Society	Address
<i>President :</i>		
1 The Hon'ble Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru, E.A., B.Sc., LL.D.	11-7-1909	† S. I. S., 9 Malaviya Road, George Town, Allahabad.
<i>Vice-President :</i>		
2 Amritlal Vithaldas Thakkar, L.C.E. ...	6-2-1914	Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kingsway, Delhi.
<i>Other Senior Members :</i>		
3 Natesh Appaji Dravid, M.A. ...	12-6-1905	S. I. S., Dhantoli, Nagpur.
4 Shridhar Ganesh Vaze, B.A. ...	23-2-1908	" Poona 4.
5 Rupangudi Suryanarayana Rao, B. A. ...	26-4-1919	S. I. S., Royapettah, Madras.
6 Raghunath Ramohandra Bakhale ...	30-8-1923	" Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
<i>Secretary :</i>		
7 Dattatraya Vasudeo Ambekar ...	20-12-1914	" Poona 4.
<i>Ordinary Members :</i>		
8 The Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., C.H., LL.D., D.Litt. ...	6-1-1907	"Swagatam", Mylapore, Madras.
9 Krishna Prasad Kaul, B.A. ...	11-7-1909	S. I. S. Lucknow.
10 Vithal Hari Barve ...	10-4-1913	Aryabhushan Press, Poona 4.
11 Laxmi Narayan Sabu, M.A. ...	15-6-1918	S. I. S., Cuttack (Orissa).
12 Krishnaji Ganesh Limaye, M.A., LL.B. ...	26-4-1919	S. I. S., Poona 4.

† S. I. S. stands for Servants of India Society.

4-4-1922	S. I. S., Royapettah, Madras.
4-4-1922	„ 17, Maclagan Road, Lahore.
12-5-1922	„ Dhantoli, Nagpur.
12-5-1922	„ 9 Malaviya Road, George Town, Allahabad.
29-7-1928	„ Poona 4.
25-9-1930	Aryabhushan Press, Poona 4.
25-9-1930	S. I. S., Royapettah, Madras.
30-6-1933	S. I. S., Dhantoli, Nagpur.
30-6-1933	„ Calicut (Dt. Malabar).
14-6-1935	S. I. S., Dhantoli Nagpur.
12-6-1936	„ Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
12-6-1936	„ Cuttack.
12-6-1937	„ Sarsa, Dt. Allahabad.
12-6-1941	„ Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
12-6-1943	S. I. S., Bombay 4.

- | | | | |
|----|---|------------|-----|
| 13 | Kodaganallur Ganapathi Sivaswamy, B.A. | ... | ... |
| 14 | Haradatta Sharma, B.A., LL.B. | ... | ... |
| 15 | Pandurangi Kodanda Rao, M.A. | ... | ... |
| 16 | Shri Ram Bajpai | ... | ... |
| 17 | Shankar Govind Gokhale, M. A. | ... | ... |
| 18 | Keshav Ganesh Sharangapani, B.A., LL.B. | ... | ... |
| 19 | Singanallur Ramakrishna Venkataraman, | | |
| | | B.A., B.L. | ... |
| 20 | Ramobandra Sadashiv Gupte | ... | ... |
| 21 | Varikara Ryrn Nayanar, B.A. | ... | ... |
| 22 | Annakavoor Duraiswamy Subramani | | |
| | (A. D. Mani), M.A. | ... | ... |
| 23 | Dinkar Dattatraya Desai, M.A., LL.B. | ... | ... |
| 24 | Shyam Sundar Misra, M.A. | ... | ... |
| 25 | Rama Sankar Misra, B.A., LL.B. | ... | ... |
| 26 | Karsandas Jagjiwandas Chitalia | ... | ... |

Member under Training :

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----|
| 1 | Raghunath Govind Kakade, | | |
| | | M. A., LL. B., Ph. D. | ... |

PERIODICALS
OF THE
SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY

THE DNYAN PRAKASH

The oldest Marathi daily paper published both in Poona and Bombay. It has also a weekly edition published on Sundays.

Editor :—S. G. Vaze.

Subscription :—*Daily Edition* Rs. 22-8-0 in Bombay & Poona and Rs. 27-8-0 elsewhere (in India) including postage.
Weekly Edition Rs. 4 (in India) including postage.

Offices :— { 36, Saraswati-Vilas, Laxmi Road, Poona 2.
 { Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

THE HITAVADA

The oldest English newspaper in the Central Provinces and Central India with a standing of 33 years. It was a tri-weekly till April 1943 when it was converted into a daily. It deals with public affairs in the Central Provinces and Berar in particular.

Editor :— A. D. Mani.

Annual Subscription (India) :—Rs. 28

Office :— Wardha Road, Nagpur.

Work of the Society at a Glance

Nature of work	Members engaged in it
Political :	
<i>General</i>	—Sastri, Kunzru, Dravid, Suryanarayana Rao, Ambekar, Sahu, Sharma, Mani.
<i>Legislatures</i>	—Kunzru (Council of State). Sastri (Madras Legislative Council).
<i>Indian States</i>	—Vaze, Thakkar.
<i>Journalism</i>	—Vaze, Kodanda Rao, Mani, Limaye, Gokhale.
<i>Civil Liberties</i>	—Desai, S. S. Misra.
Social :	
<i>Labour</i>	—Bakhale, Sivaswami, Venkataraman, Nayanar, Desai.
<i>Education</i>	—Kunzru, Sahu, Nayanar, Kaul, Sivaswamy, Chitalia.
<i>Scouting</i>	—Kunzru, Bajpai, Sahu, Venkataraman, Nayanar.
<i>Social Service</i>	—Kunzru, Kodanda Rao, Bakhale, Sharma, Dravid, Chitalia, Vaze, Ambekar.
<i>Depressed Classes</i>	Kunzru, Thakkar, Limaye, R. S. Misra, Kaul, Nayanar.
<i>Rural Uplift, Co-operation & Local Self-Government</i>	Sivaswamy, R. S. Misra, Suryanarayana Rao, Sabu, S. S. Misra, Dravid, Venkataraman, Sharma, Nayanar.
<i>Distress Relief</i>	Thakkar, Sahu, Desai, S. S. Misra, R. S. Misra, Kakde.
<i>Business Concerns</i>	Barve, Sharangapani (A. B. Press, Poona), Bakhale —(Bombay Vaibhav Press), Mani, Gupte (Hitavada Press, Nagpur).

THE
Servants of India Society

(Registered under the Societies Registration Act)

REPORT
FOR 1943-44

POONA

Monday, 12th June, 1944

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The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale



**Founder
The Servants of India Society**

THE Servants of India Society

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

After years of financial anxiety, the Society has at last succeeded in balancing its budget. The last two years closed with a surplus, and the current year too is expected to close equally happily, but the fulfilment of this expectation is subject to (1) our business concerns yielding the expected results, and (2) our succeeding in collecting nearly Rs. 20,000 by way of public subscriptions in the course of the year. Our business concerns have of late been doing unexpectedly well, but this is due not to any permanent improvement in their income but to the circumstances created by the war.

In view of the hardships caused to its Members and employees by the high prices of necessities of life, the Society has decided to grant a bonus equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ months' salary to all its employees and increase the dear food allowance given to the Members. It has also decided to modernise the printing machinery of the *Hitavada*, which has been a crying need all these years, in order to enable it to meet the post-war competition. This will be a menace to the existence of the paper if it is left in its present condition.

The Society has, however, not been able to provide for an expansion of its work, though this is necessary. And provision has been made in the budget only for the continuance of its activities at their present level. The Society, therefore, makes an earnest appeal to its friends and sympathisers to extend their assistance to it in a liberal measure so that it may be enabled to serve the country to the best of its capacity.

ALLAHABAD, }
10th October 1944. }

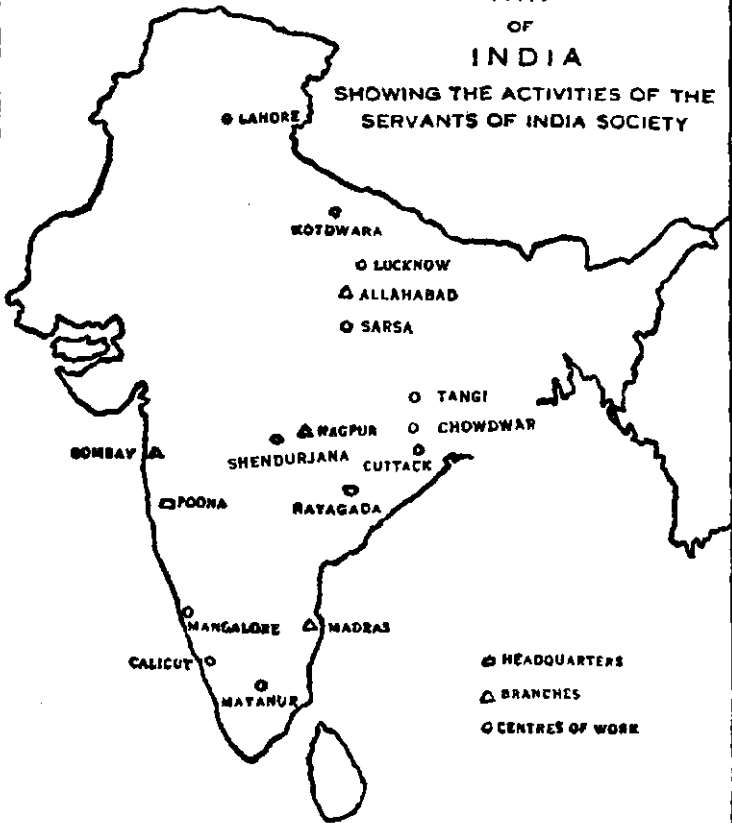
H. N. KUNZRU,
President,
Servants of India Society.

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

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

MAP
OF
INDIA

SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE
SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY



the year excepting the period from Feb. 14 to 21st May, 1944, when he was engaged in relief work in Bengal. During his absence Mr. Vaze officiated as Secretary of the Society.

The Founder's Day

The first celebration of the Founder's Day under our arrangement with the late Chief Saheb of Ichalkaranji took place on February 19, 1944. A few friends of the Society were invited to the dinner held at the Headquarters that evening. The expenses of the dinner were met out of the interest on the Ichalkaranji endowment. Those present at the dinner, while appreciating the thoughtfulness of the donor in ensuring the celebration on a permanent basis of the Gokhale Day, regretted the fact that the late Shrimant Babasaheb Ghorpade should not have been spared to be present even at this first celebration. When the Society heard of his sad death, our condolence was conveyed to the members of his family.

Famine Relief

The period under report was marked by widespread and acute distress in many parts of the country, owing to shortage of food. The sufferings of Bengal, Orissa, Malabar, Cochin and Travancore are too well-known to require detailed narration in this report. One of the principal difficulties in dealing with the situation in the affected areas was that the facts were not easily available to public men, or where they were available, were obscured by political controversy and the unwillingness of the Government to admit the existence of famine. It may fairly be claimed that public recognition of the real nature of the situation was in no small measure due to the investigation conducted by the members of the Society and their personal efforts to arouse public opinion on the subject. By bringing the real facts to light, they assisted in compelling Government to take measures, however inadequate, to deal with it. Besides their work in regard to investigation of facts and their propaganda for the immediate initiation of relief measures, the members themselves organised relief work in the affected areas to the extent their financial and other

resources permitted. It is a matter for satisfaction to the Society that though its membership is limited, it was able to spare nine members for relief work.

Dealing with the situation in each of the areas mentioned above, it may be said without exaggeration, in regard to the Bengal famine, that the visit of Pandit Kunzru to the province in October 1943 convinced the country of the existence of a state of things there which the province had not known since the famine which devastated it in the 'seventies of the last century.

His visit in the latter part of October to Orissa brought out the fact that famine in certain parts of the province was as severe as that which prevailed in Bengal, and that it had been intensified by the export of rice permitted by the Orissa Government, notwithstanding its shortage in the province itself. Mr. Kunzru repeated his visits to Bengal and Orissa in January 1944, and toured in the same month in Malabar and a part of the coastal belt of Cochin and Travancore. He drew pointed attention to the failure of the Government to send foodstuffs in adequate quantities and at regular intervals to Eastern Bengal and the high prices consequently prevailing there. He also focussed attention on the havoc wrought by the epidemics of cholera, malaria and small-pox which followed in the wake of starvation in Bengal and placed the mortality from starvation and disease at about 20,00,000. He also gave publicity to the serious situation created in Malabar, Cochin and Travancore by the shortage of food there.

The sufferings of Orissa were overshadowed by those of Bengal, but though limited in extent, they were as acute as those of the famine-stricken districts of Bengal. Mr. Thakkar who has been keenly interested in Orissa and its people for a quarter of a century took the lead in appealing for funds and cloth in January 1943 in order to help the people who had suffered from the cyclone and the consequent loss of standing crops. He organised famine relief work there with the help of the public men of Orissa, particularly Swami Bichitranand Das and the two members of the Servants of India Society

working in Orissa, Messrs. L. N. Sahu and S. S. Misra. It was largely due to Mr. Thakkar's influence that the money and cloth required for famine relief were collected and pressure brought to bear on the Orissa Government to recognise the gravity of the situation.

Malabar was stricken with a severe cholera epidemic in July 1943, which was due mainly to the shortage of rice. This was followed by a more acute shortage of food. Mr. Nayanar, the member of the Society working in Malabar, was the first among non-officials to organise medical relief in connection with the cholera epidemic and took steps to distribute rice among the poor people, in so far as the limited funds at his disposal enabled him to do so. Mr. Thakkar visited Malabar on account of reports about the situation received by him from Mr. Nayanar and immediately took action to establish orphanages to take care of the children whose parents had fallen victims to cholera or starvation or had been reduced to such a condition as to be unable to support their children. Mr. Thakkar used his influence to collect funds for this work in Malabar. Since then he has been keeping in close touch with the situation in Malabar and to place the orphanages numbering about a dozen on a secure footing.

In view of the magnitude of the distress in the country and the number of members of the Society engaged in relieving distress, the place of honour may appropriately be given to the account of the relief work undertaken by the Society.

1. Relief Work in Bengal

Bengal passed through a food crisis of unprecedented severity last year. Prices of paddy and rice rose so excessively high in Bengal that the poorer sections of the population, having no means to purchase food, were faced with death as the only solution of their economic difficulties. As a matter of fact, hundreds of deaths due to starvation or under-nourishment came to be reported daily from Bengal. The situation became very critical in August and September when the mortality from this cause rose to alarming proportions. The President

of the Society, Pandit H. N. Kunzru, undertook in October last an extensive three-week tour of Bengal in order to study the situation on the spot. He visited the coastal areas of the Midnapore district, where owing to the cyclone and tidal bore of 1942, the people had lost everything and where consequently the famine of last year had played greater havoc than in other parts of Bengal. The eastern districts of the province also claimed his time and attention. As a result of his tour, it was decided to organise relief measures for Bengal. By the time this decision was made, the exceptionally plentiful *aman* crop had been gathered, leading to the famine situation being somewhat eased. Distribution of food or rice doles had by then ceased to be the pressing need which it was earlier in the year. What, however, was urgently required was remedial action to meet the situation created by the outbreak of epidemics like cholera, small-pox, etc. which generally result from famine and starvation. In view of the approach of winter, cloth too was found to be a very pressing need.

The Vice-President, Mr. Thakkar, sent out telegraphic appeals to different parts of the country, inviting the voluntary services of medical men for work in Bengal. In spite of the heavy demand made by the war on the non-official medical profession, the Society was able to obtain the doctors required for its medical centres. About 25 graduates of the Tilak Vidyapeeth of Poona responded to our appeal. Besides these, there were two doctors, whose work deserves special mention. Dr. Miss Alice Smith, M.D. (Edin.), D.T.M., D.P.H. from Pulicat (Madras) went over to Bengal to help us in our work. In spite of indifferent health, she worked for a little over two months in East Bengal, where her work, conducted with the able assistance she received from the medical graduates from Poona, evoked widespread appreciation. Dr. K. G. Nerurkar, B.Sc., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (Lond.) from Nagpur worked for a similar period at two of our centres in the Midnapore district. His presence there did much to keep up the level of our medical work at a commendably high pitch. The doctors from Poona and Gujerat who volunteered their services for this humanitarian mission in Bengal deserve the grateful thanks of the Servants of India Society.

The Society lent to the All-India Seva Samiti the services of Mr. R. S. Misra for the purpose of distribution of rice in the Tamluk sub-division in the month of November last. Soon thereafter the Society started relief work on its own account and deputed two of its members, Messrs. K. G. Sharangpani and R. S. Gupte, to Bengal to organise the work of medical relief there. They were joined later on by the Secretary of the Society, Mr. D. V. Ambekar. The work of medical relief started about the middle of December last and came to a close on the 20th May 1944. During these five months, 15 centres for giving free medical aid to all without distinction of caste or creed were started. Three of these were at Teghary, Dawki and Gopalchuk in the Contai sub-division, three at Reapara, Amaratalia and Muhammadpur in the Tamluk sub-division, three at Mehar, Kuraitali, and Algi-Durgapore in the Chandpur sub-division (Tipperah Dist.) and six at Marial, Panchgaon, Arial, Baraikhali, Shiwapara and Kathadia in the Munshiganj (Dacca) sub-division. It is unnecessary to enter into a detailed analysis of the nature of the cases treated at these centres. It is enough for our present purpose to note that the number of patients, most of them sufferers from malaria and scabies, diarrhoea and dysentery, treated at these centres averaged between 2,000 and 2,300 daily. After allowing for the fact that some of the centres were at work only for part of the time, it would not be overshooting the mark to say that nearly 2,00,000 persons were handled at these centres. In addition to treating the patients who came to the centres, the doctors went out to the surrounding villages, met patients in their houses and gave them the necessary treatment. In fact this part of the work formed an important feature of the relief administered by our doctors.

Thanks to the co-operation of the Sub-Divisional Officers concerned, the Society was able to start five milk canteens for children—one at Amaratalia, one each at Baraikhali and Mariyal and one each at Kuraitali and Mehar. The average number of children receiving milk gruel daily at these canteens was about 500 who seemed to have derived considerable benefit as a result of their getting the gruel from the



Medical Relief Centre, Baraikhali, Dist. Dacca.



Medical Personnel, Baraikhali Centre.



Cloth Distribution at a Centre in East Bengal.



Children's Milk Canteen, Mehar, Dist. Tippera.

canteens. It is necessary to add that our anti-malaria fight, in which we had considerable success, and our conduct of these milk canteens were greatly facilitated by the help and co-operation which we received from the S. D. O.'s and Public Health Department authorities concerned. To them the Society conveys its warm thanks.

While the centres were engaged largely in curative work the claims of preventive work were by no means lost sight of. Thus our centres were responsible for 18,074 vaccinations and 18,091 anti-cholera inoculations.

Nor were measures for the economic improvement of the people neglected. With the rise in the price of salt, it was felt that salt-making would prove a very paying cottage industry at the present time for the villages in the coastal areas. With a view to enabling them to pursue it, it was decided to make a free gift of iron pans for making salt to 500 families residing in the coastal belt of the Contai sub-division. Accordingly the pans were freely distributed in the coastal area. A family with three adult members can, it is learnt, easily prepare half a maund of salt daily with the help of a pan.

Similarly, too, 10 maunds of yarn suitable for fishermen's nets was distributed among the fishermen of Karakdi-Majhipur and Bhaturia villages in the Faridpur district. These were known to have been hard hit by the economic distress of last year. A grant of Rs. 200 was made towards the construction of the agricultural bund for the Teghary village in the Midnapore coastal belt.

Drinking water facilities in the coastal area are very unsatisfactory and inadequate. The tanks in that area, which used to serve as sources of drinking water, are now filled with salt water as a result of the tidal bore of 1942. Consequently villagers have mostly to depend upon the solitary tube-well in the village for their supply of drinking water. And since this solitary tube-well sometimes serves more than one village, villagers have in some cases to walk three or four miles before they can secure their meagre supply of drinking water. When, as sometimes happens, even this solitary tube-well gets out of order the hardships and inconvenience to which the villagers

are put can be better imagined than described. It was, therefore, decided to undertake the cleaning of some tanks not only by baling out salt water, but also by removing the silt from them. Twelve tanks in the coastal area were selected for such treatment. The Society has undertaken to bear the expenses of clearing the tanks up to an agreed amount in each case on the understanding that the water in the cleaned tanks would be available to the general public without any payment and that steps would be taken by the villagers to prevent its being polluted by bathing or washing of clothes and utensils.

Cloth worth nearly Rs. 75,000 was distributed free to about 30,000 persons through our medical relief centres. Standard cloth worth about Rs. 50,000 was purchased at half rates by the Society from the Government for free distribution; while the balance worth about Rs. 25,000 was a gift to it from the Marwari Relief Society of Calcutta for the same purpose.

Mr. Gupte was entrusted with the distribution of about 97½ maunds of rice at the Marial centre by the Munshiganj Relief Committee. Half the quantity was intended for free distribution and the other half for sale so as to recover Rs. 500. This was done and the proceeds handed over to the Munshiganj Relief Committee. The Arya Samaj Relief Society handed over to us 84 maunds of wheat flour for free distribution through our medical relief centres at Meher and Kuraitali.

A contribution of Rs. 500 was sent to the Destitutes' Home in Narikeldanga in Calcutta, representing one day's maintenance expenses of the Home; and Rs. 200 paid towards the construction of the Upper Primary school house at Bankipur in the coastal area of the Contai sub-division.

All this work was rendered possible by the munificent donations received by the Servants of India Society from the Indian community in Trinidad which remitted Rs. 1,38,794-3-0 and the Indian Famine Committee in Surinam, Dutch Guiana, which contributed Rs. 46,397-4-0. To these donors and others who helped our work either with contributions in money or with voluntary service, the Society offers its grateful thanks.

Mr. Kodanda Rao was secretary of the Bengal Relief Committee, which was formed at Nagpur. A sum of Rs. 36,000

was collected by the Committee in aid of relief to Bengal and four wagon-loads of rice were despatched by it for free distribution there. The balance of Rs. 6,440-3-6, which was left after meeting all expenses, was handed over to the Servants of India Society for use on relief work in Bengal.

2. Relief Work in Bijapur

The famine relief work in Bijapur district which was begun last year was carried on till October 1943. And Messrs. Thakkar, Desai and Kakade continued to be the Chairman, Hony. Secretary and Asstt. Hony. Secretary respectively of the Bijapur Famine Relief Committee, Bombay. The Committee consisted of and was assisted by a large number of influential persons, both in the matter of collecting funds and distributing relief. It would not be easy to distinguish the part members of the Society individually took in the activities of the Committee and therefore an account of the work done by the Committee as a whole is given below.

The total contributions, in cash and kind, received by the Committee amounted to about Rs. 7.80 lakhs. In addition to this, a subsidy of about Rs. 2.15 lakhs was received from the Government of Bombay for cattle relief work done by the Committee in Bijapur district.

The Committee undertook the work of human relief as well as cattle relief. It financed on an average 8 free kitchens in the district for over eight months. The kitchens relieved the situation to a considerable extent in the early stages when official relief in the form of doles was inadequate. The average daily attendance, consisting largely of children, came to about 6,500 persons. Relief was administered in the form of grain doles and clothes to respectable families who would not seek employment on relief works or who would not attend free kitchens. Grain doles were also given to deserving purdanashin women in the Bijapur town. It was also found necessary to provide the people in the affected areas with clothes. The Committee got 1,30,400 garments prepared and distributed them, free of charge, to about 84,500 persons.

A considerable number of dyers and weavers were also helped by getting the donated yarn dyed and then woven into sarees locally. With a view to promoting hand-spinning as a special form of relief, over 800 charkhas were distributed free in the villages of Badami taluka, which was one of the worst-affected areas. To encourage hand-spinning all over the district, a special bonus, calculated on the basis of 25 per cent. of the wage earned by each spinner and carder, was also given to over 6,000 spinners and carders.

With a view to assisting the poor cultivators in their agricultural operations, 23 plough centres were opened, from which 93 pairs of bullocks were given out free of charge. These centres helped 4,020 cultivators in cultivating about 16,000 acres of land. Poor cultivators who had no means to purchase seeds were also supplied with jowar, bajri and wheat seeds free of charge. With a view to preventing a rise in the rates of bullock-hire owing to the loss, due to the famine, of a large number of plough bullocks, the Committee submitted to Government a detailed scheme for making plough bullocks available to cultivators at reasonable rates of hire. The Government agreed to finance the scheme only if the Committee undertook to execute it. Accordingly, the Committee opened 37 centres in different talukas, with a complement of 152 pairs of bullocks. The scheme fulfilled the objectives aimed at. The shortage of fodder and the consequential rise in its price created a very difficult situation for the poor cultivator who had no money to buy fodder for his cattle. The Committee, therefore, went to his rescue by opening 41 Free Cattle Feeding Centres in the district. The average number of cattle fed since April 1943 came to 6,487 per day.

Cattle camps was another form of cattle relief organised by the Committee. In 5 camps 295 cattle purchased by the Committee were maintained with a view to avoiding partially the loss of useful cattle to the district by export. Cattle belonging to poor cultivators were also admitted in these camps on the condition of returning them after the famine was over. The maximum number of cattle fed at these camps was 567.

The possibilities of lift-irrigation were also demonstrated by the Committee by granting liberal subsidies for growing

fodder on the banks of rivers by means of water lifts or by deepening wells.

An idea of the various forms of relief provided by the Committee can be had from the following amounts spent on them :—

1. Free kitchens	...	...	Rs.	1,08,950
2. Cloth	...	...	"	2,43,330
3. Medicines	...	...	"	1,830
4. Cattle Feeding Centres and Camps	...	...	"	2,51,300
5. Supply of seeds	...	...	"	54,900
6. Plough Centres	...	...	"	17,250
7. Wells	...	...	"	12,000
8. Introduction of Charkhas	...	...	"	10,000
9. Bonus to spinners	...	...	"	16,425
10. Relief to respectable families	...	...	"	17,100
11. Grants to Students' Hostels	...	...	"	2,440
12. Cattle Breeding Scheme	...	...	"	50,000

Total Rs. 8,43,000

Out of the total income of Rs. 9.99 lakhs a sum amounting to Rs. 8.43 lakhs was spent on relief operations. The surplus of Rs. 1.56 lakhs is due to the fact that most of this amount was received at a very late stage when the need for relief was not so pressing as to justify any further expenditure. Out of this surplus a trust, known as the Bijapur Reconstruction Trust, has been created for the benefit of the people of Bijapur. Mr. Thakkar is one of the six trustees.

Besides organising relief measures, the Committee took keen interest in the official famine administration. The Committee brought various defects and deficiencies in the organisation of relief works to the notice of the authorities from time to time. The supply of grain to villages and relief works was far from regular and adequate. These points were pressed on the attention of the Government as occasion demanded. In this connection a deputation led by Mr. Thakkar, on behalf of the Committee, also waited upon the Governor of Bombay.

The need of a comprehensive inquiry by means of an expert Committee of officials and non-officials into the Government's famine administration with a view to the revision of the Famine Relief Code in the light of practical experience was urged upon Government by means of a representation. The Committee also submitted to Government a detailed note on the possibilities of large-scale river irrigation in the Bijapur district. In this note the contention of the Government about there being no scope in Bijapur district for river irrigation was controverted. Their claim too that bunding alone will prevent famine in future was also strongly contested.

3. Relief Work in Orissa

The northern part of Balasore district in Orissa had two visitations of terrific cyclones in quick succession in the year 1942—one in October and the other in November. Four thanas, viz. Bhograi, Baliapal, Singla and Jaleswar, were hit hard. Nearly 35,000 houses collapsed, 80% of the cattle in the area perished, 12,000 village tanks became useless as sources of drinking water, as the water in them was polluted by carcasses and by trees that had fallen into them, about 50,000 coconut trees were uprooted, nearly 80% of the paddy crop was completely destroyed, all betel-leaf plantations were ruined and 159 school buildings severely damaged.

In the Ganjam district, the cyclone played havoc over an area of 50 miles in length and lasted for nearly 40 hours. Owing to the swelling of the waters in the Chilka lake, the Palur estate in Ganjam district suffered most, the number of deaths being 436. Over 7,600 cattle perished and more than 42,000 houses were destroyed either partially or wholly. The water in the lake rose so suddenly that a number of villages on the banks got submerged with the result that the residents of some villages were entirely swept away. Thousands of people were rendered homeless and exposed to the severe chill of winter. Crops having been severely damaged and transport facilities having been dislocated, scarcity of food prevailed in some areas of Chatarpur and Berhampore talukas of Ganjam district, which greatly added to the difficulties of the poorer sections of the community.

The areas of Parikud and Malud islands in the Chilka lake (Puri district) suffered heavily from the ravages of the cyclone of November 1942. The Chilka floods carried away 50% of the boats and fishing implements of the inhabitants of the islands. Many persons lost their lives and quite a large number of cattle were destroyed.

But this does not complete the tale of woe of the people of Orissa. In August 1943, they suffered heavily by the unprecedented rise in the waters of the rivers Suvarnarekha, Brahmani, Baitarni, Kharsuan and Budhabalang. The loss of life caused by these floods was not very considerable; but the extent of loss of cattle and property damaged by the floods was, even according to the Government, enormous. Thousands of acres of paddy crop were washed away and a considerable expanse of land was covered with sand and was rendered unfit for cultivation. In Cuttack district alone, the area affected by the floods was nearly 500 sq miles. The situation had already been critical since June 1943 when rice began to sell at one seer and a half per rupee. And even at such exorbitant rates, adequate quantities could not be had. The situation in Orissa, where the distress, though less in extent than in Bengal, was comparable with it in intensity, failed to attract public attention, it is believed, largely because of censorship restrictions.

The Orissa Relief Committee, of which Swami Bichitranand Das, M.L.A. and Mr. L. N. Sahu were secretaries and of whose executive committee Mr. S. S. Misra was a member, opened six centres where 2 to 2½ seers of cheap rice per head per week were supplied to selected persons by the ticket system. Besides this, 3 grain shops were opened by the Committee, which supplied cheap paddy to 650 families in about 30 villages.

14 free kitchens were started, at which more than 19,000 persons were being fed daily. Doles were being given to more than 12,000 persons every day and at the 5 orphanages conducted under the Committee's auspices nearly 150 children were being cared for. Besides this, nearly 500 children were given milk daily, and cloth worth about Rs. 2 lakhs, which was donated by the Birla concerns of Calcutta, was distributed free to the

needy. Arrangements were being made to build on modern lines two new villages between Palur and Rambha. The total amount spent by the Committee on different forms of relief up to the end of February 1944 was Rs. 1,98,962. Mr. S.S. Misra was in charge of the relief centre at Rambha in Ganjam district.

4. Relief Work in Travancore State

In the course of his tour for the purpose of inquiry into the tenancy and agricultural labour conditions, Mr. K. G. Sivaswamy came across cases of emaciation among the people of coastal villages of Travancore State. The emaciation was obviously the result of food shortage and the high prices of foodstuffs. These caused untold hardships specially to people whose earnings are very meagre. Even in normal times three-fifths of the food grains needed by Travancore State used to be imported from Burma. The imports came to a stop in consequence of the war and till so late as September 1943 the Government of India was unable to supply more than one-third of the normal imports. The difficulties of the poorer sections of the population of the State in the circumstances can be easily imagined. Even so, State-wide rationing was not brought into force in Travancore till so late as February 1944. But the people in the villages are unable, owing to the high cost of foodstuffs, to purchase their full rations unless they are subsidised to the extent of at least half of the price.

Mr. Sivaswamy was permitted by the Society in October 1943 to start relief work in Travancore. Very soon a number of relief centres were started in the State and the midday feeding of school children through them was undertaken. The work is still continuing. The Society is spending Rs. 800 for every working day for feeding 3,700 children in Alleppey town at a cost of two annas per head per day and 6,700 children in villages at a cost of one anna per head. These children are drawn from 92 schools situated in an area of 50 sq. miles. This area was selected particularly because there was no other agency, official or non-official, engaged in similar activity. Altogether a sum of Rs. 50,000 was spent on giving midday meals to children upto the end of March 1944. The villagers contributed fuel and free labour for cooking and

also contributed an additional dish to go with the rice or wheat gruel supplied by the Society.

The President of the Society toured the State in January last, with a view to studying the situation on the spot. His impressions of his visit were contained in a press statement which he issued at the time. This served more than anything else to draw pointed attention to famine conditions prevailing in Travancore. As a result of his criticism, the Food Department of the Government of India showed greater interest in the question. Rationing in villages was immediately introduced. Recently the prices of rice and wheat have been reduced a little. But this is not enough. The price of wheat and rice must go down still further, at least to the level prevailing in the adjoining state of Cochin, the State making itself responsible for any losses due to wastage in stocking and transport.

The fact that all this relief work was possible because of generous public help must be gratefully recorded. More than Rs. 1,00,000 was contributed by public subscriptions, Travancore contributing nearly a fourth of this amount. The India Relief Committee, London, contributed through Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., Rs. 41,750, the *Janmabhoomi-Nutan Gujerat* Fund Rs. 7,650, All Nations' Ball Committee and the Government of Travancore Rs. 5000 each, a Muslim Syrian Rs. 3,000, the *Hindustan Times* Relief Fund Rs. 2,000 and Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta of Karachi, the *Vandemataram* and the Sir Dorab Tata Trust, Bombay Rs. 2,000 each. To all these donors and others, too numerous to mention, the Society offers its grateful thanks for their help.

5. Relief Work in Malabar

A cholera epidemic of a virulent type raged over Malabar during the months of June, July and August 1943. It first broke out early in June among the street beggars of Calicut. With a view to preventing the spread of the epidemic in the city, they were sent out of the municipal limits of Calicut. This resulted in the infection spreading to the mofussil. The general poverty of the people, the seasonal scarcity of food-stuffs, the incessant rains, coupled with late and inadequate anti-cholera measures on the part of the authorities concerned, facilitated its rapid spread over eight out of the ten talukas of the district. It is officially reported that about 30,000 people fell

victims to the epidemic—an unprecedented toll in the known history of Malabar! The census ordered by the Collector of Malabar revealed that 2,372 families were deprived of their bread-winners and that among the survivors were 2,348 orphans, 1,681 helpless dependants, 918 non-earning widows, 2,329 children, 224 invalid adults and 181 old persons.

The Society was the first non-official agency to start cholera relief work in Malabar. Soon after the epidemic spread to the mofussil areas of South Malabar, the Society opened a relief centre at Tanur in the Ponnani taluka, the worst affected area. In the middle of July a few more relief centres were started in North Malabar, with headquarters at Pazhayangadi. All the ten centres continued to operate till about the end of August when the epidemic was completely brought under control. During this period 2,452 patients were treated, of whom 1,955 recovered.

The relief provided fell under two categories, preventive and curative. The distribution of medicines, free of charge, injecting anti-cholera serum and such other precautionary measures figured in the first category. This type of relief was given to people residing in three villages. The other type of relief included doling out of rice and distribution of clothes to the needy. Rice worth about Rs. 1,500 was distributed in eight villages and clothes costing about Rs. 1,250 in two villages. A band of 50 enthusiastic volunteers assisted in the relief operations. But for their selfless help the relief would not have been as prompt and efficient as it was. The total cash contributions secured by the Society for the relief work amounted to Rs. 3,248.

As mentioned above, the epidemic left behind about 2,350 orphans, and the immediate need was to house and feed them. At the instance of Mr. Thakkar, who toured Malabar in October last, a scheme for starting orphanages in Malabar was prepared. It was designed to arrange for the upbringing of 400 orphans as self-respecting and earning members of the community. The scheme was to be in operation for ten years and to cost about Rs. 4,00,000. An influential non-official committee with Rao Bahadur K. V.

Suryanarayana Iyer, Chairman of the Calicut Municipal Council, as President and Mr. Nayanar, a member of the Society, as Honorary Secretary was constituted to help the Society in the conduct of the orphanages.

Till the time of writing the report the Committee had collected Rs. 91,509. It had opened 10 orphanages with 263 inmates (180 boys and 83 girls) of various communities, mostly Muslims and Harijans. The monthly expenditure of all the orphanages comes to Rs. 2,500. The All-India Women's Conference has kindly agreed to contribute for the present for one year towards the maintenance of the orphans at Rs. 7-8-0 per orphan per month. Government grant at the rate of Rs. 4 per orphan per month is also expected.

Mr. Kakade was deputed to Malabar for about two months to assist Mr. Nayanar in organising orphanages. During his stay in Malabar he studied, along with Mr. Nayanar, the food situation as it then obtained in North Malabar, and accompanied the President in his tour of Malabar, Cochin and Travancore.

Another relief activity carried on by the Society consisted in supplying work to orphans and destitute women at Tanur. Work in the form of spinning, weaving, paper making, net-making, mat-making, etc. was supplied to 100 girls, mostly of the fisherman class. Rice was distributed to them free every day. This form of relief entailed an expenditure of Rs. 3,500 to the Society.

During the months of June, July and August, when the shortage of food-stuffs is severely felt, the Society provided midday meals to about 1,500 school-going children every day. The cost of these meals was met out of the amount of Rs. 2,400 made available to the Society for the purpose by the Malabar Distress Relief Committee.

Taking into consideration the unsatisfactory state of medical relief in Malabar, the Indian Famine Relief Committee of New York donated to the Society a sum of Rs. 2,250 to provide medical relief to poor people without distinction of caste or creed. Accordingly, special relief centres

were opened in five places where no facilities for medical relief existed. At these centres, medical relief was given to about 500 persons every day.

Political

The political deadlock in the country continued throughout the year. The detained Congress leaders continued in jail with the exception of Mahatma Gandhi, who was released on medical grounds on 6th May 1944. Permission was uniformly refused to all public men to contact him and other detained Congress leaders so that any attempt at the solution of the deadlock by non-official initiative was rendered impossible. The Council of the Society considered the situation when it met in Poona in June 1943, when the following resolution was recorded on the subject:

The Council of the Servants of India Society views with grave concern the situation created by Government's refusal to permit Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookherjee, Mr. Rajagopalachari and the deputation of the Delhi Leaders' Conference to interview Gandhiji in prison with a view to securing a solution of the present political stalemate. The Secretary of State soon after the arrest of Congress leaders promised in the House of Commons to change the Government's policy if the Congress recalled its resolution of 8th August 1942. This promise necessarily implies the grant of facilities to the incarcerated Congress leaders to meet for the purpose of taking counsel with each other and of consulting men belonging to other political parties. But the refusal of such facilities renders it impossible for the Congress to revise its policy collectively, even though most members of that organisation may be so inclined. The Council cannot too strongly condemn the obstructionist policy of Government, which will not only intensify the discontent in the country and prevent the formation of a national government but also seriously impede the war effort. Indeed, the situation in respect of law and order has so greatly improved that the Council feels that Congress leaders can be set at liberty without any serious risk to public peace. It, therefore, urges that they should be released immediately and unconditionally.

The Council of the Servants of India Society condemns the attempts that are being made in certain provinces governed under section 93 of the Government of India Act to set up ministries which can be set up only with the help of Governors and can function only in the absence of Congressmen in jail. The Ministers in such cabinets will be non-official advisers in disguise, as they will owe their positions not to any parliamentary majority but to the support of the Governors. The

formation of such ministries will mislead international opinion and make it appear that genuine democratic government is functioning in the provinces. The proper way of ending section 93 rule is to hold general elections in the provinces concerned and to set up ministries in accordance with the results of those elections.

The Council also passed a resolution condemning Press censorship in respect of news supplied to newspapers in the country and sent to foreign lands. It ran as follows :

The Council of the Servants of India Society is of opinion that the present censorship regulations regarding news supplied to newspapers in the country and sent to foreign countries have travelled far from their purpose of withholding information useful to the enemy and preventing the publication of news and views likely to foment disorder. Such regulations are being grossly misused for suppressing news and opinions unpalatable to Government and, in this connection, the Council desires to draw pointed attention to a flagrant misuse of these regulations, namely, the order imposing censorship on the articles and speeches of Mr. Louis Fischer. In the articles and speeches of Mr. Louis Fischer published in the press, there is nothing to which objection can be taken on the ground that he was disseminating information useful to the enemy or expressing views which would undermine public order. His offence in the eyes of the censoring authorities appears to be that he was conducting propaganda in America for Indian freedom and was severely critical of Government's policy. The order imposing censorship on his articles shows the extent to which the censorship regulations are being misused. The Council is, therefore, of the view that censorship regulations should be relaxed. There is no justification for the continuance of these regulations in their present form as the August disturbances which were the ostensible plea for their imposition have been brought under control and law and order firmly established.

The President attended the session of the Council of State held in August and November 1943 and from February to April 1944. In the autumn session he moved a resolution urging that Indian commissioned officers, the Viceroy's commissioned officers and Indian soldiers abroad be paid at the same rate as persons occupying corresponding positions in the British army, serving alongside the Indian army. The resolution was negatived. He also spoke in support of the codification of the Hindu Marriage Law and the appointment of Agents in British Guiana and Trinidad. He took part in the debates in the Council of State on the food situation in the country in

August, November and March last and on the Reciprocity Bill the object of which was to empower the Government of India to treat the nationals of Dominions which placed restrictions on Indians in the same way as the Dominions treated Indians.

In November 1943, he moved a resolution urging the removal of restrictions on the publication of news not relating to the war and, in particular, news relating to the internal political conditions and the economic well-being of the people. He also moved another resolution asking for the amendment of the Defence of India Rules so as to provide that all detenus be informed of the grounds for their detention, that they be allowed access to their legal advisers and that the charges together with the evidence in support of them and the explanation submitted by the detenus be placed before a judge or a committee of judges who should report to the local government concerned. After the Home Member had replied, the debate was adjourned to the next session.

Mr. Kunzru moved a resolution, in the Budget session, pressing for an inquiry by an Advisory Committee, presided over by a High Court Judge, into the cases of detenus. The resolution was defeated after discussion. He moved another resolution recommending action for the manufacture in India of broad gauge locomotives. The resolution was passed. He took part in the discussion on the general budget and the U. N. R. R. A.

He was a member of the Defence Consultative Committee and attended its meetings held in July and November, 1943. As a member of this Committee, he visited the Middle East in May 1943 and had opportunities of meeting Indian officers and soldiers and of seeing the arrangements made for satisfying their needs and looking after their welfare. He is a member of the Standing Emigration Committee and attended its meetings held in September 1943 and March 1944.

He attended the session of the National Liberal Federation of India held in Bombay in December 1943 and also the Non-Party Leaders' Conference held in Lucknow in April 1944. He took part in the proceedings of both these Conferences. He

continued to be the President of the U. P. Liberal Association. He was elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the Indian Council of World Affairs which has been recently established in this country, with a view to stimulating active discussion from the Indian point of view of problems relating to post-war reconstruction on the basis of freedom and international collaboration.

The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri addressed public meetings on current questions of constitutional, political and educational importance. He wrote letters to the Press urging upon the Secretary of State, the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi to bring the political deadlock to an end.

Since August 1943, Mr. Thakkar has been Chairman of the Distress Relief Committee, Bombay, which helps the families of political workers in gaol and detenus with monthly remittances varying between Rs. 10 and Rs. 30 per month. Mr. Kakade was Honorary Assistant Secretary of the Committee.

Mr. Vaze continued to be the President of the Phaltan Legislative Council and Chairman of the Bhor Forest Grievances Committee. He is the editor of the Society's Marathi daily, the *Dnyan Prakash*, published from Poona, and also one of the Secretaries of the Deccan Sabha. He was President of the Committee set up at Poona to give legal aid to political offenders and to arrange for their defence in proceedings started against them.

In June last Mr. Bakhale was appointed chairman of the Miraj (Sr.) Reforms Enquiry Committee. He drafted a questionnaire, which was circulated to the public. He was later nominated a member of the Miraj (Junior) State Legislative Council and attended its four-day session held in October. He continued to be the President of the Sangli State Subjects' Conference and attended two meetings of its Working Committee.

Mr. Kodanda Rao continued to be Vice-President of the C. P. Liberal Association, which met often to consider current political problems. He made occasional contributions on current topics to the *Hitavada* and interested himself in the problems affecting local editors and journalists. He attended

the Conference of public men interested in the Indian problem in South Africa, which was convened by the Hon'ble Dr. Khare at Delhi in July last. He was a member of the Servindia Study Circle, Nagpur, where he initiated discussion on political subjects on four occasions.

Mr. Ambekar was one of the Treasurers and a member of the Council of the Deccan Sabha. He helped the Reception Committee of the National Liberal Federation of India which met in Bombay in December last by securing members for it and delegates to the session. In this connection he visited Sholapur and Ahmednagar where he secured considerable support. Mr. Desai continued to be the Treasurer of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union, under whose auspices a Provincial Civil Liberties Conference was held at Bombay in January 1944. Mr. Limaye was re-elected a member of the Standing Committee of the Marathi Journalists' Conference which held its fourth session at Kolhapur. He attended the session and participated in its proceedings. He has been elected a member of a Sub-Committee to collect information about the service conditions of journalists in Maharashtra. He was a member of a Committee formed at Poona to give legal aid and advice to political offenders and to arrange for their defence in courts.

Mr. Gokhale was re-elected a member of the Council of the Deccan Sabha as also of the Poona Journalists' Association and a member of the Marathi Journalists' Conference. He was re-elected a member of the Standing Committee and one of the Secretaries of the Marathi Journalists' Conference.

Mr. Mani continued as the Editor and the General Manager of the *Hitavada*. In his capacity as editor of the *Hitavada* he was served in September last with an order by the C. P. Government, acting under the instructions of the Central Government, asking him to disclose the name of his informant in connection with the publication in his paper of news relating to the resignation of Mr. Blair, Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government. Mr. Mani declined to comply with the order. The action of the C. P. Government evoked countrywide protests with the result that the Govern-

ment of India were forced to issue a communique which recognised that the convention in regard to the confidential nature of the relationship between a journalist and his correspondents should ordinarily be respected. The Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference and various Journalists' Associations endorsed the stand taken by Mr. Mani. As a result of negotiations between the Standing Committee and the Government of India, the order was withdrawn.

Mr. Mani presided over the Orissa Journalists' Conference which met at Cuttack on the 4th and 5th April, 1944. He was prosecuted by the C. P. Government, under the Restriction and Detention Ordinance of 1944, for the publication of news about charge-sheets against detenus. Mr. Mani has been acquitted, but the News Editor and the correspondent have been fined Rs. 200 and Rs. 400 respectively. He was elected for the third consecutive term a member of the Standing Committee of All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference and continues to be the convener of the C. P. Press Advisory Committee and Secretary of the Provincial Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference in the C. P. He was a member of the Journalists' delegation which visited the Burma front at the invitation of the Government of India in January last.

Mr. Haradatta Sharma, with the help of friends, organised a branch of the Liberal Federation in the Punjab. He was elected general secretary of the Punjab branch. He also organised a branch of the Federation at Amritsar. As the secretary of the Federation in the Punjab, Mr. Sharma was engaged in propaganda work relating to various current subjects, particularly the handling of the communal problem. As the General Secretary of the Central Civil Defence Committee, Mr. Sharma organised two conferences at which the food situation and food policy of the Government were discussed. Mr. Sharma followed up the conferences with personal representations to the authorities urging them to give effect to the resolutions adopted at the conferences. Mr. Sharma continued to be the General Secretary of the Lahore Rate-Payers' Association.

Mr. Sharangpani continued to be one of the Secretaries of the Poona Press-Owners' Association and a member of its Managing Committee.

Economic

Mr. Kunzru presided over the Allahabad Food Conference held in December 1943 and continued to be the President of the Allahabad Citizens' Food Committee. Mr. Kunzru was a member of the U. P. Economic Advisory Board as a representative of the consumers.

Mr. Sivaswamy continued his study of problems relating to agricultural tenancy and agricultural labour and other aspects of rural economy. In this connection he visited Cochin and Travancore States and spent a week in the Agricultural College at Coimbatore. He attended the annual session of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics held at Walchandnagar (Poona District) in December last and spoke on the food problem. Mr. Desai also attended the session and read a paper on agricultural tenancy. He also contributed some articles to the press on such subjects as Rural Labour and the Food Problem, the Agrarian Background of the Food Crisis, Food Production, etc.

Mr. Suryanarayana Rao continued to take interest in famine relief work in the Ceded Districts. In this connection, he paid four visits to the Ceded Districts in order to study the famine situation there and arranged, with the help of the Indian Red Cross Society, for milk distribution for babies. He continued to be the secretary of the People's Food Committee. After his tour of the West Coast with the President, he kept himself in touch with the food situation in Malabar and Travancore and wrote frequently to the press about it. He was a member of the City Rationing Advisory Committee and the Anti-Hoarding Ordinance Committee. These Committees met once a month.

He took part in the agitation against the Government decision to abolish prohibition in the Madras Presidency. He continued to interest himself in the question of Indians overseas, particularly in problems affecting the evacuees from Burma.

Mr. Suryanarayana Rao has been reappointed a member of the Ceded Districts Economic Development Board and studied economic problems affecting those districts. He has been elected a member of the Managing Committee of the Young Men's Indian Association and a member of the Executive Committee of the Royapettah Co-operative Urban Bank.

Mr. Kodanda Rao continued to be a member of the Nagpur District Price Control Advisory Committee and has been elected a member of official bodies concerned with rationing in Nagpur. He contributed articles on this subject to the local press.

Mr. Desai was a member of the D Ward Rationing Committee for Bombay City appointed by Government. In March 1944, he was invited to a meeting of public workers in the province which was convened by the then Mayor of Bombay, Mr. M. R. Masani, to consider the food situation in the province. A non-official body known as the People's Provincial Food Council was formed at this meeting. Mr. Desai was elected later on one of the joint secretaries of the Council. Its objects are to remain in touch with the food policies enunciated by Government, to serve as a channel for the ventilation and redress of legitimate complaints and grievances and to educate public opinion as to the real nature of the food problem.

Owing to the stoppage of imports amounting to about 3,00,000 tons of rice from Burma, the district of Malabar suffered very badly from shortage of food. The supplies obtained by Government to replace the imported rice came to 15,000 tons a month, which was reduced last December to 10,000 tons. The President, after seeing the distress, demanded an increase in the quota. Agitation in support of an increased quota was kept up by Mr. Nayanar who organised public meetings to emphasise the seriousness of the food situation.

Arrangements were made by the Relief Committee, of which Mr. Chitalia is chairman, for the supply to Chalala in Kathiawar and 14 surrounding villages of food grains at reasonable rates. Grain was sold at cheap rates to poor people and given free to destitutes.

Labour Organisation

Mr. Desai continued to be the General Secretary of the Bombay Seamen's Union whose membership exceeds 3,000. The Union is recognised by the Scindia Steam Navigation Company but not by the British India and the P. & O. Companies which employ an overwhelming majority of Indian seamen. The Union was able to secure employment to its members in strict rotation which helped to reduce bribery and corruption. The Union made representations to the shipping companies and to the Government Shipping Master regarding grievances of seamen and helped them in securing compensation for injuries. As a result of the Union's efforts, the seamen's grievances in many cases were removed.

Mr. Desai also continued to be associated with the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Scheduled Staff Union as its General Secretary. This Union is for clerks, peons, meter readers, etc. who number about 900. Nearly 600 of them are members of the Union which is registered under the Trade Unions Act. The Union submitted a detailed memorandum on the various grievances from which the staff suffered. The matter was also represented to the Government of Bombay who were requested to intervene by referring the grievances to an independent adjudicator. After repeated representations by the Union, an adjudicator was appointed by Government.

For the fourth year in succession Mr. Desai was elected General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress. The B.P.T.U.C. has 50 Unions affiliated to it with an aggregate membership of nearly 75,000. Mr. Desai also acted as Secretary to the various sub-committees appointed by the B.P.T.U.C. and drafted representations to Government on problems affecting labour. The B.P.T.U.C. convened the Provincial Trade Union Conference at Amalner in East Khandesh in December 1943. The Conference was attended by more than 5,000 industrial workers and by 125 delegates representing 44 affiliated Trade Unions from all over the Province.

As a member of the General Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Mr. Desai attended its annual session

held at Nagpur in May 1943 and was also present at the meetings of the General Council held in Calcutta and Bombay in September 1943 and in January 1944 respectively. He served on several sub-committees appointed at these meetings and also at the annual session. He was elected by the A. I. T. U. C. as one of the advisers to the Tripartite Labour Conference convened by the Government of India at Delhi in September 1943.

As a Labour representative on the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Mr. Bakhale took part in the Board's meetings in discussions affecting labour interests. He continued to be connected with some local Trade Unions.

Co-operation

Mr. Suryanarayana Rao continued to be the editor of the *Madras Journal of Co-operation* throughout the year. In this capacity he was an ex-officio member of the Executive Committee of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union. He also served on the Executive Committee of the Central Co-operative Printing Works.

Mr. Nayanar was one of the Directors of the District Produce Loan and Sale Society and organised a Co-operative Stores at Valapad. Its turnover during the half year of its existence was nearly Rs. 2,00,000.

Mr. R. S. Misra supervised and helped in the development of the work of the Sarsa Merchants' Co-operative Society, the Sarsa Tanners' Co-operative Society, the Model Village Tannery and the Leather Working School.

Rural Welfare

Mr. Dravid continued to be in charge of the Servindia Rural Centre at Shendurjana. The activities of this Centre, namely the maintenance of a child welfare clinic, the training of dais under a qualified health visitor, and the maternity home, continued intact. The closure of the District Council dispensary at this place threatened to disrupt the whole work at this centre; but the difficulty was overcome by taking the Assistant Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary into the

service of the Society. The Provincial Rural Uplift Board was approached for help in overcoming the difficulty and an amount of Rs. 300 has been sanctioned. Besides this, a plot of fallow land, about 30 acres in area, has been placed at our disposal by Government, free of rent, for three years to assist in the "Grow More Food Campaign." The Government also gave a grant of Rs. 300 to bring the land under cultivation. Though only 10 acres of land was really cultivable, the rest being *murum* land, the yield was about 10 khandies of jowar, which is kept in stock at Shendurjana and will be available mainly to the families of people working on the Society's staff. Another private piece of land, about 8 acres in area, has also been taken under the Society's exclusive management and a well is just at present being dug in it. This well, when ready, will add to the efficacy of the demonstration farm which the Society is running at this Centre with the guidance and help of the Agricultural Department.

Mr. Sivaswamy continued to be in charge of the Servindia Agricultural and Industrial School and Hostel at Mayanoor in Trichinopoly district. The cattle-breeding section of the School has expanded. The work of the school has been commended in the inspection report. Out of 15 students sent up for the public examination, 9 came out successful, which bears testimony to the efficiency of the instruction given in the School. An old student of the School secured a first class in cotton weaving in the Technical Teachers' Certificate Examination. Seven acres of land originally assigned conditionally to the School have since been absolutely assigned to it by the Collector. The poultry section has shown considerable progress, the number of cocks and hens having gone up by 30. Since last year the practice of conducting short three-day courses during the summer vacation has been instituted in which the teachers of the School and Mr. Sivaswamy took part. The lecturers mainly explained the importance of the "Grow More Food" campaign and the use of methods of achieving maximum production with minimum cost, providing at the same time for security and decent living for the agricultural worker. Thanks to the co-operation of the Collector, the District

Co-operative Bank, the Co-operative Union and the District Board, the series this year which was inaugurated by Dr. T. S. S. Rajan on 12th April, 1943, at Ayyarmalai, was largely attended.

The peasants' organisations in the zamindari area were amalgamated with those of tenants and agricultural labour and unions of owner peasants. The combined union is known as the Tamilnad Agricultural Workers' Union. This is expected to help in the intensive education of the ryots, the solution of the problems arising out of the present food situation and focussing attention on post-war agricultural aims to be achieved by methods of open and peaceful agitation, parliamentary democracy and trade unionism. During the year Mr. Sivaswamy presided over the Turaiyar Rural Workers' Conference, attended meetings of agricultural labour at Lalgudi, Musiri, and Rajapalayam and of zamindari ryots at Seithur and Krishnapuram. He organised several taluka agricultural labour conferences which were presided over by distinguished public men. A month's training course was conducted at Mayanoor, which was attended by two workers. The organisational work in Chingleput and Trichinopoly districts was entrusted to these two trained workers. Mr. Sivaswamy gave a radio talk and addressed several meetings on the food situation, price control and the new kisan organisation started in the Tamil country. He helped in the organisation of a kisan sabha in Travancore.

Mr. R. S. Misra continued to be in charge of the Servindia Rural Centres at Sarsa and Khiri in Allahabad district. At Sarsa he worked as Chairman of the Town Area Committee for the fourth year in succession. In this capacity he initiated several projects of public utility. A scheme for the establishment of a general hospital for Sarsa prepared by him has been adopted and the hospital is likely to be started some time in 1944-45. The collection of the town tax was cent. per cent.—a very uncommon occurrence in the history of local bodies. Mr. Misra also looked after the Thakkar dispensary at Khiri, which has completed four years of a very useful existence in the most backward part of the district. The number of persons treated at the dispensary was about 11,000.

The anti-malaria campaign organised for the fourth year in succession in 95 surrounding villages was a success, the work evoking appreciation from officials and non-officials alike.

The Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust, of which Mr. V. R. Nayanar continued to be the Secretary, conducted 3 higher elementary schools, 2 lower elementary schools, 2 Paniyar welfare centres, 1 dispensary and 1 village industries institute. The total strength of the schools was 766 (499 boys and 267 girls), of whom 179 were Harijans and 151 Muslims. The number of teachers employed in the schools was 34. Paper-making was taught in the schools at Gopalapuram and Nedyirip, while weaving was taught at Tanur and Gopalapuram. Gardening was a compulsory subject in all schools maintained by the Trust. Mr. Nayanar helped in promoting public interest in the "Grow More Food" campaign by arranging for the celebration throughout Malabar of a "Grow More Food" Day. In this connection, 160 meetings were held, which were attended by 30,000 persons. As a result of this campaign, about 130 acres of previously uncultivated land were brought under cultivation for the purpose of growing food crops.

At the Servindia Rural Centre at Chowdwar near Cuttack a dispensary is maintained, where homeopathic treatment is available to those that need it. Nearly 40 persons avail themselves daily of this facility. The leprosy clinic at the centre gives anti-leprosy injections, on an average, to about 10 persons a week while the library maintained at the Centre helps in the spread of literacy among the villagers. Mr. S. S. Misra is in charge of the Middle English School at Tangi, which has 200 students reading in it.

Harijans and Aborigines

Mr. Thakkar continued to be the General Secretary of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh throughout the year. Besides looking after the central office of the Sangh in Delhi, he supervised the building extension work in the Harijan colony there and started an industrial home called the Kasturba Balika Ashram for Harijan girls at Okhla near New Delhi. The Ashram which was started is a residential institution and at present has accommodation for 50 girls. The land and

buildings valued at Rs. 1,00,000 were donated by a friend who wishes to remain anonymous. A cash donation of Rs. 25,000 was given by the same friend to cover the cost of the additional buildings needed. The interest on the Sumitra Devi Birla endowment fund of the Sangh is to be utilised to meet the expenses of the maintenance of the Ashram. The Harijan Boys' Udyogashala in Delhi was enlarged with the result that the strength of the inmates rose from 65 in 1942 to 160 at the end of 1943. New hostel buildings as well as a new building to house the Sangh office were added during the year. The headquarters of the Sangh and the Harijan Boys' Udyogashala were the recipients of a visit from Mr. William Phillips, Representative of the President of the U. S. A. in India, in April, 1943.

Mr. Thakkar toured the Andhradesha, Tamilnad, Karnatak and Maharashtra exclusively for Harijan work. He visited the Harijan girls' hostels at Bezwada, Nellore, Madura, Hubli, Bijapur and Ahmednagar and the Harijan boys' hostels at Nellore, Sullurpet, Kodambakam (Madras), Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Bijapur. He inspected the Bellary and Harijan choultries built by the Sangh at Madura and Palni. He was renominated a member of the Backward Classes Advisory Board by the Bombay Government and attended two of its meetings held in August 1943 and February, 1944. Similarly, the Bihar Government renominated him as a member of the Advisory Board for the Welfare of the Aborigines in Chota Nagpur and Santal Parganas, which was under suspension for a year and a half, following the disturbances of August, 1942.

He also continued to take interest in the welfare work for the aborigines in Bombay, Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Madras and started a fresh activity for the benefit of the aborigines in Mandla district in C. P. Mr. Thakkar in the course of a tour of the Mandla district studied the situation and deputed an experienced worker of the Bhil Seva Mandal to start constructive work among the Gonds. Consequently a Gond Sevak Sangh with a budget of Rs. 12,000 for the year has been organised. This work will be financed out of the Thakkar Aborigines Welfare Fund. He visited the

headquarters of his Assam Tribal Welfare Centre at Barama in January, 1944, and saw one of the centres of Paniyar Welfare work in Malabar conducted by Mr. Nayanar with a grant from the Thakkar Aborigines Welfare Fund. The Yenadi boys' and girls' hostels at Nellore in the Andhradesha, the latter of which receives aid from the fund, were also visited by him in September 1943. A whole time worker for the welfare of the Yerukala tribe of the Andhradesha is also being paid out of the same fund. The aboriginal welfare work at Rayagada in the Koraput district went on as usual. Several schools in the interior of the district and the Ashram at Rayagada were conducted at a monthly cost of Rs. 275. New work was started in the Cuttack district for a tribe called Sabara in the hills of Chandikhol where a school building estimated to cost Rs. 3,500 is nearing completion.

Mr. Thakkar continues to be the President of the Bhil Seva Mandal in Gujerat in whose work he retains his interest as before. A yearly grant of Rs. 1,200 was being paid to the Mandal from the Thakkar Aborigines Welfare Fund. Scholarships were awarded to aboriginal students in high schools and colleges from this fund as well. Roughly about Rs. 15,000 were being spent for the benefit of the aborigines from this fund.

Mr. Nayanar continued to be the President of the Malabar Harijan Sevak Sangh, which conducted a Girls' Hostel at Calicut, a Boys' Hostel at Palghat and a Dispensary at Poyyoli. He was also a member of the District Board Advisory Committee.

Mr. S. S. Misra was Secretary of the Utkal Harijan Sevak Sangh, which spent about Rs. 5,000 last year in giving books and scholarships to the Harijan students and in managing Harijan hostels. Half of this amount was received as grant from the Orissa Government and a sum of Rs. 1,000 from the headquarters of the Sangh.

The Poona Harijan Reform Association maintains a hostel for Harijan boys and conducts a dispensary for the benefit of the residents of the village Pashan, where it is located. The number of inmates of the Ashram has fallen from 20 to 12 owing to the present scarcity and high prices. The Association

Some D. C. M. Snaps.



Junior Boys of the Boarding Home.



The Weaving, Carpentry, and Tailoring Depts.
Court Hill Higher Elementary School.



Sadhikashram; Dr. Karnad's Boys' Hostel.

Some D. C. M. Snaps



Inmates of the Girls' Hostel.



The Koraga Hostel, Puttur



Court Hill Higher Elementary School, Mangalore.

has started a Co-operative Housing Colony for Harijans and has provided cottages to about 15 Harijan families. Mr. Limaye was re-elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of this Association.

Mr. Venkataraman continued to be in charge of the Depressed Classes Mission at Mangalore. The Mission is under the management of the Servants of India Society whose President is also President of that body. The Mission maintains a Higher Elementary School with 92 boys and 46 girls and three elementary schools with 134 students of both sexes and of all classes and communities. At these schools education is imparted free, and clothes, books, slates and midday meals are given to the day scholars free of charge. In the Higher Elementary School, training in weaving, carpentry and tailoring is provided for pupils of the three higher standards. In the three other elementary schools, spinning, gardening, basket-making and clay-modelling formed the extra-curricular activities. Of these schools one is intended exclusively for the Koragas, the most backward community among the depressed classes of South Kanara. The Mission also conducts two boarding homes at Mangalore, one for boys and the other for girls and a hostel at Puttur exclusively for Koragas. There were in all 102 boarders including 33 girls of whom 100 were in receipt of boarding grants. The Mission maintains 8 Harijan colonies, with a total area of 53 acres on which 88 families have been settled. Maternity aid was given from the Gomati Amma Maternity Benefit Fund to 8 Koraga women.

Social service and Social Reform

Mr. Kunzru continued to be the General Secretary of the All-India Seva Samiti and Chairman of the Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital Local Committee, Allahabad. Mr. Suryanarayana Rao* continued to be General Secretary of the National Health Association, Madras, which mainly concerns itself with health propaganda. He was also in charge of the Gokhale Reading Room situated on the Society's premises in Madras.

Mr. Kodanda Rao was Secretary and Mr. R. S. Gupte Joint Secretary of the Society for the Elimination of Beggary at Nagpur, which completed the fourth year of its

* Since resigned.

existence. As a result of the representations made by this Society to Government, the Children Act has been brought into force in Nagpur and the C. P. Municipalities Amendment Bill prohibiting beggary has been published for eliciting public opinion. Mr. Kodanda Rao inaugurated the social service class organised by the National College at Nagpur. He gave six lectures to that class and was the examiner of two papers on Social Sciences. He was Treasurer of the Nagpur Sponsoring Committee of the Shri Permanand Blind Relief Mission, Delhi, which organised a camp at Nagpur.

Mr. Limaye was elected a Vice-President of the Poona Sanitary Association. Mr. Sharma was in charge of the Lahore Poor Home and the Children's Recreation Centre organised on behalf of the Punjab Children's Aid Society.

Through Mr. Chitalia's efforts a Library and Reading Room were opened at Chalala in Kathiawar. The Bal Mandir at Chalala, conducted under Mr. Chitalia's supervision, has 40 children on its register. The initial expenditure came to about Rs. 1,000 including teaching materials, furniture, materials for games, stationery, etc., as required under the Montessori system. The current monthly expenditure is about Rs. 3 per head, while only As. 8 is charged as the monthly fee.

Scouting

Mr. Kunzru continued to be the National Commissioner and presided over an All-India Scouters' Conference held at Delhi in February 1944. Mr. Shri Ram Bajpai was the National Organising Commissioner of the Hindustan Scout Association throughout the year. Mr. Bajpai's work was considerably hampered owing to his indifferent health and difficulties in travelling. Nevertheless, he toured Orissa in April, 1943, and organised a Scouters' Intensive Training Course at Nuvapada in Ganjam district. He also toured Sind for a month and the Punjab and Delhi Provinces for three weeks. He devoted his attention to the preparation of anti-malaria tablets out of indigenous herbs. The tablets were considerably popular, over 6,00,000 being sold or distributed free in four months' time. His other medicines for cough, dysentery and rickets have been a financial success. He started this work with no money in hand. The cash in hand now is Rs. 2,000, Rs. 1,400 worth of

medicines in stock, and machinery worth Rs. 1,000 in the laboratory. Mr. Bajpai continued to be a member of the Magh Mela Advisory Board formed by the U. P. Government. He presided over a Scouters' Conference held at Karachi and was presented with an address by the Karachi Municipality.

Mr. Kodanda Rao was elected Vice-President of the Nagpur District Hindustan Scout Association. The Malabar District Hindustan Scout Association was revived during Mr. Kunzru's visit to Malabar in January last. And Mr. Nayanar was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Association. He arranged two training camps for scout masters.

Education and Literacy

As a member of the Court and Executive Council of the Allahabad University and Benares Hindu University, Mr. Kunzru attended as many meetings of these bodies as his engagements permitted. Mr. Dravid continued as President of the Hanuman Vyayam Mandal, Amraoti, which has for its objects the promotion of physical education and the training of physical instructors. Messrs. Vaze and Ambekar have been re-elected members of the Council of Management of the Poona Seva Sadan Society for a further triennium. Mr. K. P. Kaul continued to be Secretary of the Ganga Prasad Varma Memorial Hall at Lucknow. He also continued to take active interest in the affairs of the Mahila Vidyalaya College there, of which he is a life-member.

Mr. Kodanda Rao continued to be a member of the Executive Council, the Academic Council and the Court of the Nagpur University. He delivered lectures at several educational and social institutions on various social and cultural subjects. He was a member of the Study Circle at Nagpur, which met eleven times during the year and took part in all these meetings. He also made a special study of public schools in India and spoke on the subject at Raipur, Gwalior and Dehra Dun. Mr. Gupte worked as Secretary of the Study Circle of Nagpur. He was also Joint Secretary of the Model Education Society at Nagpur, which conducts a high school there. Mr. Limaye continued to be a member of the Executive Committee of the Maharashtra Literary Conference till October,

1943, when he was elected its Chairman. Mr. Sahu continued to be the President of the Cuttack District Primary Teachers' Association.

Mr. Thakkar was elected Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund, which is to be utilised for the welfare and education of women and children of all communities irrespective of caste, creed or political views. It is intended to collect at least Rs. 75 lakhs and present the amount to Mahatma Gandhi on 2nd October, 1944, his seventy-fifth birthday. 75 per cent. of the fund will be spent in the districts in which it is collected and that too mainly in rural areas.

Mr. Chitalia is a member of the Chalala Education Society and Chalala Public Library. He arranged lectures on current topics by inviting speakers from outside and distributed pamphlets on child education. Periodicals, pamphlets and books were freely distributed through Khadi and Harijan Centres, which facilitated the spread of literacy.

Journals

Two newspapers, the *Dnyan Prakash* and the *Hitavada*, are owned and published by the Society. The *Dnyan Prakash*, which is the oldest Marathi daily, is edited by Mr. Vaze and published at Poona and Bombay. He was helped in this work by Mr. Limaye and Mr. Gokhale. A weekly edition is also issued every Sunday. The *Hitavada* was a tri weekly till the beginning of April 1943, when it was converted into a daily. Mr. Mani continued to be both editor and manager of the paper, which is issued in English from Nagpur. He was assisted by Mr. Gupte on the managerial side.

Business Concerns

The Aryabhushan and the Dnyanprakash Presses in Poona which are owned by the Society had Mr. V. H. Barve as its manager. Mr. K. G. Sharangapani assisted Mr. Barve in the management of the Presses. Mr. Bakhale was the manager of the Bombay Vaibhav Press, which also is owned by the Society.

G. I. P. E.

The report of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, of which Mr. D. R. Gadgil is the Director, is appended to this report.

APPENDIX I

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

(Founded by Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale.)

Report for the year 1943-44

During the year under report field investigations in connection with the series of Agricultural Economics Projects in the Wai Taluka were fully under way. The grant expected from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research towards this scheme has not been yet received; nor is any grant expected from this source during the next year. In the meanwhile, the Government of Bombay has continued this year the grant it made in order to enable us to carry on the work and has also promised its continuance during the next. In spite of the specially difficult conditions under which investigations labour in these times the work relating to all the projects is making good progress.

No new scheme of field work was launched by the Institute during the year under report. Mention, however, must be made of a liberal donation by Mr. B. A. Khare of Calcutta which has enabled us to set a scholar specially on the study of the scope and methods of economic planning undertaken during the last fifteen years in various countries of the world. We hope this study will prove of both immediate and lasting interest. During the latter part of the year the staff of the Institute devoted considerable time to collecting information relating to the food situation and food policy in Bombay Province and to writing memoranda thereon.

During the year under report we published "The Aborigines, So-Called and their Future" by Dr. G. S. Ghurye. Our series of publications has so far been confined to studies made by workers or students directly connected with the Institute. Dr. Ghurye's subject was, however, so closely related to some of the problems that we have attempted to tackle ourselves and a thorough and scientific review of it was so essential in the present that we were very glad when Dr. Ghurye offered us his work for inclusion in our series.

The study of Economic Policy during the War published at the beginning of the year has had the unusual good fortune

of having run through the first edition within a year of its publication. In view of this it was decided to bring out a second edition of the publication which would include a critical appraisal of the events and policies of the last year. This second edition is now in the Press.

A feature to which special attention might be drawn is the measure of spontaneous financial support obtained by the Institute during the year. Reference has already been made to the offer of Mr. Khare of Calcutta. The Raja of Sangli donated early during the year Rs. 2,000 to the funds of the Institute. We are deeply grateful to the Rajasahib for his generous gesture. Prof. P. M. Limaye gave Rs. 200 in a similar manner and the Trustees of the R. B. R. R. Kale Private Charitable Trust gave a sum of Rs. 1,000 for the permanent fund of the Institute which we gratefully acknowledge.

The total number of students enrolled during the year was 77 of whom 11 were research students (9 for the Ph. D. degree and 2 for the M. A. thesis). At the M. A. Examination held in April 1943, 10 students of the Institute appeared, of whom 4 were successful, one being placed in the Second Class.

One thesis was submitted for examination during the year viz., a thesis for the Ph. D. degree, by Mr. B. R. Dhekney entitled: "Studies in Municipal Finance in Bombay Presidency."

The thesis was approved for the degree.

The R. B. R. R. Kale Memorial lecture was delivered this year by Dr. John Matthal, the subject of his discourse being "Economic Planning".

During the year under report Mr. D. R. Gadgil was re-elected Vice-President of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics. He was appointed by the Government of Bombay a member of the Provincial Rural Development Board and of the newly created Provincial Food and Commodity Advisory Board. He was asked by the Collector of Poona to serve on the District Advisory Committee in connection with the working of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance. He became a member of the Board of Basic Education in his capacity as Chairman of the Board of Secondary Education. He participated in the setting up of the People's Provincial Food Council and was elected a member of its Executive Committee.

The Servants of India Society

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1944.

INCOME			1943-44			EXPENDITURE			1943-44				
			Rs.	As.	P.				Rs.	As.	P.		
Donations	...	...	7,614	12	0	Allowances, etc.	...	...	31,399	8	10
Members' Earnings	...	...	5,410	14	1	Travelling Expenses	...	...	6,001	14	9
Interest	...	...	37,974	1	0	Library	...	...	2,190	4	9
Property Rents	...	...	16,668	8	0	Establishment	...	...	11,359	14	6
Miscellaneous	...	...	20,473	3	2	General Charges	...	...	7,689	3	3
Press Profits	...	...	98,072	9	6	Mess Charges	...	...	2,186	6	3
						Repairs to Buildings	...	...	3,476	7	8
						Rents and Taxes	...	...	5,474	14	10
						Rural work	...	...	17,009	8	11
						G. M. Library, Nagpur	...	...	1,390	4	0
						Reserve Fund	...	...	40,000	0	0
						Surplus carried to General Fund	...	...	58,035	8	0
						Total...	1,86,213	15	9	Total...	1,86,213	15	9

Poona, }
27th August 1944.

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

The Servants of

Statement of General Fund

	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Society's General Fund :				
Balance as on 1st April, 1943	...	9,59,509	6	10
Add Surplus as per Income and				
Expenditure account	...	58,035	8	0
" Publication Fund, transferred				
to the General Fund as per				
Council Resolution	...	5,854	13	5
		—————		
			10,23,399	12 8
Advances Payable ;			31,796	3 8
Society's Presses and Papers				
Credit Balances :				
A. B. Press	...	30,974	10	4
Bombay Vaibhav Press	...	22,383	12	3
Dnyan Prakash	...	13,229	10	6
Hitavada Press	...	20,204	9	7
		—————		
			86,792	10 8
			11,41,988	10 7

Poona,

27th August 1944.

India Society

account as on 31st March, 1944.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Buildings and Sites :				3,93,858	5	3
Library expenditure to date has been charged to revenue ...					0	0 0
Dead Stock :						
As per last year's Statement ...	9,955	7	3			
Additions during the year ...	153	12	0			
				10,109	3	3
Less depreciation ...	497	12	0			
				9,611	7	3
Advances recoverable :				34,833	5	4
Society's Presses and Papers :						
Assets and Debtors :						
Aryabhushan Press ...	2,02,531	1	7			
Bombay Vaibhav Press ...	91,515	14	1			
Dnyan Prakash ...	34,433	15	11			
Hitavada Press ...	50,941	7	6			
				3,79,442	7	1
Balance as shown in the Statement of Affairs				3,24,943	1	8
				11,41,988	10	7

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

The Servants of
Statement of Affairs as on

LIABILITIES		Rs.	A.	P.
Society's General Fund :				
Balance as per annexed Statement	...	3,24,943	1	8
Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund (Received in securities as per contra )	... ..	1,33,000	0	0
G. M. Library Trust Fund, Nagpur	... ..	11,918	13	10
Rao Bahadur D. Lakshmi Narayan Trust Fund (received in cash )	... ..	1,00,000	0	0
Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics Trust Fund as per annexed Statement...	... ..	1,38,666	1	0
South Indian Flood Relief Trust Fund	... ..	21,426	5	10
Presses' Reserve and Equipment Funds	... ..	51,125	0	0
Servindia Relief Fund	... ..	18,411	10	11
Sir W. Wedderburn Fund	... ..	3,140	8	8
Investment Reserve Fund	... ..	11,871	9	8
Building Reserve Fund	... ..	6,281	14	0
Workmen's Welfare Fund	... ..	6,500	0	0
Servindia Welfare Fund	... ..	1,895	10	3
Insurance Fund—Life Policies Matured	... ..	6,000	0	0
Mayanoor School Fund	... ..	1,900	0	0
Gokhale Day Celebration Fund	... ..	2,000	0	0
Bengal Relief Fund	... ..	90,104	1	9
Malabar Relief Fund	... ..	20,000	0	0
Total...		9,48,484	13	7

India Society

31st March, 1944.

ASSETS

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
G. M. Library Trust Property a/c		23,164	2	6
<i>Investments:</i>						
Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund						
3½% G. P. Notes face value	...	1,21,000	0	0		
4% Bombay Port Trust	...	12,000	0	0		
				1,33,000	0	0
Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics Trust Fund						
as per annexed Statement	1,38,666	1	0
South Indian Flood Relief Trust Fund Investment a/c.				21,415	7	0
<i>Other investments:</i>						
3% Punjab Loan 1949 face value	...	27,000	0	0		
3½% G. P. Notes	...	1,39,000	0	0		
3½% G. P. Notes 1954-59	...	23,000	0	0		
4% " " 1960-70	...	20,300	0	0		
4% Bombay Port Trust Loan	...	96,500	0	0		
4½% G. P. Notes 1955-60	...	1,43,900	0	0		
5% Bombay Municipal Debentures	...	17,000	0	0		
Total face value	...	4,66,700	0	0		
At cost price	4,25,398	14	4
Workmen's Welfare Fund Investment a/c	6,500	0	0
Gokhale Day Celebration Fund Investment a/c	1,900	8	0
Bombay Prov. Coop. Bank Shares						
20 Shares of Rs. 50 each	1,000	0	0
Agricultural Products Ltd., Poona						
one share of Rs. 50 (fully paid up)	50	0	0
Ogale Glass Works four shares fully paid up	100	0	0
Poona Central Co-operative Bank Shares-2 fully paid up.	100	0	0
Bank Balance at Centres and at Branches	1,96,303	0	1
Cash at Centres and at Branches, etc.	796	12	8
				Total	9,48,484	13 7

I have examined the above Statement of Affairs and the annexed Statement of Income and Expenditure account and the General Fund with the books, accounts and vouchers of the Society, and I find the same to be correct. I have verified the investments of the Society.

Poona,
27th August, 1944. }

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

The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona.

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1944

INCOME		Rs. as. ps.	EXPENDITURE		Rs. as. ps.
Interest	...	5,609 13 3	Allowances	...	5,190 0 0
Fees	...	2,401 10 0	Establishment	...	2,458 10 0
Grants	...	4,300 0 0	Investigation Expenses	...	3,405 3 6
Publications	...	3,130 10 1	Books and Periodicals	...	176 9 0
			Stationery and Printing	...	282 1 3
			Postage	...	304 8 6
			Publications	...	2,574 6 0
			Audit	..	100 0 0
			Miscellaneous	...	248 9 3
			Surplus carried to General Fund		702 1 10
		Total... 15,442 1 4			Total... 15,442 1 4

44

Poona
27th August 1944. }

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

The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona.
Statement showing the Trust Fund and its investments on 31st March, 1944.

TRUST FUND			INVESTMENTS		Rs. A. P.
	Rs.	A. P.			
R. R. Kale Trust Fund	1,07,630	10 0	Mortgage on Property of Sayagaon village		12,670 0 0
General Fund			Govt. and other securities:		
Donations to General Fund Rs. 3,200	0 0		3 p. c. 1949 Punjab Loan face value	2,000	
Balance of Investment			3½ p. c. G. P. notes	19,800	
Reserve (transferred)	7,433	2 0	4 p. c. 1969-70 Loan	20,200	
Balance of Surplus a/c	7,691	11 8	4 p. c. B. P. T. Bonds	6,500	
Surplus as per I/E a/c	702	1 10	5 p. c. B. M. Debenture	4,000	
			6 p. c. B. M. Debenture	40,000	
			6 p. c. Karachi Port Trust	10,000	
				1,02,500	
	19,026	15 6		at cost	1,02,523 2 0
Advance Grants	2,600	0 0	Provident Fund deposit a/c	1,127	7 6
Advances payable	1,281	0 0	Advances recoverable	2,399	10 0
Provident Fund as per contra	1,127	7 6	Shares:		
Amount set aside for redemption of loss on maturity of Bombay Municipal and Karachi Port			Kirloskar Bros. Ltd.		
Trust Loans	2,000		120 Shares of Rs. 25 each fully paid up	2,250	0 0
			Other Loans:		
			Satara Inamdar Mandal		
			50 Debentures of Rs. 100 each	5,000	0 0
			Balance in Bank	12,577	12 10
			Balance with S. I. Society	118	0 8
Total	1,38,666	1 0	Total	1,38,666	1 0

Poona,
 27th August 1944.

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

APPENDIX II

List of Donations

Headquarters

			Rs.	A.	P.
Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta	...	...	1,100	0	0
Prof. V. G. Kale	...	...	110	0	0
Principal J. R. Gharpure	...	...	100	0	0
Mrs. Framilabai Gadgil	...	...	100	0	0
Mr. R. P. Patvardhan	...	...	100	0	0
The late Justice Ranade Charity Fund	...	...	100	0	0
Mr. P. J. Ghandy	...	...	50	0	0
Prof. R. N. Joshi	...	...	50	0	0
Prof. K. M. Khadye	...	...	50	0	0
Principal D. G. Karve	...	...	50	0	0
Prof. R. H. Kelkar	...	...	48	0	0
Prof. P. M. Limaya	...	...	40	0	0
A Sympathiser	...	...	30	0	0
Mr. Harakchand Motichand	...	...	25	0	0
Rao Bahadur Dr. D. L. Sahasrabuddhe	...	...	25	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25.	...	...	85	0	0
		Total...	2,063	0	0

Bombay Branch

			Rs.	A.	P.
Mr. K. J. Chitalia	...	...	300	0	0
Seth Gordhandas Bhagvanda Narottamdas	...	...	100	0	0
Messrs. G. A. Kemtekar & Co.	...	...	25	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	10	0	0
		Total...	435	0	0

C. P. Branch

			Rs.	A.	P.
Mrs. S. Paramanand			100	0	0
		Total...	100	0	0

U. I. Branch

	Rs.	A.	P.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Lala Ramsaran Das ...	500	0	0
Mr. B. Ram Narain ...	500	0	0
Pandit Shyamlal Mushran ...	180	0	0
Babu Bhagwati Saran Singh ...	125	0	0
Sir B. L. Mitra ...	100	0	0
Prof. N. C. Nag ...	100	0	0
Total...	1,505	0	0

Lahore Centre

	Rs.	A.	P.
Dewan Bahadur Raja Narendra Nath ...	100	0	0
Sir Bakshi Tekchand ...	50	0	0
Mr. Mehr Chand ...	30	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25 ...	130	0	0
Total...	310	0	0

Mayanoor Centre

	Rs.	A.	P.
Mr. Moolji Ramjee ...	100	0	0
Mr. S. T. P. Marimuthu ...	50	0	0
The Zamindar of Kattaputhur ...	50	0	0
Mr. S. V. Boovarahan ...	50	0	0
„ R. M. A. R. Somasundaram ...	30	0	0
„ S. R. M. Marimuthu ...	25	0	0
Sri Ramajayam Motor Service ...	25	0	0
Dr. T. S. S. Rajan ...	25	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25 ...	119	0	0
Total...	474	0	0

Madras Branch

			Rs. A. P.
Mr. V. S. Nataraja Mudaliar	...	...	250 0 0
Dr. G. S. Arundale	...	...	200 0 0
Dewan Bahadur I. X. Periera	...	...	200 0 0
Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, C. I. E.	...	...	100 0 0
Sir. P. S. Sivaswami Iyer	...	...	100 0 0
Mr. M. L. Narayan Swami	...	...	100 0 0
Mr. K. Narasimha Iyer	...	...	100 0 0
Mr. T. A. Ramlingam Chettiar	...	...	100 0 0
Rao Bahadur G. A. Natesan	...	...	100 0 0
Mr. A. Srinivasa Pai	...	...	50 4 0
Mr. S. G. Sastri	...	...	50 0 0
Hon. Mr. M. Ct. M. Chidambaram Chettiar	...	...	50 0 0
Mr. Subbaroya Iyer	...	...	50 0 0
Rao Bahadur B. P. Sesha Reddi	...	...	50 0 0
Rao Bahadur Y. Mahabaleswrappa	...	...	50 0 0
Lt. Col. K. G. Pandalai	...	...	50 0 0
Sir N. Gopaldaswami Iyengar	...	...	50 0 0
Mr. N. Somappa	...	...	50 0 0
Mr. T. Ramchandra Rao	...	...	50 0 0
Mr. V. Gopalswami Iyenger	...	...	30 0 0
The late Rao Bahadur K. V. Sesha Iyengar	...	...	30 0 0
Mr. B. Bhima Rao	...	...	25 4 0
Dewan Bahadur T. Bhujang Rao	...	...	25 4 0
Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. Rama Rao	...	...	25 0 0
Dewan Bahadur V. Bashyam Iyengar	...	...	25 0 0
Mr. K. K. Subba Rao	...	...	25 0 0
Mr. K. V. Rajagopalan	...	...	25 0 0
Mr. H. Ramalinga Reddi	...	...	25 0 0
Dewan Bahadur M. Venkatarama Iyer	...	...	25 0 0
Rao Bahadur M. Giriappa	...	...	25 0 0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	92 0 0

Total... 2,127 12 0

Cuttack Centre

			Rs.	A.	P.
Millowners' Association, Betanoti	...	500	0	0	
(Mayurbhanj State.)					
Mr. V. K. V. Raju, M. L. A.,	...	30	0	0	
Rai Bahadur T. Venkata Krishnaya.	...	25	0	0	
Zamindar, Chhatrapur.					
Sums below Rs. 25.	...	45	0	0	
Total...		600	0	0	

MEMBERS OF THE SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY, 1st SEPTEMBER 1944

Name of the Member	Date of admission to the Society	Address
<i>President :</i>		
1 The Hon'ble Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru, B.A., B.Sc., LL.D. ...	11-7-1909	† S. I. S., 9 Malaviya Road, George Town, Allahabad.
<i>Vice-President :</i>		
2 Amritlal Vithaldas Thakkar, L.C.E., ...	6-2-1914	Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kingsway, Delhi.
<i>Senior Members :</i>		
3 Natesh Appaji Dravid, M.A. ...	12-6-1905	S. I. S., Dhantoli, Nagpur.
4 Shridhar Ganesh Vaze, B.A. ...	23-2-1908	" Poona 4.
5 Raghunath Ramchandra Bakhale ...	30-8-1923	" Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
<i>Secretary :</i>		
6 Dattatray Vasudeo Ambekar ...	20-12-1914	" Poona 4.
<i>Ordinary Members :</i>		
7 The Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., C.H. LL.D., D.Litt. ...	6-1-1907	"Swagatam", Mylapore, Madras.
8 Krishna Prasad Kaul, B.A. ...	11-7-1909	S. I. S., Lucknow.
9 Vithal Hari Barve ...	10-4-1913	Aryabhushan Press, Poona 4.
10 Laxmi Narayan Sahu, M.A. ...	15-6-1918	S. I. S., Cuttack (Orissa).
11 Krishnaji Ganesh Limaye, M.A., LL.B. ...	26-4-1919	S. I. S., Poona 4.

† S. I. S. stands for the Servants of India Society.

- | | | |
|----|---|-----|
| 12 | Kodaganallur Ganapathi Sivaswamy, B.A. | ... |
| 13 | Haradatta Sharma, B.A., LL.B. | ... |
| 14 | Pandurangi Kodanda Rao, M.A. | ... |
| 15 | Shri Ram Bajpai | ... |
| 16 | Shankar Govind Gokhale, M.A. | ... |
| 17 | Keshav Ganesh Sharangapani, B.A., LL.B. | ... |
| 18 | Singanallur Ramakrishna Venkataraman,
B.A., B.L. | ... |
| 19 | Ramchandra Sadashiv Gupte | ... |
| 20 | Varikara Ryrn Nayanar, B.A. | ... |
| 21 | Annakavoor Duraiswamy Subramani
(A. D. Mani), M.A. | ... |
| 22 | Dinkar Dattatray Desai, M.A., LL.B. | ... |
| 23 | Shyam Sundar Misra, M.A. | ... |
| 24 | Rama Sankar Misra, B.A., LL.B. | ... |
| 25 | Karsandas Jagjiwandas Chitalia | ... |

Member under Training :

- | | | |
|---|---|-----|
| 1 | Raghnath Govind Kakade,
M.A., LL.B., Ph.D. | ... |
|---|---|-----|

Probationers :

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------|-----|
| 1. | Lakshminarayan Rao, B.A. | ... |
|----|--------------------------|-----|

4-4-1922	S. I. S. Royapettah, Madras.
4-4-1922	" 17, Maclagan Road, Lahore.
12-5-1922	" Dhantoli, Nagpur.
12-5-1922	" 9 Malaviya Road, George Town, Allahabad.
29-7-1928	" Poona 4.
25-9-1930	Aryabhushan Press, Poona 4.
25-9-1930	S. I. S., Royapettah, Madras.
30-6-1933	S. I. S., Dhantoli, Nagpur.
30-8-1933	" Callicut (Dt. Malabar).
14-6-1935	S. I. S., Dhantoli, Nagpur.
12-6-1936	" Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
12-6-1936	" Cuttack.
12-6-1937	" Sarsa, Dt. Allahabad.
12-6-1941	" Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
12-6-1943	S. I. S., Bombay 4.
1-7-1944	S. I. S., Bombay 4.

PERIODICALS
OF THE
SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY

THE DNYAN PRAKASH

The oldest Marathi daily paper published both in Poona and Bombay. It has also a weekly edition published on Sundays.

Editor :—S. G. VAZE.

Subscription :—Daily Edition Rs. 22-8-0 in Bombay and Poona and Rs. 27-8-0 elsewhere (in India) including postage. Weekly Edition Rs. 4 (in India) including postage.

Offices :— { 36, Saraswati-Vilas, Laxmi Road, POONA 2.
 { Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY 4.

THE HITAVADA

The oldest English newspaper in the Central Provinces and Central India with a standing of 33 years. It was a tri-weekly till April 1943 when it was converted into a daily. It deals with public affairs in the Central Provinces and Berar in particular.

Editor :—A. D. MANI.

Annual Subscription (India) :—Rs. 28.

Office :—Wardha Road, NAGPUR.

WORK OF THE SOCIETY AT A GLANCE

Nature of work	Members engaged in it
----------------	-----------------------

Political :

General —Sastri, Kunzru, Dravid, Ambekar, Sahu, Sharma, Mani.

Legislatures —Kunzru (Council of State).
Sastri (Madras Legislative Council).

Indian States—Vaze, Thakkar, Bakhale.

Journalism —Vaze, Kodanda Rao, Mani, Limaye, Gokhale.

Civil Liberties—Desai, S. S. Misra.

Social :

Labour —Bakhale, Desai.

Education —Kunzru, Sahu, Nayanar, Kaul, Sivaswamy, Chitalia.

Scouting —Kunzru, Bajpai, Sahu, Venkataraman, R. S. Misra, Nayanar.

Social Service—Kunzru, Kodanda Rao, Bakhale, Sharma, Dravid, Chitalia, Vaze, Ambekar.

Depressed Classes—Kunzru, Thakkar, Limaye, R. S. Misra, Kaul, Nayanar.

Rural Uplift, Co-operation Sivaswamy, R. S. Misra, Sahu, S. S. Misra, Dravid, Venkataraman, Sharma, Nayanar.

& Local Self-Government—

Distress Relief— Thakkar, Ambekar, Sahu, Sharangapani, Desai, Gupte, S. S. Misra, R. S. Misra, Kakde.

Business Concerns—Barve, Sharangapani (A. B. Press, Poona), Bakhale (Bombay Vaibhav Press), Mani, Gupte (Hitavada Press, Nagpur).

THE
Servants of India Society

(Registered under the Societies Registration Act)

REPORT
FOR 1944-45

POONA

Tuesday, 12th June, 1945

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Printed by Mr. V. H. Barve at the Aryabhushan Press,
215/1 Shivaraj Nagar, Poona 4 and published by Mr. D. V. Ambekar,
Secretary, the Servants of India Society, at the Society's Office, Poona 4.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale



FOUNDER
The Servants of India Society

The Servants of India Society.

PREAMBLE.

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

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

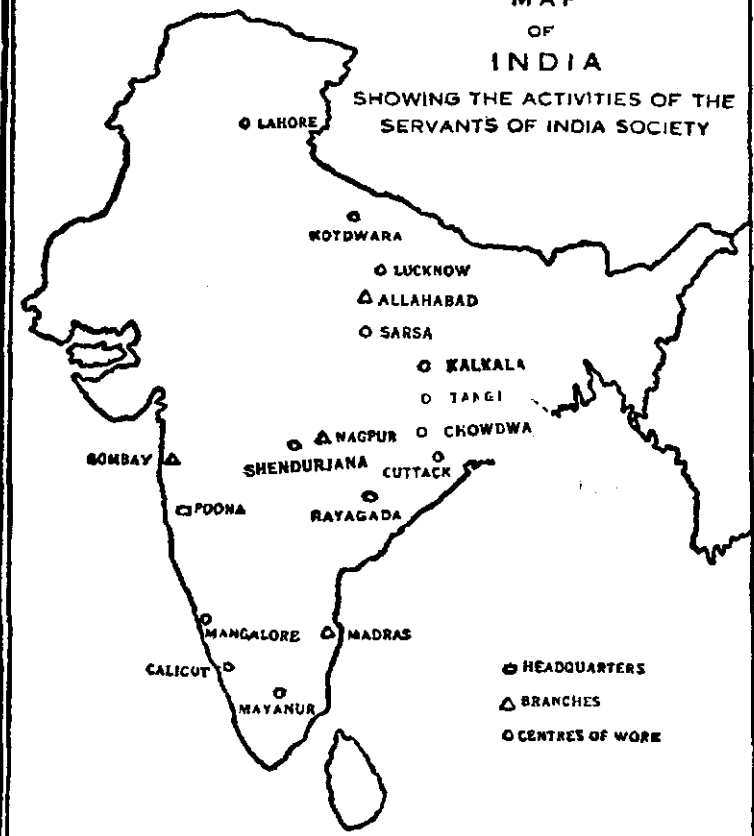
The Servants of India Society has been established to meet in some measure these requirements of the situation. Its members frankly accept the British connection as ordained, in the inscrutable

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

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

MAP
OF
INDIA

SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE
SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY



- HEADQUARTERS
- ▲ BRANCHES
- CENTRES OF WORK



View of the Central Library of the Society, Poona

The Servants of India Society

Report for 1944-45

Introductory

The Servants of India Society was founded by the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale on June 12, 1905. Its objects are the training of national missionaries for the service of India and the promotion, by all constitutional means, of the interests of the Indian people without distinction of caste, religion or community. The members of the Society are pledged to give the best that is in them to the cause of the country in all secular fields. In the preamble, which is reproduced elsewhere, the Founder indicated his hopes and aspirations for the Society. These have been a source of unfailing inspiration to the Society during the forty years that it has been in existence.

Organisation

The Headquarters of the Society are situated in Poona where all the members meet every year in June for the annual session. The Society has Branches at Madras, Bombay, Nagpur and Allahabad, and Centres of work at Lahore, Cuttack, Mayanoor (Trichy Dist.) and Calicut. The membership of the Society was 26 in the year.

The Hon'ble Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru continued to be President and Mr. A. V. Thakkar Vice-President of the Society. Messrs. H. N. Kunzru, N. A. Dravid, S. G. Vaze and R. R. Bakhale continued to be Senior Members of the Society's Branches in the U. P., C. P. and Berar, Poona and Bombay respectively. Under the constitution of the Society, Senior Members are also *ex-officio* members of the Council. Messrs. A. D. Mani, Haradatta Sharma and K. G. Sharangpani were elected to the Council by the members of

the Society. Mr. D. V. Ambekar continued as Secretary and Librarian.

The Founder's Day Celebrations

The Gokhale Day celebrations were held at the Headquarters on Feb. 19, 1945, the expenses being met out of the interest on the Ichalkaranji endowment. Similar celebrations were also held at Madras, Cuttack, Calicut and Chalala in Kathiawar.

Medical Relief Work

The year 1943-44 witnessed a severe and unprecedented food crisis in many parts of the country. In provinces like Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and parts of the Madras Province like the Districts of Vizagapatam and Malabar and the States of Cochin and Travancore, where rice is the staple food of the people, conditions of starvation prevailed. The particulars of the famine in Bengal which took a very heavy toll of human life, computed by non-officials at two millions perishing of hunger and equally large numbers living for months on the verge of starvation, are too well known to be mentioned here. The report of the Society published last year contained an account of the tours undertaken by Mr. Kunzru in Bengal and the part he played in bringing to light the real conditions in that Province. During the year under review he extensively toured the famine-stricken parts of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Madras and issued statements containing detailed accounts of the health and food situation in order to see that remedial measures are taken by the authorities. These statements received wide publicity in the Press and served to focus public attention on these conditions and compel the Governments concerned to take necessary steps to relieve distress. In his public speeches and statements, he criticised the policy of procurement, distribution and price control as enforced by the Central and Provincial Governments. In the wake of starvation, epidemic diseases like cholera, kala-azar, and malaria began to take a heavy toll of human life. The Servants of India Society, in keeping with its past traditions of undertaking relief measures, continued its relief operations which had been already started last year. In some cases as in

Bihar and in the Chicacole Sub-Division of the Vizagapatam District, the Society started relief measures this year. Five Children's Homes with about 250 inmates were conducted in Orissa. The cholera epidemic in Malabar in 1943 had rendered many children orphans. 12 Children's Homes intended for their benefit were started there. As many as eleven members were engaged during the year under report in these relief operations.

In these relief operations the members were fortunate in enlisting the sympathy and active support of a large number of persons in the affected areas and outside. Particular mention must be made of the generous help given by the doctors and vaidyas who accompanied the members to the distressed areas and conducted relief operations at considerable personal inconvenience, and of the hospitality provided to the workers by friends of the Society in the affected areas, where boarding and lodging arrangements were not easily available. It is no over-statement to say that but for the help extended to us by these friends, our relief work on the scale on which it was undertaken would not have been possible. The Society takes this opportunity of expressing its gratitude to all voluntary workers and friends who assisted it in its relief operations.

Bengal Relief Work

Distribution of Seed :—The Society decided upon the free distribution of seed for the aman crop among the needy cultivators in the worst affected coastal area of the Contai Sub-division in the Midnapore district, which had lost everything as the result of the cyclone and the tidal wave of October 1942. Actually the distribution also covered the area affected by the Suvarnarekha floods of 1943. This step was decided upon, because it was felt that it would contribute materially towards the economic improvement of the people concerned. Accordingly Mr. Ambekar was specially deputed to Bengal for the purpose in June 1944.

Serious difficulties in the matter of procurement of required quantities of the paddy seed combined with not less formidable difficulties of transport made the task very difficult.

Nevertheless a total of 812 maunds (262 maunds secured by private negotiation and 550 maunds through the co-operation of the Civil Supply Department) were distributed to about 4,000 cultivators. The recipients of the seed were what may be termed petty cultivators, i. e. agriculturists who owned five bighas or less of land and cultivated it themselves. As a rule, eight seers per bigha was given to each cultivator, so that the maximum received by any cultivator did not exceed one maund. Had it not been for the difficulties mentioned above, the Society would have liked to see its scheme of seed distribution cover a very much larger area. As it was, these operations were restricted. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the Society was the only source, official or non-official, from which the small agriculturist in this area received seed by way of a free gift. The total cost of this operation to the Society exceeded Rs. 7,000.

As already stated, 812 maunds distributed by the Society helped as many as 4,000 agriculturists' families. In this connection it is interesting to see to what extent the Society also helped in the food production campaign in Bengal. One seer of paddy put into the soil is known, under reasonably favourable conditions of agriculture, to yield one maund. On this basis, the Society must be said to have helped in producing 32,480 maunds of paddy valued at over Rs. 2½ lakhs at the then prevailing controlled rate of Rs. 7-8-0 per maund. Thus, apart from the help which the Society was enabled to render to the petty cultivators, it contributed somewhat towards Bengal's food production. Mr. Ambekar subsequently went round the whole area which received seeds from the Society and was able to report that the seed had been put to proper use.

Medical Relief:—The Bengal relief operations of the Servants of India Society started in December 1943 were suspended in May 1944 with the approach of the rains. Reports, however, began to come in after the rains from various parts of Bengal, about the heavy incidence of epidemic diseases, particularly malaria. Though the food situation in that Province seemed to have eased to some extent on account of the reduction in prices of rice, still epidemic diseases were



**Medical Relief Centre at Chhafulla-Candee (Dist. Tippera) —
A kala-ajar patient being injected**

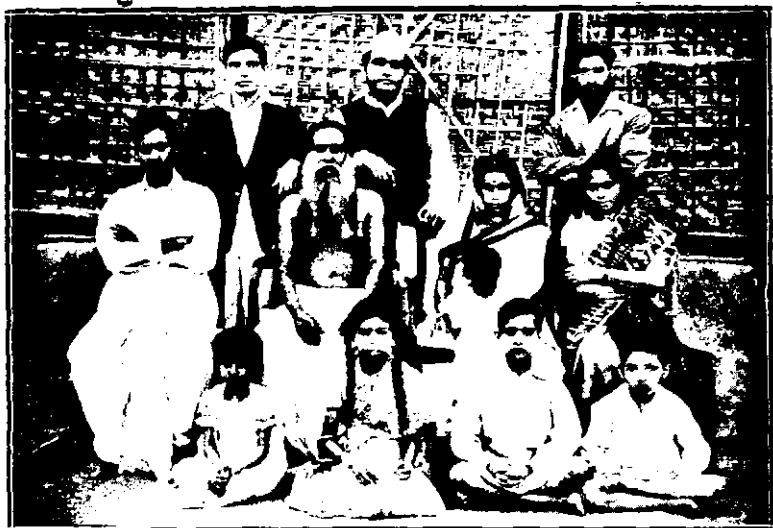


**Medical Relief Centre at Ranidia (Dist. Tippera) —
A kala-ajar injection being given.**

dropsy, 41 for small-pox, 232 for cholera, 10,047 for scabies, 10,191 for respiratory diseases and 1,56,252 for other diseases. In addition 8,416 injections were given for various diseases at these centres and 2,275 patients were visited in their homes by the doctors. 1,720 vaccinations and 7,666 anti-cholera inoculations were done.

Personnel:—Twenty-nine doctors (including two lady doctors) and two medical assistants, all of whom came from the Bombay Province, worked at these thirteen medical relief centres. In addition to these, at some of the centres, help was taken of local paid workers and volunteers in the work of compounding, etc. Twenty-eight doctors were past students of the Ayurvedic institutions at Poona, Satara, Ahmednagar, Nadiad and Patan and held the A. V. V. qualifications of the Bombay Board of Indian Systems of Medicine, and one held the Bombay L. C. P. S. diploma. It was found necessary to post two doctors at each of the centres on account of the rush of patients and the time involved in giving injections, inoculations and vaccinations. The centres as well as the doctors were housed in private buildings placed at their disposal by the Society's friends. Our thanks are due to all those who thus co-operated with us. At the Chhaffullacandee centre in the Brahmanbaria Sub-Division where kala-azar was rampant, anti-kala-azar treatment and injections were given on a large scale. This checked the incidence of that disease in that area.

Supply of medicines:—Allopathic medicines, with Ayurvedic preparations wherever useful, were used at all these centres. Medicines were generally purchased from Sub-Divisional places in which the centres were situated or at the nearest big towns. Injections and other requisites as well as medicines, which could not be easily had locally, were purchased and supplied from Calcutta. Anti-malarial drugs like quinine and atebirin were received free from Sub-Divisional Officers and Sub-Divisional Health Officers in necessary quantities. For the three centres in the Contai Sub-Division in addition to anti-malarial drugs, spleen mixture and sulphur ointment were also received from the Assistant Director of Public Health. The Society was on the list of approved organisations



Medical personnel with the host, Babu Sharad Kant Kar, and his family at the Chhaffulla-Candee Centre, (Dist. Tippera.)



Medical personnel with the host, Babu Satish Chandra Sinha, at the Ranidia Centre, (Dist. Tippera)



"The Servants of India Society places on record its sense of deep grief at the sad and untimely death of Mr. V. R. Nayanar which occurred at Kunhimangalam, Malabar, on May 14, 1945. During his twelve years' membership of the Society Mr. Nayanar had built up, by dint of hard work, an enviable record of social service in the fields of Harijan reform, relief of distress, spread of literacy, rural uplift, the co-operative movement, etc. His earnestness, exemplary devotion to duty and utter disregard of himself made a profound impression on every one who came in contact with him. His death creates a void in the ranks of public workers in Malabar which cannot be easily filled and is a great loss to the Servants of India Society which was very proud of him and to which he brought much credit.

The Society offers its heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved family."

— Resolution passed by the Council of the Society on 1st June 1945.

of the Director of Public Health, Government of Bengal, for the supply of Government quinine and anti-malarial drugs. The American Friends' Service Committee, Calcutta, also gave us free 39,200 multi-vitamin tablets, 3,000 atebrin tablets, 5,000 sulfathiazol, 3,000 sulfapyridine, and 3,000 sulfaguadinine tablets. These costly drugs were carefully distributed by our centres. We are thankful to the various Sub-Divisional Officers, Sub-Divisional Health Officers and particularly to the American Friends' Service Committee for this help.

Milk Centres :—In all four milk centres were run, of which three were at Suchipara, Ranidia and Chhaffulla-candee in the Tippera District of East Bengal and one at Daoki in the Contai Sub-Division of the Midnapore District. At all these centres a quarter of a seer of milk was given to children and invalid patients. The daily attendance at all these centres was in the neighbourhood of 500. Milk was prepared from tinned evaporated milk and fresh cows' milk in the proportion of half to half and before being distributed, was boiled and sugar added to it. Milk tins were received from the Sub-Divisional Officers at Chandpur and at Brahman-baria and from the American Friends' Service Committee for the Daoki centre.

Cloth Distribution :—Unfortunately we could not, this year, distribute cloth on a large scale, as we did last year, as an item of our relief measures. This was chiefly due to our inability to get cloth in required quantities either in the open market or through Government though we made attempts in this direction from the very commencement of our relief operations. After much effort it was possible to get from Government at concession rates only 1360 shirts, 1060 pants and 300 frocks for free distribution. These were distributed free to school children in Union No. X (Kalindi Union) of the Ramnagar P. S. (Contai Sub-Division). The amount spent on this item was Rs. 2,873-6-0.

Finance :—The accounts of the Bengal medical and other relief operations are yet to be audited. But the total expenditure on account of medical relief may roughly be put at Rs. 47,000 including Rs. 2,873-6-0 on cloth distribution and Rs. 708-8-0 given as grants for reconstruction of school buildings, digging of tanks, etc. This expenditure has been

met from the Society's Bengal Relief Fund which has been made up mainly of contributions from the Indians in Trinidad and Dutch Guiana.

Bihar Relief work.

Having received reports about the prevalence in epidemic form of cholera and malaria in Bihar, the Servants of India Society decided to start relief work there and deputed Mr. Bajpai to study the situation on the spot. His enquiry showed that cholera had played havoc in the province from March to June 1944, and that, according to the Governor of the Province himself, about 2,00,000 people had died in North Bihar as a result of the cholera epidemic. By the time, however, it was decided by the Society to start relief work, cholera in an epidemic form had ceased to exist in that area. The Society therefore decided to concentrate its attention on fighting the malaria epidemic in the Lakhandei belt, which had claimed the largest number of victims last year.

It was proposed to start centres for giving free medical treatment at once. But the plan could not immediately materialise for want of medical personnel. However, the Society deputed to Bihar 11 of the medical men intended for Bengal, and the work could therefore be commenced.

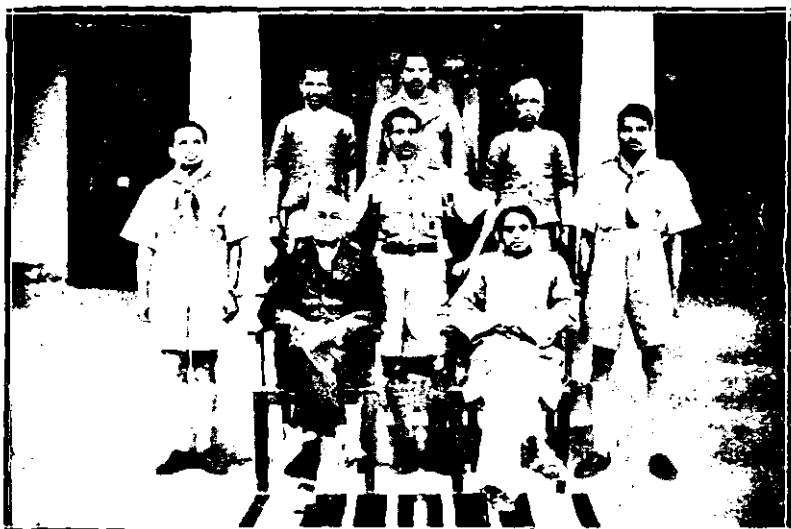
The number of medical relief centres at work in North Bihar was 17 and that of hospitals 2. Of the 17 centres 9 were located in the Muzaffarpur district, 6 in the Durbhanga district and 2 in the Purnea district. Nine dispensaries, one of which was financed by the Hindustan Scout Association, were opened in September 1944 and 8 in the following month. Five of these latter were the joint responsibility of the Servants of India Society and the Marwari Relief Society of Calcutta. All the centres except two were in charge of medical graduates from the Benares Hindu University and the Tilak Vidyapeeth of Poona who were trained in both the Ayurvedic and allopathic systems of medicine.

When Messrs. Kunzru and Bajpai were making detailed enquiries with a view to studying the situation closely, they came across instances of patients living in very insanitary surroundings, having nobody to attend to them, no adequate clo-



Mr. S. R. Bajpai with three scouts of the National Headquarters of the Hindustan Scout Association.

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Messrs. S. R. Bajpai and L. N. Rao with the Headquarters Staff.



Medical personnel and other workers, Muzaffarpur District.

thing to cover their bodies and no facilities for proper dieting. It was obvious that such patients could be satisfactorily attended to only in a hospital. It was, therefore, decided that a 200-bed hospital be started at Runisedpur and another in the Durbhanga district. These two hospitals came into existence in the latter part of October and continued their useful existence upto the end of March 1945. The Runisedpur hospital was exclusively the responsibility of the Servants of India Society, while so far as the hospital at Kuseshwar was concerned, only the staff was provided by the Servants of India Society. In all other respects it was helped by Government. The Runisedpur hospital, though intended to accommodate a maximum of 200 patients, made a start with only 50 beds. There was provision, however, to increase the accommodation to the maximum originally contemplated if the necessity arose. But the number of indoor patients in the hospital never exceeded 36 and consequently no additional accommodation was needed. It is a matter of satisfaction that this fall in the number was due to the effective treatment given by the doctors to patients in their homes. The opening ceremony was performed by the Hon. Rai Bahadur Sri Narayan Mahta, and the function was presided over by Mr. N. Senapati, Commissioner, Tirhut division. On this occasion several speakers testified to the fact that the equipment of the Runisedpur hospital excelled even that of some Government hospitals in many respects. Of the equipment of the Runisedpur hospital, 100 army blankets and 100 mosquito curtains were provided by Government free of cost. Free feeding of patients in the two hospitals was the responsibility of the Government, to whom the Society takes this opportunity of making its grateful acknowledgments.

In accordance with the decision of the Council of the Society, the Runisedpur hospital with its equipment was transferred to the District Board, Muzaffarpur, on the 1st April 1945. For the present the hospital has been taken over by the Board for one year as an experimental measure.

The Navayuvak Mandal of Bareilly staged a drama for the benefit of the Society's medical relief work in Bihar. Out of the gate money 361 bed sheets were purchased and presented to us. It was originally proposed that a few of these sheets

should be distributed among the needy people and the rest used in the Servindia Hospitals. But since there was no need for more hospital accommodation the whole lot was distributed among the poor. The distribution work was done by the scouts of the National Headquarters Group of the Hindustan Scout Association. These squads stayed in North Bihar for a month and distributed the chaddars after making careful enquiries about the economic conditions of the people. The scouts also proved useful in training patients to form queues at medical centres. Each centre had a maximum of four stipendiary volunteers with three villages assigned to each. The volunteer's duty was to go to every house in his beat once a day to distribute anti-malaria tablets and direct patients requiring closer attention to dispensaries and report serious cases to the medical officers. The medical officers in charge had one compounder each to assist them in their work. In the morning and afternoon they were busy with the patients, while their evenings and even a part of their nights were occupied in visiting serious cases in the villages. They also went out occasionally to check the volunteers' work and to do propaganda work by giving short talks relating to health. This arrangement helped in establishing close contact with the patients and in providing speedy medical assistance to the sick and the suffering. Incidentally this served to minimise the evil of hoarding and profiteering in medicines, especially quinine substitutes.

The total number of cases treated at the centres was 2,16,967. Out of these 1,16,533 were malarial patients and 5,456 kala-azar patients while the rest suffered from other diseases. Of the malaria cases 35,533 were treated in their homes, while the remainder received medical treatment at our centres. Cases of scabies and worms were so numerous that it was no exaggeration to say that nearly 90% and 80% of the rural population suffered from these diseases respectively. The patients who attended our hospitals and dispensaries were, therefore, treated for scabies and worms along with their other complaints.

Among the chronic cases were specially those of pernicious anaemia and odema. Our hospitals and dispensaries were primarily meant for the treatment of malaria and allied



A patient being given a kala-ajar injection.



Two of these orphans are from Bihar and one from Bengal.



Hindustan Scouts helped in the distribution of bedsheets in Muzaffarpur and Purnea districts.



The building which housed the Headquarters.



Runisedpur Hospital-indoor patients in hospital dress.



Patients being trained to form queues.

diseases; but patients suffering from almost all types of diseases used to flock to them in large numbers with the result that the hospitals and dispensaries had to be equipped for the treatment of all diseases and not only malaria and other seasonal diseases. This unexpected factor and the supply of both Ayurvedic and allopathic medicines went to add to the cost of our medical relief work.

There were two outbreaks of the malaria epidemic during the continuance of our relief work in Bihar. But the situation was on both occasions promptly brought under control. But the relieving feature was that as compared with last year, deaths this year were about one-tenth. Preventive measures were also adopted by distributing indigenous medicines like the Hindustan anti-malaria tablets which considerably reduced the number of attacks by malaria. With the checking of the epidemic it became unnecessary to continue our relief centres beyond the end of 1944.

The Governor of Bihar visited Singhia Thana in the early part of December 1944. He was greatly concerned at the condition of the inhabitants of a village called Bargan and desired that our doctors should pay frequent visits to it. A dispensary was, therefore, started in the village and it functioned for the whole of January 1945. But its one month's work helped greatly to improve the health conditions of the village. The Governor wrote to Mr. Bajpai appreciating this action.

Mention must be made of the other help received from the Bihar Government who supplied about 3,00,000 of quina-craine tablets free of charge. Medicines for kala-azar and anti-cholera injections were also given to us gratis by them. For this the Society is indebted to the Bihar Government. The Health-through-Herbs Department of the Hindustan Scout Association supplied in bulk their cheap, but efficacious, medicines.

All the centres were housed in private buildings whose use was permitted free of cost. Help in the form of offers of free boarding for our medical men was received from residents of places where our centres were located.

The total cost of the medical relief operations in North Bihar came to Rs. 42,792-8-9. This includes Rs. 1,585-11-3, being the price of medicines supplied to the Society's relief work in Chicacole. The Servants of India Society contributed Rs. 32,398-14-3 towards this relief work out of the funds at its disposal, while Rs. 6,533-2-9 was received from public donations. And the Hindustan Scout Association paid Rs. 3,445-4-9.

Relief Work in Travancore and Cochin

The relief work started in Travancore last year by Mr. K. G. Sivaswamy was continued during the year under report. It took the form mainly of giving midday meals to school children. The cost came to about one anna per child per day and the meal ordinarily consisted of rice or wheat gruel and green gram. In Alleppey 3,200 children used to be fed every day. In view, however, of the expanded activities of the Vanchi Poor Fund by the State, this was discontinued. It had also to be discontinued in Karunakapalli taluq for want of a working agency. In Karthikapalli and Ambalpuza, South and North, 4,000 children reading in 35 schools were being given midday refreshments. Since November 1944, however, coir prices started going up much to the improvement of the general economic condition. Consequently the number of children to be fed went down to 2,400. With a further improvement in the economic condition of the people, it fell to 800 in February and March last. The work was stopped altogether from 1st April 1945.

The amount spent upto the end of March last on this form of relief came to Rs. 66,162-8-7. It was found, as a result of an economic inquiry in Shertally and Thaurvoor areas, that poor people could not for want of money buy their rations. 100 families in Cochin and 300 families in Shertally were therefore helped with a subsidy of Rs. 5 each per month. The total amount spent on this item between May and September was Rs. 5,764-12-1. The subsidy was stopped since November 1944. A grant of Rs. 100 per month each was given to four non-official relief agencies on the understanding that an equal sum was raised by them. These agencies maintained a number of children who, owing to death of or desertion by their

parents during the famines of 1941 and 1943, were rendered orphans. Two of these provided a midday meal for poor children and the other two conducted children's homes. In the case of the fifth agency, which was conducting three homes for poor children, an additional grant of Rs. 100 per month was given. Other institutions like orphanages conducted by the Y. W. C. A., the Latin and the Syrian Churches, received occasional grants varying between Rs. 100 and Rs. 200. A home for children belonging to families which ceased receiving any subsidy after September was started at Calavancodom near Shertally. The home was intended for 45 children and had one matron, one assistant matron and a cook. The total amount spent on grants to poor homes amounted to Rs. 6,211 and the expenditure on the Society's Home came to Rs. 3,785-1-5.

Mr. Sivaswamy found that mere distribution of food was not enough. Poverty and high prices had led to general malnutrition, which called for urgent remedial measures. A large number of people were found to be suffering from anæmia. Thanks to the co-operation of a number of doctors, Mr. Sivaswamy was able to render medical aid to the needy. Two centres were opened at Cheria-Azzikkal and Panur where an experienced compounder used to give medical assistance. At other centres like Pallipport and Kuthiathodu local workers were given medicines for distribution. Grants of Rs. 300 and Rs. 250 were made to the Leprosy Clinic and the Mission Hospital respectively for the purchase of medicines like shark liver oil, oral liver extract tonic and injections, calcium tablets, etc. The total amount spent on this head was Rs. 4,478-11-0. Rs. 1,000 out of this was spent on the feeding of patients at different centres and an equal amount on the travelling expenses of doctors. The work is being continued at Cheria-Azzikkal and Panur, where sufficient competent aid is available for the distribution of medicines.

Owing to the rise in the price of rice due to the occupation of Burma by the enemy and the absence of any form of rationing in rural areas till March 1944, a large number of people, habituated to high-land agriculture in Travancore,

left their homes in the hope of settling on similar lands in Malabar. The attractions were better security of tenure under the Malabar Tenancy Act, which was lacking in Travancore, the availability of waste lands from the land-owners of Malabar who had a legal proprietary right over all classes of lands and forests and the low rate of rent. But these lands lay in jungles which were highly malarious with the result that in addition to their serious economic difficulties, their health suffered considerable deterioration. Mr. Sivaswamy visited these settlements and gave help. A sum of Rs. 350 was spent on orphanages, Rs. 500 on medicines and Rs. 300 on cows, goats and fishing nets for these settlers from relief funds at his disposal.

Orissa Relief Work

Conditions in Orissa rendered necessary the continuance throughout the year of the relief work started last year. Distress prevailed in the coastal districts of Balasore, Cuttack, Puri and Ganjam which comprise a population of 65,00,000. As a result of the famine of 1943 many children had become orphans. And the Orissa Relief Committee, of which Mr. A.V. Thakkar is the President, started 5 Children's Homes with nearly 250 inmates. Half the cost of maintaining these Homes was met by the All-India Women's Conference out of its "Save the Children" Fund, and the balance was shared between the Orissa Relief Committee and the Orissa Merchants' Relief Committee. Mr. Sahu being one of the Secretaries and Mr. Shyam Sundar Misra being a member of the executive committee of the Orissa Relief Committee, a large part of the responsibility for the conduct of the Committee's work was shouldered by them.

The famine brought in its wake ill-health and disease on a large scale. To cope with this situation, twelve medical relief centres were originally started, five of which are still working. The number of patients treated at these centres averages about 250 daily. The Orissa Relief Committee and the Orissa Children's Homes Society have been registered under the Charitable Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860.

By way of help to widows and other indigent people, fourteen spinning centres were initially started. Some of them

had to be closed down, while others have been financially strengthened with a view to making them eventually self-supporting.

Mr. Sahu wrote an illustrated pamphlet, which is intended to draw public attention to the fact that distress in Orissa was in no way less severe than in Bengal. The heavy censorship imposed by the Orissa Government on the publication of reports of distress in Orissa however delayed its publication. These restrictions having been somewhat relaxed, the pamphlet has now been made public with the result that the fact that Orissa passed through as serious a food crisis as Bengal during the years 1942-1944 no longer remains hidden from public view.

Chicacole Relief Work

The talukas of Chicacole, Tekkaly, Sompetta and Icchapuram having a population of about 7,00,000 form the northern sector of the Vizagapatam district. With the exception of Chicacole, where some irrigation facilities exist, all other talukas are dry areas. So far as foodgrains are concerned, this deficit area has to depend on substantial imports of rice from outside. Due to the unprofitable nature of agriculture, a considerable proportion of the population used to migrate to Burma with a view to supplementing their meagre income by working there as labourers. The occupation of Burma by Japan dislocated the rural economy of this area to an unimaginable extent. As if these difficulties were not enough, a terrible cyclone swept over the coastal areas of north Vizag in October 1943. Besides destroying houses and standing crops, the cyclone caused heavy loss to fishermen by rendering their nets and fishing implements completely unserviceable. The Government was very slow in running to the rescue of the people. The daily ration of rice was at first fixed by them at ten tolas for an adult and five tolas for a child. From the first week of April 1945, however, this has been raised to 40 tolas and 20 tolas per adult and child respectively.

Mainly as a result of malnutrition, the people's power of resistance to disease was very much lowered with the result

that epidemics of malaria and scabies caused havoc among them. The heavy toll of human life taken by these epidemics was at least partly avoidable if there had been adequate medical facilities available in the area. But these, if at all, were utterly inadequate. Even today there is not a single permanent hospital, either Government or non-official, in that area.

The sufferings of the people increased to alarming proportions about September 1944, when the Government opened a number of free kitchens to feed the famished population. Non-official organisations were also doing their best in the same direction. When the situation was brought to the notice of the Servants of India Society, Mr. L. N. Sahu was deputed to study the situation on the spot. On receipt of his report the Society sent Mr. L. N. Rao to Chicacole to organise relief measures. Soon after, however, Mr. Rao's services were required in the office of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi. And Mr. Shyam Sundar Misra from Orissa was deputed to carry on the work. He continued to be in charge of the work till it was closed down at the end of May 1945.

The relief work consisted mainly in making free medical treatment available to the needy. For this purpose, six centres were initially started in February 1945. But as the epidemic situation had considerably improved by the end of April 1945, two of them were closed down so that during May 1945 there were only four such centres at work. The doctors in charge of these centres were all drawn from the Province of Bombay. Each doctor was given an English-knowing assistant to act as an interpreter. The doctors did not content themselves merely with treating patients who came to the Society's dispensaries, but also attended such of them as were too ill to move in their homes. Upto about the middle of May 1945 the number of patients treated at our centres was 23,700 of whom about 6,000 were sufferers from malaria, about 7,000 from skin diseases and the rest from other diseases.

The Society has also started a Children's Home at Narasannapeta. The Home is intended to give food and shelter

to 50 orphans. Pending construction of a permanent Home for which arrangements are under way, the Home is accommodated in one of the buildings belonging to Mr. P. Swami Babu, a friend of the Society. There are now 15 orphans in the Children's Home.

Though the worst of the distress seems to be over, the situation demands careful attention from all concerned. The rehabilitation of the destitutes now fed at free kitchens is a pressing need. They must be provided with means of earning their livelihood and encouraged to settle down as self-respecting citizens. Fishermen need to be given yarn either gratis or at concession rates so as to enable them to stand on their own legs. Steps must also be taken to wean people away from the drink habit which consumes a large part of their earnings. Last but not the least, the provision of adequate irrigation facilities, which alone can really protect the area from scarcity and famine, is an imperative necessity.

Political

The political deadlock in the country remained unresolved. While there were piecemeal releases of political prisoners, there has been a studied unwillingness on the part of Government to release some of the more important ones among them. Mahatma Gandhi was, however, released in May 1944, on grounds of health. The situation created by his release was considered by the Council of the Society in June 1944 when the following resolution was recorded on the subject :—

(a) The Council of the Servants of India Society is of opinion that in spite of the apparent calm the situation in the country is such as to cause concern to all who believe that the future of the world depends on the establishment of relations based on freedom and equality between nations. To put an end to the ever-growing bitterness between India and England and to establish lasting friendship between the two countries it is necessary that the British Government should part immediately with as much power as possible and establish a national government and thus inspire confidence in its professed desire to give India full power to decide her destiny after the war.

(b) The Council rejoices with the whole country at Mahatma Gandhi's release after a year and three-quarters' detention, particularly because it believes that the release, though sanctioned on grounds of health alone, can with good-will on all sides be made to lead to a general pacification of the country. The first step in this direction is obviously for the Government to release other Congress leaders who are in gaol or under detention in order that a new atmosphere may be created and the Congress enabled collectively to revise its policy and adapt it to the changed conditions both here and abroad. In the Council's opinion such a revision of policy is necessary in the interests of the country. Peace and order are now so firmly established in the country and the war situation has so much improved that the Government can no longer put forward the excuse that it will run any risk if it restores to freedom all those Congressmen who have not been found guilty of any violent acts.

(c) The Council trusts that Mahatma Gandhi will use all his influence and power to bring about unity so that the country may be in a position to compel compliance with the demand for the establishment of a national government. The leaders of the other parties too must make their contribution to the achievement of this object. A heavier responsibility rests on Government in this connection. It should cease to follow policies which have accentuated communal differences and should make it clear that it will not allow any community or interest to make the realisation of Indian freedom impossible by adopting an intransigent attitude.

(d) The Council is of the view that it is of the utmost importance that India should participate as a free country through her chosen representatives in the Peace Conference which will follow the war and thus be in a position to make her own contribution to the solution of world problems.

By another resolution dealing with the political situation assed by the Council at its meeting held in Allahabad in December 1944, after the failure of the Gandhi-Jinnah talks, the imperative necessity of releasing Congress leaders and the

holding of elections as a means of breaking the deadlock was once again pressed on the attention of Government :—

The Council of the Servants of India Society urges once again the imperative necessity of setting at liberty the members of the Congress Working Committee and other Congressmen who are either in gaol or in detention and who are not convicted of any violent acts. While the Council has felt for a long time that the Government could have done so without any risk of peace and order in the country being disturbed, the expediency of this course of action has been conclusively proved by Mahatma Gandhi's advice to Congressmen not to start a civil disobedience campaign in the present circumstances, his unequivocal condemnation of sabotage and his suggestion to those who have gone underground to uncover themselves. In the altered circumstances of the country and in the present state of the war there can be no conceivable excuse for the continued detention and imprisonment of Congressmen who were put under restrictions for reasons of public security. The release of these men will not by itself solve the political problem, but that is an indispensable preliminary to any measures that can and ought to be taken with this end in view.

The Council very much deplors that the efforts so far made to bring about unity have not succeeded. While desiring that adequate protection should be given to every minority, the Council is unable to accept the demands put forward by the Muslim League. It hopes that the Committee established under the chairmanship of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru will be able to propound solutions which will command the assent of all reasonable sections in every community and provide a solid basis for framing a constitution which will enable India to achieve full self-government.

The Council also hopes that this Committee will explore means for the establishment of a provisional National Government at the Centre on the basis of a working agreement between all communities and for the restoration of popular Governments in those provinces in which section 93 of the Government of India Act is in force. It appears to the Council that the best means of achieving this end is to hold general elections. Conditions everywhere are so settled now that there is no valid reason

for postponing the elections any longer. The existing legislatures have long become antiquated and require to be reconstituted in accordance with the result of fresh elections. The party that will obtain a majority, the Council believes, will be willing to assume the responsibility of forming governments and in the event of its unwillingness to do so, will allow the formation of Governments by other progressive elements, so that in any case the one-man rule that obtains in certain provinces will come to an end.

Mr. Kunzru continued to be a member of the Defence Consultative Committee, and the Standing Emigration Committee of the Central Legislature and the Central Food Advisory Council. He also served as a member of the Selection Board of the General Headquarters for interviewing candidates for Army Commissions and as a member of the Joint Committee on the Hindu Code Bill. He toured Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Malabar extensively in order to study the food situation in those parts, to the seriousness of which he drew public attention by means of press statements. He continued to be the President of the U. P. Liberal Association and one of the Vice-Presidents of the Indian Council of World Affairs which was established last year with a view to stimulating active discussion from the Indian point of view of problems relating to post-war reconstruction on the basis of freedom and international collaboration.

He was one of the delegates selected by the Indian Council of World Affairs to represent India at the Pacific Relations Conference which was held at Hot Springs in January 1945. He attended the Conference and took a prominent part in its deliberations. In a press statement issued by him in America, he criticised the failure of the Government of India to give representation to the Indian legislature at the San Francisco Conference.

After the Conference was over, Mr. Kunzru went to Washington and New York. Other American cities visited by him were New Haven, Boston, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Des Moines, Knoxville, Tuskegee, Los Angeles and San Francisco. During his tour he visited the Tennessee Valley. His visit enabled him to understand the principles on which the Tennessee Valley Authority's plans are based and to appreciate the

great work accomplished by it. Through the kindness of the military authorities he was able to visit a few military institutions including the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. He also visited several educational institutions including those started by the Negro leaders to promote the interests of their community.

During his American tour, he had many opportunities of speaking about India and of meeting people interested in international affairs. In British Columbia, Canada, apart from the other meetings that he addressed, he addressed a meeting of the Indian community at Vancouver and a public meeting of the citizens of Vancouver. He met the Premier of British Columbia, the Minister of Lands who deals with the question of franchise, and the Minister of Education who is a supporter of the Indian demand for the provincial franchise in connection with the representation submitted by the Indian community to the British Columbia Government, asking for the extension of the provincial franchise to the Indian community. At Ottawa he met the Prime Minister and the Minister of Mines and Resources in the same connection. The Canadian Institute of International Affairs arranged meetings for him in Victoria, Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, and Montreal. On his way back to Washington from Ottawa he addressed a public meeting at Boston which was organised by Indian students. His speeches were intended mainly to present facts about the Indian situation and to counteract British propaganda which was largely of an anti-Indian character.

Later on he visited Trinidad, British Guiana and Surinam (Dutch Guiana) where he studied the grievances of the Indians settled there, and the problems bearing on their future welfare, and made suitable representations to the local authorities.

He halted at Nairobi on his way back to India and met Indian leaders in East Africa who acquainted him with their difficulties.

The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri addressed public meetings and wrote to the Press on current questions of constitutional, political and educational importance. While addressing the Gokhale Day meeting at the Madras Branch of the Servants of India Society on Feb. 19 last, he had a fainting

fit in the middle of his speech. Since then his health continues to be particularly unsatisfactory. This has made it necessary for him to refrain from public speaking and undertaking any journeys.

Mr. Thakkar is Vice-chairman of the Distress Relief Committee, Bombay, which helps families of political workers in jail with monthly remittances varying between Rs. 10 and Rs. 30 per month. But paucity of funds made it necessary to curtail the work very much.

Mr. Vaze continued to be the President of the Phaltan Legislative Council and Chairman of the Bhore Forest Grievance Committee. He is the editor of the Society's Marathi daily, the *Dnyan Prakash*, published from Poona and is also one of the Secretaries of the Deccan Sabha, Poona. He has been nominated a member of the Standing Committee of the All India Newspaper Editors' Conference.

Mr. Bakhale resigned the chairmanship of the Miraj (S. P.) Reforms Enquiry Committee as public co-operation with the Committee was not forthcoming. The Committee was dissolved after his resignation. He was, however, consulted by the Rajasaheb in framing a dyarchic constitution for the State. He continued to be a member of the Miraj (Jr.) Rayat Sabha.

Mr. Kodanda Rao continued to be Vice-President of the C. P. Liberal Association. He and Mr. Venkatarama attended the session of the Liberal Federation held at Lahore in March last. Mr. Kodanda Rao spoke on the resolution demanding the release of the political prisoners at the Conference. He delivered a number of lectures on the political situation and wrote a series of articles on what is known as the C. R. formula, the Gandhi-Jinnah talks and other aspects of the political situation. He led discussions on current political questions at some meetings of the Servindia Study Circle, Nagpur. Mr. Kodanda Rao gave a radio talk on Post-War Indian Emigration and wrote an article on the same subject for the Institute of Pacific Relations. He contributed an article on "Indians Abroad" to the "India Speaking" number of the Annals of the American Academy of Political Science.

Mr. Ambekar continued to be a Treasurer and a member of the Council of the Deccan Sabha, Poona, till February 194

when he was elected one of its Secretaries. Mr. Desai continued to be the Treasurer of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union. He is also Chairman of a committee appointed by the Karnatak Unification Conference for preparing a case in favour of a unified Karnatak province.

Mr. Limaye was re-elected a member of the Standing Committee of the Marathi Journalists' Conference which held its last annual session at Sholapur in March 1945. The Conference passed a resolution demanding the establishment of a National Government in India. This resolution was moved by Mr. Limaye. He was elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the Poona Journalists' Association and a member of its Welfare Fund.

Mr. Gokhale was re-elected a member of the Council of the Deccan Sabha and is working as one of the secretaries of the Poona Journalists' Association and of the Journalists' Relief Fund. As Secretary of the Marathi Journalists' Conference he helped in organising its session held at Sholapur in March 1945. He was elected a member of the Standing Committee of that Conference.

Mr. Mani continued as Editor and General Manager of the *Hitavada*. He was connected with the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference as Secretary of the Provincial Branch and as convener of the C. P. Press Advisory Committee. He was elected a member of the Standing Committee of the Editors' Conference for the third term in January 1945.

Mr. Haradatta Sharma devoted a considerable part of his time to the work of the Liberal Federation which held its session at Lahore in March last. He also worked as General Secretary of the Punjab Liberal League and collected a number of books and pamphlets on the Indian communal problem. A reading room was opened where this collection was made available to the public. He continued to be the General Secretary of the Lahore Ratepayers' Association. He gave evidence before the Public Health Survey Committee of the Government of India.

Economic

Mr. Kodanda Rao continued to be a member of the Provincial Advisory Committee designed to deal with the evils of

hoarding and profiteering and of the District Price Advisory Committee. He also served as a member of the C. P. Provincial Industries Committee which presented its report to Government at the end of February 1945. He is also a member of the C. P. Post-War Development Advisory Committee.

Mr. Desai continued to be a member of the D Ward Rationing Committee of Bombay City appointed by Government. He also continued to be one of the secretaries of the People's Provincial Food Council formed in Bombay in March 1944. The objects of the Council are to remain in touch with the Government's food policy and to educate public opinion as to the real nature of the food problem. Mr. Desai devoted a considerable part of his time to the work of the Food Council. He drafted representations on procurement, distribution, prices, etc. which were submitted to Government by the Council. He saw to the publication of "Our Food", a monthly bulletin issued by the Council. Mr. Desai was deputed by the Food Council to Mysore to study the food policy of the Mysore Government with special reference to procurement and distribution. In his detailed report submitted to the Council he drew a comparison between the food policies of the Governments of Bombay and Mysore. He inaugurated the Dharwar District Food Conference held in July 1944 and presided over the Dharwar District Rayat Conference held in February 1945, which considered the food procurement policy of the Bombay Government. In September 1944, Mr. Desai submitted to the Indian Famine Enquiry Commission a memorandum dealing with the food situation in Bijapur district in 1943. Messrs. Thakkar and Desai also gave joint oral evidence before it regarding famine conditions in Bijapur district and Orissa province.

Mr. Sahu gave evidence before the Famine Enquiry Commission at Madras, to which a memorandum dealing with famine conditions in Orissa in 1943 and prepared by Messrs. Sahu and S. S. Misra was submitted on behalf of the Orissa Relief Committee.

With the failure of the South-West monsoon and the dislocation of the usual transport facilities the deficit areas in

Madras Province began to feel acute food shortage about the end of August. With a view to focussing public attention on the problem, Mr. Sivaswamy organised a Food Conference which was held at Coimbatore on September 10, 1944. His inquiries regarding procurement and distribution in Malabar and South Kanara brought out the fact that a large number of people in deficit areas were either taking to cheap and unsubstantial food or reducing the number of their meals, which led to an increase in the spread of nutritional diseases. Thanks to the co-operation of a number of doctors which Mr. Sivaswamy was able to secure, an enquiry into the prevalence of deficiency diseases was arranged in Orissa, and in the Vizagapatam and Ceded Districts of Madras Province.

Mr. R. S. Misra went on a tour in April and July 1944 in four districts of U. P. in order to study the extent of damage caused to rabi crops by the untimely rains during the winter of 1944. His impressions of the tour were published in the press.

Mr. Chitalia was elected Chairman of a committee formed at Chalala in Kathiawar for supplying food grains, clothes, etc. at cost price to the general public and without payment to the destitutes. The Baroda State helped the work by giving a loan of Rs. 3,000 and a monthly grant of nearly Rs. 500. Buttermilk was distributed free to the needy in the hot season.

Mr. Venkataraman visited a number of villages in Coimbatore district in order to study the food situation there. A report of this study tour was submitted to the Food Conference held later in Coimbatore. In order to popularise the use of wheat which was introduced as part of the rationing system in Madras he suggested to the Commissioner of the Madras Corporation and the Civil Supplies Commissioner the desirability of arranging demonstrations of wheat preparations. His suggestion was accepted. He also participated in a conference convened by the Mayor of Madras to consider the problem of milk supply.

Labour Organisation

Mr. Desai continued to be General Secretary of the Bombay Seamen's Union whose membership exceeds 3,000. It

is registered under the Indian Trades Union Act and is recognised by the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. The Union was able to secure employment in rotation to many of its members. Thanks to its untiring efforts, the evil of corruption which was rampant in the port of Bombay has been reduced to some extent. On behalf of the Union, Mr. Desai submitted to the Health Survey and Development Committee appointed by the Indian Government a note on measures necessary for protecting the health of Indian seamen.

Mr. Desai also continued to be associated as its General Secretary with the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Scheduled Staff Union, registered under the Trade Unions Act. Out of the whole staff of nearly 900, about 550 persons or 60 per cent. have joined the Union. At the request of the Union, the Government of Bombay appointed an Adjudicator to consider the grievances of the staff. Under his award given in November 1944, which was made binding upon the Company and its employees by the Bombay Government, the staff's demand for an increase in dearness allowance was accepted, besides granting some of their comparatively minor requests. Mr. Desai was also the General Secretary of the Government Central Press Industrial Employees' Union, Bombay.

For the fifth year in succession Mr. Desai was elected General Secretary of the Bombay Trade Union Congress. The B. P. T. U. C. has 71 unions affiliated to it with an aggregate membership of over 1,03,000. Mr. Desai gave evidence, both written and oral, before the Labour Investigation Committee appointed by the Indian Government. He appeared before the Industrial Health Sub-Committee of the Health Survey and Development Committee and also before the I. L. O. experts on social insurance who came out to India in order to consider the proposals contained in the report on health insurance of industrial workers in this country. In October 1944, Mr. Desai, acting for the B. P. T. U. C., organised a Provincial Conference to consider the question of unemployment caused by the stoppage of factories for want of coal.

As a member of the General Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Mr. Desai attended its annual session

held at Madras in January 1945. He was elected a member of the Working Committee of the A. I. T. U. C. and is also a member of the Standing Credentials Committee set up by the A. I. T. U. C. He attended two meetings of its General Council.

Mr. Desai is one of the three non-official members of the Port Welfare Committee for Indian Seamen in Bombay which was set up by the Government of India in December 1944. He was elected chairman of its Education Sub-Committee.

In March 1945 Mr. Desai was nominated a member of the Provincial Labour Supply Committee formed by the Bombay Government. The functions of this Committee are to co-ordinate and lay down principles governing the recruitment of unskilled labour, to lay down standards of conditions of service and to advise Government on the rates of wages.

Upto the end of March 1945 Mr. Bakhale continued to be a member of the Bombay Port Trust Board as a labour representative. He moved for the appointment of a Standing Committee to revise the conditions of employment including salaries and wages of the employees of the Port Trust. His motion was accepted by the Finance General Committee of the Board. Before, however, the proposal came up for consideration by the Board, Mr. Bakhale had ceased to be a Trustee. Mr. Desai was nominated by Government in Mr. Bakhale's place as a Trustee.

The grass cutters trading in Mangalore number over 400 and are mostly Harijan women who bring grass for sale from surrounding villages. Mr. Kakade was able to organise them in a union, and the union elected him as its President. The Municipality has accepted his suggestion for the provision of sheds in the town for the sale of grass.

Harijan Welfare

Mr. Thakkar continued to work as General Secretary of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh throughout the year. In April 1944 he started the Harijan Girls' Industrial Residential Home called the Kasturba Balika Ashram at Okhla, 8 miles from Delhi, which has 33 girls on its rolls. He presided over the Harijan Workers' Conference held in May 1944 at Palni in the Madura district and attended a meeting of the Exe-

cutive Committee of the Harijan Sevak Sangh held at Sevagram in November 1944. He visited Nasik in January 1945 in order to supervise the building work of the Tryambak Vidya Mandir, a residential public school to be conducted by the Birla Education Trust. About 25 Harijan boys will receive education free of cost in this residential school. In the course of his extensive tours in different parts of the country he visited Harijan localities and institutions everywhere and supervised the Harijan Sevak Sangh's work in those places.

Mr. S. S. Misra continued to be Secretary of the Utkal Harijan Sevak Sangh. The Sangh maintains three free hostels for Harijan students and spends about Rs. 1,600 every year in supplying books and slates to poor Harijan students. The Sangh receives an annual grant of Rs. 2,000 from the Orissa Government.

Mr. Nayanar, whose sad and untimely death occurred on the 14th May 1945, continued to be the President of the Malabar District Harijan Sevak Sangh which conducts a girls' hostel at Calicut, a boys' hostel at Palghat and a dispensary at Payyoli. He was also a member of the District Advisory Board of the Labour Department.

Mr. Venkataraman was in charge of the Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore, till July 1944. He was able to collect Rs. 3,500 for the Mission. He was elected honorary secretary and treasurer of the Madras Harijan Sevak Sangh. The Sangh conducts two dispensaries, gives scholarships to students and helps reading rooms in slums with newspapers. He visited several Harijan centres and addressed public meetings on Harijan uplift.

Mr. Kakade took charge of the Depressed Classes Mission at Mangalore in November 1944. The Mission maintains a higher elementary school with nearly 150 children and three elementary schools with almost an equal number of students, boys and girls, belonging to all classes and communities. At these schools education is imparted free and clothes, books, slates and midday meals are given to the day scholars free of charge. In the higher elementary school, training in weaving, carpentry and tailoring is also provided

for pupils of the three higher standards. In the three other elementary schools, spinning, gardening, basket-making and clay-modelling form extra-curricular activities. Of these schools, one is intended exclusively for the Koragas, the most backward community among the depressed classes of South Kanara. The Mission also conducts two boarding homes at Mangalore, one for boys and the other for girls, and a hostel at Puttur exclusively for the Koragas. There were in all more than a hundred boarders including 30 girls. The Mission maintains eight Harijan colonies with a total area of 53 acres on which 88 families have been settled. These colonies were reorganised on a permanent basis by Mr. Kakade. He leased out 38 plots at a nominal rental of Rs. 3 each per year.

Mr. Limaye continued to be Chairman of the Poona Harijan Reform Association. The Association maintained until recently a boarding school for Harijans and conducted a dispensary at the Pashan village near Poona mainly for Harijans. Mr. Limaye was also elected a Vice-President of the Poona City Harijan Sevak Sangh, which spent about Rs. 1,500 for the education of the Harijans and for propaganda.

Aborigines Welfare

Mr. Thakkar continued to be actively associated with the welfare work of the aborigines. In April 1944 the Gond Sevak Sangh was brought into existence in Mandla district in C. P. with Mr. P. G. Vanikar, a life-member of the Bhil Seva Mandal, Dohad, in charge as Secretary. 25 primary schools, 2 Hindi middle schools, and 2 hostels were started and conducted by the Mandal during the year at a cost of about Rs. 10,500. The whole of this amount came out of the Aborigines Welfare Fund collected on Mr. Thakkar's seventieth birthday. As in former years, he continued to help the aborigines welfare work that was being carried on in the Ranchi and Singhbhum districts of Bihar, Koraput and Cuttack districts of Orissa, Nellore and Malabar districts of Madras and the Surat, Nasik and West Khandesh districts of Bombay. He also gave for one year a fresh grant of Rs. 250 per month to the Bhil welfare work going on in the State of Mewar and gave help

to two primary schools for Vakkals, a very backward community in the district of North Kanara. Towards the end of October 1944 he toured in the extremely backward tract of Jaunsar-Bawar in the Dehra Dun district in order to study the backward conditions of the people there. A tour was also undertaken by him in January 1945 in the Dang area of the Nasik district to inspect the work that is being done there for the benefit of the Bhil and Konkani tribes of that area.

His help to the Assam tribal welfare work was also continued as before. A sum of about Rs. 7,000 was spent on this work from the Aborigines Welfare Fund. 16 lower primary schools and one M. V. School, two hostels for tribal children and six lower primary schools for ex-tea garden coolies were conducted and a number of scholarships to high school and college students were awarded. In all, about Rs. 25,000 were collected and spent on welfare work for the aborigines.

Mr. Thakkar continued to be a member of the Backward Classes Board appointed by the Bombay Government and attended its quarterly meetings. The Bihar Government again nominated him a member of their Advisory Board for the welfare of the aborigines. The Board, however, has recently been abolished by the Bihar Government.

Rural Welfare

Mr. Dravid continued to be in charge of the Servindia Rural Centre at Shendurjana in Berar. The deputation of one of his experienced assistants to Bengal to help in the Society's relief operations there and the sudden departure of the Health Visitor on six months' leave dislocated the work of the centre. But at the close of the year, the work was placed on a normal footing.

Mr. Sivaswamy continued to be responsible for the conduct of the Servindia Agricultural and Industrial School and Hostel at Mayanoor in Trichinopoly district. There were 60 boys in this residential school. Owing to the difficulty in securing the services of agricultural graduates instruction had to be entrusted to a less qualified staff in agriculture.

From this year the School has started giving instruction in English, thus enabling the boys to join the high school.

Agricultural training for the village boys does not now receive much prominence in the school, as the present students are more desirous of pursuing the high school course than of receiving agricultural education. To rectify this defect a summer training class for agriculturists is being continued. The staff visits one centre in each Taluka for three days and utilise April and May for this work. Their close contact with the villagers will, it is hoped, help in a better appreciation of agricultural problems by them.

A new textile weaving section has been opened in order to give employment to the old boys, most of them Harijans, who find it difficult to get work in handloom factories where a large majority of the employees belong to the touchable classes. It is proposed to expand this section.

The organisation of peasants also engaged Mr. Sivaswamy's attention. He toured in the districts of Malabar and South Kanara in October last for this purpose. With a view to stimulating this organisational work, a whole-time paid worker was placed on the job. The worker paid visits to a number of villages round about Karur and explained the Kisan programme to them. On behalf of the Tamilnad Agricultural Worker's Union Mr. Sivaswamy sent representations dealing with the Inam Bill, Agricultural Wage Boards, Malabar Tenancy Act and the Agricultural Income-tax Bill to Government.

Mr. R. S. Misra continued to be in charge of the Servindia Rural Centres at Sarsa and Khiri in Allahabad district. At Sarsa he worked as Chairman of the Town Area Committee throughout the year. The litigation that was going on between the Court of Wards which was in charge of the Manda estate and the Town Area Committee regarding the realisation of certain local cesses by the Manda Estate was settled in favour of the Town Area Committee. This has given some relief to the public. The Town Area Committee has levied a nominal tax and has reduced the amount of the annual assessment to the extent of the income derived from its new market tax. The Town Area Committee again collected 100% of its taxes during the year. Mr. Misra

was also responsible for the conduct of the Thakkar Dispensary at Khiri. The dispensary rendered medical aid to about 15,000 people and its work has elicited high appreciation from the District authorities. The anti-malaria campaign organised by Mr. Misra for the fifth year in succession benefited about 8,000 persons in this area. A few primary schools opened by him in the Khiri area, not proving a success, had to be closed down. Mr. Misra also paid three visits during the year to the Rural Centre at Kotdwara in Garhwal District and looked into its affairs.

At the Servindia Rural Centre at Chowdwar near Cuttack, which is under the direction of Mr. L. N. Sahu, a dispensary is maintained where free homeopathic treatment is available to those that need it. Nearly 40 persons are treated daily in this dispensary. The Leprosy Clinic at the Centre gives anti-leprosy injections on an average to about ten persons a week. The Library maintained at the Centre helps in the spread of literacy among the villagers. Mr. S. S. Misra is in charge of the middle English School at Tangi which has 200 students on its roll. Mr. Sahu helped to establish a Health Home for Lepers at Kalkala in Cuttack district.

The late Mr. Nayanar continued to be the Secretary of the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust till his death in May 1945. Three higher elementary schools, two lower elementary schools, two Paniyar welfare centres, one dispensary and one village industries institute were conducted under the auspices of the Trust. Paper-making used to be taught in the schools at Gopalapuram and Nediyririp, while weaving was taught at Tanur and Gopalapuram. Gardening was a compulsory subject in all schools maintained by the Trust.

Education and Literacy

Mr. Kodanda Rao delivered lectures on technical and technological development and participated in the Nagpur University's scheme for air training and courses in journalism. He was appointed Chairman of the Jakatdar Elocution Committee of the Nagpur University and a member of the Committee on Diploma Course in journalism and social sciences of the Nagpur University. As a means of speeding up the implementation of

the Sargent Scheme of post-war educational development, Mr. Kodanda Rao advocated the conscription of teachers and discussed his proposals with the author of the scheme himself and many distinguished educationalists and publicists. He presided over the Secondary School Teachers' Conference which held its session at Nagpur. He moved in the Court of the Nagpur University resolutions proposing an amendment of the college code and reorganisation of the teaching courses. Both the resolutions have been referred to a committee for further consideration. He is a member of the Advisory Committee for post-war development of education in C. P.

Mr. Bakhale continued to be in charge of the 59 voluntary primary schools in the Thana district conducted by the Society. The average number of students was 1,814, of whom 313 were girls and 1,501 belonged to scheduled castes.

Through Mr. Chitalia's efforts 800 books were supplied free to Khadi and Harijan workers of Kathiawar. Periodicals and newspapers were also supplied to them. Reading rooms and study circles were conducted and pamphlets published and distributed.

Mr. Kunzru continued to be a member of the Courts and Executive Councils of the Allahabad and Benares Hindu Universities.

Mr. Dravid was President of the Hanuman Vyayam Mandal, Amraoti, which has for its objects the promotion of physical education and the training of physical instructors.

Messrs. Vaze and Ambekar continued their association with the work of the Poona Seva Sadan Society as members of its Council of Management.

Mr. K. P. Kaul worked as Secretary of the Ganga Prasad Varma Memorial Library at Lucknow. He also maintained his active interest in the affairs of the Mahila Vidyalaya College in Lucknow, of which he is a life-member. He has been co-opted as a member of the U. P. Hindustani Academy for three years. He continued his literary work. A volume of his short stories in Urdu is awaiting publication.

Mr. Limaye continued to be the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Maharashtra Literary Conference, and

Mr. Sahu took interest in the work of the Oriya Literary Conference. Mr. Venkataraman was in charge of the Gokhale Free Reading Room conducted by the Madras Branch of the Society at Madras. He also contributed articles on current topics to two Madras journals.

Mr. Kakade was busy till the middle of October 1944 preparing a press copy of his thesis on "The Socio-Economic Survey of Weaving Communities in Sholapur with Special Reference to Padmasalis", a weaver caste. He has been elected a member of a committee appointed by the South Kanara District Educational Conference to prepare a detailed scheme of post-war educational development for that district as envisaged in the Sargent scheme.

Social Service and Social Reform

In March 1944 Mr. Thakkar was appointed a Trustee of the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund and was elected Secretary of the Board of Trustees. Till October 2nd, 1944, he was busy making collections for the Fund in different parts of the country. For this purpose he had to tour in different parts of the country. He stayed for long periods in Bombay where the Head Office of the Fund was located. Altogether a sum of about Rs. 1,28,00,000 has been collected upto date. He attended the formal presentation of the amount collected till then to Mahatma Gandhi on 2nd October 1944, his seventy-fifth birth-day, at Sevagram. He also attended meetings of the Board of Trustees and of its executive committee. Messrs. Sahu, Chitalia, R. S. Misra, S. S. Misra and Limaye and the late Mr. Nayanar helped in making collections for the Fund.

Mr. Kunzru continued to be the General Secretary of the All-India Seva Samiti and Chairman of the Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital Local Committee, Allahabad.

Mr. Kodanda Rao continued to be Secretary of the Society for the Elimination of Beggary in Nagpur. It was through the efforts of that Society that a Beggar Law was recently enacted by the local Government. He was Secretary of the Nagpur Rotary Club and President of its Community Service Committee. He was a member of the Committee

convened by Government to consider post-war medical and sanitary services in the Province. He was Treasurer of the Blind Relief Camp, a member of the Social Service Board of the National College and a lecturer in the classes conducted by the Board.

Mr. Sharma was in charge of the Lahore Poor Home. The Library and Reading Room which was opened at Chalala in Kathiawar through Mr. Chitalia's efforts continued to do good work. The Bal Mandir conducted under his supervision at the same place has 25 children on its register. The annual expenditure on account of the Mandir comes to Rs. 1,200, which is borne by Mr. Chitalia himself. The work of the Mandir was commended by the Director of Public Instruction, Baroda State, when he visited it in December last.

Mr. Bakhale was connected with the Social Service League and the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association and took part in the meetings of their executive committees.

Scouting

Mr. Kunzru continued to be the National Commissioner of the Hindustan Scout Association with headquarters at Allahabad, while Mr. Bajpai was its National Organising Commissioner. In that capacity Mr. Bajpai had to give a considerable part of his time to the organisational work of the Association. Besides attending to the office work at the Headquarters, he went out on tours, reviewed scout rallies and addressed public gatherings. He also took interest in the development of the "Health through Herbs" Department of the Hindustan Scout Association. It is interesting to note that herbal preparations turned out under his supervision were found to be very efficacious in combating epidemics which swept North Bihar and Vizagapatam district last year. On the occasion of the last Ardh Kumbh Mela at Hardwar Mr. Bajpai acted as the Chief Director of social service activities undertaken by several voluntary organisations. He has accepted a seat on the Technical Sub-Committee of the Executive Body of the Physical Education Council formed by the Governor of the United Provinces. He also continued as a member of

the Executive Committee of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society of Allahabad.

Mr. Venkataraman was the Headquarters Commissioner of the Hindustan Scout Association at Madras. He gave talks to the trainees at training camps on scouting topics.

Journals

Two daily newspapers, the *Dnyan Prakash* and the *Hitavada*, are owned and published by the Society. The *Dnyan Prakash*, which is the oldest Marathi daily, is edited by Mr. Vaze and published at Poona. He was helped in this work by Messrs. Limaye and Gokhale. A weekly edition is also issued on Sundays. Mr. Mani continued to be both editor and manager of the *Hitavada* which is issued in English from Nagpur.

Business Concerns

The Aryabhushan and the Dnyan Prakash Presses in Poona, which are also owned by the Society, had Mr. V. H. Barve as manager. Mr. K. G. Sharangpani assisted Mr. Barve in the management of the Presses for a part of the year. Mr. Bakhale was in charge of the Bombay Vaibhav Press, which also is owned by the Society.

For the fourth year in succession Mr. Sharangpani was elected one of the Secretaries of the Poona Press-Owners' Association in January 1944. He, however, resigned that office in December 1944 when he went to Bengal to organise the relief work started there by the Servants of India Society.

G. I. P. E.

The report of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, of which Mr. D. R. Gadgil is the Director, is appended to this report.

APPENDIX I

THE GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS POONA 4.

(Founded by Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale)

Report for the year 1944-45.

During the year under report the field investigations in connection with the series of Agricultural Economics Projects in the Wai Taluka were continued according to schedule. The bulk of the investigational work is expected to be completed by the middle of 1945. The work of tabulating the data has already been taken in hand. The Government of Bombay has continued this year the grant it made in order to enable us to carry on this work and we have to express our thanks for the help given.

The Institute published during the year an enlarged second edition of "War and Indian Economic Policy." This edition has also been well received.

The first part of the report of the Socio-Economic Survey of Poona was published during the year. This publication, a volume of 300 pages with over 60 tables, contains an account of the main investigations carried out as part of the survey and sets out the economic data in relation to which chiefly this survey was planned. The second volume will deal chiefly with data relating to social aspects. The work of preparing the second volume is well under way and it will appear in due course. Another work on which the Institute was engaged for a part of the year was a study of the problems met with in the process of federating in India. A review of the basic principles and procedures in this connection was published in April 1945, under the title "Federating India." The publication

also contains detailed statistical data relating to the composition by communities, languages, etc. of various districts and states in India, and a map based on these data.

The report on the results of the investigation into the lapse into illiteracy undertaken by the Institute on behalf of the Government of Bombay was completed and it was submitted to the Government during the year. We are glad that Government has thought it desirable to undertake the publication of the report and this is expected to take place within a month or two.

The total number of students enrolled during the year was 68 of whom 10 were research students (for Ph. D. degree). At the M. A. Examination held in April 1944, 18 students of the Institute appeared, of whom 10 were successful, 5 being placed in the Second Class.

The R. B. R. R. Kale Memorial lecture was delivered this year by Mr. S. R. Deshpande, of the Labour Department, Government of India, the subject of his discourse being "A Statistical Approach to Vital Economic Problems."

During the year under report Mr. D. R. Gadgil was re-elected Vice-President of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics. He was appointed Chairman of the Agricultural Finance Sub-Committee of the Agricultural Policy Committee of the Government of India. He was invited to be a member of the Provincial Paper Advisory Panel. He was also invited to be Chairman of the Phaltan State Reconstruction Committee and of the Development Committee appointed by Kolhapur State. Mr. V. R. Gadgil was appointed member of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Agricultural Policy Committee of the Government of India for determining the lines along which the Land Utilisation Board for India should be established.

The Servants of India Society

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1945.

INCOME	1944-45.			EXPENDITURE	1944-45.		
	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.
Donations	10,689	10	0	Allowances, etc.	34,102	1	8
Members' Earnings	6,278	2	9	Travelling Expenses	5,466	15	3
Interest	40,866	12	11	Library	2,996	8	0
Property Rents	16,828	4	6	Establishment	12,385	10	5
Miscellaneous	13,087	1	0	General Charges	8,631	9	7
Press Profits	87,267	12	9	Mess Charges	1,900	13	11
				Repairs to Buildings	2,086	3	11
				Rents and Taxes	5,405	9	1
				Rural Work	17,422	4	2
				G. M. Library, Nagpur	1,489	4	3
				Reserve Fund	40,000	0	0
				Surplus	43,110	12	1
Total ...	1,75,017	11	11	Total ...	1,75,017	11	11

Poona, }
9th June, 1945. }

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

The Servants of
Statement of General Fund

	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Society's General Fund:				
Balance as on 1st April, 1944	10,93,399	12-3		
B. V. Press Profits (Previous year)...	5,000	0-0		
Hitavada Profits (1938-39)	2,623	0-0		
Bonus (1943-44 Unpaid)	1,219	6-0		
Add Surplus as per Income and Expenditure a/c	43,110	12-1		
			10,74,752	14-4
Advances Payable:			44,810	11-1
Society's Presses and Papers				
Credit Balances:				
A. B. Press	37,191	13-10		
Bombay Vaibhav Press	18,251	6-5		
Dnyan Prakash	15,260	7-6		
Hitavada Press	19,353	13-5		
			90,057	9-2
			12,09,621	2-7

Poona,

9th June, 1945.

India Society

account as on 31st March, 1945.

	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Buildings and Sites:			3,93,858	5-3
Library expenditure to date has been charged to revenue ...				0-0-0
Dead Stock:				
As per last year's Statement ...	9,611	7-3		
Additions during the year ...	2,079	8-0		
			11,690	15-3
Less depreciation ...	480	0-0		
			11,210	6-3
Advances recoverable:			23,888	6-7
Society's Presses and Papers:				
Assets and Debtors:				
Aryabhushan Press ...	1,98,060	3-3		
Bombay Vaibhav Press ...	1,00,218	14-3		
Dnyan Prakash ...	31,932	1-11		
Hitavada Press ...	78,801	13-6		
			4,09,013	0-11
President's American Tour Expenses			10,599	13-6
Balance as shown in the Statement of Affairs			3,61,051	2-1
			12,09,621	2-7

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

Auditor.

THE SERVANTS OF

Statement of Affairs as on

LIABILITIES		Rs.	A.	P.
Society's General Fund :				
Balance as per annexed Statement	... ..	3,61,051	2	1
Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund (received in securities as per contra)	... ..	1,33,000	0	0
G. M. Library Trust Fund, Nagpur	... ..	11,918	13	10
Rao Bahadur D. Lakshmi Narayan Trust Fund (received in cash)	... ..	1,00,000	0	0
Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics Trust Fund as per annexed Statement	... ..	1,38,229	4	4
South Indian Flood Relief Trust Fund	... ..	21,426	5	10
Presses' Reserve Fund	... ..	80,000	0	0
Hltavada Equipment Fund	... ..	12,225	0	0
Servindia Relief Fund	... ..	19,004	7	11
Sir W. Wedderburn Fund	... ..	3,250	7	2
Investment Reserve Fund	... ..	11,871	9	8
Building Reserve Fund	... ..	7,681	11	0
Workmen's Welfare Fund	... ..	6,500	0	0
Servindia Welfare Fund	... ..	2,146	7	6
Insurance Fund—Life Policies Matured	... ..	6,000	0	0
Gokhale Day Celebration Fund	... ..	2,000	0	0
Bengal Relief Fund	... ..	40,018	15	11
Malabar Relief Fund	... ..	11,957	8	0
Madras Province Relief Fund	... ..	6,337	02	9
Total ...		9,74,618	15	9

INDIA SOCIETY

31st March, 1945.

ASSETS		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
G. M. Library Trust Property a/c	...			...	23,949	3	6
<i>Investments :</i>							
Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund							
3½% G. P. Notes	face value	...	1,21,000	0	0		
4 % Bombay Port Trust	"	...	12,000	0	0		
					1,33,000	0	0
Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics Trust Fund	as per annexed Statement	...		...	1,38,229	4	4
South Indian Flood Relief Trust Fund Investment a/c.					21,415	7	0
<i>Other investments :</i>							
3% Punjab Loan 1949	...	32,000	0	0			
3% Bombay Govt. Loan	Face value...	8,000	0	0			
3% G. P. Notes	...	50,000	0	0			
3½% G. P. Notes	...	1,89,000	0	0			
3½% G. P. Notes 1954-59	...	23,000	0	0			
4 % " " (1960-70)	"	...	20,300	0	0		
4 % Bombay Port Trust Loan	"	...	96,500	0	0		
4½% G. P. Notes (1955-60)	"	...	1,43,900	0	0		
5 % Bombay Municipal Debentures	...	17,000	0	0			
Total face value	...	5,79,700	0	0			
At cost price	...				5,37,467	0	4
Workmen's Welfare Fund Investment a/c	...			...	6,500	0	0
Gokhale Day Celebration Fund Investment a/c	...			...	1,990	8	0
Bombay Prov. Coop. Bank Shares							
20 Shares of Rs. 50 each	...			...	1,600	0	0
Agricultural Products Ltd., Poona							
one share of Rs. 50 (fully paid up)	...			...	50	0	0
Ogale Glass Works four shares fully paid up	...			...	100	0	0
Poona Central Co-operative Bank Shares-2 fully paid up.	...			...	100	0	0
Bank Balances at Centres and at Branches	...			...	1,08,802	13	4
Cash at Centres and at Branches etc.	...			...	1,414	11	3
Total	...			...	9,74,618	15	9

I have examined the above Statement of Affairs and the annexed Statements of Income and Expenditure account and the General Fund with the books, accounts and vouchers of the Society, and I find the same to be correct. I have verified the investments of the Society.

Poona, }
9th June, 1945. }

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

The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona.

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1945

INCOME	Rs. as.ps.	EXPENDITURE	Rs. as. ps.
Interest	... 5,277 9 3	Allowances	... 5,450 0 0
Fees	... 2,756 4 9	Establishment	... 2,901 15 0
Grants	... 7,800 0 0	Investigation Expenses	... 4,195 15 9
Publications	... 2,871 8 9	Books and Periodicals	... 1,455 12 8
Deficit	... 1,111 9 8	Stationery and Printing	... 177 9 9
		Postage	... 228 11 9
		Publications	... 3,600 0 0
		Audit	... 100 0 6
		Miscellaneous	... 508 15 0
		Scholarships	... 1,200 0 0
Total ...	19,817 0 5	Total ...	19,817 0 5

Poona, }
10th June, 1945.

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

The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona.

Statement showing the Trust Fund and its investments on 31st March, 1945.

TRUST FUND		Rs.	A. P.	INVESTMENTS		Rs.	A. P.		
R. R. Kale Trust Fund		1,07,630 10 0		Mortgage on Property of Sayagaon village		12,179 0 9			
General Fund.				Govt. and other securities:					
Last year's balance	19,026 15 6			3 % 1949 Punjab Loan face value	2,000				
Add Investment Reserve	1,475 0 0			3½% G. P. notes	24,800				
				4 % 1960-70 Loan	20,200				
20,501 15 6				4 % B. P. T. Bonds	1,500				
Less deficit for the				5 % B. M. Debentures	4,000				
year 1944-45.		1,111 9 8			6 % B. M. Debentures	40,000			
				6 % Karachi Port Trust	10,000				
19,390 5 10				12-Year Post Office National	3,000				
				Certificates.	3,000				
				1,05,500					
Advance Grants		5,800 0 0			at cost				
						1,06,991 14 0			
Advances payable		1,351 0 0			Provident Fund deposit a/s.		1,557 4 6		
				Advances recoverable		2,201 10 3			
Provident Fund as per contra		1,557 4 6			Shares:				
Amount set aside for redemption				Kirloskar Bros. Ltd.					
of loss on maturity of Bombay				120 shares of Rs. 25 each fully paid up		2,250 0 0			
Municipal and Karachi Port				Other Loans:					
Trust Loans		2,500 0 0			Satara Inamdar Mandal				
				50 Debentures of Rs. 100 each.		5,000 0 0			
Total ...		1,38,229 4 4			Balance in Bank		8,049 6 10		
				Total ...		1,38,229 4 4			

Poona,
10th June, 1945.

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

The Servants of India Society.

Statement of Donations Received and Expenditure made on Relief Work in Bengal.

RECEIPTS				EXPENDITURE			
	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.
The Indian Community in Trinidad (£11,255) ...	1,50,001	5	0	Cloth for distribution ...	27,697	6	0
The Indian Community in Surinam (£4,410) ...	58,290	4	8	Medicines ...	30,461	15	0
The Vande Mataram Relief Fund, Bombay ...	10,000	0	0	Seeds distribution ...	7,047	8	9
The Bengal Relief Committee, Nagpur ...	6,440	3	6	Expenditure on other relief measures ...	7,825	14	6
The Hindustan Times Relief Fund, Delhi ...	5,000	0	0	Organisers' Expenses ...	4,233	2	6
The Indian Express Relief Fund, Madras ...	5,000	0	0	Salaries and Allowances to field workers ...	18,871	11	9
A Friend, Madras ...	2,000	0	0	Travelling & Conveyance ...	13,296	4	0
A Friend, Delhi ...	2,000	0	0	Equipment charges ...	1,935	7	0
The Rastumjee Jivanjee Gorcoodas Trust, Durban ...	1,308	0	0	Boarding and Lodging charges ...	11,403	7	6
The Hindu Yuvak Mandal, Louis Trichardt, (S. Africa) ...	1,100	0	0	General charges such as Stationery, Printing, Postages, Telegrams and Bank Commission ...	3,049	4	3
Prof. C. C. Chatterjee, Gorakhpur ...	1,049	7	0				2
Shet Mangoomal Atmasing, Bombay ...	660	0	0	* Balance with the Society ...	1,19,624	2	
Messrs. Gandhi & Company, Durban ...	650	0	0				
Ayurvoda Rasashala Ltd., Poona ...	415	5	0				
Dr. L. Madan, Jodhpur ...	301	0	0				
Mr. Ambalal Parikh, Calcutta ...	204	9	0				
Mr. L. C. Gupta, Lucknow ...	200	8	0				
Hindi Vidyarthi Sampradaya, Kalpi ...	101	0	0				
Sundry Donations ...	162	3	0				
Interest ...	382	7	3				
Miscellaneous ...	179	15	0				
Grand Total Rs.	2,45,446	3	5	Grand Total Rs.	2,45,446	3	5

* The expenditure made from the balance on other relief measures outside Bengal has not been included in the above statement. The expenditure on relief in Bengal is upto 31st March 1945.

N. B.—Net unspent balance on 30th September 1945 is Rs. 74,590-6-5.

Poona, 28th October 1945.

Examined and found Correct.

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

APPENDIX II

List of Donations

Headquarters

	Rs.
The late Sir Dorabji Tata Trust ...	2,500
Principal J. R. Gharpure	100
Late Justice Ranade Charity Fund ...	100
Mrs. Pramilabai Gadgil	100
Dr. Sailendra Nath Das	50
Mr. P. J. Ghandy ...	50
Mr. V. J. Gharpure ...	50
Dr. G. S. Mahajani, M. L. C.	45
Principal V. K. Joag ...	40
Mr. Harakchand Motichand	25
R. B. D. L. Sahasrabuddhe	25
Sums below Rs. 25 ...	80
Total ...	3,165

Bombay Branch

	Rs.
Mr. K. J. Chitalia ...	300
Seth Jagjivan Ujamsi Muljee ...	100
Seth Gordhandas Bhagwandas Narot-tamdass ...	100
Mr. P. V. Hardikar ...	25
M/s G. A. Kamtekar & Co	25
Sums below Rs. 25 ...	15
Total ...	565

U. I. Branch

	Rs.
Lala Ram Saran Das ...	400
Mr. G. L. Mehta ...	200
Pt. Shyam Nath Mushran	180
Dewan Radhe Nath Kaul	100
Sums below Rs. 25 ...	12
Total ...	892

Cuttack Centre

	Rs.
Dr. C. J. Pao, Chinese Consul-General ...	2,000
Mr. Dalsukhlal N. Shethi	125
A friend, Cuttack ...	101
Mr. P. K. Parija ...	100
Raja Saheb of Boudh ...	100
Marwari Relief Society, Calcutta ...	20
Total ...	2,446

Lahore Centre

	Rs.
Punjab Sugar Mills ...	60
Total ...	60

Madras Branch

	Rs.
Dr. G. S. Arundale ...	200
Pandalai Collections ...	100
Sir V. T. Krishna-machariyat ...	100
R. B. G. A. Natesan ...	100
Mr. K. Srinivasan ...	100
„ A. Srinivasa Pai ...	50/4
„ M. Subbaraya Iyer	50
Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer	50
Mr. P. Ramchandra Rao	50
„ Bhima Rao ...	25/4
„ V. Gopaldaswami Iyengar ...	25/2
„ Linga Reddy, Bellary	25
„ D. Venugopalachari, Bellary ...	25
„ N. M. Sastri, Bellary	25
„ V. Bhashyam Iyengar	25
„ D. F. McClelland	25
A Sympathiser ...	25
R. B. Dr. C. B. Rama Rao	25

Mr. K. V. Srinivasaswami	
Iyer ...	25
„ E. Vinayak Rao ...	25
„ G. Somashekhar Rao	25
Sums below Rs. 25 ...	64
	<hr/>
Total ...	1,164/10

Mayanoor Centre

	Rs,
H. E. H. Nizam's Govt.	1,000
Janab Md. A. S. Sheikh	
Ibrahim ...	150
Mr. Mulji Ramji,	
Trichinopoly ...	125
„ Varadarajan ...	100
„ Virdhochak Reddiar	75
„ K. N. P. Periyanna	
Mudaliar ...	50
„ S. A. P. Palaniappa	
Mudaliar ...	50
„ A. Mariappa Mudaliar	50
Palamappa Weaving	
Factory ...	50
Ambika Textile Parties	50
Periyasami Goundar	50
Munnuswami Goundar	50

M/s Swaminath Mudaliar	
& Sons ...	50
Mr. M. Ramaswami	
Goundar ...	50
„ Seniappa Mudaliar	50
„ Saptaridhi Reddiar	50
„ Velusamy Goundar	25
„ A. B. M. & Muthiyalu	
Krishna Chettiar ...	25
Sums below Rs. 25 ...	347

Total ... 2,397

Mr. Kunzru's American Tour

	Rs.
A Sympathiser (C A P)	1,000
A Well-Wisher (M.N.N.)	1,000
A Sympathiser (N.T.P.)	1,000
Mr. B. Kanoria ...	1,000
Mr. G. D. Birla ...	1,000
Sardar Bahadur Sardar	
Indra Singh ...	1,000
Mr. Ramjibhai Hansraj	1,000
Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai ...	500
Dr. Sailendra Nath Das ...	25
	<hr/>
Total ...	7,525

Members of the Servants of India Society, 1st October 1945

Name of the Member	Date of admission to the Society	Address
<i>President:</i>		
1 The Hon'ble Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru, B.A., B.Sc., LL.D.	11-7-1909	† S. I. S., 9 Malaviya Road, George Town, Allahabad.
<i>Vice-President:</i>		
1 Amritlal Vithaldas Thakkar, L.C.E. ...	6-2-1914	Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kingsway, Delhi.
<i>Senior Members:</i>		
3 Natesh Appaji Dravid, M.A. ...	13-6-1903	S. I. S., Dhantoli, Nagpur.
4 Shridhar Ganesh Vaze, B.A. ...	23-2-1908	" Poona 4.
5 Raghunath Ramchandra Bakhale ...	30-8-1923	" Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
6 Kodaganallur Ganapathi Sivaswami, B.A. ...	4-4-1922	S. I. S., Royapettah, Madras,
<i>Secretary:</i>		
7 Dattatraya Vasudeo Ambekar ...	20-12-1914	" Poona 4.
<i>Ordinary Members:</i>		
8 The Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., O.H., LL.D., D.Litt. ...	6-1-1907	"Swagatam", Mylapore, Madras.
9 Krishna Prasad Kaul, B.A. ...	11-7-1909	S. I. S., Lucknow.
10 Vitthal Hari Barve ...	10-4-1913	Aryabhushan Press, Poona 4.
11 Laxmi Narayan Sabu, M.A. ...	15-6-1918	S. I. S., Cuttack (Orissa).
12 Krishnaji Ganesh Limaye, M.A., LL.B. ...	26-4-1919	S. I. S., Poona 4.

† S. I. S. stands for Servants of India Society.

Name of the Member	Date of admission to the Society
13 Haradatta Sharma, B.A., LL.B.	4-4-1922
14 Pandurangi Kodanda Rao, M.A.	12-5-1922
15 Shri Ram Bajpai	12-5-1922
16 Shankar Govind Gokhale, M. A. ...	29-7-1928
17 Keshav Ganesh Sharangapani, B.A., LL.B. ...	25-9-1930
18 Singanallur Ramakrishna Venkateraman, B.A., B.L. ..	25-9-1930
19 Ramchandra Sadashiv Gupte ...	30-6-1933
20 Annakavoor Duraiswamy Subramani (A. D. Mani), M.A. ...	14-6-1935
21 Dinkar Dattatray Desai, M.A., LL.B. ...	12-6-1936
22 Shyam Sundar Misra, M.A. ...	12-6-1936
23 Rama Sankar Misra, B.A., LL.B. ...	12-6-1937
24 Karsandas Jagjiwandas Chitalia ...	13-6-1941
<i>Members under Training :</i>	
1 Raghunath Govind Kakade, M. A , LL. B., Ph. D. ..	12-6-1943
2 Lakshminarayan Rao, B.A. ..	19-6-1945
<i>Probationer :</i>	
1 K. Lakshminarayan Rao, B.Sc. ...	24-8-1945

Address

S. I. S., 17, MacLagan Road, Lahore.

„ Dhanoli, Nagpur.

„ 92 Malaviya Road, George Town, Allahabad.

„ Poona 4.

Aryabhushan Press, Poona 4.

S. I. S., Royapettah, Madras.

S. I. S., Dhanoli, Nagpur.

S. I. S., Dhanoli Nagpur.

„ Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

„ Cuttack.

„ Sarsa, Dt. Allahabad.

„ Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

S. I. S., Bombay 4

S. I. S., Calicut.

S. I. S., Royapettah, Madras.

PERIODICALS
OF THE
SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY

THE DNYAN PRAKASH

The oldest Marathi daily paper published both in Poona and Bombay. It has also a weekly edition published on Sundays.

Editor :—S. G. Vaze.

Subscription :—*Daily Edition* Rs. 15 in Bombay & Poona and Rs. 20 elsewhere (in India) including postage. *Weekly Edition* Rs. 3 (in India) including postage.

Offices :— { 37 & 38 Saraswati-Vilas, Laxmi Road, Poona 2.
Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

THE HITAVADA

The oldest English newspaper in the Central Provinces and Central India with a standing of 33 years. It was a tri-weekly till April 1943 when it was converted into a daily. It deals with public affairs in the Central Provinces and Berar in particular.

Editor :—A. D. Mani.

Annual Subscription (India) :—Rs. 28

Office :—Wardha Road, Nagpur.

Work of the Society at a Glance

Nature of Work	Members engaged in it
Political :	
<i>General</i>	—Sastri, Kunzru, Vaze, Ambekar, Sahu Limaye, Sharma, Mani, Gokhale.
<i>Legislatures</i>	—Kunzru (Council of State). Sastri (Madras Legislative Council).
<i>Indian States</i>	—Vaze, Bakhale.
<i>Journalism</i>	—Vaze, Kodanda Rao, Mani, Limaye, Gokhale.
Social :	
<i>Labour</i>	—Desai, Kakade.
<i>Education</i>	—Kunzru, Kodanda Rao, Sahu, Mani, Sivaswamy, Chitalia.
<i>Scouting</i>	—Kunzru, Bajpai, Venkataraman, R. S. Misra.
<i>Social Service</i>	—Kunzru, Kodanda Rao, Bakhale, Sharma, Dravid, Chitalia, Vaze, Ambekar.
<i>Depressed Classes</i>	} Thakkar, Limaye, S. S. Misra, Venkataraman, Kakade, R. S. Misra.
<i>Aborigines</i>	—Thakkar, Sahu, L. N. Rao.
<i>Rural Uplift, & Local Self- Government</i>	} Dravid, R. S. Misra, Sahu, S. S. Misra, Sivaswamy, Venkataraman, Sharma.
<i>Distress Relief</i>	} Thakkar, Ambekar, Sharangpani, Sahu, Sivaswamy, Gupte, Bajpai, S. S. Misra, R. S. Misra, L. N. Rao.
<i>Business Concerns</i>	} Barve, Sharangpani (A. B. Press, Poona). Bakhale (Bombay Vaibhav Press). Mani (Hitavada Press, Nagpur).

THE
Servants of India Society

(Registered under the Societies Registration Act)

**REPORT
OF
RELIEF WORK**

1944 and 1945

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RELIEF WORK IN BENGAL

(*Dec. 1943 to May 1944 and Oct. 1944 to April 1945*)

Introductory

Bengal passed through a grave food crisis in 1943. Prices of paddy and rice rose so excessively high that the poorer sections of the people lacking the wherewithal for the purchase of food were faced with death as the only way out of their economic difficulties. As a matter of fact, numbers of deaths due to starvation or undernourishment came to be reported daily in the press. As the year progressed, this mortality rose rapidly, the peak having been reached in the last month of the year. The appearance of the victims of the famine from the interior in large numbers in the streets of Calcutta drew pointed public attention to the gravity of the situation. The situation was to some extent relieved towards the end of the year by the intervention of the Central Government resulting in proper arrangements being made for the speedy movement and systematic distribution of supplies received from outside. Luckily, too, the prospects of the winter rice crop, which was shortly due for harvesting, were also bright. This is, however, not to say that the corner had been turned. The death rate in fact continued to be high for some time more. But so far as 1944 was concerned, the main problem facing public workers was how to meet severe epidemics of malaria, small-pox and cholera that followed in the wake of the famine.

Diseases and Epidemics

In this connection it is of interest to note what the Famine Inquiry Commission with Sir John Woodhead as Chairman has to say on this point. "A high proportion of the deaths which took place in the early stages of the famine can", observes the Commission, "be best described as deaths from starvation. It is true that disease of some kind or another was usually present in starving patients, adding to the seriousness of their condition." "The difference between death from simple starvation and death occurring in a starved individual who is

suffering from disease," points out the Commission, "is of medical interest, but a negligible difference when the broad facts of famine mortality are under consideration." The Commission goes on: "We can perhaps roughly distinguish between two phases of famine mortality and disease. During the first months of the famine, the emphasis was on starvation, with or without coincident disease, as a cause of death. At a somewhat later stage, epidemic diseases took precedence over starvation." It may be noted that even in normal times the susceptibility of the people of Bengal, particularly rural Bengal, to epidemics like malaria, cholera and small-pox, is very great on account of chronic malnutrition and inadequacy of suitable preventive measures. It is therefore no wonder that the famine took such a heavy toll of human life. On a conservative basis it is estimated that over two million people died of starvation and disease in the catastrophic days of 1943. It is not, however, possible, nor is it necessary to our present purpose, to say what proportion of this mortality was due to starvation and malnutrition and what proportion to epidemic diseases. What is pertinent to note is that in spite of some improvement in the food situation at the end of the year the death rate continued fearfully high, owing largely to epidemics and diseases.

Wide Sympathy

This state of affairs attracted wide attention not only in India but also in foreign lands. In India itself, the change in the Viceroyalty, which occurred in October 1943, came at an opportune moment. Lord Wavell, who succeeded Lord Linlithgow, had realised that the unprecedented situation in Bengal cried for urgent action. And his hand could be clearly seen in the release of military personnel for the movement of food-grains in the districts which followed soon after his visit to Bengal. About 75 military medical officers were placed specially in charge of the public health situation. Besides this, military mobile units were also at work and military hospitals sprang up quickly in the affected areas. Though late, the Bengal Public Health administration too had awakened to a sense of its responsibility. But the distress was so acute and

widespread that official action by itself could not adequately meet the situation. Non-official agencies too were not slow in coming forward to do their bit.

Mr. Kunzru's Tour.

The seriousness of the situation was, however, not fully realised outside Bengal till the facts were made known, after careful personal study on the spot, by the Hon. Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru, President of the Servants of India Society. He first visited the coastal parts of the Midnapore district which were the worst sufferers both from the tidal wave of October 1942, and the all-pervading famine of 1943. He included in his itinerary also some districts in East Bengal which were very badly affected. On his return from tour in the first fortnight of October 1943, Pandit Kunzru issued a press statement on the conditions prevailing in the Contai and Tamluk sub-divisions of the Midnapore district and the district of 24-Parganas. In the course of the statement, he said :

I was credibly informed, in both the Contai and Tamluk sub-divisions, that jackals and dogs had been attacking people in whom life was not yet quite extinct.

Further on he said :

The official view seems to be that deaths have occurred mostly among the professional beggars. I cannot subscribe to this view. One must regard almost the entire population of Contai as consisting of professional beggars before one can accept it.

In a statement issued on the conclusion of his tour in East Bengal, he observed :

Destitutes' Homes have been started in several places, for instance, at Dacca, Chandpur and Narsingani, to which people who would otherwise live and die in the streets are removed and emergency hospitals have been opened for destitutes suffering from malaria, dysentery, diarrhoea and other diseases. Yet one comes across dead bodies and emaciated persons wherever one goes. A good proportion of the destitutes in the streets looked like wailing corpses. It will be a miracle if they manage to live. The same thing may be said of those who are being looked after in the destitutes' homes and the emergency hospitals. Mr. Amery (Secretary of State for India) has denied in the House of Commons that there is a shortage of medical

supplies or 'a widespread outbreak of diseases.' Whatever the source of his information, his statement is completely at variance with the facts. There is a great shortage of medical supplies. Quinine is almost not available and people are falling a prey to all kinds of diseases on account of loss of vitality.

In describing the conditions in Bengal in the Food Debate in the Council of State on the 19th November 1943, Pandit Kunzru said :

... I would have regarded the harrowing accounts of the distress in Bengal as incredible. But I have seen, Sir, with my own eyes things which neither my tongue nor my pen can adequately describe... I have seen hundreds and thousands of patients whom death seemed to have marked out as its own.

Pandit Kunzru undertook another extensive tour of Bengal in January 1944 in order to observe the situation closely. In the course of the tour he visited our centres at Mairilya in the Munshiganj subdivision and Karaitali in the Chandpur subdivision. The warmth of his reception by the public on this occasion was surprisingly spontaneous. It was obviously due to the exertions of Pandit Kunzru,—perhaps the only non-Bengalee to interest himself in the food situation in Bengal—in supplying to the outside world full and reliable information about conditions in Bengal. But he did not stop here. In his capacity as General Secretary of the All-India Seva Samiti of Allahabad, he lost no time in arranging for the distribution of foodgrains in the Midnapore and Burdwan districts. And Pandit Rama Shankar Misra was placed in charge of the work in the Midnapore District. This marks the beginning of the relief work subsequently undertaken by the Society on a considerable scale. It may be added that the Vice-President of the Society, Mr. A. V. Thakkar too, had kept himself in close touch with the situation. He had already sent one of his assistants to Contai for getting first-hand information about conditions in that area and was satisfied about the urgent need of undertaking relief work.

The Society's Decision.

After such comprehensive and careful surveys of the situation by both its President and Vice-President, the Servants of India Society decided in November 1943 to organise relief work in

Bengal. By that time the situation, so far as the supply and distribution of foodgrains was concerned, had improved somewhat, as a result of the bumper rice crop which was harvested about that time and better arrangements for the distribution of foodgrains which were made by Government. The real problem confronting public workers then was that of combating the spread of diseases and epidemics, the necessary off-shoots of starvation and malnutrition. At that stage the Society naturally decided to concern itself not so much with distribution of foodgrains as with the organisation of medical relief operations in the countryside, particularly in the worst-affected areas.

For obvious reasons, this work was limited by two factors: availability of medical personnel and medicines. In this connection it should be remembered that as Defence requirements had absorbed a large proportion of the medical personnel trained exclusively in the western system of medicine the task of securing the services of qualified workers for such relief work, never very easy on account of its temporary nature and the difficult conditions in which it has to be done, had become extraordinarily arduous. Even so, the Society was able to enlist the services of a considerable number of young and enthusiastic holders of the diploma of Ayur Vidya Visharad (A.V.V.) awarded by the Bombay Board of Indian Systems of Medicine. In this, the Society was greatly helped by the authorities of the Ayurvedic College affiliated to the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth at Poona. Indeed, had it not been for their wholehearted co-operation it would have been extremely difficult for the Society to undertake the work. And the Society can never be too thankful to them for their help. This band of young medicoes, which was drawn mainly from the Deccan, the C. P. and Gujarat, was led, among others, by Dr. Miss Alice Smith, M. D. (Edin.), D. T. M., D. P. H., from Pulicat (Madras) and Dr. K. G. Nerurkar, B.Sc., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. from Nagpur, who were public-spirited enough to volunteer their services. The Servants of India Society takes this opportunity of recording its high appreciation of the valuable services rendered not only by them, but by all those who actively participated in the work.

Beginnings of the First Campaign

Following the Society's decision to start relief work in Bengal, Messrs. K. G. Sharangpani and R. S. Gupte were deputed to Bengal by the middle of December 1943. The idea was to open temporary dispensaries where free medical treatment would be readily available. As the work had to be carried on mostly in the villages, a Central Office to serve as a co-ordinating base was opened in Calcutta. This was managed in the initial stages by Pandit S. R. Bharatiya, Organising Secretary of the All-India Seva Samiti of Allahabad, which was carrying on similar work in Bengal since November 1943. Owing to his heavy preoccupations requiring his continuous presence in Allahabad Mr. Bharatiya expressed his inability to make himself responsible for the Society's work which was daily increasing in volume and intensity. Consequently in accordance with the Society's instructions, Mr. D. V. Ambekar, Secretary of the Servants of India Society, relieved Mr. Bharatiya in February 1944 and continued in Bengal till about the end of May that year.

Some idea of the extent and quality of the work may be conveniently given here. In the Tamruk subdivision of the Midnapore district, three medical relief centres, one each at Reapara, Amaratalia and Muhamadpur, were opened. And Mr. Sharangpani was placed in charge of them. Mr. Gupte on the other hand devoted his attention to East Bengal and was soon able to start work at six centres, viz., those at Panchgaon, Mairilya, Arial, Kathadia, Siwapara and Baraikhali in the Munshiganj subdivision of the Dacca district. Three centres were also opened in the Chandpur subdivision of the Tippera district. The National School Medical Relief Centre at Chandpur which served the needs of the surrounding villages was also given a subsidy.

Soon after his arrival in Bengal, Mr. Ambekar visited all these centres in order to gain firsthand knowledge of the work. Later he spent five days in the coastal area of the Midnapur district, studying the effects of the damage done by the tidal wave and the aftermath of starvation and malnutrition. This was followed by the opening of three centres in

the Contai subdivision, viz., at Teghary, Dawki and Gopalchak. These three centres were managed by the Central Relief Office in Calcutta. Thus by the beginning of March 1944, the Society was conducting a total of 15 centres in three districts viz. Midnapore in western Bengal, and Dacca and Tippera in East Bengal.

Demand for Our Dispensaries

In selecting places for the location of the centres, particular care used to be taken to fix upon localities which had no medical facilities of any sort. It may, however, be of interest to mention that patients flocked to the Society's dispensaries even from distant villages which did not altogether lack medical facilities because they expected to receive sympathetic attention and more effective medical treatment at the Society's centres. It is also noteworthy that the Society's workers were flooded with offers of co-operation and help from many places in case work came to be started there. That in the absence of sufficient medical personnel such requests could not always be met is a different matter. But the fact that the Society's services were in such great demand bears testimony to the efficient manner in which its work was conducted and to the public satisfaction with which it was viewed.

The dispensaries were originally meant to deal only with a limited number of diseases such as malaria, anæmia, œdema, dysentery, diarrhœa, etc. which are generally attributed to famine conditions. But soon they found themselves called upon to handle even other ailments. This necessitated additional equipment leading to correspondingly additional expenditure which was not grudged. The doctors in charge of the dispensaries attended to the outdoor patients in the mornings and utilised their leisure hours for visiting in their homes those too ill to come out. The spirit of service of which our medical staff gave evidence is worthy of praise and did not fail to evoke widespread appreciation.

Results of the First Campaign

The number of patients treated at all the centres averaged between 2,000 to 2,500 daily. Thus, the total number of

patients who received treatment from our centres during the period from the middle of December 1943 to the second week of May 1944 was nearly 2,00,000. The majority of these were cases of malaria, oedema, dysentery, diarrhoea, anæmia, scabies. Apart from the usual medical treatment, a large number of injections were also given in the treatment of these diseases. In the early months of 1944, small-pox was raging in an epidemic form in many places with the result that our doctors had to undertake vaccination on a considerable scale. On account of the outbreak of a cholera epidemic in parts of Eastern Bengal, some of them had also to engage themselves in anti-cholera inoculations. As public prejudice against vaccination and anti-cholera inoculations still persists, specially in rural parts, it necessitated house-to-house visits on their part and considerable discussion before people could be persuaded to get themselves vaccinated or take anti-cholera inoculations. But public prejudice was not the only difficulty they had to contend against. The sera too were not easily available from the Public Health Department authorities. And this urgent preventive work had sometimes to be held up till the required supplies purchased in Calcutta could be rushed to the affected areas. In spite of such difficulties, however, our doctors were able to vaccinate and administer anti-cholera inoculations to 18,074 and 18,091 persons respectively.

Milk Canteens

It was felt that if medical treatment was accompanied by the grant of milk to expectant and nursing mothers, under-nourished children and poor patients, at any rate in areas which were very badly affected, it would accelerate improvement in public health. At five centres, therefore, milk canteens were opened. Two were located at Mairilya and Baraikhali in the Munshiganj sub-division of Dacca district, where 9,586 and 6,559 feeds respectively were given; two at Meher-Shahpur and Karaitali in the Chandpur subdivision of Tippera district where 4,147 and 4,030 feeds were given and one at Amaratalia in the Tamruk subdivision of the Midnapur district where 1,554 feeds were given. The arrangement was that the recipients had to come to the canteen and drink the prepared milk in the presence of

the doctors. It is gratifying to note that our expectation about this milk distribution leading to improved health quickly was fully justified. And appreciable improvement used to be noticed in the condition of the recipients even after a few days of their attendance at the milk canteens. Milk powder and evaporated milk required for the milk canteens used to be supplied free by the Sub-Divisional Officers; while the Society used to contribute the fresh milk that was added to the milk prepared from the milk powder. Permits for necessary quantities of sugar were given ungrudgingly by the authorities concerned.

While the Society concentrated its attention mainly on medical relief, it did not at the same time neglect other relief measures required by the situation. Whenever such relief was decided to be given, special care was taken that it directly reached those for whom it was intended. To this end, the distribution of relief was carried out under the personal supervision of the member concerned with the aid of our doctors who had become conversant with local needs.

Distribution of Iron Pans for Salt-Making.

Among the relief measures having a bearing on the economic uplift of the people, two may be prominently mentioned. One was the grant of iron pans for making salt. The price of salt in Bengal had gone up very much in 1944. And it was felt that salt-making would prove a paying cottage industry for the villagers living in the coastal area. With a view to enabling them to manufacture salt easily, it was decided to make a free gift of iron pans for making salt to about 500 families residing in the coastal belt of the Contai subdivision where the people had lost everything—their houses, their cattle, their property, etc. Accordingly a sufficient quantity was purchased in Calcutta and distributed free in the area at a cost of nearly Rs.2,000. It is commonly believed that a family having three adult members can, with the help of a pan, easily prepare every day about half a maund of salt valued on a conservative estimate at about from Rs.2-8 to Rs.3 in those days. No wonder that the gift of the pans was much appreciated.

Supply of Yarn for Fishing Nets.

The second was the supply of yarn to fishermen for their fishing nets. The condition of fishermen all over Bengal had become very bad as a result of the famine. In many cases, they had been deprived of their boats owing to the Government's "denial" policy. And the famine had so pauperised them that they were unable even to mend their fishing nets. The distribution of yarn to these people was essential from the point of view of their economic improvement and should really have been arranged for by the Government itself. Not only was this not done, but no steps seemed to have been taken to ensure adequate supplies of yarn to non-official agencies even on payment either at full or concession rates! Even so, the Society was able to distribute yarn worth about Rs. 2,000 among the fishermen of Karakadi-Majhipur, Bhaturia, Tepakhola and Bhor-Ramdia villages in the Faridpur district.

Cleaning of Tanks

In the coastal belt of the Midnapore district, all the tanks—the only sources of drinking water—had been filled with saline water as a result of the tidal wave of October 1942. Some villages had no doubt been provided with tube wells by Government, but the number was, to put it at the lowest, most inadequate. Many villages had no tube well and their inhabitants had to traverse a distance of a mile or two to secure their meagre supply of such a vital necessity of life as drinking water! But this was not all. Not infrequently the solitary tube well would get out of order. This put the people to hardships which can be better imagined than described. It was therefore decided to undertake the cleaning of at least a few tanks not only by baling out salt water but also by removing the silt from them.

Twelve tanks in the coastal area were selected for such treatment. And the Society undertook to bear the expenses of their cleaning upto an agreed amount in each case, on the understanding that water in the cleansed tanks would be available gratis to the general public without distinction of caste or creed and that steps would be taken by the villagers to prevent its being polluted by bathing or washing of clothes and



Medical Relief Centre, Baraikhali, Dist. Dacca.
Dr. Miss Smith attending to women and children



Medical personnel, Baraikhali Centre.



Cloth distribution at the Baraikhali Centre



Doctors Gujarathi and Kulkarni attending to patients at the Baraikhali Centre.

utensils. This work had to be and was finished by the end of May 1944 so that the tanks may get filled with drinking water during the following rainy season, which ordinarily commences there in June.

Distribution of Cloth

The economic condition of the people also made it necessary for us to distribute cloth. The Government had made arrangements for standard cloth being sold to non-official relief agencies at half price provided it was distributed free and the names of the recipients were submitted to Government. Cloth worth Rs. 50,000 was purchased from Government under this arrangement, and distributed to about 10,000 persons. The Marwari Relief Society, Calcutta, also placed at our disposal cloth worth about Rs. 25,000 for free distribution. Transport difficulties, however, greatly obstructed its speedy removal to the distressed areas. As an instance, it may be stated that seventeen bales of cloth and blankets intended for immediate distribution in East Bengal so that they may be used by the recipients during the winter, which was then on, though handed over to the railway authorities in Calcutta for despatch to East Bengal in December 1943, did not reach their destination earlier than the first week of April 1944. Thus cloth intended for use in the cold weather had to be used by the donees in the hot weather!

Things were, however, not so bad in western Bengal. In the Tamluk subdivision, where Mr. Sharangpani was working, the distribution of cloth was not delayed, as its despatch by river transport could be easily arranged and involved no waste of time.

Minor Relief Measures

Among the minor items of relief may be mentioned our grant of Rs. 200 towards the construction of the agricultural bund for the Teghary vaillage in the Midnapore coastal belt. Contributions amounting to Rs. 650 were made towards the expenses of school buildings at Teghary and Bankipur in the coastal area of Contai subdivision and at Khodambadi and Krishnanagar in the Tamluk subdivision. A contribution of

bighas or less of land and cultivated it themselves. As a rule, eight seers of seed per bigha was given to each cultivator so that the maximum received by any cultivator did not exceed one maund. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the Society was the only source, official or non-official, from which the small agriculturist in the area received seed by way of a free gift. The total cost on this relief exceeded Rs. 7,000.

As already stated, 812 maunds distributed by the Society helped as many as 4,000 agriculturists' families. In this connection it is interesting to note to what extent the Society also helped in the production of food grains in Bengal. One seer of paddy put into the soil is known, under reasonably favourable conditions of agriculture, to yield one maund of paddy. On this basis the Society helped in producing 32,480 maunds of paddy valued at over Rs. 2½ lakhs at the then prevailing controlled rate of Rs.7-8-0 per maund. Thus apart from the help which the Society was enabled to render to the petty cultivator, it must be said to have made no mean contribution towards food production in the area. After a personal tour of the area later in the year, Mr. Ambekar was able to report that the seed had not been misused, but put to the use for which it was intended.

On his return to Calcutta after the completion of the seed distribution, Mr. Ambekar drew pointed public attention, by means of a press statement, to the pressing need of the small agriculturist in the coastal area, viz. the free grant of seed. His statement, which attracted wide notice, was editorially commented upon by the *Hindustan Standard* in the following terms:

Large tracts of land which are lying uncultivated in the area can be used for increased food production if only adequate quantities of seeds are made available to the cultivators. The Servants of India Society has already done useful work by distributing seeds valued at Rs.10,000 among the cultivators.

Commencement of the Second Campaign

The Bengal medical and other relief operations which were started in December 1943 were suspended in the month of May 1944 owing to the approach of the rains. After the seed distribution in Contai subdivision was over in July 1944, Mr. Ambe-



Medical personnel with the host, Babu Sharad Kant Kar, and his family, at the Chhaffulla-Kandee Centre. Standing: Doctors R. A. Joshi, G. Y. Joshi, Y. R. Khadke, Dr. Miss Gaitonde seated extreme right.



Medical personnel along with the host, Babu Satish Chandra Sinha, at the Ranidia Centre, Dist. Tippera.



Patients at the Ranidia Centre, Dist. Tippera.
Seated right corner: Doctors Gokhale and Khadke



Milk Canteen, Chbaffulla-Kandee, Dist. Tippera.

kar toured Bengal specially in order to study the situation at firsthand with a view to ascertaining whether the recommencement of the medical relief work suspended earlier in the year was required. The President, Pandit Kunzru, also made an extensive tour of Bengal in the months of August and September 1944. As the health situation was found to be far from normal, it was decided to restart medical relief operations as soon as practicable.

Accordingly, Messrs. D. V. Ambekar and R. S. Gupte, accompanied by Mr. L. R. Mulay, an experienced worker of the Society's Rural Centre at Shendurjana in Berar, and a few doctors arrived in Calcutta on the 22nd October 1944. This marks the commencement of the second medical relief campaign which continued till about the middle of April 1945. The first step was the setting up of the Central Office in Calcutta. Owing to the difficulty in securing proper accommodation, the Central Office could not get into proper working order till the Marwari Relief Society could be induced to accommodate it, as before, in its building. Mr. Ambekar was in charge of this office till the end of November when owing to personal reasons he had to return to Poona. His place was taken by Mr. K. G. Sharangpani.

A few days after the arrival of the party in Calcutta, Mr. Gupte left for East Bengal to organise relief work there and Mr. Mulay went to the Contai subdivision where work was immediately commenced.

Extent of Operations

In all, thirteen medical relief centres were started. Out of these thirteen centres, one was started in the last week of October, seven in November, two in December 1944 and three in January 1945. Four of these were situated at Mairilya Arial, Vikrampur-Paikpara and Bagra in the Munshiganj subdivision of the Dacca District, two at Suchipara and Algi-Durgapur in the Chandpur subdivision and two at Ranidia and Chhafulla-Kandi in the Brahmanbaria subdivision of the Tippera District, making a total of eight centres in East Bengal. Five centres were started in the Midnapore district, one each

at Teghary, Gopalchak and Dawki, in the Contai subdivision and two centres, one each at Amaratalia and Reapara in the Tamluk subdivision. It will be noticed that in the second campaign the field of relief operations was extended to the Brahmaubaria subdivision of the Tippera district. As before, all these centres were situated in villages, away from railway or steamer stations and without facilities of easy communications. This involved considerable difficulties with regard to transport of medicines for the centres and necessary provisions for the workers, but it must be said to the credit of the workers that all these difficulties were cheerfully faced by them. With the improvement in the health situation and also owing to the approach of the rains, the second campaign was brought to an end by the middle of April 1945.

Results of the Second Campaign

The total number of patients treated during this campaign was 3,33,327. Out of these, 1,31,658 were treated for malaria, 6,099 for kala-azar, 10,378 for dysentery, 6,481 for diarrhoea, 1,948 for dropsy, 41 for small-pox, 232 for cholera, 10,047 for scabies, 10,191 for respiratory diseases and 1,56,252 for other diseases. In addition to these, 8,416 injections were given for various diseases and 2,275 patients were visited in their homes by the doctors. The doctors also took keen interest in preventive measures. The number of vaccinations done was 1,720 and anti-cholera inoculations 7,666. At the Chhafulla-Kandi Centre where kala-azar was rampant, an intensive anti-kala-azar campaign was conducted. This resulted in bringing down the incidence of the disease in the area. At other centres too many a patient was treated for this disease.

Medical Personnel

Twenty-nine doctors (including two lady doctors) and two medical assistants, all of whom came this time from the Bombay province, were responsible for the conduct of the thirteen medical relief centres. Twenty-eight doctors were trained in the Ayurvedic institutions at Poona, Satara, Ahmednagar and Nadiad in the province of Bombay and held the A. V. V. diploma of the Bombay Board of Indian Systems of Medicine and one was an L.C.P.S. The number of the patients coming

for medicine necessitated the posting of two doctors at each Centre. In both campaigns, the Centres as well as the doctors were housed in private buildings, the use of which was, as a rule, lent to us free by their owners.

Arrangement for Supplies

Both Allopathic and Ayurvedic medicines were used at the centres. Medicines were purchased generally from the Sub-divisional Headquarters towns. Injections and other medical equipment, not locally obtainable, were ordered from Calcutta. Anti-malarial drugs like quinine, mepacrine, etc. were supplied free by the Sub-Divisional Officers concerned and the Military Subdivisional Health Officers. For the three centres in the Contai subdivision, in addition to anti-malarial drugs, spleen mixture and sulphur ointment were also supplied to us free by the Assistant Director of Public Health. The Society was on the list of approved voluntary organisations (prepared by the Director of Public Health) for receiving supplies of quinine and other anti-malarial drugs. The American Friends' Service Unit also supplied free for use at all our Centres 39,200 multi-vitamin tablets, 3,000 Atebrin tablets, 5,000 sulphathiazol; 3,000 sulphapyridine, and 3,000 sulphaguinadine tablets. The Society desires to place on record its high appreciation of the help thus given by the Sub-Divisional and Public Health Department Officers. In particular, it wishes to express its sense of deep gratitude to the American Friends' Service Unit for their invaluable help.

It may be mentioned here that after the conclusion of our work all our surplus medical equipment was handed as a gift to the Bengal Medical Relief Co-ordination Committee.

Milk Centres

In connection with the second campaign, four milk canteens were started: one each at Suchipara, Ranidia and Chhafulla-Kandi in the Tippera district and one at Dawki in the Contai subdivision. At all these centres, as in the earlier campaign, one-fourth seer of prepared milk used to be given daily to undernourished children and invalid patients. The daily average attendance at these canteens was over 500. Milk was

prepared by mixing tinned evaporated milk and fresh cow milk in the proportion of half and half. This mixture was boiled and sugar added to it. Evaporated milk was supplied by the Sub-Divisional Officers in Chandpur and Brahmanbaria and by the American Friend's Service Unit for the Dawki centre.

Cloth Distribution

As the second campaign was to start on the eve of winter the distribution of blankets to the needy occupied a prominent place in the programme of relief initially framed by the Society. This need should really have been foreseen by the Bengal Government and provision made for its satisfaction. But they did not seem to have given any serious thought to it. The Society through its Secretary who was then in Calcutta took the earliest opportunity of acquainting proper authorities with its requirements in respect of blankets and asking for their co-operation in the matter. And though the authorities concerned were not allowed to lose sight of the Society's requirements, no help was forthcoming from them in the matter of procuring blankets for free distribution.

The Society's experience of them even in regard to the procurement of cloth and ready-made garments on this occasion was not less disheartening. While it wanted much larger quantities, it could secure from Government at the usual concession rate not more than 1,360 shirts, 1,060 pants and 300 frocks for free distribution. These were distributed to the school children in Union No. X (Kalindi Union) in the Contai subdivision.

Hail-Storm Disaster

As Mr. Gupte was winding up our affairs on the conclusion of the second campaign in East Bengal, he was requested by the Society to report on the effects of the hail storm in Itna and Nikhali police stations in the Kishoreganj subdivision of the Mymensingh District in East Bengal. Mr. Gupte made an extensive tour of the area covering about 60 sq. miles and found the hail storm had completely laid low the *boro* paddy crop ready for harvesting shortly. This is the main crop of the area. And it was natural that the damage caused

to it by the hail storm should have an adverse effect on the economic condition of the people. Mr. Gupte represented the situation to the Sub-Divisional Officer and was assured that the Government were taking appropriate action. He also wrote to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* emphasising the need of urgent remedial measures. It is since learnt that the needs of the area were substantially met by Government.

Before concluding, it may be stated that all the work described in this report was financed out of the Bengal Relief Fund opened by the Society. The public contributions to this Fund amounted to nearly Rs. 2½ lakhs, out of which about Rs. 1½ lakhs was contributed by the India Club, Port of Spain, Trinidad, and nearly Rs. 60,000 by the Indian community in Surinam. The Society takes this opportunity to express its grateful thanks to all donors to the Fund. In particular, it can never be too grateful to its contributors from Trinidad and Surinam, whose help was both generous and opportune. Indeed, it is not too much to say that had it not been for their liberal help offered at a most psychological moment, it would have been difficult for the Society to undertake the relief of distress in Bengal on the scale on which it did.

Thanks to Local Helpers

The Marwari Relief Society of Calcutta allowed our Central Relief Office to be located in its building. This facilitated our work greatly. And we are highly indebted to the Society for all the facilities our workers enjoyed under its hospitable roof.

The Society also received valuable help in one form or another from friends in Bengal too numerous to mention. Prominent among these, however, were Babu Satish Chandra Dinda and Babu Satish Chandra Jana of Contai, and Babu Trailokya Nath Pradhan of Teghary in the Contai subdivision; Babu Hari Sadan Sarkar, the then Sub-Manager of the Mahishadal Estate at Reapara and Babu Vishnu Hari Maity of Amaratalia in the Tamluk subdivision of the Midnapore district; Messrs. Durga Mohan Bose and Nibaran Chandra Das and Dr. Narayan Chandra Banerjee in Munshiganj; Mr. Upendra Nath Ghosh in

Chandpur and Mr. Dharendra Nath Dutt, M. L. A., in Brahmanbaria, Mr. Satish Chandra Sinha at Ranidia and Mr. Sharada Kishore Kar at Chhafulla-Kandi, Mr. Nani Gopal Nag at Suchipara, Mr. N. C. Sarkar at Baraikhali, Mr. Kiran Chandra Das at Mairilya and the family of the late Mr. Surendralal Ganguli at Arial. These friends not only extended their cordial and unstinted hospitality to all our workers, but also otherwise gave invaluable help in our work. In fact, it was their unflinching cooperation that made our work in strange and difficult environments easy beyond description. To all of them the Society takes this opportunity of rendering its grateful thanks.

MEDICAL RELIEF OPERATIONS IN NORTH BIHAR

(September 1944 to the end of March 1945)

Genesis

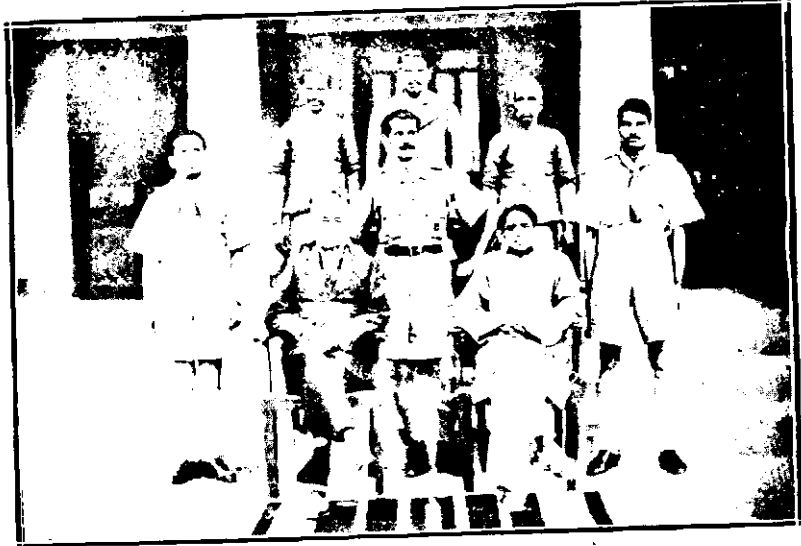
The memory of the appalling conditions in Bengal had hardly faded when early in August 1944, the Patna dailies flashed alarming news about the toll of human life which the epidemics of cholera and malaria had already taken and were still taking in North Bihar. These disturbing tidings led the President, Hon. Pandit Kunzru, to undertake an intensive tour in the affected areas with a view to gaining firsthand knowledge and organising medical relief on behalf of the Servants of India Society. Pandit Shri Ram Bajpai accompanied him and volunteered to shoulder the responsibility of organising medical relief operations.

Development

Mr. Bajpai started for Patna on the 23rd August 1944 with a view to seeking guidance from the North Bihar Relief Co-ordinating Committee. But finding the Committee still groping in the dark he proceeded to Muzaffarpur and, with the assistance of the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sri Narayan Mahtha,



Mr. S. R. Bajpai with three scouts of the National Headquarters
of the Hindustan Scout Association.



Messrs. S. R. Bajpai and L. N. Rao with the Headquarters Staff.



Medical personnel and other workers, Muzaffarpur district.

was able to get useful information about the situation from many officials and non-officials. Cholera which had played havoc from March to June 1944 was no longer in evidence in an epidemic form, but malaria of a virulent type was showing its head up once again. It was, therefore, decided that the Society should concentrate its attention on effectively fighting this disease in the Lakhandei Belt which was reported to have claimed the largest number of victims last year.

FIELD OF OPERATIONS

Muzaffarpur:—A compact area of about 20 miles in length and 10 miles in width along the notorious Lakhandei was selected. This was divided into seven centres, each serving eight to ten villages within a radius of not more than five miles. These centres were at Ghisara, Ramnagar, Athri, Morsand, Rajkhand, Aurai and Ghaghri Ghanshyampur.

Darbhanga:—Mr. Kunzru toured the affected areas in the Muzaffarpur district on the 14th September and the water-logged areas in the Darbhanga district from the 17th to 22nd September. Feeling the necessity of medical relief in this district also, he asked Mr. Bajpai to open six dispensaries in the region most affected. Accordingly, Singhia Thana, which happened to be the most neglected part of the district, had our dispensaries at Buchauli, Usari, Kuseshwar, Sughrain, Sultanpur and Pai.

Purnea:—Purnea has been proverbially a malarious district. "Zahar khao na mahur khao, Marna Ho to Purnea Jao" says a proverb. This is what it means: "If you wish to court death, you need not take poison; your stay in Purnea is enough to put an end to your life". In this district last year malaria had broken all past records and signs were not wanting that a similar situation would arise again. It was, therefore, decided to start centres at Araria and Bishenpur in that district.

Personnel for The Centres

It was proposed to start all the centres immediately; but the plan could not materialise because of the failure of the Ayurvedic College, Benares Hindu University, to supply

the required number of medical graduates. Old-fashioned vaidyas and unqualified doctors were available to take charge of the dispensaries, but they were not employed because we were anxious that our Medical Officers should be as competent as possible. Four precious weeks were wasted in an unsuccessful hunt for doctors till Mr. Ambekar came to our rescue by releasing for work in Bihar eleven medical men recruited for the Society's medical relief work in Bengal.

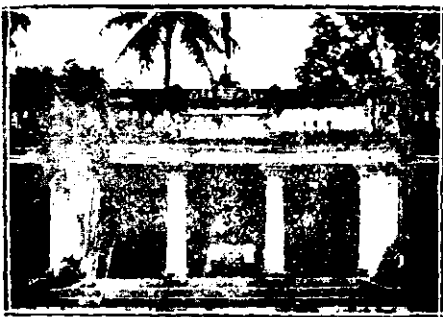
Dates On Which Centres Were Started

The Society's medical relief operations consisted in the conduct of 17 dispensaries and 2 hospitals. Of these, nine dispensaries were located in the Muzaffarpur district, six in the Darbhanga district and two in the Purnea district. Four dispensaries, one of which was financed by the Hindustan Scout Association, were opened on the 6th September, five on the 8th September and two, one of which was run on behalf of the Hindustan Scout Association, on the 10th October, while the remaining six, five of which were the joint responsibility of the Marwari Relief Society of Calcutta and the Servants of India Society, began their work from the 13th October. All the centres, barring two, were manned by medical graduates from the Benares Hindu University and the Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Poona, who were trained in both the Ayurvedic and Allopathic systems of medicine and surgery.

Need for Hospitals

When Messrs. Kunzru and Bajpai were making door-to-door enquiries about patients and their condition, they came across instances of patients living in very insanitary houses, without attendants and adequate clothing and also without adequate means for proper diet. Such patients, it was felt, could be cured only by hospital treatment. It was therefore decided to start two hospitals, one at Runisyedpur and the other in the Darbhanga district.

These two hospitals came into existence in the latter part of October and continued their useful work up to the 31st March, 1945. The Runisyedpur hospital was wholly the responsibility



Our Headquarters in Bebar



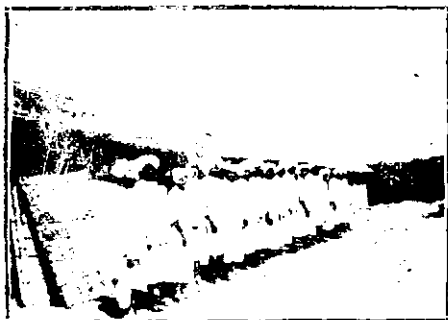
The Hindustan Scouts that helped in the distribution of bed sheets.



Two of these orphans are from Bihar and one from Bengal.



Patients being trained to form queues.



Indoor patients—Runisedpur hospital.



A patient being given kala-ajar injection.

of the Servants of India Society, while only the staff for the Kuseshwar hospital was provided by the Society. In all other respects it was helped by the Government.

The Runisedpur hospital had 50 beds and the Kuseshwar hospital 30. But the number of indoor patients in the Runisedpur hospital never exceeded 36. It may be asked as to why the number of indoor patients remained so low. The explanation is very simple. Our dispensaries functioned so efficiently and our medical officers treated the patients in their very homes so effectively that the necessity for hospital treatment was appreciably reduced.

The opening ceremony was performed by the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sri Narayan Mahtha and was presided over by Mr. N. Senapati, Commissioner, Tirhut Division. All the appliances, equipment, linen, patients' dresses, medicines, etc. were displayed on the occasion. It was publicly declared by those who could speak with authority on the subject that in the matter of equipment our Runisedpur hospital excelled even some Government hospitals. Of the equipment 100 army blankets and an equal number of mosquito curtains were given by Government free of cost. Free kitchens for patients in both the Hospitals was the responsibility of the Government. The Society could not be too grateful to Government for these arrangements.

After the conclusion of our relief campaign, the Hospital with all its equipment was transferred to the District Board, Muzaffarpur, on condition that it would continue to be named after the Servants of India Society.

The Navayuvak Mandal of Bereilly staged a drama and with the gate money they got 361 bed-sheets supplied to us at Muzaffarpur. It was originally proposed that a few sheets should be distributed free among the needy and the rest used in our hospitals. But since additional beds were not needed the whole lot was given out to the needy. The distribution was done by the scouts of the National Headquarters group of the Hindustan Scout Association who stayed in North Bihar for the purpose for a month. The Society is very thankful to

the Navayuvak Mandal and the Scouts of the National Headquarters. These latter also assisted in training patients coming to our dispensaries to form queues and receive treatment and medicines by turn.

Organisation at the Centres

Each centre had a maximum of four stipendiary volunteers and in each volunteer's beat there were up to three villages according to their size. The volunteers' duty in their respective beats was to go to every house once a day, distribute anti-malaria tablets, direct patients requiring closer attention to the dispensaries and report serious cases to the medical officers. The medical officers in charge had one compounder each to assist them in their work. In the forenoons they were busy with the patients and in the evenings and very often also at nights they visited serious cases in their homes. They also went out on their daily rounds to check the volunteers' work and to do propaganda work by giving short talks relating to health. This arrangement was useful in establishing close contact with the patients and in providing speedy medical assistance to the sick.

Statistics of Cases Treated

Weekly reports received from the Medical Officers showed that in all 2,16,967 cases were treated at our centres. Out of these 1,16,533 were malaria and 5,456 kala-azar cases, while the remaining ones were for other diseases. Of the malaria cases 35,533 were treated in their own homes by our Medical Officers and volunteers, while the remainder were attended to at the centres.

Cases of scabies and hook-worm were so numerous that it would not be an exaggeration to say that 80% to 90% of the rural population suffered from these two diseases. And the patients that attended our hospitals and dispensaries were almost invariably treated for scabies and hook worm.

Among chronic cases were especially those of pernicious anæmia and œdema. Our hospitals and dispensaries were primarily meant for the treatment of malaria and allied diseases, but patients suffering from other diseases also flocked to

them and demanded attention. The result was that the hospitals and dispensaries had to be equipped for the treatment of all diseases. This factor and the supply of both Ayurvedic and Allopathic medicines entailed greater expenditure than was originally contemplated.

Outbreaks of Malaria

There were two outbreaks of the malaria epidemic since we started our work, but the situation on both occasions was promptly brought under control. While new cases were quickly cured, old and chronic ones, attended as they were with various complications, presented difficulties. It was from among such cases that some deaths occurred due to depleted vitality. All the same it was a source of relief that, as compared with the figures for the previous year, the mortality had shown an appreciable fall. Preventive measures were also adopted by distributing indigenous medicines, such as the Hindustan Anti-Malaria Tablets. And this resulted in bringing down the attacks to one half of those in the previous year. Our efforts, both preventive and curative, effected a welcome improvement in the public health situation and therefore we closed down our dispensaries on the 31st December, 1944.

His Excellency the Governor of Bihar, who visited Singhia Thana in December, 1944, felt concerned at the health of the people and desired that our Doctor should pay more frequent visits particularly to the Bargan village. A dispensary was therefore started in the village and functioned during the whole of January, 1945, to considerable public benefit.

Medicines And Their Sources

Mention must be made in this connection of the medicines used and their sources. We must, first of all, gratefully acknowledge the help received from the Bihar Government in the shape of about 3,00,000 tablets of quinacrine supplied to us free of charge. We also received from them medicines for kala-azar and anti-cholera injections without payment. We could not be too grateful to the Health Through Herbs Department of the Hindustan Scout Association of Allahabad for the

supply in bulk of their cheap, though very efficacious, medicines. They were as follows :—

1.	The Hindscout Anti-Malaria Tablets	...	...	...	2,65,000
2.	The Hindscout Anti-Scabies Ointment	...	...	...	5 mds.
3.	Servindia Dysentery Powder	...	...	...	2½ mds.
4.	The Hindscout Itch Cure Oil	...	...	...	15 Seers
5.	The Servindia Cough Cure Tablets	...	...	...	1,00,000
6.	The Hindscout Spleen Cure, No. 1 Tablets	...	...	...	25,000
7.	"	"	2	"	50,000
8.	"	"	3	"	25,000
9.	The Headache Cure	...	...	...	for 50,000 patients.
10.	The Servindia Jwarantak Arjunban and other pills	...	...	...	1,00,000

These medicines became so popular that even the medical officers and compounders in the Government Hospitals directed patients to our dispensaries simply for the sake of these medicines. How effective the Servindia Jwaranatak Arjunban proved will be evident from the fact that at one stage, when the stock had been used up, patients offered as much as one rupee for one pill, as ordinarily one pill was enough to cure a patient of malaria !

We purchased our Ayurvedic medicines from the Baidyanath Ayurved Bhawan, Calcutta, and the Birla Laboratories, Calcutta. And we received 33% discount from them as a special case. Allopathic medicines were purchased locally in the beginning, but subsequently larger stocks were ordered from the Birla Laboratories, Calcutta, who allowed 25% discount on drugs of their own manufacture.

Buildings for Dispensaries

All the centres were housed in private buildings, the use of which had been permitted free of cost. For this the Society is very grateful to the parties concerned. The free use of the spacious building in which our Central Office was accommodated was indicative of the large-heartedness of Lala Jugal Kishore Marwari and his appreciation of the work done by us. We tender our grateful thanks to him.

Along with free quarters, the residents of villages, where our dispensaries were located, insisted on our accepting their hospitality. It was after a good deal of persuasion that they used to agree to let our medical staff make their own messing arrangements. But no amount of persuasion could succeed with Pandit Pokhnath Jha of Bishenpur. And since we were anxious to have our centre located at Bishenpur our medical staff at Bishenpur had to be his guests throughout their stay there. To him and to our other hosts we are under a deep debt of gratitude.

Public Opinion About our Work

It is not for us to say anything about the success or otherwise of our work. It is for the public to pronounce its judgment on it. In this connection, the following remarks of the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sri Narayan Mahtha may be quoted:

The Servants of India Society has set up a standard which is worth while for the Government to emulate and difficult for other organisations to imitate and come up to.

It would not be out of place to mention here the opinion of the two high officials who were closely connected with our relief work in North Bihar. Major A.N. Duggai, I. M. S., Additional Director of Public Health, Bihar, remarked:

The Servants of India Society organised Medical Relief in Muza-farpur and Darbhanga districts by opening treatment centres and treating indoor patients during 1944 when there was an exceptional prevalence of sickness. The institutions run by the Society were popular and manned by ardent and sympathetic workers. Their collaboration with other official and non-official medical relief organisations and the Public Health Department was praiseworthy. Medical relief operations by the Servants of India Society played not an unimportant role in combating the epidemics and the Society has earned the gratitude of many by alleviating their suffering.

Mr. Senapati, Commissioner, Tirhut Division, recorded the following observations:

The work done by the Servants of India Society in epidemic relief in the Tirhut Division was of a very high standard. Their Director, Mr. Bajpai, worked in close cooperation with me. I can testify from personal knowledge to the ungrudging spirit in which he and his selfless band of workers threw themselves into the operations. It was a pleasure to work with them.

Finances

The total cost of the medical relief operations in North Bihar came to Rs.42,792-8-9. This amount includes Rs.1,585-11-3 which represents the price of surplus medicines purchased from us by the Servindia Medical Relief Work in Chicacole. All this expenditure was met from the following sources :

1. Servants of India Society, Poona	Rs. 32,398-14-3,
2. Public Donations	Rs. 6,533-2-9.
3. Contribution by the Hindustan Scout Assn ..	Rs. 3,445-4-9.
4. Sale proceeds of medicines and etc.	Rs. 415-3-0.
	<u>Total... Rs. 42,792-8-9.</u>

The following details of the help given by the public may be conveniently given here :

1. Jamshedpur Relief Committee	Rs. 4,425- 0-0.
2. The Marwari Relief Society, Calcutta ...	Rs. 1,891- 7-9.
3. Captain K. L. Kapoor	Rs. 100- 0-0.
4. Mr. R. L. Varma	Rs. 75- 0-0.
5. The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Cawnpore	Rs. 37-11-0.
6. Mr. Sivanand	Rs. 4- 0-0.
	<u>Total... Rs. 6,533- 2-9,</u>

The Hindustan Scout Association contributed Rs. 3,445-4-9. Of this amount Rs. 3,126-9-3 was from the N. H. Q : Rs. 253-11-6 from the Provincial Headquarters of the H. S. A. C. P. and Berar, and Rs. 65 from the provincial Headquarters of the H. S. A., Sind. To all those who gave financial support to this work, the Servants of India Society takes this opportunity of conveying its grateful thanks,

This narration of our week will remain incomplete if the cooperation locally received is not gratefully acknowledged. The Additional Commissioner, Mr. N. Senapati, I.C.S., readily acceded to all our requests and other officers, especially of

the Public Health Department, also did the same. The District Board Authorities too were very sympathetic and helpful. It is not possible to be sufficiently grateful to the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sri Narayan Mahtha for his help. Without his active interest in our operations we could really not have achieved even a fraction of what we were able to do. Lala Mohan Lal Sah of Nainital acted as manager of our work in Singhia Thana for nearly four months. The Society is under heavy obligations to all these friends.

The Society is also grateful to the Hindustan Scout Association for the co-operation it received from it. The National Headquarters of the H S. A. deputed Thakur Sirmor Singh to help in the work for about two months and also a peon to work at the Central Office for the entire period our work was in progress. The Bihar Provincial Headquarters was good enough to depute its organiser, Mr. Anand Kishore Jha, who worked with us for the entire period the operations were going on, and also Messrs. Lakshmi Narain Chaudhury and Ram Bhajan Garain, who were deputed to work in the Central Office for brief periods. These workers rendered us valuable help. And we are thankful to them.

RELIEF WORK IN NORTH VIZAGAPATAM

The talukas of Chicacole, Tekkali, Sompetta and Ichhapuram with a population of about 7,00,000 which form the northern sector of the Vizagapatam District are habitually dry areas where a bumper crop is more an exception than the rule. This area is a deficit one regarding the production of food-grains and in normal times its inhabitants whose main diet is rice and ragi depend on substantial imports of rice. Again, a large proportion of the population of this area used to migrate to Burma to work there as labourers and thus to supplement their meagre income from land. The occupation of Burma by Japan, therefore, gave a rude shock to the rural economy of this area and the people living on land were deprived of their supply of both money and foodgrains from Burma. A large number of labourers remained in occupied Burma leaving their wives, parents

and children in India who had none to support them. Those labourers who escaped from Burma with their lives were faced with the problem of unemployment in their homeland. It is no doubt true that the Government of India came to the rescue of these evacuees from Burma by granting them maintenance allowances in some cases. But the evacuees had to pass through a long period of unemployment before they could get these allowances and, sadly enough, due to corruption prevailing among the low-paid staff disbursing these allowances, only a fraction of the money, set apart by Government for the benefit of the evacuees, ultimately reached their pockets. Added to these difficulties, a terrible cyclone swept over the coastal areas of North Vizagapatam in October 1943, which besides destroying houses and devastating crops, caused immense loss to the fishermen of coastal areas whose nets and fishing implements were completely destroyed as a result of the cyclone. The Government was slow in coming to the rescue of the people and its neglect of duty was nowhere more glaring than in the matter of supply of food-grains. Even during October and November 1944, when rationing had been introduced in North Vizagapatam district the ration was only 10 tolas of rice per adult and 5 tolas of rice per child per day! Curiously enough, while the public were given rice in such meagre quantities, Government servants were allowed rations at double the quota fixed for the public. It was only from the first week of April, 1945, that the ration was raised to 40 tolas per adult and 20 tolas per child per day, three-fourths of which was supplied in the form of rice and one-fourth in the form of wheat.

Mainly as a result of insufficient and unwholesome food and consequent malnutrition, a large part of the population fell a prey to the epidemics of malaria and scabies. The death rate was heavy among the suffering people not only because of the virulence of the epidemics, but also because of the absolute lack of medical facilities in the whole coastal belt. It is notorious that even today there is not a single permanent hospital in the whole coastal area run either by the Government or by any non-official agency.

The sufferings of the people increased to alarming proportions about September 1944 when the Government, recognising their distressed condition, opened a number of free kitchens to feed the famished population. Non-official organisations like the Chicacole Cyclone Relief Committee were also doing their best to help the people. The distressing situation was later brought prominently to the notice of the Servants of India Society mainly through the efforts of the Chicacole Cyclone Relief Committee. The Society at once deputed Mr. Lakshminarayan Sahu to study the situation on the spot and submit a report on what relief measures were necessary. On receipt of Mr. Sahu's report Mr. Lakshminarayan Rao was deputed to organise relief work in the area. Mr. Rao's services were, however, urgently required in the office of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh at Delhi. He was consequently relieved by Mr. S. S. Misra.

The relief work consisted mainly in running Medical Relief Centres in the worst affected parts where medicines were distributed free to patients suffering from malaria and scabies. Six such Centres were conducted from the beginning of February 1945 to the end of April, 1945. During May, 1945, due to the want of doctors, only four dispensaries were functioning. The doctors hailed from the province of Bombay and were trained in both the Allopathic and Ayurvedic systems of medicine. Each doctor was given one assistant, who knew both Telugu and English, to act as interpreter. The doctors not only treated the patients at dispensaries but also visited almost every evening villages within a radius of three miles. Thus a large number of patients were treated in their homes. Uptil 12th May 1945, when the work was brought to an end, our dispensaries treated a total of 23,695 patients of whom about 6,000 suffered from malaria, about 7,000 from skin diseases and the rest from other diseases.

The Society also established a Children's Home at Narasannapeta. The building for the Home is spacious enough to accommodate fifty children. The construction work of the Children's Home has been recently completed and the Society acknowledges with thanks the generous help it received from

the public of Narasannapeta in the matter. Till the construction of the Home was over, the children were accommodated in one of the buildings owned by Mr. P. Swamy Babu, a public-spirited citizen of Narasannapetta. There are now nearly 20 boys in the Home.

Though the worst of the distress is over, the situation demands careful attention from all concerned. The rehabilitation of the destitutes must be made the first charge on the resources of the Government. They must be provided with some occupations so as to enable them to earn their livelihood and settle down as useful citizens. In addition steps must also be taken to provide the fishermen with yarn either gratis or at concession rates. Thirdly, steps must be taken to discourage the drink habit, as the poor people spend a considerable part of their wages in liquor. Last but not least, the Government should provide adequate irrigation facilities which alone can bring about comparative immunity to the area from scarcity and starvation.

RELIEF WORK IN ORISSA

The northern part of Balasore district in Orissa had two visitations of terrific cyclones in quick succession in the year 1942—one in October and the other in November. Four thanas, viz. Bhograi, Baliapal, Singla and Jaleswar, were hit hard. Nearly 35,000 houses collapsed, 80% of the cattle in the area perished, 12,000 village tanks became useless as sources of drinking water, as the water in them was polluted by carcasses and by trees that had fallen into them, about 50,000 coconut trees were uprooted, nearly 80% of the paddy crop was completely destroyed, all betel-leaf plantations were ruined and 159 school buildings severely damaged.

In the Ganjam district, the cyclone played havoc over an area of 50 miles in length and lasted for nearly 40 hours. Owing to the swelling of the waters in the Chilka lake, the Palur estate in Ganjam district suffered most, the number of

deaths being 436. Over 7,600 cattle perished and more than 42,000 houses were destroyed either partially or wholly. The water in the lake rose so suddenly that a number of villages on the banks got submerged with the result that the residents of some villages were entirely swept away. Thousands of people were rendered homeless and exposed to the severe chill of winter. Crops having been severely damaged and transport facilities having been dislocated, scarcity of food prevailed in some areas of Chatarpur and Berhampore talukas of Ganjam district, which greatly added to the difficulties of the poorer sections of the community.

The areas of Parikud and Malud islands in the Chilka lake (Puri district) suffered heavily from the ravages of the cyclone of November 1942. The Chilka floods carried away 50% of the boats and fishing implements of the inhabitants of the islands. Many persons lost their lives and quite a large number of cattle were destroyed.

But this does not complete the tale of woe of the people of Orissa. In August 1943, they suffered heavily by the unprecedented rise in the waters of the rivers Suvarnarekha, Brahmani, Baitarni, Kharsuan and Budhabalang. The loss of life caused by these floods was not very considerable; but the extent of loss of cattle and property damaged by the floods was, even according to the Government, enormous. Thousands of acres of the paddy crop were washed away and a considerable expanse of land was covered with sand and thus rendered unfit for cultivation. In Cuttack district alone, the area affected by the floods was nearly 500 sq. miles. The situation had already been critical since June 1943 when rice began to sell at one seer and a half per rupee. And even at such exorbitant rates, adequate quantities could not be had. Thus the situation in Orissa, where the distress, though less in extent than in Bengal, was comparable with it in intensity. But it failed to attract public attention, it is believed, largely because of censorship restrictions.

The Orissa Relief Committee, of which Swami Bichitranand Das, M.L.A. and Mr. L. N. Sahu were secretaries and of whose executive committee Mr. S. S. Misra was a member, opened six centres where 2 to 2½ seers of cheap rice per head per week were

supplied to selected persons by the ticket system. Besides this, 3 grain shops were opened by the Committee, which supplied cheap paddy to 650 families in about 30 villages.

14 free kitchens were started at which more than 19,000 persons were being fed daily. Doles were being given to more than 12,000 persons every day. Besides this, nearly 500 children were given milk daily, and cloth worth about Rs. 2 lakhs, which was donated by the Birla concerns of Calcutta, was distributed free to the needy. The total amount spent by the Committee on different forms of relief exceeded Rs. 2 lakhs.

As a result of the famine of 1943, many children had either been rendered parentless or were left with nobody to take care of them. This necessitated the starting by the Orissa Relief Committee of five Children's Homes. These were located at Kumuchia and Soro in Balasore district, Cuttack, Puri and Rambha in Ganjam district, and had about 150 children staying in them. The Anathashram at Puri, which is an institution of long standing, also had eleven children given in its charge by the Orissa Relief Committee. Half the cost of conducting these Homes is contributed by the "Save the Children" Fund started by the All-India Women's Conference, the balance being met by the Orissa Relief Committee and the Orissa Merchants' Relief Committee. As a measure of consolidation, the number of Homes has recently been reduced from five to three. It may be mentioned that the Orissa Relief Committee and the Orissa Children's Homes Society, which is responsible for the conduct of these Homes, have been registered under the Charitable Societies Registration Act, XXI of 1960.

As an after-effect of the famine, epidemic diseases made their appearance in the affected area. This made it necessary for the Orissa Relief Committee to start medical relief work. Accordingly twelve centres for giving free medical treatment were started at (1) Kumuchia, (2) Kamarda, (3) Gochhida in Balasore district, (4) Kalyanpur in Jajpur subdivision, (5) Patkura in Kendrapara subdivision, (6) Kujang, (7) Rambha, (8) Palur, (9) Sumandi, (10) Panchama in Ganjam district, and (11) Parikud and (12) Malur in Puri district. The work of these centres led to an appreciable improvement in public health

with the result that by 31st March 1945 all but the following five centres were closed down. The centres which continued in existence after this date were (1) Kumuchia, (2) Panchama, (3) Sumandi, (4) Rahama in Cuttack district and (5) Aska in Ganjam district. The average daily attendance of patients at these centres was about 200.

14 centres for giving relief by means of spinning work were also started which helped widows and other needy people in the affected areas. These centres were started originally as a relief measure for three months. Some of them have since been closed down and others have been strengthened by advancing more money to them in order to make them self-supporting.

Mr. Sahu appeared as a witness representing the Orissa Relief Committee before the Indian Famine Enquiry Commission. A memorandum dealing with the distress in Orissa, which was prepared by Mr. S. S. Misra, was submitted to the Commission. Mr. Sahu also published an illustrated pamphlet to draw pointed attention to the fact that the distress in Orissa was at least as severe as in Bengal. The pamphlet was well received throughout the country.

The Servants of India Society.

Statement of the Servindia Relief Fund and Bengal Relief Fund prior to Amalgamation on 31st December, 1945, for the year ended on 31st March, 1946.

Bengal Relief Fund—(Form 1-4-45 to 31-12-45)

FUND	Rs.	As.	P.	DISBURSEMENTS	Rs.	As.	P.
Balance of Bengal Relief Fund ...	1,19,624	2	2	<i>Contributions to</i>			
				Bihar Relief Work ...	31,169	9	0
				Malabar Medical Relief Work ...	7,807	14	9
				Poona Milk Relief Centre ...	450	0	0
				Orissa Relief Work ...	5,106	4	0
				Cholera Relief at Sarsa ...	500	0	0
				Balance transferred to the Servindia ...			
				Relief Fund ...	74,590	6	5
Total ...	1,19,624	2	2	Total ...	1,19,624	2	2

Servindia Relief Fund.

Balance of Fund (already with the Society) on 1-4-1945 ...	19,004	7	11	<i>Contributions to</i>			
Add Bengal Relief Fund balance ...	74,590	6	5	Blind Relief Camp, Srasa ...	1,000	0	0
Interest ...	830	8	9	Relief Work in Guntur, etc. ...	1,000	0	0
Contribution from Prof. C. C. Chatterjee ...	10	0	0	Children's Homes, Singapore ...	9,435	8	0
Refund from Malabar Relief Work ...	1,317	14	9	Balance of Fund (as per Society's Statement of Affairs) ...	84,307	13	10
Total ...	95,743	5	10	Total ...	95,743	5	10

NOTE:—Out of the balance of Rs. 84,307-13-10, Rs. 76,125 have been invested in 3½% G. P. Notes of the face value of Rs. 75,000.

Examined and found correct.

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

The Servants of India Society.

Statement of Donations Received and Expenditure made on Relief Work in Bengal.

RECEIPTS				EXPENDITURE			
	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.
The Indian Community in Trinidad (£11,255)...	1,50,001	5	0	Cloth for distribution	27,697	6	0
The Indian Community in Surinam (£4,410) ...	58,290	4	8	Medicines	30,461	15	0
The Vande Mataram Relief Fund, Bombay ...	10,000	0	0	Seeds distribution	7,047	8	9
The Bengal Relief Committee, Nagpur ...	6,440	3	6	Expenditure on other relief measures ...	7,825	14	6
The Hindustan Times Relief Fund, Delhi ...	5,000	0	0	Organisers' Expenses	4,233	2	6
The Indian Express Relief Fund, Madras ...	5,000	0	0	Salaries and Allowances to field workers ...	18,871	11	9
A Friend, Madras	2,000	0	0	Travelling & Conveyance	13,296	4	0
A Friend, Delhi	2,000	0	0	Equipment charges	1,935	7	0
The Rastumjee Jivanjee Gorcoodas Trust, Durban	1,308	0	0	Boarding and Lodging charges	11,403	7	6
The Hindu Yuvak Mandal, Louis Trichardt, (S. Africa)	1,100	0	0	General charges such as Stationery, Print- ing, Postages, Telegrams and Bank Com- mission	3,049	4	3
Prof. C. C. Chatterjee, Gorakhpur	1,049	7	0	* Balance with the Society	1,19,624	2	2
Shet Mangoomal Atmasing, Bombay	860	0	0				
Messrs. Gandhi & Company, Durban	650	0	0				
Ayurveda Rasashala Ltd., Poona	415	5	0				
Dr. L. Madan, Jodhpur	301	0	0				
Mr. Ambalal Parikh, Calcutta	204	9	0				
Mr. L. C. Gupta, Lucknow	200	8	0				
Hindi Vidyarthi Sampradaya, Kalpi	101	0	0				
Sundry Donations	162	3	0				
Interest	382	7	3				
Miscellaneous	179	15	0				
Grand Total ... Rs.	2,45,446	3	5	Grand Total ... Rs.	2,45,446	3	5

* The expenditure made from the balance on other relief measures outside Bengal has not been included in the above statement. The expenditure on relief in Bengal is upto 31st March 1945.

N. B.—Net unspent balance on 30th September 1945 is Rs. 74,590-6-5.

Examined and found correct.

K. T. DLXIT, B. A., B. Sc., G. D. A., R. A.

Registered Accountant & Auditor

Poona, 28th October 1945.

The Servants of India Society's Bengal Relief Fund.
Statement of Receipts and Expenditure up to 30th September 1944.

RECEIPTS			EXPENDITURE		
	Rs.	As. P.		Rs.	As. P.
The Indian Community in Trinidad (£11,255) ...	1,48,791	5 0	Cloth for distribution	24,824	0 0
The Indian Community in Surinam (£4,410) ...	58,290	4 8	Medicines	16,099	15 6
The <i>Vand- Mataram</i> Relief Fund, Bombay ...	10,000	0 0	Seeds distribution	7,047	8 6
The Bengal Relief Committee, Nagpur ...	6,440	3 6	Expenditure on other relief measures ...	6,566	12 3
The <i>Hindustan Times</i> Relief Fund, Delhi ...	5,000	0 0	Organisers' Expenses	3,244	1 0
The <i>Indian Express</i> Relief Fund, Madras ...	5,000	0 0	Salaries and Allowances of field workers ...	6,521	0 9
A Friend, Madras	2,000	0 0	Travelling & Conveyance	5,613	15 9
A Friend, Delhi	2,000	0 0	Equipment charges	1,465	0 6
The Rastumjee Jivanjee Gorcoodas Trust, Durban	1,308	0 6	Boarding and Lodging charges	5,014	13 6
The Hindu Yuvak Mandal, Louis Trichardt, (South Africa)	1,100	0 0	General charges such as Stationery, Printing, Postages, Telegrams and Bank Commission ...	1,546	10 9
Prof. C. C. Chatterjee, Gorakhpur	1,049	7 0	Balance with the Society	77,943	14 6
Shri Mangoomal Atmasingh Bombay	660	0 0	Rs. 1,65,218-3-5 Bank	1,65,238	9 8
Messrs. Gandhi & Company, Durban	650	0 0	" 20-6-3 Advances		
Dr. L. Madan, Jodhpur	301	0 0			
Mr. Amabahal Parikh, Calcutta	204	9 0			
Mr L. C. Gupta, Lucknow	200	8 0			
Hindi Vidyarthi Sampradaya, Kalpi	101	0 0			
Sundry Donations	86	3 0			
Total...Rs,	2,43,182	8 2	Total...Rs,	2,43,182	8 2

I have examined the above statement of Receipts and Expenditure Accounts with the books, accounts, and vouchers kept by the Society. I have verified the balance with the books of the Headquarters at Poona and have satisfied myself that the above statement discloses a true and correct view of the state of affairs of the Fund.

Poona, 16th November 1944.

K. T. DJXIT, B.A., B.Sc., G.D.A., R.A.
Registered Accountant & Auditor.

[The press statements issued by the Hon'ble Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru on the food situation in Bengal, Orissa and North Vizagapatam district are given in Appendices I to V. Appendix VI contains Mr. Ambekar's statement on seed distribution in Contai subdivision.]

PANDIT HRIDAY NATH KUNZRU'S STATEMENTS

APPENDIX I

Bengal Famine Situation in 1943

There is incredible misery everywhere. Starvation is the lot of the people both in the towns and the villages, but the rural areas are more seriously affected than the urban areas. The sufferings of the villagers, particularly of women and children, bring tears to one's eyes. Desertion of wives by husbands and of children by their parents is increasing and smaller cultivators and landless labourers are selling their lands and houses in order to have a few rupees to buy food with. There are shops in Narainganj where one can see old corrugated tin sheets which cover the cottages of the village people sold by starving villagers under the stress of a compelling necessity. These people thus uprooted from their homes and without any resources migrate to the towns in search of food and flock to the gruel kitchens. This seems to me to disprove effectively the charge of hoarding which has often been brought against the cultivator. It is cruel to charge starving villagers with deliberately withholding rice from the markets. I have seen rice on sale in village 'hats' but in very small quantities and its price was nowhere less than Rs. 50 per maund! It was much higher in towns. If the order fixing the price of rice which has proved ineffective, as the experience of the Government of India with regard to the control of price of wheat showed, that it was bound to, is withdrawn, as it should be, some rice may yet find its way into the local markets. But I have been told, not merely

by non-officials but also by such officials, as have had an opportunity of discussing the matter with me, that there is no reason to suppose that its quantity will be appreciable.

Destitutes' Homes:--Destitutes' homes have been started in several places, for instance, at Dacca, Chandpur and Narainganj, to which people who would otherwise live and die in the streets are removed and emergency hospitals have been opened for destitutes suffering from malaria, dysentery, diarrhoea and other diseases. Yet one comes across dead bodies and emaciated persons wherever one goes. A good proportion of the destitutes in the streets looked like wailing corpses. It will be a miracle if they manage to live. The same thing may be said of those who are being looked after in the destitutes' homes and the emergency hospitals. Mr. Amery has denied in the House of Commons that there is a shortage of medical supplies or a 'widespread outbreak of diseases.' Whatever the source of his information, his statement is completely at variance with the facts. There is a great shortage of medical supplies. Quinine is almost not available and people are falling a prey to all kinds of diseases on account of loss of vitality.

The gruel kitchens run by non-official agencies or by the authorities with the aid of money collected from the public are helpful to a certain extent but their number is small. They have to be closed down from time to time for want of foodstuffs and the *khichiri* given per head is as a rule about two or two and a half chhatacks only, notwithstanding the decision of the Government, as announced in a press note dated Oct. 13, that the scale of foodgrains for preparation of *khichiri* should be immediately raised to six chhatacks for working adults and expectant and nursing mothers, four chhatacks for other adults and two chhatacks for children. The destitutes are fed only once a day. We shall therefore be deceiving ourselves if we think that they offer any real solution of the problem. I was told at Dacca where foodstuffs are being unofficially rationed by the Dacca Central Relief Committee under the presidentship of the popular Sessions Judge, Mr. De, that only 13 chhatacks of rice and 20 chhatacks of *atta* had been distributed per head by the

mohalla committees in the course of a month and that there was a shortage everywhere not merely of rice but of other food-stuffs also with the possible exception of some pulses.

Need for Cloth:—This is naturally having its effect on all classes of people but people belonging to the lower middle class, owing to their inability to beg, are perhaps suffering more terribly than the other classes. Till I came to Bengal I thought that there might be some justification for the complaint that the Bengal Government was being unfairly attacked by its political opponents who were exaggerating the calamity for their own purposes. But I feel convinced now that the statements made by public men of Bengal represented the bare truth and that they have rendered a service to their province by bringing the true facts to the notice of the Indian and the British public.

I find that the need for cloth is almost as great as for food. At present what is required are dhotis and sarees. But warm clothing will soon be urgently required and if it is not forthcoming it can easily be imagined what effects the inclemencies of the weather will have on people already exhausted by starvation.

Mr. Amery has repeatedly stated in the House of Commons that the deaths from starvation were only about a thousand a week. I have no hesitation in saying that such a statement amounts to an attempt to conceal the true facts from the British public. My experience has convinced me that the mortality due to scarcity of food is immensely greater. I was told in a big sub-division that it had been estimated that in that sub-division alone the deaths from starvation amounted to between 750 and 1,000 per week. It is feared that the situation will deteriorate considerably with the approach of winter owing to want of warm clothing. Even in towns the death rate is very high. Chandpur and Munshiganj reminded one of the horrible conditions prevailing in Contai. I do not want to use strong language but I think that I would be failing in my duty to Bengal and the country if I did not frankly state the facts as I saw them.

The Districts:—I was frequently asked why all the food-grains supplied to Bengal by the surplus provinces were being sent to Calcutta and why the waterways were not being used for the despatch of food direct to eastern Bengal. Members of relief committees indignantly asked me whether the welfare of Calcutta alone was the concern of the local Government and their districts had ceased to form part of Bengal. These questions require to be answered by the Government. There may be good reasons for not utilizing waterways to send direct to eastern Bengal and starving the districts while feeding greater Calcutta, which the people are unaware of. If so, they should be clearly stated so that the people may understand why they are being made to suffer.

There is serious anxiety among the people regarding the policy which the provincial Government will follow in respect of the *aman* crop. They feel—and, I think, rightly—that it will be disastrous if the entire crop is purchased by Government. It seems to me imperatively necessary that Calcutta and the bigger towns should be rationed as early as possible in accordance with the policy recommended by the last Food Conference, but it will be nothing short of a catastrophe if the Bengal Government, or any other local Government, tried, in the present state of things, to take possession of the entire stock of food within its jurisdiction.

That Bengal is suffering from a famine of almost unprecedented magnitude is an indescribably tragic fact; but I do not think it is due entirely to the failure of the last *aman* crop in some districts or the cessation of imports from Burma. Even if the yield of the *aman* crop fell short of the quantity required, as has been stated sometimes by the authorities, the distress is out of all proportion to the shortage. I feel therefore that the present crisis is to no small extent due to failure or unwillingness of the Bengal Government to recognise the gravity of the situation for a long time and to take comprehensive and resolute measures to deal with the emergency.

British Government's Responsibility:—But while the Bengal Government has signally failed to discharge its duty towards the people of Bengal the ultimate responsibility for the

kitchens. In one of the free kitchens, maintained by the Merchants' Relief Society, at Cuttack, I was told that there was no man from Midnapore among the persons who were being fed and that they all belonged to Ganjam. Besides, to my untrained eyes the condition of the Oriyas seemed to be no better than that of the Midnapore emigrants. Mr. A. V. Thakkar, Vice-President of the Servants of India Society, and President of the Orissa Relief Committee, who knows Orissa well, wrote to the Chief Minister of Orissa on the 21st October, contradicting the official view. 'I have seen' he said in his letter, 'hundreds and thousands of starving people of the Balasore district itself. My two assistants have seen heavy mortality in the town area of Berhampore among the residents of the locality known as Purana Berhampore. These are not deaths of the outside population'. Though the influx of people from Midnapore may have added to the difficulties of the Orissa Government, I think there can be no doubt that the condition of Oriyas themselves in the famine-stricken areas is serious and that the mortality among them has been much higher than has been admitted by the Orissa Government.

The public will be surprised to learn that in spite of this, the export of rice from Orissa has apparently been on practically the same scale as in previous years. It appears from such figures as are available that about fifty lakhs of maunds of rice was exported annually, on an average, from Orissa. This included the rice exported by certain Indian states through Orissa. So far as I know, there are no statistics to show what was the total quantity of rice that came from the States. It has, however, been said that it was much smaller than that exported from the province of Orissa. Assuming that only 30 per cent, of the exported rice belonged to the States, the province of Orissa exported about thirty-five lakhs of maunds every year. It will not be extravagant to suppose that the cyclone last year and the floods this year have damaged the crops to such an extent as to reduce the yield of rice by 30 to 40 lakhs of maunds. The exportable surplus may, therefore, be regarded as having been wiped out. Nevertheless, the export of rice has not been reduced in the interest of starving Oriyas. According to an A. P. I. message dated the 5th June.

the Finance Minister of Orissa said at a public meeting that 'because the condition of the crops was affected by cyclone and other factors it was found that not more than eighteen lakhs maunds of rice could be spared', and that this surplus had been exported by the time the policy of free trade was enforced by the Government of India in certain Eastern provinces including Orissa. The Chief Minister of Orissa is reported to have said in a New Delhi A. P. I. message, dated the 5th September, that not less than ten lakhs of maunds of rice were exported from Orissa during the free trade period. Twenty-eight lakhs of maunds of rice were thus exported before the free trade policy was given up and the Chief Minister agreed at Delhi to a further export of four lakhs of maunds of rice out of which one and a half lakhs of maunds have already been exported, according to a statement made by him a few days ago. It is thus clear that notwithstanding the distress prevailing in Orissa and the failure of many relief centres, official and non-official, to function regularly owing to shortage of rice, the Government of India have exacted virtually the same quantity of rice from Orissa as was exported from it in a normal year.

Orissa is a poor province. Its economic condition is such as always to cause anxiety. It should, therefore, have received special consideration at the hands of the Central authorities. But instead of showing any sympathy to it in its distress, they have unfortunately accentuated its misfortunes by their policy. I feel sure that Orissa would have been treated with greater consideration had the public been more fully aware of its sufferings.

APPENDIX III.

Bengal Food Situation Early in 1944

If we compare the present situation in Bengal with what it was three months ago, we shall notice certain striking changes. The ragged and starving destitutes who abounded before are not to be seen anywhere now. More hospitals have

been started and quinine and other medicines are available in Government hospitals in substantially larger quantities than before. The army has lent a helping hand in the organisation of medical relief and the satisfactory character of its arrangements has been greatly appreciated where efficiency is combined with sympathy. The pleasing impression created by these factors is, however, of short duration for when one probes beneath the surface one is disturbed to find that the reality does not correspond with the outward appearances.

Hunger and disease are the two enemies whom Bengal has to fight. Of these the former is the deadlier enemy because the epidemics which have exacted a heavy toll of human life are only the camp followers of starvation. There should be no shortage of food now. Yet wherever I went I received complaints regarding high prices and inadequate supplies. With the exception of Contai where the price of rice was about Rs. 12-8-0 per maund, it ranged between Rs. 17 and Rs. 26 and I was told that rice was dearer in rural than in urban areas. The poor people, therefore, cannot afford to buy it except in very small quantities. Free kitchens or dry dole centres which are still open are being resorted to by those without any resources in fairly large numbers. In several villages I saw rice being boiled for a family of 5 or 6 persons which was sufficient for one or two persons only. No destitutes can be seen because according to my information most of them have died. Prices being very high, already there is general fear that last year's crisis may recur two or three months hence unless Government can make adequate arrangements to feed the deficit districts. So far as I could find out, this apprehension exists in official circles also. It may be added that as last year not merely rice but all food-stuffs are selling at prices which it is beyond the capacity of the poor people to pay.

I heard complaints regarding the irregular arrival of supplies, their inadequacy and their inferior quality in almost every town to which I went. I was shown samples of rice which justified the complaints. The rice was very coarse and in part unfit for human consumption. It is coming out of old stocks which were not drawn upon last year in spite of the serious

scarcity of rice which prevailed in many districts last year. The failure of Government to despatch adequate quantities of food-stuffs at regular intervals is the root cause of the high prices which are ruling at the present time. Dacca, Narainganj, Munshiganj, Chandpur are formally or informally rationed but no card-holder knows how much his ration will amount to when supplies are received. The people are therefore forced to buy rice in the black market. Rising prices are tempting cultivators who have rice to sell to withhold it from the market till prices rise to levels approaching last year's. I gathered in the course of my enquiries that several lakhs of maunds of rice purchased by the Government last year were still lying in areas where it was purchased. The debate in the Bengal Legislative Assembly on the 1st February confirms the truth of this information. I suppose that this rice has not been moved because of want of transport. If this assumption is correct the purchase of *aman* rice by the Government will not itself ease the situation. I am in favour of cordoning off large towns by rationing them. I shall be glad if the procurement policy of the Government succeeds and it is able to buy sufficient rice to make rationing effective, to allocate rice to the villages in the districts seriously in deficit and generally speaking to control the situation. But the success of the procurement policy will not be of the slightest use unless the necessary transport can be made available. Last year's crisis was in part due to the failure of the authorities to organise transport properly. I was told in Eastern Bengal that the military officers lent to the Government of Bengal succeeded in improving the situation at first to a certain extent but that the situation had again become serious. It seems to be now practically what it was last year. I hope that it will be possible for the authorities to adopt remedial measures soon, but if they are unable to do so they must take steps to feed the people through the ordinary trade channels. I should like the unsocial elements to be effectively curbed, but the people must not be allowed to starve again because of insistence on any scheme, however desirable, which cannot be worked.

Contai which had been devastated by the cyclone and flood of 1942 probably suffered more during the last famine than

any other part of Bengal. The people are still suffering acutely at least in some parts of it. I was therefore surprised to learn that the cultivators who had been given loans for rebuilding their houses or purchasing seeds, bullocks, etc. are being asked to repay a part of the money lent to them by Government. I understand that similar action has been taken in the Tamluk subdivision. If the object of this policy is to force the more substantial cultivators to sell their surplus stocks the authorities should devise some method of putting pressure on them without harassing those who, so far from having a surplus, are with great difficulty managing to keep themselves alive.

The food situation being highly unsatisfactory, there can be no assurance that the epidemics of malaria, small-pox, etc. will be brought completely under control. Wherever I went I was told that the civil authorities had started an appreciable number of hospitals in rural areas. More hospitals are likely to be opened soon. The military authorities also have started several hospitals. The hospitals that I saw at Chandpur and Naranganj are working well. The medical officers in urban hospitals are generally of the opinion that malaria has been controlled and that if lymph of which there is great shortage is available in sufficient quantities small-pox can also be brought under control. The doctors working in rural areas however do not agree with this view. In any case all doctors think that unless food is available such improvement as has taken place will not last. More lymph is urgently required. More quinine also is needed, but food is much more necessary than medicine to stamp out the epidemics.

The Secretary of State for India said in the House of Commons the other day that according to the Government of India the deaths due to the present abnormal situation did not exceed one million. In view of the heavy mortality that has occurred on account of starvation and the prevalent epidemics this estimate is generally regarded as utterly inaccurate. The members of the relief committees and those in touch with rural areas particularly in Contai, Munshiganj and Chandpur estimate the deaths at a much higher figure. As no statistics are available it is impossible to know the actual number of deaths, but what

I have seen and learnt from official and unofficial sources makes me think that it can be safely said that the deaths have exceeded two millions.

The Government scheme with regard to rehabilitation has not been made public yet, but it is necessary that immediate steps should be taken to resettle the petty cultivators who have sold their holdings and the homeless agricultural labourers on the land or to enable them to earn their livelihood in some other way. Spinning and weaving, paddy husking, mat-making and similar cottage industries which can prove invaluable in this connection should be made the fullest use of both by the Government and the relief organisations.

The situation in Bengal is such as to cause legitimate anxiety. The people in the deficit districts are already in a difficult position. Should things take a turn for the worse persons of all classes including the middle class will be seriously affected. The situation can yet be controlled without much difficulty. Abundant food is available in the province as a whole, but if owing to maladministration in Bengal or the failure of the British Government and the Government of India to shoulder their responsibilities at this juncture it does not reach the deficit areas Bengal will be faced with a disaster greater than the one which overwhelmed it last year. And there will be no excuse for it. The War and the eastern front can afford no justification for it. The transport required to feed the people must be provided. If England which imports two-thirds of its food can be fed in spite of the War there is no reason why the people of India should not be provided during the War with adequate quantities of the foodstuffs grown in their own country. If the situation is allowed to deteriorate the responsibility will be that of the Central and the British Governments.

APPENDIX IV

Bengal Food Situation in September 1944

It is necessary in considering the present situation to bear in mind that the Central Government is shouldering the

responsibility of feeding Calcutta and that the Aus crop has been recently harvested. If the price of rice has come down since last year this is due not merely to a record *aman* crop but also to these two important factors. Viewed in this light, the reduction in the price is not as satisfactory as it would otherwise appear. In the districts visited by me, rice was selling nowhere at less than Rs. 13 per maund.

There is a general complaint with regard to the quality of the rice and atta sent by Government to the deficit districts. I was shown samples of rice which contained an appreciable quantity of grit and husk. This is not, however, the only grievance of the people. They complain that on many occasions they have had to buy rice which had obviously deteriorated considerably. I was told in almost every deficit district to which I went that the Government was selling rice which had really become unfit for human consumption after 'reconditioning' it, that is, after re-milling it to remove the decomposed portions. I was told in Dacca that the City Relief Committee had consequently refused to buy Government rice. The general view is that the 1942 rice is being distributed now. People bitterly remarked to me that the food supplied by Government was as serious a danger to public health as the mosquito.

The dissatisfaction with the atta supplied by Government except in the towns of Barisal and Khulna, where there are flour mills, is even greater. The complaint is almost universal that it is very old or actually contains worms. The samples shown to me seem to justify the complaints of the consumers which are the loudest in Dacca. In view of the public dissatisfaction with the quality of the atta supplied in Calcutta and the large quantity of rotten food-grains recently thrown away by Government the complaints in the deficit districts can cause no surprise.

As regards other food-stuffs the pulses which are commonly used and mustard oil are as dear as or slightly dearer than they were last year. Milk, vegetables and fish have risen considerably in price during the last few months. I was told that milk and vegetables were, roughly speaking, twice as they were last year. Fish is seldom obtainable, but when it can be had the

price paid for it is three or four times as high as it was last year. The reasons assigned for the scarcity of these articles is their need on a large scale for the army, the slaughter of cattle and the prevalence of foot and mouth disease amongst them, shortage of boats in consequence of the denial policy, etc. The matter is so important owing to its bearing on the health of the people that both the Central Government and the Bengal Government should give their early consideration to it. Owing to the fact that with the exception of rice almost every other foodstuff is slightly or considerably dearer than it was last year, not merely the poor people but also the middle and lower middle classes are unable to obtain the protective foods which they could in some measure a few months ago.

Among the people who have suffered and are still suffering most are fishermen and weavers. The fishermen need boats, timber to repair the old boats and yarn to mend the nets, but the price of both timber and yarn is high. Government assistance is, therefore, necessary. I understand that the Government has taken steps to supply yarn to a certain extent to the fishermen in Dacca. This should be done in other places also and on an adequate scale and the same policy should be followed in regard to timber. As regards boats, Mr. B. R. Sen, the Director-General of Food, said during the food debate in the Council of State on the 16th March, 1944: "The Government of Bengal now propose to return a considerable number of the 10,000 boats which they are reconditioning to distressed fishermen.' It is not known what steps have been taken by the Government of Bengal in this connection. An official statement on the subject is necessary.

The weavers too should be immediately helped. Yarn should be supplied to them at a reasonable price. The shortage of cloth makes it necessary that they should be given special assistance. The rehabilitation and reconstruction policy of the Government has probably not been translated into practice yet, otherwise the fishermen and weavers would not have been in their present condition.

Considering the food situation, it is not at all surprising that malaria should have broken out earlier this year than it

does usually and that it should be widespread. Indeed it may be truthfully said that the present epidemic is only a continuation of the epidemic which prevailed in a virulent form only a few months ago, and it is feared not only by laymen but by doctors also that it will become equally serious in October and November. It is difficult to gauge the extent to which it has already spread. The towns seem to be only slightly affected but I was told that in the rural areas where the people could not buy sufficient food for their requirements, there was sickness in every family, and that although the proportion of the people suffering at a particular time might not be as alarming as it was last year they were having repeated attacks of malaria. Even if not more than 25 per cent. of the people or less be supposed to be ill at any one time the position cannot be regarded as otherwise than serious. Exposure to cold in winter will make the situation much worse. The Government claim that they have sent sufficient quinine to the affected districts, but for some reason or other the people still complain of its inadequacy, especially in Munshiganj and Chandpur. The authorities should look into the matter and subject to the necessary safeguards, take step to distribute quinine more generally than may have been done hitherto. Apart from this it is necessary that poor people should be provided with blankets or warm clothes in winter. Both the Government and the relief societies should attend to this question immediately and take steps similar to those taken by them last year but earlier to distribute blankets etc. to deserving people.

Notwithstanding a bumper *aman* crop whose yield was at least two million tons more than the normal yield and the assistance given by the Government of India, the situation in Bengal, it is clear, is still unstable and disquieting. The future depends on the next *aman* crop and the determination of the Bengal Government to put their rehabilitation and reconstruction scheme into effect. Such a scheme can, however, succeed only to the extent that the Government create a new atmosphere and a new sense of confidence among the people and win their co-operation which they have so far been unable to secure.

APPENDIX V

Food Situation in Vizagapatam District.

... I may refer to the food situation in the Vizagapatam District which has been repeatedly referred to in recent Government communiques as a deficit district along with Malabar. Though I was unable to go there, I was given full information regarding the distress prevailing in two parts of the district viz., the Chicacole division and the Chiparupully taluk in the Vizianagaram division, by the working secretary of the Chicacole Division Relief Committee who travelled with me from Chicacole to Vizagapatam in order to acquaint me with the difficulties of the inhabitants of these areas, whose total population is about 12 lakhs, nearly 40% of which is accounted for by landless labourers. They suffered from a cyclone last year, and have been seriously affected by the failure of the south-west monsoon which has considerably reduced the yield of the ragi crop and made the prospect of the paddy crop gloomy by delaying transplantation or making it impossible. I understand that while in the Chicacole town which is rationed, an adult is entitled to a lb. of foodgrains per day, in the rural areas, he can get only half a pound, i.e. 20 tolas. Children of course receive half of this amount only. The people are able to get some ragi at present; but when it is exhausted, the situation will be more serious than it already is. The arrangement recently made by the Madras Government with the Government of India to import 5,000 tons of rice into the Vizagapatam District will give some relief to the people, but I do not think that any permanent improvement will take place until the authorities are in a position to ration the entire District, or at least those parts of it which are suffering acutely at present.

What I have seen in Madras and elsewhere has convinced me of the soundness of the Foodgrains Policy Committee's recommendation in favour of the rationing of heavily deficit areas. I doubt whether the food problem in districts like Vizag and Coimbatore or smaller areas like the Kasargode taluk can be effectively dealt with unless they are rationed. The

local Government may have been unable so far to build up the reserves of foodgrains required to enable it to guarantee a fixed ration to every card-holder. But I hope that it is its settled policy to ration deficit areas as soon as it is able to augment its foodstocks sufficiently with the assistance of the Government of India, however heavy an addition to its responsibilities such a course might entail. I venture to think that it is the duty of the Government of India to give the Madras Government all the help that it needs in order to introduce statutory rationing in heavily deficit areas. This is a matter of special importance, in view of the fact that the termination of the War will not automatically end our troubles. The need for a controlled distribution of foodgrains at moderate prices is likely to continue for many years.

APPENDIX VI

Seed Distribution in Contai Subdivision.

The following statement was issued by Mr. D. V. Ambekar on 19th July 1944.

The free distribution during the last three weeks by the Servants of India Society, Poona, of paddy seed for the *aman* crop to what may be called petty cultivators in the worst-affected coastal areas of the Contai subdivision brought me in close touch with the villagers there. Among their numerous needs, two appear to call for immediate attention.

The first is an adequate supply of seed for the *aman* crop. As is well known, there were no crops in that area for the last two years with the result that large tracts of land remained unused for the reason, amongst others, that no seed was available. It is heart-rending to see so much agricultural land remain uncultivated when, in view of the scarcity of food everywhere, every inch of land needs to be exploited for the production of food. There is reason to believe that most, if not all, of this uncultivated land will be brought under cultivation if seed is made easily available. Let it not be supposed that the cost of the free supply of seed to petty cultivators in that area would be unthinkable. The Servants of India Society, with an expenditure of something like Rs. 10,000,

was able to help more than 4,000 owner-cultivators of five bighas or less at eight seers of seed per bigha. This probably means that about one-third of the field was covered by the Society. On this basis, an outlay of Rs. 16,000 to Rs. 20,000 would seem to suffice for the remaining two-thirds, whose needs the Society found itself unable, for more reasons than one, to satisfy. Surely, the amount required is not beyond the resources even of non-official relief organisations; much less of the Government. But any action to satisfy this need to be practically useful must be taken, whether by Government or non-official agencies, without delay. Once rain starts there in right earnest, transport difficulties, always formidable, will become almost insurmountable. It can be easily seen that the supply of seed is required as much for re-establishing the petty agriculturist as for making the "Grow More Food" campaign a success. It passes one's comprehension how the poor agriculturist can possibly grow more food in the absence of seed.

The second urgent need of the area is the supply of paddy for consumption. In this matter the villagers are at present put to much difficulty and inconvenience, which seem avoidable. As there were no crops in that area in 1942 and 1943, there are no stocks of paddy there that can be drawn upon. The market in Contai town used to serve as their source of supply. But with the introduction of rationing in Contai since June, this source has been completely closed to them. For securing their requirements they are now required to go further north or west, where paddy is reported to be available in any quantities at rates varying between Rs. 10.8.0 and Rs. 12. But the inconvenience and hardship involved in a 20 or 25 mile trek and the loss of time really required for work on the fields are too obvious to need any elaboration here. If, therefore, arrangements could be made to make paddy available to the inhabitants of the coastal area, not gratis, but on payment at the controlled rate, it would be looked upon as a boon by them. If such arrangements already exist there, nobody seems to know anything about it. Rationing for the rural areas would indeed be a satisfactory solution of the difficulty. But

though Union Boards have been supplied with ration cards for distribution to the villagers, nobody can say exactly when they will become effective. Pending its introduction, however, there appears to be no reason why some such arrangement as is proposed here may not be seriously considered. Safeguards against the possible misuse of the plan can be easily devised in consultation with Union Boards, which are in intimate contact with local conditions and needs.

PERIODICALS
OF THE
SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY

THE DNYAN PRAKASH

The oldest Marathi daily paper published both in Poona and Bombay. It has also a weekly edition published on Sundays.

Editor :—S. G. Gokhale.

Subscription :—*Daily Edition* Rs. 15 in Bombay & Poona and Rs. 20 elsewhere (in India) including postage. *Weekly Edition* Rs. 3 (in India) including postage.

Offices :— { 37 & 38, Saraswati-Vilas, Laxmi Road, Poona 2.
Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

THE HITAVADA

The oldest English newspaper in the Central Provinces and Central India with a standing of 33 years. It was a tri-weekly till April 1943 when it was converted into a daily. It deals with public affairs in the Central Provinces and Berar in particular.

Editor :—A. D. Mani.

Annual Subscription (India) :—Rs. 28

Office :—Wardha Road, Nagpur.

Work of the Society at a Glance

Nature of Work

Members engaged in it

Political :

General —Kunzru, Bakhale, Vaze, Ambekar, Sahu
Limaye, Sharma, Mani, Gokhale.

Legislatures —Kunzru, (Council of State).
Bakhale, (Bombay Legislative Council).
Sahu, (Orissa Legislative Assembly)

Indian States —Vaze, Bakhale.

Journalism —Vaze, Kodanda Rao, Mani, Gokhale.

Social :

Labour —Desai, Sivaswami. Kakade.

Education —Kunzru, Kodanda Rao, Sahu, Mani,
Sivaswamy. S. S. Misra, Chitalia.

Scouting —Kunzru, Bajpai, Vankataraman, R. S. Misra.

Social Service—Kunzru, Kodanda Rao, Bakhale, Sharma,
Chitalia, Vaze, Ambekar.

Depressed Classes } Thakkar, S. S. Misra, Venkataraman, Kakade,
R. S. Misra.

Aborigines—Thakkar, Sahu, L. N. Rao.

Rural Uplift & Local Self-Government } Dravid, R. S. Misra, Sahu, S. S. Misra,
Sivaswamy, Venkataraman, Sharma, L. N. Rao

Distress Relief } Kunzru, Thakkar, Ambekar, Sahu,
Sivaswamy, Gupte, Sharangpani, Bajpai,
S. S. Misra, R. S. Misra, L. N. Rao.

Business Concerns } Barve, Sharangpani, (A. B. Press, Poona).
Bakhale (Bombay Vaibhav Press).
Mani (Hitavada Press. Nagpur).

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

REPORT
FOR 1945-46

POONA

Wednesday, 12th June, 1946

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The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale



FOUNDER

The Servants of India Society

The Servants of India Society.

PREAMBLE.

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

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

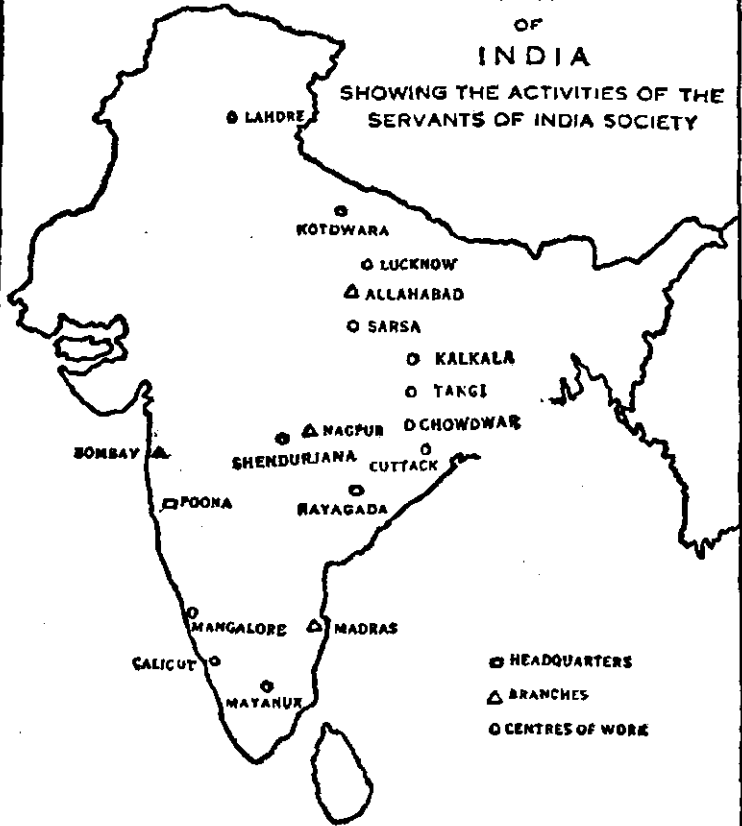
The Servants of India Society has been established to meet in some measure these requirements of the situation. Its members frankly accept the British connection as ordained, in the inscrutable

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

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

MAP
OF
INDIA

SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE
SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY





View of the Central Library of the Society, Poona

The Servants of India Society

Report for 1945-46

Introductory

The Servants of India Society was founded by the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale on June 12, 1905. Its objects are the training of national missionaries for the service of India and the promotion, by all constitutional means, of the interests of the Indian people without distinction of caste, religion or community. The members of the Society are pledged to give the best that is in them to the cause of the country in all secular fields. In the preamble, which is reproduced elsewhere, the Founder indicated his hopes and aspirations for the Society. These have been a source of unfailing inspiration to the Society during the forty-one years that it has been in existence.

Organisation

The Headquarters of the Society are situated in Poona where all the members meet every year in June for the annual session. The Society has Branches at Madras, Bombay, Nagpur and Allahabad, and Centres of work at Lahore, Cuttack, Mayanoor (Trichinopoly Dist.) Calicut, and Delhi. The membership of the Society was 26 in the year.

The Hon'ble Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru continued to be President and Mr. A. V. Thakkar to be Vice-President of the Society. Messrs. H. N. Kunzru, N. A. Dravid, S. G. Vaze, and R. R. Bakhale continued to be Senior Members of the Society's Branches in the U. P., C. P. and Berar, Poona and Bombay respectively. Mr. K. G. Sivaswamy has been Senior Member of the Madras Branch since June last. Under the constitution of the Society, Senior Members are ex-officio members of the Council. Messrs. A. D. Mani, Haradatta Sharma and L. N. Sahu were elected to the Council by the members of the Society. Mr. D. V. Ambekar continued as Secretary and Librarian.

The Founder's Day Celebrations

The usual Gokhale Day celebrations were held at the Headquarters on February 19, 1946, the expenses being met out of the interest on the Ichalkaranji endowment made by the late Chief Sahab of Ichalkaranji for the purpose. Similar celebrations were also held at Madras, Cuttack and Calicut.

Political

The year under report was notable for the series of attempts on the part of the Government to end the political deadlock in India. Soon after the conclusion of the War in Europe, the Coalition Government, then in power in England, turned its attention to the problem of easing the political situation in India. The object of its proposals, announced by the Viceroy on June 14, 1945, was the establishment of an interim government so that the War with Japan might be vigorously prosecuted. The Council of the Society recorded its view of these proposals in the following resolution adopted by it in June last. The resolution ran :—

(a) The Council of the Servants of India Society, having considered the announcement made by the Viceroy on June 14, 1945, welcomes the release of the members of the Congress Working Committee. In its opinion, the other persons detained in connection with the events of August 1942 should also have been simultaneously released, but it hopes that they will be released before long.

(b) The Council notes that it is proposed that all portfolios in the Central Government excepting that of War will be entrusted to Indian members and that popular governments will be reestablished in Section 33 provinces. The transfer of the portfolio of External Affairs to an Indian constitutes an advance over the Cripps proposals. The Council also notes the assurance given by Lord Wavell that the Viceroy's veto power would not be unreasonably exercised. In any case it trusts that the members of the Viceroy's Council who will be representatives of various political parties will work together as a team so that the exercise of the veto power may be rendered exceedingly difficult.

The Council regards the communal proportions laid down in the Viceroy's announcement for the composition of the Viceroy's Executive Council as undemocratic and unjust but, in view of their temporary character, holds that the rejection of the offer on this ground will not be advisable.

The Council is of opinion that the Conference which is to consider the British Government's offer should have been more representative of organised political opinion than it is at present. There is no reason why the representatives of the Hindu Mahasabha and other important political organisations which have not been invited should have been excluded.

(c) The Council is of opinion that the British Government's proposals fall short of the maximum advance practicable even during the war and within the framework of the Government of India Act, 1935, owing to their containing no reference to the policy to be pursued in regard to the nationalisation of the Indian land and other forces. As the ability of India to exercise the full powers of self-government effectively will depend on the measures taken in this connection it is obvious that this question has an intimate bearing on the constitutional issue. Besides as the War portfolio has not been transferred to Indian hands the country should be told what policy Government intend to pursue in this matter. The Council, therefore, presses for an early announcement accepting the policy of nationalising the Indian defence forces and indicating the resolve of the British Government to take all practicable steps even during the war to put this policy into effect.

(d) The shortcomings of His Majesty's Government's proposals are obvious, but in view of the harmful effects of the continuance of the deadlock on the country and the need for making a move forward the Council is of the view that the proposals should be accepted.

The Coalition Government's plan having failed on account of want of agreement between the major political parties, the Labour Government on its accession to power in July last devoted its earliest attention to the Indian problem. Their proposals for its solution were made public about the middle of September and were considered by the Council in October when it met in Poona. Its resolution on the subject was as follows :—

(a) The Council of the Servants of India Society appreciates the early consideration given by the Labour Government to the Indian constitutional problem. It is, however, of opinion that the Government's proposals constitute no fresh approach to the solution of the Indian problem. What has blocked all advance so far is the insistence of the British Government on unanimity. The Viceroy's announcement is not clear on this point. But as Government have not stated that they will not tackle the problem of the future constitution of India in the absence of unanimity, the Council hopes that the task of drafting the constitution will be proceeded with even if complete agreement is not available.

(b) In view of the adverse effect that the division of India into a number of States will have on its security and that of its western and eastern neighbours, whose safety and integrity are essential to its own security, the Council trusts that the constitution will be based on the maintenance of the unity of India.

(c) The Council considers it necessary that pending the revision of the Indian constitution, a new Executive Council should be brought into existence which will be as near an approach to a national government as is possible in the present circumstances and which should be morally able to represent India in dealing with world problems. Communal intransigence should not be allowed to prevent its formation. If complete agreement with regard to its personnel is considered essential by Government, as it was in June last, their attitude will only mean that they do not want to do anything.

The Council also took the opportunity to press for the release of political prisoners and lifting of the ban on political organisations. Its resolution on the subject said:—

In order that the fullest opportunity may be given to the electorate of expressing its will during the forthcoming elections to the central and provincial legislatures, the Council of the Servants of India Society urges Government to release all political prisoners and remove the ban on such political organisations as are still illegal. The war being over there can be no justification for the continuance of the ban on these bodies.

The problem of the Indian National Army also engaged the attention of the Council in October last. The Council asked for the "utmost leniency" being shown to the I. N. A. personnel. Its resolution was as follows:—

The Council, while appreciating the communiques recently issued with regard to the treatment of the Indian soldiers belonging to the Indian National Army so far as they go, is of opinion that in view of the very difficult position in which they found themselves after the Japanese occupation of Malaya and Burma and the changed situation in India they should be treated with the utmost leniency. Any action on the part of the Government of India which appears to be of a vindictive character will create great bitterness which will poison the good atmosphere created by Lord Wavell's efforts to bring about a political settlement.

As a member of the Upper House of the Indian Legislature Mr. Kunzru continued to be a member of the Defence Consultative Committee, the Standing Emigration Committee and the Central Food Advisory Council. In the Budget session



“The Servants of India Society records with profound sorrow the death at Madras on the 17th April, 1946 of Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri who joined the Society in 1907 and was its President from 1915 to 1927. He served India in many and varied capacities both at home and abroad with great distinction to himself and credit to the Society. He enhanced the stature of India in imperial and international affairs and by his unswerving intellectual integrity and independence he set a high standard of public life which will ever remain an example and inspiration to the members of the Society.”

—Resolution passed by the Council of the Society on June 3, 1946.

of the Council he moved a resolution proposing the stoppage of recruitment to the Indian Civil Service and Indian Police and participated in debates on motions for the restoration to India of her contribution to the Empire Dollar Pool, withdrawal of I. N. A. trials, the reorganisation of the I. L. O. and the food situation. He also moved resolutions regarding (a) the grievances of the Indians in East Africa and the proposed establishment of an inter-territorial organisation there and (b) the nationalisation of the Indian army in ten years. In October and November he toured the C. P., Madras, Malabar, South Kanara, Orissa and Bengal in order to study the food situation. He continued to be the President of the U. P. Liberal Association and one of the Vice-Presidents of the Indian Council of World Affairs. Towards the end of the year he along with Mr. Kodanda Rao visited Malaya as member of a Government deputation to inquire into the condition of Indians there.

In spite of failing health, the Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri retained his interest in public affairs almost till the day of his death. His last public statement related to the difficulties of Indians in South Africa, a testimony to his life-long interest in the problem of Indians abroad.

Mr. Vaze continued to be Chairman of the Bhor Forest Grievances Committee. He is the editor of the Society's Marathi daily, the *Dnyan Prakash*, published from Poona and one of the Secretaries of the Deccan Sabha, Poona. He was also a member of the Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference.

Mr. Bakhale was nominated in May 1946 a member of the Bombay Legislative Council to represent Labour. He continued to interest himself in problems connected with the administration of States in the Deccan. He prepared a scheme for the establishment of joint services in these States. He is President of the Legislative Council of Miraj (Sr.) State and continued to be a member of the Miraj (Jr.) Legislative Assembly. He is also Chairman of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee of the Ramdurg State. He gave radio talks on some international questions and labour problems.

Mr. Kodanda Rao continued to be the Vice-President of the C. P. Liberal Association and a member of the Council of the National Liberal Federation. He was engaged in political work throughout the year. He spoke on several occasions on the United Nations Charter, the Potsdam Conference, etc. He was the Secretary of the Nagpur Branch of the Indian Council of World Affairs, which he addressed on Malaya and Burma.

Mr. Ambekar continued to be one of the Secretaries of the Deccan Sabha. Mr. Sahu has been nominated a member of the Orissa Legislative Assembly to represent the aborigines. He was in charge of the distribution of relief to the families of political prisoners. Mr. Limaye who has been keeping unsatisfactory health since December last owing to a paralytic stroke was re-elected a member of the Standing Committee of the Marathi Journalists' Conference and one of the Vice-Presidents of the Poona Journalists' Association.

Mr. Gokhale continued to be a member of the Council of the Deccan Sabha and Secretary of the Poona Journalists' Association till the end of 1945. He is now its Treasurer. He was re-elected a member of the Standing Committee of the Marathi Journalists' Conference. He attended the annual session of the Conference held at Nagpur and the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference held at Allahabad.

Mr. Mani continued as Editor and General Manager of the *Hitavada*. During the year he visited Burma and Malaya to study the condition of Indians there. His articles on the subject attracted considerable attention and were much appreciated. He was the Convener of the C. P. Press Advisory Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference and Secretary of its Provincial Branch. He was re-elected Convener and Secretary of the Committee and member of the Standing Committee of the A. I. N. E. C. Two resolutions moved by him, one demanding freedom of the press as a fundamental right in the new constitution and the other asking for the appointment of a Committee to frame a code of professional conduct for journalists, were adopted by the Conference. He was

nominated a member of the committees to frame the code and to revise the Conference's constitution. He addressed several meetings at Nagpur on political subjects and on his Burma-Malaya tour.

Mr. Haradatta Sharma continued to be general secretary of the Lahore Central Ratepayers' Association. The Association pressed for the re-establishment of an elected Corporation for Lahore in place of the official Administrator and represented many civic grievances to the proper authorities. The Government decided to order elections to the Corporation without allowing adequate time for correcting defects in the voters' lists. Against this the Association entered a strong protest. The elections were, however, hurriedly held and an elected Corporation is now in charge of the civic affairs of Lahore City. From February to May 1946 Mr. Gupte helped Mr. Kunzru in his legislative work.

Economic

Mr. Kodanda Rao was a member of the C. P. Provincial Industries Committee which continued to function as a Standing Committee after it had presented its Report. He represented it on the Iron and Steel Panel Committee at New Delhi. He was a member of the Provincial Post-War Development Committee and its Executive Committee. After visiting the Gun Carriage Factory at Jubbulpore, he represented to the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation the usefulness of harnessing its potential capacity to post-War needs.

Mr. Desai continued to be one of the Secretaries of the People's Provincial Food Council, a non-official body set up in Bombay in 1944 and prepared representations to Government on food matters. He conducted an inquiry into the official excesses in connection with the procurement of food grains in the aboriginal tract in the Nasik District. As a result of his enquiry, the procurement policy was modified and a subordinate official was dismissed for taking bribes. Mr. Desai was also responsible for the conduct of *Our Food*, a bulletin issued

by the Provincial Food Council. He presided over a Peasants' Conference organised by Mr. Sahu at Chowdwar in August last.

Mr. R. S. Misra visited the districts of Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Muttra, Brindaban, Meerut, Khurja and Aligarh in April 1945 in order to study the economic condition of the rural population in relation to the war-time rise in prices of various commodities. In April 1946, he visited some Rajputana States to study the food situation there.

In February last Mr. Venkataraman undertook a week's tour of the Ramnad District. He issued press statements about the food problem in that district and addressed the Social Workers' Conference at Madras on it.

Mr. Chitalia was elected Chairman of a committee formed at Chalala in Kathiawar for supplying foodgrains, clothes, etc. at cost price to the general public and without payment to destitutes. The arrangement is working satisfactorily.

Mr. Sivaswamy continued his study of the food problem and published two books on Travancore and Cochin. He has recently published two books on the food question, viz. "Food and Nutrition Surveys in Malabar and South Kanara" and "Inadequate Diets, Deaths and Diseases and a Food Plan for Madras." In preparing these publications Messrs. Kakade, L. N. Rao, the D. M. R. T. teachers and a number of doctors collaborated. He drew pointed attention to the disparity in the prices of commodities in Cochin and Travancore and with the aid of experts investigated the possibilities of the increase in food production. In his letters to the press he focussed public attention on the much larger margin of profit allowed to wholesale merchants in Malabar in transactions concerning local rice as compared with the adjoining districts. There was a controversy on this point between the local officials and non-official workers. And the non-official view has since been upheld by the Congress Ministry. He also opposed the lifting of the ban on the export of fish. At the Palghat College Union in July Mr. Sivaswamy spoke on food administration and addressed the students of the Agricultural College at Coimbatore on the same subject. He also addressed a public meeting at Madras in February last on inadequate diets,

mortality rates, nutritional diseases, and the necessity of controlling the distribution of all essential food articles. He accompanied the President in his tour in October last in the Bellary and Anantapur districts, Malabar, South Kanara and Cochin to study the food situation. After a visit to Goa, he issued a press statement in which he stressed the smallness of the ration given there.

Mr. Kakade studied the food problem of South Kanara and completed his survey of the conditions of life of the Harijans in that area.

Labour Organisation

As Adviser to the Indian Workers' Delegate Mr. Desai attended the International Maritime Labour Preparatory Technical Conference held at Copenhagen (Denmark) in November 1945. He served on the Committees on Social Insurance and on Continuous Employment set up by the Conference. Two of the four amendments to the draft instrument on social insurance which were moved by him were carried. In his speech at the Conference, he urged the necessity of introducing systems of social insurance for Asiatic seamen. After the Conference he spent about a month in Great Britain in studying the living conditions of Indian seamen in the principal ports there. His representations, based as they were on personal observation, are reported to have led to substantial improvements in them.

Mr. Desai continued to be General Secretary of the Seamen's Union, Bombay. As seamen are generally required to pay heavy bribes in order to secure jobs, an anti-corruption drive was inaugurated by the Union during the year which met with considerable success. Mr. Desai represented the Union at a Conference convened by the Central Government at Delhi in April this year. The Conference considered the decisions of the International Preparatory Maritime Conference held at Copenhagen. He also attended the first session of the All-India Seafarers' Conference held at Calcutta in April 1946 when the All-India Seafarers' Federation was formed. He was elected one of its Vice-Presidents and editor of its proposed monthly organ, the *Seafarer*.

Mr. Desai continued as the General Secretary of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co's. Scheduled Staff Union. In February 1946, the employees went on strike owing to their demand for the appointment of an adjudicator to go into their demands not being conceded. After the strike had lasted four days, the Company decided to refer the dispute to an adjudicator to whom a detailed memorandum of the staff's grievances prepared by Mr. Desai was submitted. Some of the employees' demands were conceded by the adjudicator.

Mr. Desai's connection with the Government Central Press Industrial Employees' Union as its General Secretary was continued during the year. The employees struck work in March 1946, as the Government were unwilling either to appoint an adjudicator or to concede their demands. The strike was called off after three weeks when some of their demands were granted.

In June 1945 Mr. Desai was elected President of the Bombay Port Trust Railwaymen's Union which has a membership of over 500. As a result of his representations several of the railwaymen's grievances were redressed. He represented the Union at a meeting of the General Council of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation held at Madras in October 1945.

The Bombay Port Trust United Employees' Conference, which is a temporary organisation consisting of all the six Unions in the Bombay Port Trust, was formed to make a united demand on behalf of all the Port Trust employees. The Conference which was held in March 1946 was attended by nearly 10,000 workers and adopted a memorandum of grievances for submission to the authorities. As none of these demands were granted, a strike notice was given on 1st May, according to which the strike was to become operative from 15th May. In the meantime private negotiations resulted in some of the employees' demands being met. The strike notice was therefore withdrawn.

For the sixth year in succession, Mr. Desai was elected General Secretary of the B.P.T.U.C. He continued to be a member of the General Council and the Working Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress.

Mr. Desai was nominated by the Government of India as a representative of labour on the Bombay Port Trust with effect from April 1945. He is a member also of its Traffic Committee and the Staff Committee.

Mr. Desai continued to be a member of the Bombay Provincial Unskilled Labour Committee which co-ordinates and lays down principles governing the recruitment of unskilled labour, prescribes the conditions of service and advises Government on the rates of wages.

Mr. Sivaswamy has been elected President of the Employees' Union of the Madras Milk Supply Co-operative Union and Vice-President of the Hospital Workers' Union.

Harijan Welfare

Mr. Thakkar continued to work as General Secretary of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh. For supervising the work of the Sangh in various parts of the country he had to undertake extensive tours. He accompanied Mahatma Gandhi in his visit to Calcutta in December 1945 and in his tour in Madras Province early this year. He attended the annual meeting of the Sangh held at Wardha in August 1945 when it was decided to undertake intensive work for the removal of the disabilities of Harijans, specially in the matter of drawing water from village wells, in about 200 villages of the East Khandesh District (Bombay Province). In December 1945 propaganda meetings were arranged in several States of Baghelkhand, a backward area, in the interest of Harijans. The Residential Industrial School for Harijan girls called the Kasturba Balika Ashram at Okhla near Delhi had about 40 girls in residence. Girls from Hindi-speaking provinces are given training in tailoring, gardening, embroidery, etc. in addition to the usual literary instruction. Mr. Thakkar continued to be a member of the Bombay Backward Classes Board and attended its four quarterly meetings. He took part in discussions relating to the welfare of Harijans, aborigines, hill tribes and other backward castes at these meetings.

Mr. S. S. Misra continued to be Secretary of the Utkal Harijan Sevak Sangh. The Sangh spent nearly Rs. 6,000 on

the maintenance of Harijan hostels as well as on scholarships to Harijan students in Orissa. Nearly Rs. 2,500 out of this was received by way of grant from the Orissa Government. Mr. Misra was able to revive District Sangh Committees for Ganjam and Puri.

Mr. Venkataraman continued to be Secretary and Treasurer of the Madras City Harijan Sevak Sangh. The Sangh maintains two free dispensaries in the city of Madras, the number of patients treated by them being about 31,000 every year. Nearly 200 talks on moral, religious and health subjects and the reading of Puranas in Harijan localities were arranged. Scholarships were given to a Harijan girl undergoing teacher's training in weaving and a medical student. Mr. Venkataraman was invited to preside over the Harijan Conference held at Chowdwar in Orissa in August last. As he was unable to be present personally, his presidential address was read to the Conference. A new feature of the Sangh's work is the women's Charkha Sanghs in Harijan localities in order to encourage spinning among Harijan women. Classes have been started in nine centres.

Mr. Kakade continued to be in charge of the Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore. The Mission maintains two elementary schools in Mangalore, one Higher and one Lower. The schools are open to children of all castes and communities and had a strength of 182. Education in these schools is free. And books, slates, dress and midday meals are supplied to the pupils at the cost of the Mission. Two free boarding houses with 70 inmates are also conducted by the Mission.

Mr. L. N. Rao worked as Assistant Secretary of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh till the middle of September 1945. Besides attending to the routine work of the Sangh, he used to write notes for the Sangh's supplement of the *Social Service Quarterly* of Bombay on subjects concerning the welfare of the depressed classes and the aborigines. He also wrote two articles on "What Gandhiji has done for Harijans." In December last he toured the Quillon District, (Travancore State) in order to study Harijan conditions.-

Aborigines Welfare

Mr. Thakkar continued to take active interest in welfare work for the aborigines. The work for the welfare of Gonds in Mandla District of the C. P. was continued under the auspices of the Gond Sevak Sangh. Mr. P. G. Vanikar, a life member of the Bhil Seva Mandal, is in charge and his services are utilised by the C. P. Government as honorary organizer. The work for Bhils at Dohad in the Panchmahals District (Bombay Province), for Kacharis in Barama (Assam), and for Oraons and Mundas in Ranchi and Singhbhum (Bihar) was progressing satisfactorily. A Conference of the Aborigines Welfare Workers in Western India and Rajputana held at Dohad in Panchmahals was opened by Mr. Thakkar. The Conference decided upon the establishment of a Federation of Institutions working for the welfare of the aborigines in Western India.

Since last year the Servants of India Society has assumed full responsibility for the welfare work for the aborigines in Koraput Dist. (Orissa). At Rayagada there is a free hostel with seven inmates. In the forest areas the Society conducts ten schools for the benefit of the aborigines. There is a primary school intended principally for the children of the Sabara tribe at Chandikhol (Cuttack District) which had about 100 pupils on its rolls. Hat-making, mat-making, spinning, carding, bag-making, etc. are taught in the school, in addition to literary instruction. The total yearly expenditure on account of the aborigines welfare work in Orissa comes to about Rs. 4,000.

Mr. L. N. Rao participated in the deliberations of the Conference of aborigines welfare workers of Western India. He has commenced a study of the social and economic conditions of a primitive tribe in Malabar called Paniyans.

Rural Welfare

Mr. Dravid continued to be in charge of the Servindia Rural Centre at Shendurjana (Berar). Besides keeping himself in touch with the general work of the Branch of the

Society at Nagpur, he had to attend to much reconstruction work at Shendurjana rendered necessary by the heavy rains of last year. The work of the Centre came in for special mention by the Governor who held it up as a model, so far as medical relief and the maternity side of its work were concerned.

Mr. Sivaswamy continued to be responsible for the conduct of the Servindia Agricultural and Industrial School and Hostel at Mayanoor in the Trichinopoly district. The activities of the Mayanoor Rural Centre have been recently expanded by the introduction of dairying and textile weaving. The total sales of textile goods woven by Harijan boys exceeded Rs. 11,000. A sum of nearly Rs. 2,300 has been spent on equipment for the textile section and the dairy. An electric pump has been installed in the garden well and the boys are given instruction in poultry farming. Mr. Sambasivan has continued to be the Superintendent. He conducted the summer training classes for peasants in six centres in the Tanjore district in April and May 1945.

The Agricultural Workers' Union, of which Mr. Sivaswamy was the Secretary, took a prominent part in the organisation of an all-India Kisan Sabha consisting of all those who believed in Kisan work irrespective of political party affiliations. Mr. Sivaswamy attended in September 1945 a meeting of Kisan workers from all over India held in Bombay and spoke on the need of such a Kisan organisation. The Union held four meetings during the year. He visited the Mannargudi area (Tanjore district) to investigate the agrarian trouble there. Along with other members of the Union, he represented to Government the need for the formation of divisional conciliation boards for the settlement of disputes instead of the Collector trying to settle them by his personal influence. An inquiry into the condition of agricultural workers in the districts of Trichinopoly, Salem and Chittoor was arranged by him. A branch of the Union has recently been organised for the Ceded Districts. Mr. Sivaswamy addressed the Constructive Workers' Conference held at Madras during Mahatma Gandhi's stay there on

the Kisan problem. Among the subjects on which representations were submitted to the authorities was the Agricultural Wages Bill. Mr. Sivaswamy was nominated a member of the Central Tobacco Committee. At its meeting in March 1946, he pleaded for a revision of the budget so as to provide for a grant of Rs. 10,000 for an investigation into the economic conditions of growers and labourers. He contributed a paper to the Agricultural Economics Conference held at Benares on social factors in rural economy.

Mr. R. S. Misra continued to be in charge of the Servindia Rural Centres at Sarsa and Khiri (Allahabad district). At Sarsa he worked as Chairman of the Town Area Committee, which carried out several projects of public utility including road development. Mr. Misra also worked as arbitrator in nearly 400 cases, civil, revenue and criminal. He helped the villagers in getting necessities of life like grain, sugar, cloth, etc. and represented their grievances to the authorities. A Blind Relief Camp was organised by him at Sarsa in December last. The Camp attracted nearly 1,200 patients, 165 of whom were operated upon. Out of the 265 operations performed, all but two were successful. Mr. Misra was also responsible for the management of the Thakkar dispensary at Khiri. The dispensary gave medical aid to about 8,000 people at a cost of about Rs. 1,250.

At the Servindia Rural Centre at Chowdwar near Cuttack, which is under the direction of Mr. L. N. Sahu, a dispensary is maintained where free homœopathic treatment is given. Nearly 40 persons are treated daily in this dispensary. The Leprosy Clinic at the Centre gives anti-leprosy injections on an average to about 20 persons a week. There is also a library at the Centre. Mr. Sahu organised 12 conferences at Chowdwar in August last. The subjects discussed by these Conference related to the prevention of beggary, education, co-operation, Harijan welfare, flood problems of Orissa, public health, religion, rural welfare, etc. He also organised an Education Week at the Tangi Rural Reconstruction Centre. Mr. Sahu is in charge of the health home for lepers at Kalakala (Cuttack Dist.)

Mr. S. S. Misra was in charge of the Middle English School at Tangi which has 200 students on its rolls.

Since October last Mr. L. N. Rao is in charge as Secretary of the Devadhar Malabar, Reconstruction Trust. The Trust conducts three higher elementary schools, four lower elementary schools, two Panyan welfare centres and one dispensary. Gardening is a compulsory subject in all the schools. Mr. Rao has improved the financial position of the Trust by making local collections and by securing increased grants from the Education Department.

Education and Literacy

Mr. Kunzru continued to be a member of the Senates of the Allahabad University, the Benares Hindu University, and Agra University and a member of the Executive Councils of the first two. He was a member of the Education Advisory Committee of the Indian Legislature.

Mr. Kodanda Rao addressed meetings on the Sargent Plan of post-War educational development and discussed with a number of educationalists his proposals for the conscription of teachers. He wrote to the press on the C. P. Education Plan in the light of the Sargent Scheme. He was a member of the C. P. post-War Education Committee, the Court of the Nagpur University, and of several other committees connected with education.

Mr. Bakhale continued to be in charge of the voluntary primary schools conducted by the Servants of India Society in the Thana district. The number of schools was 57 and the total number of pupils was 1,784 (1,484 boys and 300 girls).

Messrs. Vaze and Ambeker continued their association with the work of the Poona Seva Sadan Society as members of its Council of Management.

Mr. Kaul worked as Secretary of the Ganga Prasad Varma Memorial Library at Lucknow. He also maintained his active interest in the affairs of the Mahila Vidyalaya College at Lucknow, of which he is a life-member. He has been co-opted as a member of the U. P. Hindustani Academy. He also wrote

some articles in the press on the social reform movement in India.

Mr. Chitalia went on with his work for the spread of literacy by giving free supply of books to nearly fifty educational and social institutions in Kathiawar and Gujarat. The Kindergarten School for young infants founded by him at Chalala nearly four years ago was working well.

Through Mr. Sahu's efforts, the Middle English School at Basta in Balasore district has been raised to the level of a full-fledged High School. He presided over two District Students' Conferences and is a non-official member of the Managing Committee of the Ravenshaw Collegiate High School at Cuttack. He was also President of the Managing Committee of the Champapore High School and is the President of the All-Orissa Secondary Teachers' Conference. Two publications, one dealing with the famine in Orissa in 1942-44 and the other with the Hill Tribes of Jeypore. (Koraput District), were published by him during the year.

Mr. Venkataraman took active interest in the problem of the admission of boys and girls into colleges in Madras, which had become very acute last year. He spoke before the Cultural League at Vellore on the Sargent Scheme and the Wardha Scheme. He read a paper on Children's Clubs at the children's section of the All-India Educational Conference. He was elected a member of the Indian Council of Child's Education.

Mr. Bajpai brought out a book in Hindi on air training, which is the first of its kind. The fourth revised and improved edition of his book entitled "Dhruvapad Shikshan" was also published during the year.

Social Service and Social Reform

Mr. Thakkar continued to be the Secretary of the Kasturba Gandhi Memorial Trust. The Headquarters of the Trust were

shifted during the year from Bombay to Wardha. Quarterly meetings of the Executive Committee of the Trust were held at Bombay, Mahabaleshwar, Sevagram and Uruli now Kanchangaon (Poona District). Mr. Thakkar had to spend about a week at these places in connection with each meeting. The Trust decided to organise welfare work for women and children in rural areas in all provinces and States through the agency of women. Appreciable progress was, however, not possible because of the novelty of the work. It is now being carried on through regional women agents working in association with Advisory Committees. Attention is at present concentrated on the training of young women for welfare work in rural areas in the field of social service, sanitation, education and medical relief. Medical help is also organised through dispensaries and maternity homes and leprosy relief centres started by the Trust.

Mr. Kunzru continued to be the General Secretary of the All-India Seva Samiti. Mr. Kodanda Rao continued to be Secretary of the Society for the Elimination of Beggary in Nagpur. He wrote papers for an Anti-Beggary Conference held at Chowdwar near Cuttack and for a Conference of municipal Presidents in C. P. advocating the elimination of beggars. He was Secretary of the Rotary Club at Nagpur and a member of the post-War Medical and Public Health Committee of C. P. Mr. Sharma was in charge of the Lahore Poor Home.

Scouting

Mr. Kunzru continued to be the National Commissioner of the Hindustan Scout Association with headquarters at Allahabad, and Mr. Bajpai its Organising Commissioner. Mr. Bajpai gave almost the whole of his time and attention to the organisational work of the Association. He was also the National Camp Director of the Association and introduced some new methods of training in scouting. On the occasion of the Ardh Kumbh Mela at Hardwar last year Mr. Bajpai acted as the Chief Director of social service activities undertaken by several voluntary organisations. In

this work he was assisted by 2,000 scouts and volunteers. He organised a six weeks' intensive scout training class for the benefit of supervisors of co-operative societies in U. P. He toured the C. P. and Berar for a month and spoke to teachers and students on the advantages of scouting. At Nagpur he conducted a training camp for ten days for candidates in the Himalaya Badge Course which is the highest training course for scout leaders. He presided over the District Scout Rally of the Hindustan Scouts at Ballia and performed the opening ceremony of the second Scout Mela held at Muzaffarpur. With the assistance of the Air Headquarters, New Delhi, he organised Air Training for the Hindustan Scouts. 50 candidates including himself underwent the training. The results were so encouraging that the Air Headquarters readily agreed to conduct similar classes at other provincial towns. The Naval Headquarters, New Delhi, have promised to impart training in sea scouting to the scouts of the H. S. A. And Mr. Bajpai has taken steps to form sea scouts units.

Mr. Venkataraman continued to be the Headquarters Commissioner of the H. S. A. in Madras. He was present at several scout camps and addressed scouters on scout subjects. He took the initiative in starting a Scout Study Circle in Madras which holds fortnightly meetings. Many problems relating to scouting were discussed at these meetings. He frequently wrote to the press on scouting and delivered the valedictory address to the Y. M. C. A. boys' camp. He had a bee-keeping class organised at the Society's premises in Madras for about 20 scouts.

Relief of Distress

Since the commencement of the year the food situation has been causing grave anxiety. It was aggravated by the failure of crops in large tracts of Southern India due to unfavourable agricultural conditions. Seven districts of Bombay province and four of Madras were reported to be in the grip of famine. There were also persistent reports that the situation in four districts of Mysore State was bad.

Along with Messrs. Ambekar and Kakade, Mr. Thakkar undertook early in February a tour in Chitaldrug district to study conditions there. At largely attended public meetings addressed by Mr. Thakkar at Bangalore, Chitaldrug and Davangere he exhorted the State authorities and public workers to organise relief measures without delay so as to save the State from the worst effects of the famine. Soon after the tour the Society deputed Dr. R. G. Kakade to help in the relief work undertaken by local workers. He has since toured the four affected districts of the State and submitted informative notes on the food situation and cattle relief administration to the Government. By means of personal interviews with the higher officials, Mr. Kakade drew pointed attention to the difficulties and hardships under which the rural population was labouring.

Messrs. Thakkar and Ambekar also studied famine conditions in the adjoining district of Bellary. They visited Rayadurg, about 40 miles from Bellary and some surrounding villages. In their interview with the Collector they represented some of the public complaints against the famine administration in the district and the difficulties experienced by villagers in getting food grains. Mr. Ambekar continued the tour by visiting Anantapur district which too suffered from scarcity conditions. The tour was followed by the deputation two months later of Messrs. K. L. N. Rao and Sambasivan, Superintendent of the Servindia Agricultural and Industrial School, Mayanoor, to those districts for carrying on relief work. The Servants of India Society made a grant of Rs. 2,000 towards relief work in these two districts. Both these workers helped in the distribution of milk and saw to it that all those who needed gratuitous relief were included in the lists of destitutes prepared by Government. Distribution of germinated pulses was also arranged. They urged the need for the supply of fodder at a cheap price. Their representations bore fruit.

A Central Famine Relief Committee to administer relief to the seven scarcity-affected districts in Bombay was formed

with headquarters at Bombay. Mr. Thakkar has been elected its President.

Towards the middle of March, a Famine Relief Committee was established for Poona district. And Mr. Ambekar was elected one of its secretaries. As a preliminary to the commencement of relief work, the Committee gathered full information on conditions existing in the scarcity area through observers sent out for the purpose. About Rs. 4,000 worth of green gram has been sent out by the Poona Committee by way of supplementary food. And with the co-operation of local medical men, medical work of a preventive character has been started in two talukas.

Mr. Gupte has just completed his tour of the Sholapur District, also affected by scarcity. He spent nearly a fortnight there in studying the famine situation.

Mr. Sahu was Secretary of the Orissa Children's Homes Society. There are now 164 children in the three Homes at Jajpur, Rambha and Cuttack. He organised quarterly meetings of the Society and continues to be one of the Secretaries of the Orissa Relief Committee.

Mr. S. S. Misra was in charge of the Children's Home at Narasannapeta (North Vizagapatam District), which is conducted by the Servants of India Society. The Home, which has about 20 inmates, is housed in a building of its own, towards which the Society contributed Rs. 1,500. It is situated on a plot of land measuring about three acres, which is the gift of Mr. P. Swamy Babu. The annual expenditure on the Home comes to about Rs. 5,000.

Since October 1945 Mr. Lakshminarayan Rao has been in charge of the Nayanar Children's Homes in Malabar. These seven Homes have about 200 inmates.

Mr. Venkataraman toured the districts of Madras which were affected by the cyclone in November last. In a press statement issued by him he pleaded for liberal remissions

of land revenue, supply of water for the second crop, permits for export of casuarina from the Kistna district and postponement of recovery by the Land Mortgage Bank of its dues. Mr. Venkataraman was able to collect some old clothes for free distribution in the affected area.

The work of medical relief in Travancore and on the West Coast progressed under the supervision of Mr. Sivawamy till it was discontinued in January last. The work consisted of the supply of protective foods in three centres in Travancore. The total amount spent on this form of relief in the year exceeded Rs. 2,200. At the Children's Home at Shertallay in Travancore 25 children were maintained at a cost of nearly Rs. 4,200. Contributions amounting to about Rs. 1,500 were also given to other orphanages and for medical relief in the colonies of Travancoreans in Malabar.

Journals

Two daily newspapers, the *Dnyan Prakash* and the *Hitavada*, are owned and published by the Society. The *Dnyan Prakash*, which is the oldest Marathi daily, is edited by Mr. Vaze and published at Poona. He was helped in this work by Messrs. Limaye and Mr. Gokhale. A weekly edition is also issued on Sundays. Mr. Mani continued to be both editor and manager of the *Hitavada* which is issued from Nagpur.

Business Concerns

The Aryabhushan and the Dnyan Prakash Presses in Poona, which are also owned by the Society, had Mr. V. H. Barve as manager. Mr. K. G. Sharangpani assisted Mr. Barve in the management of the Presses till his departure for Malaya towards the end of April. He was re-elected one of the Secretaries of the Poona Press-Owners' Association in July 1945 and is a member of its Executive Committee. He also represented the Association on the Executive Committee of the Maratha Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Bakhale was in charge

of the Bombay Vaibhav Press, which is owned by the Society.

G. I. P. E.

The report of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, of which Mr. D. R. Gadgil is the Director, is appended to this report.

APPENDIX I

THE GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS,

POONA 4.

(Founded by Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale)

Report for the year 1945-46.

During the year under report field investigations in connection with series of agricultural economics projects in the Wai Taluka were duly completed. The work of tabulating the data is now in full swing and the writing of the series of reports will be begun towards the end of the new year. The whole project is expected to be completed by the end of October 1947. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has now made financial provision for the project and the expenditure on it, for the period April 1946 to October 1947, will be met from the grant from the Council.

In continuation of the investigation into Lapse into Illiteracy, whose report was published last year, the Government of Bombay desired the Institute to conduct an enquiry into the phenomenon of Stagnation and Wastage in Primary Education. The Institute submitted a scheme for this enquiry to Government which was approved by it and financial provision has been made by Government towards the expenses of the enquiry. The enquiry is being conducted in the northern Talukas of the Satara District and is being carried out on a basis similar to that of the investigation into lapse into illiteracy. Work in connection with this enquiry was begun in February 1946.

The Kolhapur Municipal Borough asked the Institute last year to undertake a socio-economic Survey of Kolhapur on lines of the surveys of Poona and Sholapur completed by the Institute. The Institute has undertaken to plan and supervise

the work and write the report; the field investigations in connection with it are being conducted by a staff employed under the direction of the Institute. Mr. N. V. Sovani has been placed in charge of this survey. The Kolhapur State has asked the Institute to conduct an enquiry into family living and to help in the preparation of a series of index numbers, wholesale and cost of living, for the State. The enquiry into family living is being carried out together with the work of the economic survey of the city. The Kolhapur State also desired the Institute to conduct a series of rural economic surveys on its behalf. The Institute was unable to do this on account of lack of trained staff. Arrangements are, however, being made to train for the purpose an officer and some fieldmen from the staff of the Revenue Department of Kolhapur State at the Wai Centre of the Institute. The Institute has lent the services of Mr. V. M. Dandekar, Assistant Statistician of the Institute, to Kolhapur State for conducting a general examination of the enumeration and compilation of statistical data in the various departments of the State.

The only publication of the Institute during the year was Mr. D. R. Gadgil's "Federating India" which has already been noticed in last year's report. A number of other publications are ready for the press but have made little progress on account of difficulties with regard to printing.

The notable occurrence during the year was the offer of the Trustees of the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust of a donation to the Institute of Rs. 15,000 per annum for five years to establish a section in agricultural economics. The Institute gratefully accepted this generous offer and have decided to name the Section the Sir Dorabji Tata Section in Agricultural Economics. It is expected that the Section will begin work from 1947 and the first project to be undertaken by it will be an enquiry into the economy of the famine region of the Deccan. Another endowment received during the year has enabled the Institute to make a small beginning in the direction of Public Administration investigations. A donation of Rs. 4,000 was received from an anonymous donor through Mr. Vankatachalam of Bangalore for maintaining a scholar for

two years to conduct an enquiry into the structure and working of village panchayats in the provinces of Bombay and Madras. Mr. A. V. Raman Rao, M. A., who had just completed his work for the Ph. D. at the Institute was appointed the "Mrs. Besant Scholar" and commenced work on the enquiry in January 1946.

The total number of students enrolled during the year was 62 of whom 16 were research students (for Ph. D. degree). At the M. A. Examination held in April 1945, 13 students of the Institute appeared, of whom 8 were successful, 3 being placed in the Second Class.

The Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale Lecture was to have been delivered by Mr. J. V. Joshi, Economic Adviser to the Reserve Bank of India. It was, however, not possible to have the lecture delivered at the usual time on account of Mr. Joshi's leaving for U. S. A. in connection with the inaugural meeting of the International Monetary Fund. It is expected that the lecture will be delivered during July 1946.

During the year under report Mr. D. R. Gadgil was re-elected Vice-President of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics. He was renominated by the Government of Bombay to be a member of the Provincial Boards of Secondary and Primary Education and was re-elected President of both the Boards. He was invited by the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank to be a member of its Board of Directors. He was renominated by the Central Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank of India to be a member of their Local (Western) Area Board.

The Servants of India Society

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1946.

INCOME	1945-46.			EXPENDITURE	1945-46.		
	Ra.	A	P.				
Donations	29,529	3	3	Allowances, etc.			
Members' Earnings	5,283	5	0	Travelling Expenses			
Interest	35,678	0	0	Library			
Property Rents	17,911	4	0	Establishment			
Miscellaneous	4,024	9	2	General Charges			
Press Profits	1,49,968	10	3	Mess Charges			
				Repairs to Buildings		8,845	13 0
				Rents and Taxes		5,688	11 1
				Rural Work		13,521	0 2
				G. M. Library, Nagpur		1,660	0 6
				Reserve Fund		49,000	0 0
				Surplus carried to General Fund		78,257	2 1
Total ...	2,41,744	15	8	Total ...		2,41,744	15 2

Poona,
18th June, 1946. }

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

The Servants of

Statement of General Fund

	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Society's General Fund :						
Balance as on 1st April, 1945	...	10,74,752	14	—	4	
Add Surplus as per Income and Expenditure a/c	...	78,257	2	—	1	
				—————		11,53,010— 0—5
Advances Payable :						48,353— 5—1
Society's Presses and Papers						
Credit Balances :						
A. B. Press	...	31,474	0	—	4	
Bombay Vaibhav Press	...	21,118	3	—	0	
Dnyan Prakash	...	14,782	6	—	3	
Hitavada Press	...	27,495	11	—	6	
				—————		94,870—5—1
						—————
						12,96,233—10—7

Poona,

18th June, 1946.

India Society*account as on 31st March, 1946.*

	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Buildings and Sites:				3,93,858	5	3
Library expenditure to date has been charged to revenue ...					0	0
Dead Stock:						
As per last year's Statement ...	11,210	6	3			
Additions during the year ...	3,657	6	11			
				14,867	13	2
Less depreciation ...	560	8	0			
				14,307	5	2
Advances recoverable:				24,831	10	2
Society's Presses and Papers:						
Assets and Debtors:						
Aryabhushan Press ...	1,79,097	3	9			
Bombay Vaibhav Press ...	1,02,090	2	8			
Dnyan Prakash ...	39,054	15	9			
Hitavada Press ...	1,49,231	10	5			
				4,69,474	0	7
President's American Tour Expenses				2,262	8	0
Balance as shown in the Statement of Affairs				3,91,499	13	5
				12,96,233	10	7

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

Auditor.

THE SERVANTS OF

Statement of Affairs as on

LIABILITIES

	Rs.	As.	Pis.
Society's General Fund:			
Balance as per annexed Statement	3,91,499	13	5
Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund (received in securities as per contra)	1,33,000	0	0
G. M. Library Trust Fund, Nagpur	11,918	13	10
Rao Bahadur D. Lakshmi Narayan Trust Fund (received in cash)	1,00,000	0	0
South Indian Flood Relief Trust Fund	31,426	5	10
Presses' Reserve Fund	1,20,000	0	0
Hitavada Equipment Fund	17,225	0	0
Servindia Relief Fund	84,307	13	10
Sir W. Wedderburn Fund	3,364	3	2
Investment Reserve Fund	12,221	9	8
Building Reserve Fund	10,130	8	0
Workmen's Welfare Fund	6,500	0	0
Servindia Welfare Fund	2,421	1	0
Insurance Fund—Life Policies Matured	9,000	0	0
Gokhale Day Celebration Fund	2,000	0	0
Travancore Relief Fund	7,954	6	0
Total ...	9,32,969	10	9

INDIA SOCIETY

31st March, 1946.

	ASSETS					
	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
G. M. Library Trust Property a/c		23,949	3	6
<i>Investments :</i>						
Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund						
3½% G. P. Notes face value	...	1,21,000	0	0		
4% Bombay Port Trust	...	12,000	0	0		
				1,33,000	0	0
South Indian Flood Relief Trust Fund Investment a/c.				21,415	7	0
<i>Other investments :</i>						
3% Punjab Loan 1949	...	12,000	0	0		
3% Bombay Govt. Loan Face value	...	8,000	0	0		
3% G. P. Notes	...	1,25,000	0	0		
3½% G. P. Notes	...	2,14,000	0	0		
3½% G. P. Notes 1954-59	...	23,000	0	0		
4% " " (1960-70)	...	20,300	0	0		
4% Bombay Port Trust Loan	...	96,500	0	0		
4½% G. P. Notes (1955-60)	...	1,43,900	0	0		
5% Bombay Municipal Debentures	...	17,000	0	0		
Total face value	...	6,59,700	0	0		
At cost price	...			6,17,443	9	4
Servindia Relief Fund Investments 3½ G. P. Notes (Rs. 75,000)	...			76,125	0	0
Workmen's Welfare Fund Investment a/c	...			6,500	0	0
Gokhale Day Celebration Fund Investment a/c	...			1,990	8	0
Bombay Prov. Coop. Bank Shares 20 Shares of Rs. 50 each	...			1,600	0	0
Agricultural Products, Ltd., Poona, one share of Rs. 50 (fully paid up)	...			50	0	0
Ogale Glass Works four shares fully paid up	...			100	0	0
Poona Central Co-operative Bank Shares-2 fully paid up.	...			100	0	0
Bank Balances at Centres and at Branches	...			48,504	7	6
Cash at Centres and at Branches etc.	...			2,191	7	5
				Total ...	9,32,969	10 9

I have examined the above Statement of Affairs and the annexed Statements of Income and Expenditure account and the General Fund with the books, accounts and vouchers of the Society, and I find the same to be correct. I have verified the investments of the Society.

Poona,
18th June, 1946.

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

The Servants of India Society.

*Statement of Servindia Relief Fund and Bengal Relief Fund prior to Amalgamation on 31st December, 1946
for the year ended on 31st March, 1946.*

Bengal Relief Fund—(From 1-4-1945 to 31-12-1945)							
FUND	Rs.	As.	P.	DISBURSEMENTS	Rs.	As.	P.
Balance of Bengal Relief Fund	1,19,624	2	2	Contributions to			
				Bihar Relief Work	31,169	9	0
				Malabar Medical Relief Work	7,807	14	9
				Poona Milk Centre	450	0	0
				Orissa Relief Work	5,106	4	0
				Cholera Relief at Sarsa	500	0	0
				Balance transferred to the Servindia Relief Fund	74,590	6	5
Total	1,19,624	2	2	Total	1,19,624	2	2

Servindia Relief Fund.							
FUND	Rs.	As.	P.	DISBURSEMENTS	Rs.	As.	P.
Balance of Fund on 1-4-1945	19,004	7	11	Contributions to			
Add Bengal Relief Fund balance	74,590	6	5	Blind Relief Camp, Sarsa	1,000	0	0
Interest	830	8	9	Relief Work in Guntur, etc.	1,000	0	0
Contribution from Prof. C. C. Chatterjee	10	0	0	Children's Homes, Singapore	9,435	8	0
Refund from Malabar Relief Work	1,307	14	9	Balance of Fund (see Society's Statement of Affairs).	84,307	13	10
Total	95,743	5	10	Total	95,743	5	10

NOTE :—Out of the balance of Rs. 84,307-13-10, Rs. 76,125 have been invested in 3½ % G. P. Notes of the face value of Rs. 75,000.

Examined and found correct.

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

The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona.

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1946

INCOME		Re. as.ps.	EXPENDITURE		Rs. as. ps.
Interest	...	5,917 8 3	Allowances	...	5,550 0 0
Fees	...	3,246 8 0	Establishment	...	4,288 15 6
Grants	...	10,215 4 0	Investigation Expenses	...	5,705 5 6
Publications	...	5,041 5 9	Books and Periodicals	...	1,114 9 9
			Stationery and Printing	...	290 6 6
			Postage	...	345 1 0
			Publications	...	2,302 6 0
			Audit	...	100 0 0
			Deadstock	...	2,660 0 0
			Miscellaneous	...	580 0 0
			Scholarships	...	1,125 0 0
			Surplus	...	358 13 9
	Total ...	24,420 10 0	Total ...	24,420 10 0	

Poona,
15th June, 1946.

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

The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona.

Statement showing the Trust Fund and its investments on 31st March, 1946.

TRUST FUND	Rs.	As.	Ps.	INVESTMENTS	Rs.	As.	Ps.
R. R. Kale Trust Fund	1,07,630	10	0	Mortgage on Property of Sayagaon village	11,668	7	3
General Fund.				Govt. and other securities:			
Last year's balance	19,390	5	10	3 % 1949 Punjab Loan face value	2,000		
Add Surplus as per I/E a/c	358	13	9	3½% G. P. notes	30,800		
	<hr/>			4 % 1960-70 Loan	20,200		
		19,748	3	4 % B. P. T. Bonds	1,500		
			7	5 % B. M. Debentures	4,000		
Advance Grants	...	9,984	12	6 % B. M. Debentures	40,000		
Advances payable	...	2,105	9	6 % Karachi Port Trust	10,000		
Provident Fund as per contra	...	2,027	11	12 Year Post Office National Certificates.	<hr/> 3,000		
Amount set aside for redemption of loss on maturity of Bombay Municipal and Karachi Port Trust Loans	...	3,000	0		1,11,500		
				at cost	1,13,228	2	0
				Provident Fund deposit a/c.	...	2,027	11
				Advances recoverable	...	2,264	9
				Shares:			
				Kirloskar Bros. Ltd.			
				120 shares of Rs. 25 each fully paid up	2,250	0	0
				Other Loans:			
				Satara Inamdar Mandal			
				50 Debentures of Rs. 100 each.	...	5,000	0
				Balance in Bank	...	8,099	0
					...		
Total ...	1,44,537	14	10	Total ...	1,44,537	14	10

Poona,
15th June, 1946. }

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

APPENDIX II

List of Donations

Headquarters

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Mr. C. Jinarajadasa	...	...	200	0	0
Principal J. R. Gharpure	...	...	100	0	0
Mrs. Pramilabai Gadgil	...	...	100	0	0
The late Justice Ranade Charities Trust	...	...	100	0	0
Mr. V. J. Gharpure	...	...	50	0	0
The late Principal G. C. Bhate	...	...	50	0	0
Mr. P. J. Ghandy	...	...	50	0	0
Mr. Satis Chandra Bose	...	...	25	0	0
Rao Bahadur D. L. Sahasrabuddhe	...	...	25	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	86	0	0
Total...			786	0	0

Mr. Kunzru's American Tour

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Indians in Trinidad (£511)	...	...	6,778	0	0
Mr. Hussainbhai Lalji	...	...	4,000	0	0
Sikh Temple, Victoria (Canada)	...	...	366	5	0
Indian Institute, Vancouver	...	...	349	9	0
Total...			11,463	14	0

Bombay Branch

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Mr. K. J. Chitalia	...	...	300	0	0
Seth Govardhandas Bhagwandas Narottamdas	...	...	100	0	0
Mr. Hardikar, Hyderabad (Dn.)	...	...	50	0	0
Mr. G. A. Kamtekar	...	...	25	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	10	0	0
Total...			485	0	0

C. P. Branch
Shendurjana Rural Centre

		Rs.	As.	Ps.
Mr. Babu Seth	...	200	0	0
Mr. V. Y. Deshpande	...	31	4	0
Total...		231	4	0

U. I. Branch

		Rs.	As.	Ps.
Rao Bahadur D. D. Thacker	... ..	500	0	0
Lala Changamal Kapoor	... ..	200	0	0
Mr. S. Mushran	... ..	180	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	... ..	5	0	0
Total...		885	0	0

Rural Centre, Sarsa

		Rs.	As.	Ps.
Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Bombay	... ..	1,500	0	0
The N. M. Wadia Charities, Bombay	... ..	300	0	0
Messrs. Gaya Prasad Ram Das	... ..	201	0	0
Arya Dharma Sewak Sangh, Delhi	... ..	105	0	0
Pandit Aditya Narain Pathak, Advocate	... ..	100	0	0
Mrs. Ganga Prasad Agrawal	... ..	71	0	0
Messrs. Raghubir Das Devi Prasad	... ..	71	0	0
Messrs. Badri Narain Mahabir Prasad	... ..	61	0	0
Messrs. Ram Gopal Ram Bharos	... ..	51	0	0
Messrs. Bani Ram Thakur Prasad	... ..	31	0	0
Amritadhara Pharmacy, Lahore...	... ..	25	0	0
Mr. Satish Chandra	... ..	25	0	0
Zandu Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd., Bombay	... ..	25	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	... ..	114	12	3
Total...		2,711	12	3

Cuttack Centre

		Rs.	As.	Ps.
Orissa Mill-Owners Association, Mayurbhanj	... ..	500	0	0
Maharaja Saheb, Jeypore	... ..	200	0	0
Mr. B. C. Patnaik, Dewan, Mandasa...	... ..	50	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	... ..	20	0	0
Total...		770	0	0

Cuttack Centre Building Fund

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Raja Saheb, Darpan	...	...	2,000	0	0
Rao Saheb K. K. Rathore, Cuttack	...	...	250	0	0
Seth Madanlal Jajodia	...	...	250	0	0
Seth Sundardas, Cuttack	...	...	200	0	0
Mr. H. B. Chand, Patna	...	...	101	0	0
Mr. H. Mahapatra, Cuttack	...	...	100	0	0
Mrs. B. M. Dei	...	...	100	0	0
Mr. Lingaraj Panigrahi, Advocate-General	...	...	100	0	0
Mr. Dinabandhu Sahu, Cuttack	...	...	50	0	0
Mr. B. Das, M. L. A. (Central)	...	...	50	0	0
Swami B. N. Das, Cuttack	...	...	50	0	0
Mr. J. Chowdhury, Puri	...	...	25	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	65	0	0
		Total...	3,341	0	0

Lahore Centre

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Bakshi Sir Tek Chand	...	...	100	0	0
Rao Bahadur Janki Das	...	...	50	0	0
Dr. E. P. Bharucha	...	...	50	0	0
Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru	...	...	50	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	67	0	0
		Total...	317	0	0

Madras Branch

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	15	0	0
		Total...	15	0	0

Mayanoor Centre

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Mr. P. S. G. Ganga Naidu	...	...	500	0	0
Rao Bahadur Saptarishi Reddiar	...	...	50	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	105	0	0
		Total...	655	0	0

Members of the Servants of India Society, 1st September 1946

Name of the Member	Date of admission to the Society	Address
<i>President :</i>		
1 The Hon'ble Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru, B.A., B.Sc., LL.D.	11-7-1909	†S. I. S., 9 Malaviya Road, George Town, Allahabad.
<i>Vice-President :</i>		
2 Amritlal Vitthal Das Bhakkar, L.O.R.	6-2-1914	Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kingsway, Delhi.
<i>Senior Members :</i>		
3 Hatesh Appaji Dravid, M.A.	12-6-1903	S. I. S., Dhantoli, Nagpur.
4 Shridhar Ganesh Vaze, B.A.	23-2-1908	" Poona 4.
5 Raghunath Ramchandra Bakhale	30-8-1923	" Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
6 Kodaganallur Ganapathi Sivaswami, B.A.	4-4-1922	S. I. S., Royapettah, Madras.
<i>Secretary :</i>		
7 Dattatray Vasudeo Ambekar	20-12-1914	" Poona 4.
<i>Ordinary Members :</i>		
8 Krishna Prasad Kaul, B.A.	11-7-1909	S. I. S., Lucknow.
9 Vitthal Hari Barve	10-4-1913	Aryabhushan Press, Poona 4.
10 Laxmi Narayan Sahu, M.A.	15-6-1918	S. I. S., Cuttack (Orissa).
11 Krishnaji Ganesh Limaye, M.A., LL.B.	26-4-1919	S. I. S., Poona 4.

† S. I. S. stands for Servants of India Society.

**Date of admission to
the Society**

4-4-1922

12-5-1922

12-5-1922

29-7-1928

25-9-1930

25-9-1930

30-6-1933

14-6-1935

12-6-1936

12-6-1936

12-6-1937

13-6-1941

12-6-1943

19-6-1945

12-6-1946

Address

- S. I. S., 17, MacLagan Road, Lahore.
.. Dhantoli, Nagpur.
.. 9 Malaviya Road, George Town, Allahabad
.. Poona 4.
Aryabhushan Press, Poona 4.

S. I. S., Royapettah, Madras.
S. I. S., Dhantoli, Nagpur.

S. I. S., Dhantoli Nagpur.
.. Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
.. Cuttack.
.. Sarsa, Dt. Allahabad.
.. Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

S. I. S., Bombay 4
S. I. S., Calicut.
S. I. S., Royapettah, Madras.

Name of the Member

- 12 Haradatta Sharma, B.A., LL.B. ..
- 13 Pandurangi Kodanda Rao, M.A. ..
- 14 Shri Ram Bajpai
- 15 Shankar Govind Gokhale, M. A.
- 16 Keshav Ganesh Sharangapani, B.A., LL.B. ..
- 17 Singanallur Ramakrishna Venkataraman,
B.A., B.L. ..
- 18 Ramchandra Sadashiv Gupte
- 19 Annakavoor Duraiswamy Subramani
(A. D. Mani), M.A. ..
- 20 Dinkar Dattatray Desai, M.A., LL.B. ..
- 21 Shyam Sundar Misra, M.A.
- 22 Rama Sankar Misra, B.A., LL.B. ..
- 23 Karsandas Jagjiwandas Chitalia ..

Members under Training :

- 1 Raghunath Govind Kakade,
M. A., LL. B., Ph. D. ..
- 2 Lakshminarayan Rao, B.A. ..
- 3 K. Lakshminarayan Rao, B.Sc. ..

PERIODICALS
OF THE
SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY

THE DNYAN PRAKASH

The oldest Marathi daily paper published both in Poona and Bombay. It has also a weekly edition published on Sundays.

Editor :—S. G. Vaze.

Subscription :—*Daily Edition* Rs. 15 in Bombay & Poona and Rs. 20 elsewhere (in India) including postage. *Weekly Edition* Rs. 3 (in India) including postage.

Offices :— { 37 & 38 Saraswati-Vilas, Laxmi Road, Poona 2.
Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

THE HITAVADA

The oldest English newspaper in the Central Provinces and Central India with a standing of 35 years. It was a tri-weekly till April 1943 when it was converted into a daily. It deals with public affairs in the Central Provinces and Berar in particular.

Editor :— A. D. Mani.

Annual Subscription (India) :—Rs. 28

Office :— Wardha Road, Nagpur.

Work of the Society at a Glance

Nature of Work

Members engaged in it

Political :

General —Kunzru, Bakhale, Vaze, Ambekar, Sahu
Limaye, Sharma, Mani, Gokhale.

Legislatures —Kunzru, (Council of State).
Bakhale, (Bombay Legislative Council).
Sahu, (Orissa Legislative Assembly)

Indian States—Vaze, Bakhale.

Journalism —Vaze, Kodanda Rao, Mani, Gokhale.

Social :

Labour —Desai, Sivaswami, Kakade.

Education —Kunzru, Kodanda Rao, Sahu, Mani,
Sivaswamy, S. S. Misra, Chitalia.

Scouting —Kunzru, Bajpai, Venkataraman, R. S. Misra.

Social Service—Kunzru, Kodanda Rao, Bakhale, Sharma,
Chitalia, Vaze, Ambekar.

Depressed Classes } Thakkar, S. S. Misra, Venkataraman, Kakade,
R. S. Misra.

Aborigines —Thakkar, Sahu, L. N. Rao.

Rural Uplift, & Local Self-Government } Dravid, R. S. Misra, Sahu, S. S. Misra,
Sivaswamy, Venkataraman, Sharma, L. N. Rao.

Distress Relief } Kunzru, Thakkar, Ambekar, Sahu,
Sivaswamy, Gupte, Sharangpani, Bajpai,
S. S. Misra, R. S. Misra, L. N. Rao.

Business Concerns } Barve, Sharangpani (A. B. Press, Poona).
Bakhale (Bombay Vaibhav Press).
Mani (Hitavada Press, Nagpur).

THE
Servants of India Society

(Registered under the Societies Registration Act)

REPORT
FOR 1946-47

POONA

Thursday, 12th June, 1947

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The Servants of India Society has been established to meet in some measure these requirements of the situation. . . . Much of the work must (now) be directed towards building up in the country a higher type of character and capacity than is generally available at present, and the advance can only be slow. Moreover, the path is beset with great difficulties; there will be constant temptations to turn back; bitter disappointment will repeatedly try the faith of those who have put their hand to the work. But the weary toil can have but one end, if only the workers grow not faint-hearted on the way. One essential condition of success in this work is that a sufficient number of our countrymen must now come forward to devote themselves to the cause in the spirit in which religious work is undertaken. Public life must be spiritualised. Love of country must so fill the heart that all else shall appear as of little moment by its side. A fervent patriotism which rejoices at every opportunity of sacrifice for the motherland, a dauntless heart which refuses to be turned back from its object by difficulty or danger, a deep faith in the purpose of Providence which nothing can shake—equipped with these, the worker must start on his mission and reverently seek the joy which comes of spending oneself in the service of one's country.

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



(Left to Right) : *Standing 1st row* :—Sivaswamy, Gokhale, Sharangpani, K. L. N Rao, L. N. Rao.
Standing 2nd row :—Chitalia, Sharma, Mani, R. S. Misra, Venkataraman, Desai, S. S. Misra, Gupte.
Sitting :—Kaul, Vaze, Bajpai, Thakkar, Kunzru, Dravid, Barve, Ambekar, Sahu.

The Servants of India Society

Report for 1946-47

Introductory

The Servants of India Society was founded by the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale on June 12, 1905. Its objects are the training of national missionaries for the service of India and the promotion, by all constitutional means, of the interests of the Indian people without distinction of caste, religion or community. The members of the Society are pledged for life to give the best that is in them to the cause of the country in all secular fields. The circumstances in which the Society was founded and the objective which the Founder had in view in founding it are explained in the Preamble that he wrote to the Constitution in 1905, extracts from which are given on the preceding two pages. This Preamble has been a source of un-failing inspiration to the Society, and the Members have striven their utmost during the forty-two years of the Society's existence to keep true to the ideals placed by the Founder before them and give effect to these ideals to the extent of their capacity.

Organisation

The Headquarters of the Society are situated in Poona where all the members meet every year in June for the annual session. The Society has Branches at Madras, Bombay, Nagpur and Allahabad, and Centres of work at Lahore, Cuttack, Mayanoor (Trichinopoly dist.), Calicut and Delhi. The membership of the Society was 26 in the year.

The Hon'ble Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru continued to be President and Mr. A. V. Thakkar to be Vice-President of the Society. Messrs. H. N. Kunzru, S. G. Vaze, R. R. Bakhale and K. G. Sivaswami continued to be Senior Members of the Socie-

ty's Branches in the U. P., Poona, Bombay and Madras respectively. Mr. A. D. Mani was appointed Senior Member of the C. P. and Berar Branch in December last in place of Mr. N. A. Dravid who resigned the Senior Membership on account of ill-health. Messrs. A. D. Mani, L. N. Sahu and D. V. Ambekar were elected to the Council by the members of the Society. Mr. D. V. Ambekar also continued as Secretary and Librarian.

The Founder's Day Celebration

The usual Gokhale Day celebrations were held at the Headquarters on February 19, 1947, the expenses being met out of the interest on the Ichalkaranji endowment made by the late Shrimant Baba Saheb Ghorpade, Chief Saheb of Ichalkaranji, for the purpose. Similar celebrations were also held at Madras, Cuttack, Mayanoor and Bhavnagar.

Political

The year under report was notable for the publication of the Cabinet Mission's Plan for the solution of the Indian constitutional problem. The plan which was published on 16th May 1946 was carefully considered by the Society in its annual session in June 1946. Its reactions to the plan are embodied in the following resolution :

Long Term Settlement : (a) The Council of the Servants of India Society welcomes the declaration made by the Cabinet Delegation and the Viceroy in their statement of 16th May, 1946, in favour of the maintenance of the unity of India. Not only has no province been allowed to break away at its will from the Indian Union but it has been proposed that the States be brought into relationship with it.

(b) The Council, however, deeply regrets that the Cabinet Delegation's scheme ensures unity for the purpose of defence only and for no other purpose. If the Union Centre is to control defence, foreign affairs and communications only, its powers will be so limited as to affect seriously not only the internal but also the external interests of the country. The non-inclusion of

such subjects as currency and customs among the federal subjects will create economic rivalries among the groups and will place the Union Government at a grave disadvantage in negotiating agreements with foreign powers. The addition of these vital subjects to the list of the federal subjects has been made dependent on agreement between the two major communities, which is not likely to be forthcoming in the existing circumstances. The ability of the Union Centre to raise the finances that it will need by imposing taxation will also probably depend on such agreement. The Union has thus been made dangerously weak in order to secure the consent of the Muslim community to the establishment of a common Centre.

(c) Certain provinces will be compulsorily grouped together and the groups which will deal with subjects hitherto controlled by the Central Government will virtually function as independent units. The compulsory grouping of provinces is open to serious objection. While it is true that a province will be free after the first election held under the new constitution to withdraw from the group of which it forms part if its Legislative Assembly decided by a simple majority vote to do so, the group will so deal with the method of election and the representation of various communities as to make withdrawal practically impossible. It is necessary, therefore, that no province should be compelled even initially to join a group.

(d) In the Cabinet Delegation's Scheme the mode of selection of the States' representatives in the Constituent Assembly is left to be decided by the rulers. The composition of the Constituent Assembly will be seriously defective if the rulers are not persuaded to select an adequate proportion of men who can be regarded as truly popular representatives to represent the States' people in the Assembly. Besides, it is equally necessary that the States' people should be similarly represented on the Negotiating Committee which will play an important role in settling many matters of consequence before the Constituent Assembly comes into being. The absence of a popular element in sufficient strength on these two vital bodies will harm the interests of the people both in the States and British India and vitiate the democratic character of the Union constitution.

(e) Notwithstanding these grave defects in the Cabinet Delegation's proposals which are bound to lead to great difficulties, the Council is of opinion that they should not be rejected particularly as it will be possible for every party to review the constitution finally after the conclusion of the labours of the Constituent Assembly.

Interim Government: The Council of the Servants of India Society cannot but regard as a serious defect in the interim arrangements proposed by the Viceroy and the Cabinet Delegation that they have adhered to the principle of parity between caste Hindus and Muslims which was laid down in the Wavell proposals for the reconstitution of the Central Government in June, 1945. In the opinion of the Council, the maintenance of such parity is highly unjust to the majority community since the caste Hindus are numerically almost twice as strong as the Muslim community. The only mitigating factor in this connection is the statement by the Viceroy and the Cabinet Mission that it "is in no way to be taken as a precedent for the solution of any other communal question" but "is an expedient put forward to solve the present difficulty." In view of this assurance the Council is of opinion that it would on the whole be desirable that the parties concerned should agree to participate in the interim Government.

As a member of the Upper House of the Central Legislature, Mr. Kunzru attended its sessions and took part in debates on the General and Railway budgets and other matters that came before it. He also moved resolutions relating to (1) crop planning and increasing the production of wheat, sugar, pulses, milk, vegetables, fish, etc. according to the 15-year programme recommended by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, and (2) appointment of Agents of the Government of India in Fiji, Trinidad and British Guiana.

He was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly, attended its sittings and spoke on the resolution defining its objective and on the report of the Fundamental Rights Sub-committee.

He attended meetings of the Standing Committee of the Commonwealth Relations Department and of the Defence Consultative Committee. He was appointed Chairman of the National Cadet Corps Committee and visited the N. W. F. P., Sind, the Punjab, the U.P., Bihar, Bengal, Assam and Orissa with a view to discussing with officials, public men and educationists the lines on which the Corps should be formed. He was also a member of the Armed Forces Nationalisation Committee which has submitted an interim report. He issued several press statements on the constitutional proposals of the Cabinet Mission. He was elected President of the Deccan Sabha in succession to the late Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri.

He continued to be the Vice-President of the Indian Council of World Affairs and inaugurated its branch at Cawnpore. The Asian Relations Conference was convened by it, and Mr. Kunzru took prominent part in it. The success of the Conference and the role which it will play in shaping the world's future affairs was commented upon in papers.

Mr. Kunzru undertook a journey to Noakhali and Tippera in October 1946 in order to study the communal situation and issued a statement on the Muslim atrocities, of which the Hindus in the Chandpur Sub-Division (Tippera district) and Noakhali district were the victims.

Mr. A. V. Thakkar was nominated by the President of the Constituent Assembly a member of the Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities, etc., and a member of two sub-committees appointed to consider the problem of tribal and excluded areas. He was elected Chairman of the Sub-committee set up to deal with this problem in provinces other than Assam. With the members of this sub-committee, he undertook a three weeks' intensive tour of Bombay, the C. P., Madras, Orissa and Bengal. A tour of Assam was planned for the middle of May. But ill health prevented him from carrying out the tour.

Mr. Sahu continued to be a member of the Orissa Legislative Assembly. He was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly and participated in its deliberations.

Mr. Vaze is Chairman of a mixed Committee appointed by the Ruler of Bhor State to inquire into the grievances of the people of the State in respect of matters relating to forests. The Committee has very nearly completed the inquiry. It found that there were wholesale irregularities in the forest settlement effected about ten years ago concerning the inamdars' lands which resulted in a grave infringement of the rights of the inamdars and it recommended a total repeal of that part of the settlement. The Darbar has accepted this recommendation and also others like those respecting the forest privileges to be conferred upon the people on lines similar to those in force in the Bombay Province. Mr. Vaze was called into consultation by the Ruler of the State with regard to the constitutional reforms to be introduced into the State. As a result of this consultation dyarchy of the type of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms has already been established in the State and full self-government will be established in August 1947 on the occasion of completion of 25 years' rule by the present Ruler.

Mr. Ambekar continued to be one of the Secretaries of the Deccan Sabha. The Sabha celebrated its golden jubilee during the year. It was decided that the opportunity should be utilised for making a collection large enough to wipe off the debt on account of the Gokhale Hall and to meet the cost of repairs to it. It was estimated that about Rs. 15,000 would be needed for the purpose. The whole of this amount was collected by the date fixed for the celebration.

As a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, Mr. Bakhale took part in debates relating, for instance, to Tenancy Legislation, legislation regarding industrial relations and public safety. He was appointed a member of the informal Committee of the Bombay Legislature on Privileges, &c. He presided over two sessions of the Miraj (Sr.) State Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Kodanda Rao who proceeded to America in August last on six months' leave continued to be secretary of the Nagpur Branch of the Indian Council of World Affairs. As Adviser to the Government of India Delegate he attended the permanent Migration Committee of the International Labour Office which met at Montreal in August last. He was appointed member of the Drafting Sub-Committee on racial discrimination in migration policies. In its plenary session the Committee condemned racial discrimination in migration and suggested that all possible assistance should be given to migrants to adapt themselves to their new environments. In his lectures in Canada and America, he dealt with the Indian constitutional problem.

Mr. Sivaswamy helped in organising the Srinivasa Sastri memorial meeting held at Madras on July 12, 1946. An appeal for Rs. 5,00,000 for the establishment of an All-India Institute of Politics as a memorial to Mr. Sastri was subsequently issued. He also arranged for the opening of a branch of the Indian Council of World Affairs at Madras. He presided over a public meeting in Madras which condemned the Madras Public Safety Act. At this meeting he was elected Provisional Secretary of the Civil Liberties Union which has since elected him as its president.

Since July 1946 Mr. S. G. Gokhale has been the editor of the Society's Marathi daily, the *Dnyanprakash*, published from Poona. He is a member of the Council of the Deccan Sabha and has been elected Chairman of the Executive Council of the Poona Journalists' Association.

Mr. Mani continued as Editor and General Manager of the *Hitavada*. He addressed a number of meetings in Nagpur on the demand for a division of India and emphasized the desirability of a United India. He also spoke on the antagonism between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-Saxon democracies in the international sphere and the danger to peace which this antagonism indicated. He was Secretary of the C. P. Provincial Branch of the Editors' Conference and convener of the C. P. Press Advisory Committee. He

was also a member of the Standing Committee of the Newspaper Editors' Conference and a member of the executive committee of the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society. He strove for the acceptance of the principle that in regard to the publication of news relating to communal riots, there should be as few restrictions as possible. He also started an agitation against the control of the press in India by big business and the growth of chains of newspapers.

Mr. Dinkar Desai, who had been for many years the Treasurer of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union, was elected its Secretary in January 1947.

As the general secretary of the Lahore Central Ratepayers' Association, Mr. Haradatta Sharma arranged for meetings of its sub-committees and executive committee. He made frequent contributions to the press with a view to drawing public attention to Lahore's civic grievances. Representations concerning these matters were also made to the authorities. The deterioration in the communal situation in the Punjab was also one of the subjects on which he wrote to the press several times.

Economic

In July 1946 Mr. Kunzru toured Bellary and Anantapur districts (Madras) and Mysore in order to study the famine conditions in those areas. He was a member of the Grains Procurement Committee of Allahabad district and visited a few places to study the food situation in the district.

Mr. Kodanda Rao was a member of the C. P. Provincial Industries Committee. Taking advantage of his visit to the U. S. A., the C. P. Government entrusted him with an enquiry into the working of the technical and technological institutions in America. Accordingly he visited a large number of technical institutions and industrial plants there.

Mr. Sivaswamy continued to take keen interest in the food situation. He pressed on the Famine Commissioner the need for village rationing and immediate supply of cattle fodder in

the Bellary and Anantapur districts. He studied the famine situation in Raichur district (Hyderabad State), and the working of food controls in the C. P., Bangalore and Coorg and made suitable representations to the authorities. He also wrote to the press on food conditions in Raichur. Mr. K. L. N. Rao toured with Mr. Sivaswamy in Raichur and Gulbarga districts.

Mr. Sivaswamy submitted memoranda on the food policy to the Government of Madras in May and to the Government of India in July. During the year he issued four books written by himself and Mr. Kakade: (1) Food Control in Malabar and South Kanara, (2) Food Plan for Madras, (3) Food and Cattle Relief in Mysore State and (4) Food Control in Hyderabad Coorg, Goa and Kolhapur. Mr. K. L. N. Rao contributed a chapter to the third book.

Mr. Desai was a member of the D Ward Rationing Committee for Bombay City set up by the Bombay Government.

Labour Organisation

During the year Mr. Bakhale was appointed Chairman of the U. P. Labour Enquiry Committee. He had to pay three visits to Lucknow in connection with the work of this Committee. He was also entrusted by the Government of Bombay with an enquiry into the working of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act with a view to removing its defects and widening its scope, if necessary.

Mr. Desai continued to be the General Secretary of the Bombay Seamen's Union, whose membership rose from 3,000 to 8,000 in the course of the year. The Union is recognised by the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. and continued its campaign against bribery and corruption in the matter of securing employment by seamen. During Mr. Desai's absence abroad, the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh started a rival union known as the National Seafarers' Union. The promoters of this Union did their best to create a division in the Bombay Seamen's Union. They even went the length of offering attractive salaries to some workers of the Bombay

Seamen's Union, who showed their contempt of such blandishments by strengthening the Seamen's Union. Mr. Desai is a vice-president of the All-India Federation and attended a meeting of its executive committee held in Calcutta in February 1947.

The Bombay Port Trust Railwaymen's Union, which is registered under the Trade Union Act and recognised by the Port Trust, had Mr. Desai as its president. He represented the Union at a meeting of the General Council of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation held at Delhi and also attended the half-yearly meeting between the Railway Board and the Federation.

Mr. Desai was also connected with the All-India Telegraph Union as the general secretary of its Bombay Branch. The Branch has about 1,000 members and is recognised by the administration.

For the seventh year in succession, Mr. Desai continued to be General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress, which has 110 Unions affiliated to it with an aggregate membership of over 1,50,000. In addition to the routine work, Mr. Desai drafted representations on labour problems to Government. At the request of the B. P. T. U. C. Mr. Desai inquired into the circumstances connected with the firing by the police at Amalner on August 27, 1946. He held that the firing was unjustified.

Mr. Desai was a member of the General Council, the Working Committee and the Credentials Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress. He attended the session of the A. I. T. U. C. held at Calcutta and meetings of its General Council, Working Committee and Credentials Committee. At the session he worked as the convener of the Resolutions Committee and was elected Assistant Secretary of the A. I. T. U. C.

As Adviser to the Indian Workers' Delegate, Mr. Desai attended the International Maritime Labour Conference held at Seattle (U. S. A.) in June 1946. He served on the Social Security Committee of the Conference and was elected a

member of the Steering Committee. He also served as a substitute member on the Resolutions Committee. After the Conference he undertook a nine weeks' tour of the U. S. A. and Canada in order to study labour organisation in those countries. In the course of the tour he saw a large number of factories and visited the T. V. A. area.

Mr. Desai was nominated a member of the Maritime Labour Advisory Committee set up by the Indian Government as a representative of the All-India Seafarers' Federation and attended its first meeting held in April 1947. He represents labour interests on the Bombay Provincial Housing Advisory Committee set up by the Labour Minister and was elected a member of its Finance and Construction sub-committees. He was nominated a member of the Merchant Seamen's Welfare Committee set up for Bombay Port by the Government of India. He continued to be a member of the Bombay Port Trust as the representative of labour. He was a member also of its Traffic and Staff Committees.

Mr. Venkataraman was appointed a member of the Conciliation Board set up by the Madras Government to inquire into the scavengers' strike in Madras Province. He visited Bezwada in this connection and issued a questionnaire to all municipalities and punchayats calling for particulars about the conditions of service of the scavenging staff. As an interim measure the Board recommended an increase of 25% in the basic pay of the scavengers and the institution of compulsory Provident Funds for all municipal and punchayat employees. The Government gave effect to the recommendation. Mr. Venkataraman strove to bring about a compromise in the scavengers' strike at Madras.

Mr. S. S. Misra continued to be the General Secretary of the Cuttack District Primary Teachers' Union. The Union has been registered under the Trade Unions Act of 1926 and has a membership of 2600. The primary teachers all over Orissa have recently formed a Provincial Federation and elected Mr. Misra its Secretary. He attended a number of conferences and meetings held under the auspices of the Primary Teachers'

Federation. Mr. Misra is also the President of the Provincial Non-Government Co-operative Employees' Union. The Union conducted a strike in support of its demand for an increase in the pay of its members and also in the dearness allowance paid to them. The strike was called off, after it had lasted for 36 days, on an assurance by the Premier that their grievances would be sympathetically considered.

Harijan Welfare

Mr. Thakkar continued to work as General Secretary of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh. For supervising the work of the Sangh in various parts of the country he had to undertake extensive tours. In May 1946 he presided over a Harijan Conference in Manor (Bhusawal Taluka), where it was decided to carry on intensive work for getting wells and tanks thrown open to Harijans. He supervised the award of scholarships to Harijan boys and girls in schools and colleges, which forms an important part of the Sangh's activities. The feasibility of the Harijan Sevak Sangh taking over the management of the Dom Settlement from the Salvation Army in Bihar was discussed by him with the Minister concerned, and the settlement was taken over on 1st April 1947. It is gratifying that the year witnessed the throwing open of ancient Hindu temples to Harijans and the enactment by the Bombay Government of legislation for the removal of further disabilities of Harijans. Similar legislation was under consideration in Madras, the C. P. and the U. P.

Mr. S. S. Misra continued to be the General Secretary of the Utkal Harijan Sevak Sangh. Thanks to the popular Government which is in office in Orissa, the Government grant to the Sangh was raised from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 10,625. This made it possible for the Sangh to help a larger number of Harijan students. The total income of the Sangh during the year came to about Rs. 14,000, out of which a little over Rs. 4,400 was spent in maintaining Harijan hostels at Cuttack, Berhampur, Sambalpur and Bargarh. A sum of nearly Rs. 5,700 was spent on scholarships to Harijan students and about Rs. 2,100 on the purchase of books and slates for Harijan pupils.

Mr. R. S. Misra continued to be the Secretary of the U. P. Harijan Sevak Sangh. There was a revival of public interest in the work of the Sangh during the year, with the result that a number of district branches of the Sangh could be reorganised. Mr. Misra visited most of the districts where Harijan work was going on in order to supervise it. He also helped in the construction of wells for Harijans.

Mr. Sahu was appointed president of a public inquiry into the allegations of ill-treatment of Harijans by zemindars.

Mr. Venkataraman continued as Secretary of the Madras City Harijan Sevak Sangh. As a result of Mahatma Gandhi's visit to Madras in January 1946, a sum of Rs. 13,000 was collected in Madras City for the work of the Sangh. As a consequence, the Sangh's budget provides for an annual expenditure of Rs. 5,600. The management of a girls' hostel is an important item in the activities of the Sangh. The hostel which has been functioning since July last is managed by a Committee consisting mostly of ladies. It has sixteen inmates, who are provided with free board, lodging, and clothing, and are paid their school fees and also supplied with books and stationery. There is a matron in charge. In February 1947 a Girls' Scout Troop was started. In connection with the yearly celebration of the Harijan Week, public meetings were held all over the City and speeches were made by Hindu leaders emphasizing the removal of untouchability. Mr. Venkataraman arranged for the celebration of the seventy-fifth birthday of Dewan Bahadur Bhashyam Iyengar, President of the Sangh.

For the last four years the Sangh has been running an Ayurvedic Dispensary intended for the benefit of Harijan women and children. It is in charge of a qualified lady doctor and treated more than 12,000 patients during the year.

A women's Charkha Sangh was started in six localities in the City and sixty-three charkhas were distributed among Harijan women. During the year Mr. Venkataraman published his book on Temple Entry Legislation. At the annual meeting

of the Central Board he moved a resolution suggesting a research and publication section for publishing pamphlets on Harijan problems. The proposal was accepted. He made frequent contributions to the Press on Harijan problems and drafted a memorandum for presentation to Government, suggesting certain amendments to the Temple Entry Bill, pending consideration by the legislature. Mr. Venkataraman conducted an enquiry into allegations of harassment of Harijans at Nadukuppam near Wandiwash by a Catholic Missionary who was reported to have inflicted fines on them on frivolous grounds with a view to coercing them to embrace the Catholic faith. Mr. Venkataraman was able to induce the Missionary to refund the fine of Rs. 69 collected from the Harijans of Nadukuppam.

Mr. Kakade continued to be in charge of the Depressed Classes Mission at Mangalore till September 1946. He surveyed the conditions of the Depressed Classes of South Kanara and is working on the material collected by him.

Since September 1946 Mr. K. L. N. Rao has been in charge of the Depressed Classes Mission at Mangalore. In November and December, he undertook a special collection tour on behalf of the Mission and was able to collect over Rs. 4,000. He has been devoting a large part of his time to making improvements to the building, getting a well dug and equipping the boarding house.

Aborigines Welfare

Mr. Thakkar continued to take active interest in the welfare work for the aborigines which is being carried on in parts of Chota Nagpur, Assam, Madras, Orissa, the C. P., Gujerat, Rajputana and West Khandesh. The work in the C. P. has developed considerably and is in charge of the Gond Sevak Sangh. The work in Bihar is conducted under the auspices of the Adimjati Seva Mandal, with Dr. Rajendra Prasad as President and Mr. Thakkar as Vice-President. Mr. Thakkar presided over a Conference of Adiwasi workers near Dhulia (West Khandesh) in May 1946. A scheme for the welfare of the

aborigines of Bombay province prepared in consultation with Mr. Thakkar has been approved by the Bombay Government. At the request of the C. P. and Berar Government, he conducted a two weeks' tour in the eight districts of the province which have a large tribal population. This was followed by the preparation of a five-year plan, involving a total expenditure of Rs. 85,00,000 on the welfare of the aborigines. The plan has since been accepted by Government. A similar scheme was also prepared by him for Orissa and has received the approval of the Orissa Government. As a result of Mr. Thakkar's efforts, the Bihar Government has provided in its budget nearly Rs. 13,00,000 for tribal welfare work in 1947-48 and created a special department to be in charge.

For the welfare work for the aborigines in Koraput district (Orissa), which was being carried on by Mr. Thakkar through other agencies, the Servants of India Society has now assumed full responsibility. At Rayagada, which is the headquarters for these activities, there is a free hostel with seven inmates. In the forest areas the Society conducts 10 schools for the benefit of the aborigines. There is a primary school intended principally for the children of the Sabara tribe at Chandikhol (Cuttack district) which has over 100 pupils on its rolls. Hat-making, mat-making, spinning, carding, bag-making, etc. are taught in the school in addition to literary instruction. The total yearly expenditure on account of this work now exceeds Rs. 5,000.

Mr. L. N. Rao was appointed a member of the Madras Aboriginal and Criminal Tribes Enquiry Committee in November 1946. In connection with the work of the Committee he made a tour of many districts of the Madras Province. He collected some songs of the tribe called Koyas and with local help was able to start a hostel for the Sugali (Lambadi) tribe at Pennukonda in Anantapur district. A sum of Rs. 650 was collected by him for this work. In his inaugural address to the Students' Union of the Government College at Kumbakonam, Mr. Rao dealt with the problem of the primitive tribes of India. He wrote an article on the food problem of the aborigines of Malabar, which was published in a monthly called "Our India

The welfare work for the aborigines which Mr. R. S. Misra has been doing in the Mirzapur district was expanded during the year. There are now 2 dispensaries and 9 schools functioning in the area. He toured the Dudhi and Robertsgunj tahsils of the Mirzapur district twice in order to supervise the work. He is appointed a member of the Criminal Tribes Enquiry Committee set up by the U. P. Government.

Rural Welfare

The Mayanoor Rural Centre continued its activities under the superintendence of Mr. S. Sambasivam and direction of Mr. Sivaswamy. The textile section was further expanded during the year and showed a net profit of about Rs. 3,000. The Poultry section which was completely destroyed by an epidemic was revived and has been restored to its former level. Sixty boarders are maintained and trained in agriculture, poultry and textile weaving for a period of three years at the centre. Two workers were trained in the work of organisation of peasants in South Kanara and Chingleput district. Mr. Sambasivam visits villages during holidays and helps to settle agricultural labour disputes. During April and May 1946 he was in charge of famine relief work in the district of Anantapur.

Owing to continued ill health Mr. Dravid handed over charge of the Servindia Rural Centre at Shendurjana to Mr. R. S. Gupte last year.

The principal activities of the Centre are a Child Welfare Centre under the supervision of a Health Visitor maintained by the Red Cross Society, a maternity home, a dispensary and a weaving shed with three looms. Through Mr. Gupte's initiative a multi-purpose co-operative society with a capital of Rs. 1,600 was organised during the year. And this society is in charge of the distribution of foodgrains, sugar, kerosene and cloth for the area. From all accounts, this new development of the Centre's work seems to be widely appreciated.

Mr. R. S. Misra continued to be in charge of the Society's rural centres at Sarsa and Khiri in Allahabad district, and Kotdwara in the Garhwal district. He was Chairman of the

Sarsa Town Area Committee for the seventh year in succession. Funds have been provided by the Town Area Committee for the construction and improvement of roads, and sanitary improvement has been effected through educational methods. Realisation of taxes was 100% of the demand. The Government have sanctioned a Civil Dispensary for Sarsa Town and allotted Rs. 36,000 for its building. Mr. Misra decided nearly 400 cases, revenue and criminal, that were referred to him for arbitration. He organised three fishermen's co-operative societies and continued to take interest in the work of the merchants' central co-operative society, tanners' co-operative society and the Sarsa Tannery.

The Thakkar Dispensary at Khiri which is under his supervision treated about 12,000 patients during the year. The anti-malaria campaign organised by Mr. Misra for the eighth year in succession benefited about 6,000 people.

He organised thirty village punchayets and helped in the procurement of foodgrains. It was through his efforts that rationing was introduced in Sarsa Town.

Mr. Misra visited the Kotdwara centre thrice during the year. The fruit garden there has developed and the paddy produced on the farm was regarded as of such superior quality by the Agricultural Department that most of it was purchased by them for seed purposes.

Mr. L. N. Rao continued as Secretary of the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust. The Trust conducts six schools and one industrial centre. The lower elementary school at Chelode was raised to a higher elementary school and was named after the late Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri. This school mainly benefits the children of Paniyans which is a primitive tribe. The construction of a new hall for this school has been financed by local people, and extensive repairs and additions to the buildings at the Gopalapuram centre were carried out.

Mr. Sahu continued to direct the activities of the Servindia Rural Centre at Chowdwar near Cuttack. The Centre conducts a dispensary where free homœopathic treat-

ment is given. Nearly 40 persons are treated daily at this dispensary. The Leprosy Clinic at the centre gives anti-leprosy injections on an average to about 20 persons a week. A microscope has recently been purchased with a view to facilitating the work of the clinic. Mr. Sahu is also in charge of the Health Home for lepers at Kalakala (Cuttack dist.).

Mr. S. S. Misra was in charge of the high English school at Tangi. As a result of his efforts a non-recurring grant of Rs. 5,000 was made by the Education Department of the Orissa Government towards its building and a recurring yearly grant of about Rs. 3,000 for its upkeep. He was the secretary of the Orissa Children's Homes Society during the year. The Society conducts three children's homes at Jajpur, Rambha and Cuttack with about 150 inmates. The monthly expenditure comes to about Rs. 2,500, out of which nearly Rs. 450 is paid by the Orissa Government as their monthly grant. The Society has recently received a donation of Rs. 10,000 from the Provincial War Fund and Rs. 25,000 from the Viceroy's Famine Fund towards the upkeep of these Homes.

Mr. Sivaswamy was in charge of the Gokhale Children's Home at Narsannapeta (North Vizagapatam dist.). The Home has about 20 inmates. The Superintendent of the Centre also engages in organisational and survey work of peasants in neighbouring areas. The annual expenditure on the maintenance of the Home comes to about Rs. 5,000.

Mr. L. N. Rao continued to be in charge of the six Nayanar Children's Homes in Malabar, which have about 200 inmates. All these Homes have been recognised by Government for grant-in-aid. A rally of all the children was arranged at Calicut on 12th April 1946 on the occasion of the anniversary of the foundation of the Society. The collection on the occasion came to about Rs. 1,200.

Peasants' Organisation

Mr. Sivaswamy attended two meetings of the Central Tobacco Committee in Bombay, on which he represents the interests of the tobacco growers. He was elected a member

of the Finance and Development Sub-Committee of the Tobacco Committee. With a view to studying the tenancy and land problems, he visited the C. P., the U. P., Vizagapatam district, Mysore and South Kanara and also addressed meetings on these topics. Mr. K. L. N. Rao accompanied him to Udipi and Puttur in South Kanara in this tour. The teachers of the Mayanoor School were trained by Mr. Sivaswamy to make surveys of tenancy conditions and have since submitted reports of their surveys of the conditions of farm tenants and labourers in various places in Tamil Nad. Two peasants' conferences were organised by him with the assistance of Mr. K. L. N. Rao in South Kanara in October last.

A number of peasants' organisations, formed in the South Kanara district, were affiliated to the South Indian Federation of Agricultural Workers' Unions. The annual conference of the Federation was held in the Mayanoor area in three centres in November last under three sections ; (1) labour and tenants ; (2) cultivating owners and (3) zamindari ryots. At the Conference resolutions were passed relating to the principles on which Government should frame their land policies. Another big conference of agriculturists was held at Tekkali in Vizagapatam district in November, which was opened by Mr. Sivaswamy and presided over by Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya. Mr. Sivaswamy delivered an address which dealt largely with land policy and land problems. He presided over a Tenants' Conference in Malabar and delivered two lectures at Madras on the Estates Land Revenue Bill and the Tungabhadra Project Bill. He has been appointed by the Cochin Government Chairman of their Agrarian Problems Enquiry Committee. The work of this Committee took him twice to Ernakulam for arranging the preliminaries and framing a questionnaire. The Cochin Government have accepted his suggestion for arranging a dozen village surveys with the help of trained graduates.

Mr. Sivaswamy visited about 100 villages in Tanjore district to study the reasons of the agrarian disputes there and represented their grievances to the proper quarters. He also visited Bellary and Kampli to inquire into the land sales and

mortgages in the Tungabhadra Project area. Mr. K. L. N. Rao assisted him in this tour by visiting villages in one taluka and making a list of land purchases by land speculators and absentee landholders. Mr. Sivaswamy wrote frequently to economic journals on problems of rural credit, peasant economy in the Middle East, agricultural development, and agrarian legislation. He also wrote to the press and the Government on the need for a uniform land policy, abolition of zamindari, the ryots' and tenants' protection act and food production.

He gave a radio talk on food and mass education in Madras and Mysore. He prepared a speech on agrarian troubles and the Public Safety Act which was broadcast at the Swadeshi Exhibition at Kumbakonam. A number of publications dealing with problems of tenancy, rents, levies and cesses in Zamindari areas, agricultural development, Khadi vs. Textile Mills, land speculators and absentee buyers of land in the Tungabhadra project area, and castes and rents and wages were issued by him during the year.

Education and Literacy

Mr. Kunzru continued to be a member of the Courts of the Allahabad University and the Benares Hindu University and of the Senate of the Agra University.

Mr. Kodanda Rao was a member of the C. P. Post-War Education Committee, the Court of the Nagpur University and of several other committees connected with education.

Mr. Bakhale continued to be in charge of the voluntary primary schools conducted by the Servants of India Society in Thana district. The number of schools was 57, and the total number of pupils was 1,702 (1,460 boys and 242 girls).

Mr. K. P. Kaul worked as Secretary of the Ganga Prasad Verma Memorial Library at Lucknow. He also maintained his active interest in the affairs of the Mahila Vidyalaya College at Lucknow, of which he is a life-member. Mr. Kaul was also busy writing a comprehensive book dealing with the new developments in Urdu literature.

Mr. Chitalia went on with his work for the spread of literacy by supplying free books, newspapers, periodicals, &c. to 50 reading rooms in Kathiawar. Books, fees, stationery, etc. were provided free to deserving pupils. Two libraries, one for women and the other for children, have been recently started at Bhavnagar. Mr. Chitalia is also actively connected with the Mukta Laxmi Mahila Vidyalaya, the Dani Mahila Chhatralaya, Mahila Pathshala, Home Classes for Women and Kumari Mandir, all educational institutions at Bhavnagar.

Mr. Sahu continued to be President of the Orissa Secondary School Teachers' Association and of the managing committee of the English High School at Chowdwar. He wrote a book on the Duduma Hydro-Electric project in Orissa in English.

Mr. R. S. Misra continued to be the Chairman of the Adult Education Expansion Committee for Meja tehsil, Allahabad dist., and President of the Srinath Public Library at Sarsa. The Managing Committee of the Library has recently decided to open seven new reading rooms in neighbouring villages. He continued to be the President of the Hindi Sahitya Parishad, Sarsa, under whose auspices a model village school is being conducted at Dharaval. The U. P. Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,000 for the extension of the school and the Manda Raj has placed 12 bighas of rent-free land at the disposal of the Parishad towards the maintenance of the school.

Social Service and Social Reform

Mr. Thakkar continued to be the Secretary of the Kasturba Gandhi Memorial Trust. The work of the Trust developed during the year and included the training of Gram Sevikas and settling them in villages. Some maternity homes were also started in rural parts in some provinces. The Trust budget for this year provides for an expenditure of about Rs. 8,50,000 on schemes of educational expansion, medical relief and the training of Gram Sevikas.

Mr. Kunzru continued to be the General Secretary of the All-India Seva Samiti.

Mr. Kodanda Rao continued to be the Secretary of the Society for the Elimination of Beggary in Nagpur and of the Rotary Club there till he left for America.

Mr. Sharma was in charge of the Lahore Poor Home.

Scouting

As the National Commissioner of the Hindustan Scout Association with headquarters at Allahabad, Mr. Kunzru supervised its work and presided over the meetings of National Council and the closing function of the Scout Mela at Karachi.

Mr. S. R. Bajpai continued to be the Organising Commissioner of the Association. He gave almost the whole of his time and attention to the organisational work of the Association. This involved touring by him for full eight months. He visited Bihar, Delhi, Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Sind, the C. P. and Berar, Madras and Bombay. He conducted air training classes at Allahabad, Poona, Bombay, Delhi, Amritsar and Karachi. He acted as the Chief Director of the All-India Scout Mela which was held at Karachi in December last. He assisted the Bihar Hindustan Scout Association in organising its Provincial Rally and conducted an intensive three weeks' training course at Garhkhil (Simla Hills) for the benefit of the Punjab Scouters.

Mr. Venkataraman continued to be the Headquarters Commissioner of the H.S.A. in Madras. As convener of its Publication Committee he had to go through Tamil manuscripts, with a view to their publication. He also wrote articles in Tamil journals on scout problems. At the annual meeting of the Association Mr. Venkataraman moved a resolution suggesting the introduction of indigenous systems of physical culture in scout training camps. The resolution was adopted. He attended the Commissioners' Camp held at Yercaud and delivered lectures to the campers on scout subjects. He also participated in the Scout Training Camps held at Adyar and Madras for scout masters.

Relief of Distress

After the communal riots in East Bengal in October last Mr. Thakkar decided to undertake relief work there. His work was mostly concentrated amongst the Harijans (Namasudras) of the strip of country to the east of the river Meghna in the districts of Noakhali and Tippera. The Harijans in the area who number over 40,000 are poor and helpless. They were forcibly converted to Islam and a few of those who resisted were murdered. The converts have since come back to Hinduism. Mr. Thakkar also helped in the reconstruction of Hari Mandirs which had been destroyed in the riots. As a result of his efforts 20 widows were given pensions, varying between Rs. 10 and Rs. 30 per month each, by the Bengal Central Relief Committee for a period of five years. He was also the Chairman of the Bombay Central Famine Relief Committee which carried on its operations in the seven scarcity districts of Bombay Province. These were Poona, Satara, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar.

Mr. Ambekar continued to work as Secretary of the Poona District Famine Relief Committee. He was particularly in charge of cloth distribution and medical relief. 300 shirts and shorts purchased from the Command Salvage Depot, Poona, nearly 300 Sarees and 70 sets of children's apparel were distributed to about 660 persons drawn from nearly 75 villages in four out of the five scarcity talukas of Poona District. The cloth was placed at the disposal of the Poona Committee by the Central Famine Relief Committee at Bombay, according to whose instructions it was given to those who were in receipt of gratuitous help during the scarcity period. Arrangements were also made for giving anti-cholera injections to pilgrims proceeding to Pandharpur with the Palkhi procession in July 1946.

At the request of the Indian Government Mr. K. G. Sharangpani was deputed to Malaya last year for supervising the welfare work that was being officially done for the benefit of the Indians. During his five months' stay there, he toured many parts of the country, visited rubber, copra and oil palm

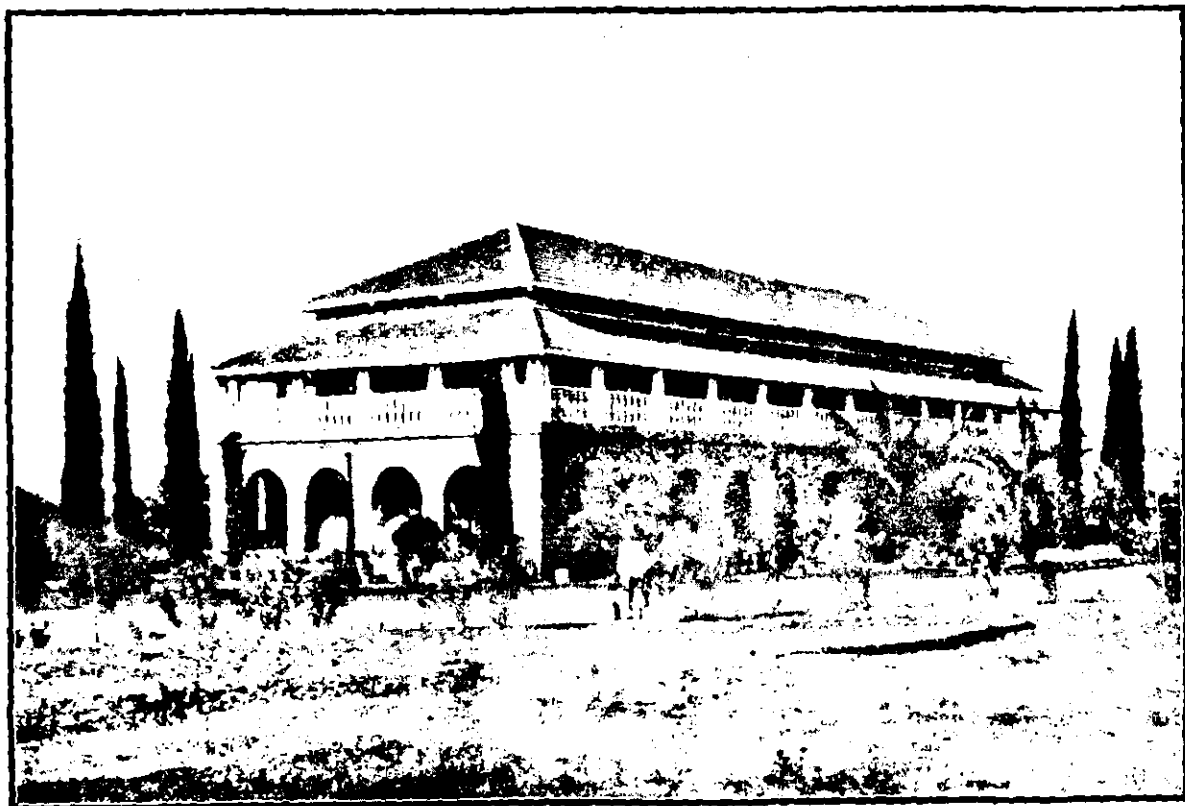
estates to study the working conditions of Indian labourers, He also acquainted himself with the work of relief institutions, both official and unofficial, and submitted a note on relief measures to the Representative of the Government of India in Malaya. Some of his suggestions have since been implemented by Government. He also arranged for the distribution of about 20 bales of cloth sent by the Malaya Relief Committee at Madras, of which Mr. Sivaswamy was the secretary.

Mr. Kakade accompanied the President in his tour of the famine districts of Anantapur and Bellary (Madras) and Chitaldrug and Tumkur (Mysore). He supervised the distribution by the Chitaldrug District Famine Relief Committee of 16,00,000 multi-vitamin tablets donated by the Friends' Service Unit. The cost of distribution was partly defrayed out of a grant of Rs. 1,000 made by the Mysore Government at Mr. Kakade's request. He also toured the Aurangabad and Bir districts (Hyderabad State) and parts of Kolhapur State in order to study the scarcity conditions prevailing in those areas. The tours were followed by a report of his observations containing suggestions for food control and relief measures.

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

During the year Mr. R. S. Misra undertook relief work in the flood-affected areas of the Allahabad district, towards which the Society made a grant of Rs. 500. A part of Benares district was also affected by the rise in the Ganges and Chandrabhaga rivers. Here too Mr. Misra took the lead in organising relief work, for which a contribution of Rs. 1,500 was made by the Society. The relief in both cases consisted mainly in giving building material and medicines to the affected people.

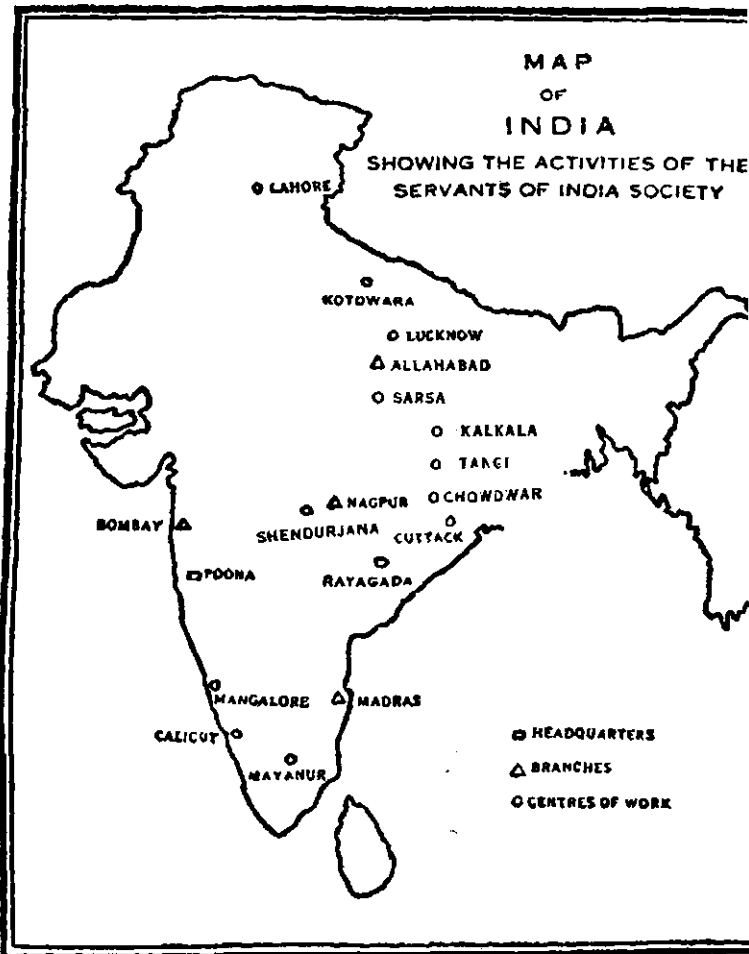
Mr. K. L. N. Rao undertook relief work in the cyclone area of West Godavari district and distributed clothes in the early part of April 1946. He was thereafter in charge of relief in the famine area of the Bellary district, co-operating with the revenue officers in the distribution of milk and cat-



View of the Central Library of the Society, Poona

MAP
OF
INDIA

SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE
SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY



the fodder. He made representations on the needs of the area to the Government. In July he distributed clothes to the poor in the famine area.

Journals •

Two daily newspapers, the *Dnyan Prakash* (Poona) and the *Hitavada* (Nagpur), are owned and published by the Society. The *Dnyan Prakash*, which is the oldest Marathi daily, is edited by Mr. Gokhale. He was helped in this work by Messrs. Vaze and Kakade. A weekly edition is also issued on Sundays. Mr. Mani continued to be both Editor and Manager of the *Hitavada*.

Business Concerns

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

Mr. Bakhale was in charge of the Bombay Vaibhav Press which is owned by the Society.

G. I. P. E.

The report of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, of which Mr. D. R. Gadgil is the Director, is appended to this report.

APPENDIX I

THE GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS,

POONA 4.

(Founded by Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale)

Report for the year 1946-47.

The fieldwork in connection with the Agricultural Economic Survey in Wai Taluka was finished by the end of March 1946. During the whole of the current year the fieldstaff, assisted by considerable local clerical help was engaged in checking the collected material and preparing it in a form suitable for tabulation. At the end of the year the fieldstaff was transferred to the Tata Agricultural Economics Section and the office at Wai was closed. Statistical tabulation of the collected material and writing of reports is to be undertaken during the current year.

The field work in connection with the Socio-Economic Survey of Kolhapur City undertaken in 1945 at the request of the Kolhapur Municipal Borough was completed in February 1947. The survey included detailed investigations into industries, retail and wholesale trade, weekly markets, families, human fertility, housing, building trades, transport, banks, commercial institutions, etc. On the sociological side detailed inquiries were made in regard to temples, cinema houses, betting shops, slum areas, trusts and charitable institutions, education, hospitals and dispensaries, gymkhanas and playgrounds, gymnasiums, communal boardings, newspapers and periodicals, libraries, etc. In addition to this work, the Kolhapur Darbar had entrusted to the Institute the work of compiling the wholesale prices and cost of living index numbers. For this, along with the work of the Socio-Economic survey, an inquiry into working class family budgets in Kolhapur City was carried out. The tabulation of the

data collected in all the surveys is now well advanced and a beginning has been made with the drafting of the reports. It is hoped to publish the first volume during the coming year.

The Sir Dorabji Tata Section in Agricultural Economics was duly formed on the 1st January 1947, with Mr. V. R. Gadgil as the Head. As originally proposed, the Section will devote its attention chiefly to a single project to be completed within a period of five years. The project will be the survey of Economic Conditions of the Tract of the Bombay Deccan most liable to famines. Mr. V. M. Dandekar has been appointed as the Chief Investigator for this project. During the three months from January to March questionnaires and schedules for field work were prepared and were in the press by the end of the year. The whole survey area was studied for stratification. A complete set of villages to be surveyed during the next four years has been selected from the stratified areas. The fieldstaff at Wai was transferred to the Section at the end of the year. The field investigations will begin during May.

Mr. A. V. Raman Rao carried on the field survey of Village Panchayats during the year in four districts of Bombay Province and in the States of Aundh and Kolhapur. He was touring the Andhra Districts of Madras Province, for the purpose, at the end of the year.

The Institute published during the year Dr. R. G. Kakade's study of Handloom Weaving Communities in Sholapur. Mr. D. R. Gadgil's study of the Federal Problem in India was in the press at the end of the year.

At the request of the Indian Council of World Affairs two papers for the Asian Relations Conference were prepared at the Institute under the direction of Mr. N. V. Sovani.

The total number of students enrolled during the year was 62 of whom 9 were enrolled for the Ph. D. Degree. At the M. A. Examination held in April 1946, 13 students of the Institute appeared, of whom 7 were successful, 1 being placed in the Second Class.

The Founder's Day function was to have been combined this year with the ceremony for the opening of the Sir Dorabji Tata Section in Agricultural Economics. Dr. J. Mathai, Member for Railways, Government of India, had consented to preside over this. Owing to many changes of programme it has yet not been possible to fix a suitable date for the function.

During the year under report Mr. D. R. Gadgil was nominated by the Government of Bombay to the Provincial Food and Commodity Board and the Provincial Board of Rural Development and was asked to be Chairman of the Sales Tax Committee. He was asked by the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress to be a member of the Expert Committee to prepare materials, etc. for the Constituent Assembly. He was invited by the Indian Council of World Affairs to be a member of the Indian Delegation to the Asian Relations Conference. He was invited by the Government of India to serve on the Commodities Prices Board and was deputed by the Institute to do this for three months.

Mr. V. R. Gadgil was invited to give evidence before "The Land Improvement Inquiry Committee" and to attend the Satara Post-War District Conference. Mr. N. V. Sovani was invited by the Indian Council of World Affairs to take part in the Round Tables of the Asian Relations Conference. Mr. V. M. Dandekar was invited by the Indian Central Tobacco Committee to advise in planning investigations into costs of tobacco cultivation.

The Servants of India Society

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1947.

INCOME		1946-47.			EXPENDITURE		1946-47.		
		Rs.	As	P.			Rs.	As	P.
Donations	...	7,258	1	0	Allowances, etc.	...	37,254	13	10
Members' Earnings	...	12,824	2	9	Travelling Expenses	...	6,977	5	3
Interest	...	43,489	12	6	Library	...	3,373	10	9
Property Rents	...	16,885	0	0	Establishment	...	16,292	15	3
Miscellaneous	...	4,391	13	10	General Charges	...	15,912	15	11
Press Profits	...	1,62,013	9	7	Mess Charges	...	1,524	3	9
					Repairs to Buildings	...	22,150	0	6
					Rents and Taxes	...	4,911	8	9
					Rural Work	...	14,361	5	0
					G. M. Library, Nagpur	...	2,475	10	0
					Reserve Fund	...	40,000	0	0
					Provision for Bonus to Employees	...	27,000	0	0
					Losses in conducting Society's Papers	...	4,253	0	7
					Surplus carried to General Fund	...	54,774	13	1
Total ...		2,51,862	6	8	Total ...		2,51,862	6	8

Poona, }
18th June, 1947. }

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

The Servants of

Statement of General Fund

	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Society's General Fund :						
Balance as on 1st April, 1946	...	11,53,010	—0—5			
Add Surplus as per Income and Expenditure a/c	...	54,774	—13—1			
				12,07,784	—13—6	
Advances Payable :				61,414	—6—4	
Society's Presses and Papers						
Credit Balances :						
A. B. Press	...	41,007	—8—3			
Bombay Vaibhav Press	...	23,780	—11—0			
Dnyan Prakash	...	22,579	—4—6			
Hitavada Press	...	62,488	—2—9			
				1,49,855	—10—6	
				14,19,054	—14—4	

Poona,

18th June, 1947.

India Society*account as on 31st March, 1947.*

	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Buildings and Sites:				3,93,858	5	3
Library expenditure to date has been charged to revenue ...					0	0—0
Dead Stock:						
As per last year's Statement ...	14,307	5	2			
Additions during the year ...	3,420	3	6			
				17,727	8	8
Less depreciation ...	715	5	0			
				17,012	3	8
Advances recoverable:				39,653	11	9
Society's Presses and Papers:						
Assets and Debtors:						
Argabhushan Press ...	1,98,560	7	8			
Bombay Vaibhav Press ...	1,19,306	2	8			
Dnyan Prakash ...	40,091	15	5			
Hitavada Press ...	2,21,685	15	2			
				5,79,644	8	11
President's American Tour Expenses				2,262	8	0
Balance as shown in the Statement of Affairs				3,86,623	8	9
				14,19,054	14	4

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

Auditor.

THE SERVANTS OF

Statement of Affairs as on

LIABILITIES		Rs.	As.	Ps.
Society's General Fund:				
Balance as per annexed Statement	... ..	3,86,623	8	9
Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund (received in securities as per contra)	... ..	1,33,000	0	0
G. M. Library Trust Fund, Nagpur	... ..	11,918	13	10
Rao Bahadur D. Lakshmi Narayan Trust Fund (received in cash)	... ..	1,00,000	0	0
South Indian Flood Relief Trust Fund	... ..	21,426	5	10
Presses' Reserve Fund	... ..	1,60,900	0	0
Hitavada Equipment Fund	... ..	23,225	0	0
Servindia Relief Fund	... ..	76,067	14	7
Sir W. Wedderburn Fund	... ..	3,465	1	8
Investment Reserve Fund	... ..	20,244	1	8
Building Reserve Fund	.. ..	12,614	6	6
Workmen's Welfare Fund	... ..	6,500	0	0
Servindia Welfare Fund	... ..	3,328	12	6
Insurance Fund—Life Policies Matured	... ..	9,000	0	0
Gokhale Day Celebration Fund	... ..	2,000	0	0
Travancore Relief Fund	... ..	6,454	6	0
Late Mr. Nayanar Memorial Trust Fund	... ..	10,426	14	0
Cuttack Building Fund*	... ..	4,044	0	0
Total ...		9,90,339	5	4

* Donations received for this Fund in 1945-46 were Rs. 3,341 and have been included in the general account of Donations and Contributions of the Society for that year.

INDIA SOCIETY

31st March, 1947.

ASSETS									
				Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund									
3% G. P. Notes	face value	...	1,21,000	0	0				
4% Bombay Port Trust	"	...	12,000	0	0				
							1,33,000	0	0
G. M. Library Trust Property a/c				...			23,949	3	6
<i>Investments :</i>									
South Indian Flood Relief Trust Fund Investment a/c.							21,415	7	0
<i>Other investments :</i>									
3 % Punjab Loan 1949		...	12,000	0	0				
3 % Bombay Govt. Loan	Face value	...	8,000	0	0				
3 % G. P. Notes		...	3,74,000	0	0				
3 1/2 % G. P. Notes	1954-59	...	23,000	0	0				
4 %	" " 1960-70	"	20,300	0	0				
4 % Bombay Port Trust Loan	"	...	96,500	0	0				
4 1/2 % G. P. Notes	1955-60	"	1,43,900	0	0				
5 % Bombay Municipal Debentures		...	17,000	0	0				
Total face value				...	6,94,700	0	0		
At cost price				...			6,61,184	13	4
Servindia Relief Fund Investments (3% G. P. Notes									
Rs. 75,000)				...			76,125	0	0
Workmen's Welfare Fund Investment a/c				...			6,500	0	0
Late Mr. Nayanar Memorial Trust Fund Investment									
(3% G. P. Notes Rs. 10,000)				...			10,356	4	0
Gokhale Day Celebration Fund Investment a/c				...			1,990	8	0
Bombay Prov. Coop. Bank Shares									
30 Shares of Rs. 50 each				...			1,600	0	0
Agricultural Products, Ltd., Poona,									
one share of Rs. 50 (fully paid up)				...			50	0	0
Ogale Glass Works four shares fully paid up				...			100	0	0
Poona Central Co-operative Bank Shares-2 fully paid up.				...			100	0	0
Bank Balances at Centres and at Branches				...			49,487	13	11
Cash at Centres and at Branches, etc.				...			4,480	3	7
Total				...			9,90,339	5	4

I have examined the above Statement of Affairs and the annexed Statements of Income and Expenditure account and the General Fund with the books, accounts and vouchers of the Society, and I find the same to be correct. I have verified the investments of the Society.

Poona, }
18th June, 1947. }

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

The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona.

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1947

INCOME	Rs. as.ps.	EXPENDITURE	Rs. as. ps.
Interest	5,051 8 11	Allowances	7,041 8 0
Fees	3,929 6 0	Establishment	6,949 13 6
Grants	20,269 0 6	Investigation Expenses	13,142 10 9
Publications	3,822 13 0	Books and Periodicals	2,211 1 11
Mis. Receipts	750 0 0	Stationery and Printing	324 6 6
Deficit	2,263 6 0	Postage	367 12 0
		Publications	4,179 4 0
		Audit	100 0 0
		Deadstock	749 13 0
		Miscellaneous	1,013 12 9
Total ...	36,080 2 5	Total ...	36,080 2 5

Poona, }
15th June, 1947. }

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

The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona.

Statement showing the Trust Fund and its investments on 31st March, 1947.

TRUST FUND	Rs.	As.	Ps.	INVESTMENTS	Rs.	As.	Ps.
R. R. Kale Trust Fund	1,07,630	10	0	Mortgage on Property of Sayagaon village	11,165	9	9
General Fund.				Govt. and other securities:			
Last year's balance	19,749	3	7	3 % 1949 Punjab Loan face value	2,000		
Add difference in 3% conversion Loan	4,476	4	0	3 % G. P. notes	30,800		
	24,225	7	7	4 % 1960-70 Loan	20,200		
Less Deficit as per I/E A/c	2,263	6	0	4 % B. P. T. Bonds	1,500		
				5 % B. M. Debentures	4,000		
				6 % B. M. Debentures	40,000		
Advance Grants	...			6 % Karachi Port Trust	10,000		
Advances payable	...			12 Year Post Office National Certificates.	3,000		
Provident Fund	...				1,11,500		
Amount set aside for redemption of loss on maturity of Bombay Municipal and Karachi Port Trust Loans	...			at cost	1,17,704	6	0
	3,500	0	0	Provident Fund deposit a/c.	...	2,296	14
Late Prof. V. G. Kale Memorial Fund	32,555	8	6	Advances recoverable	...	1,546	6
				Shares:			
Total ...	1,84,857	13	3	Kirlonkar Bros. Ltd.			
				120 shares of Rs. 25 each fully paid up	2,250	0	0
				Other Loans:			
				Satara Inamdar Mandal			
				50 Debentures of Rs. 100 each.	...	5,000	0
				Balance in Bank	...	44,894	8
					...	...	3
				Total ...	1,84,857	13	3

Poona, }
15th June, 1947. }

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

APPENDIX II

List of Donations

Headquarters

			Rs.	As.	P.
The Sir Dorabji Tata Trust	...	...	2,500	0	0
Principal J. R. Gharpure	...	...	100	0	0
Mr. & Mrs. S. K. Marathe	...	...	100	0	0
Mrs. Pramilabai Gadgil	...	...	100	0	0
The late Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade Charity Fund	...	...	100	0	0
Mrs. Janakidevi Bajaj	...	...	51	0	0
A Friend	...	...	30	0	0
Mr. G. K. Gadgil	...	...	26	0	0
Mr. Harakchand Motichand	...	...	25	0	0
Rao Bahadur D. L. Sabasrabudhe	...	...	25	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	20	0	0
			<hr/>		
		Total ...	3,077	0	0

Bombay Branch

			Rs.	A.	P.
Mr. Bithaldas Bivnamy	...	...	500	0	0
Mr. K. J. Chitalia	...	...	275	0	0
Seth Govardhandas Bhagwandas	...	...	100	0	0
			<hr/>		
		Total ...	875	0	0

Upper India Branch

			Rs.	A.	P.
Mr. S. Musbrān, Bikaner	...	...	180	0	0
			<hr/>		
		Total ...	180	0	0

Rural Centre, Sarsa

	Rs.	A.	P.
The All-India Arya Hindu Dharma Seva Sangh, Delhi	979	0	0
The R. C. Khanna Memorial Trust Fund ...	343	13	0
The Court of Wards, Allahabad ...	275	0	0
Pandit Vishwanath Misra ...	100	0	0
The Thakur Datta Sharma Charitable Trust, Lahore...	50	0	0
The Allahabad District Board ...	50	0	0
Mr. Satish Chandra, I. C. S. ...	25	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25 ...	173	4	0
Total ...	1,996	1	0

Cuttack Centre

	Rs.	A.	P.
Rai Saheb Raghunath Rai ...	30	0	0
Total ...	30	0	0

Cuttack Centre Building Fund

	Rs.	A.	P.
The Raja Bahadur of Khallikote ...	2,000	0	0
Sjt. Shyam Sundar Mahapatra, Calcutta ...	1,000	0	0
Seth Rangalal Modi, Cuttack ...	201	0	0
The Athmallik State ...	140	0	0
Sjt. M. Subba Rao, Cuttack ...	100	0	0
The Raja Saheb of Keonjhar ...	100	0	0
Seth Narmall Modi, Cuttack ...	100	0	0
Mrs. Anusuyabai Kale, Nagpur ...	100	0	0
Sjt. S. C. Tripathi, I.E.S., Cuttack ...	50	0	0
Pandit Motilal Tikku, Cuttack ...	50	0	0
Sjt. Souriprasad Mahapatra, Cuttack ...	50	0	0
The Bank of Calcutta, Cuttack ...	50	0	0
Rai Bahadur Chintamani Acharya, Cuttack ...	25	0	0
Sjt. N. Ramseshayab, Rayagada ...	25	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25 ...	30	0	0
Total ...	4,021	0	0

Lahore Centre

			Rs.	A.	P.
The Punjab Sugar Mills Co.	...	...	110	0	0
Prof. Diwan Anand Kumar	...	...	100	0	0
Rai Bahadur Janki Das	...	...	50	0	0
A Well-Wisher	...	...	35	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	5	0	0
			<hr/>		
Total ...			300	0	0

Madras Branch

			Rs.	A.	P.
Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar	...	...	100	0	0
Rao Bahadur G. A. Natesan	...	...	100	0	0
Mr. A. Srinivasa Pai	...	...	50	0	0
Rao Bahadur Dr. M. Kesava Pai	...	...	30	0	0
Mr. K. C. Ramakrishnan	...	...	30	0	0
Mr. M. Gopalaswamy Iyengar	...	...	25	0	0
Mr. K. V. Rajagopalan	...	...	25	0	0
Mr. Avittam Tirumal Charities, Trivandrum	...	...	25	0	0
Mr. D. Venugopalachary, Bellary	...	...	25	0	0
Mr. H. Linga Reddy, Bellary	...	...	25	0	0
Mr. B. Bheema Rao, M. L. C., Bellary	...	...	25	0	0
Mr. D. S. Hanumantha Rao, Bellary	...	...	25	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	15	0	0
			<hr/>		
Total ...			500	0	0

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Servants of India Society

The following Constitution has been adopted for the Society :—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (i) The country shall always be the first in my thoughts and I will give to her service the best that is in me.
- (ii) In serving the country I will seek no personal advantage for myself.
- (iii) I will regard all Indians as brothers and work for the advancement of all without distinction of caste or creed.
- (iv) I will be content with such provision for myself *and my family,** as the Society may be able to make. I will devote no part of my energies to earning money for myself.
- (v) I will lead a pure personal life.
- (vi) I will engage in no personal quarrel with any one.
- (vii) I will always keep in view the aims of the Society and watch over its interests with the utmost zeal, doing all I can to advance its work. I will never do anything which is inconsistent with the objects of the Society.

10. Every Member under Training shall, during the time that he is under training, place himself under the entire guidance and control of the First Member or President, and shall do such work and devote himself to such studies as the First Member or President may direct.

11. An Ordinary Member may be sent by the First Member or President and Council to any part of India on special duty or for general work in connection with the Society. He will be bound to do the work assigned to him under the general direction of the First Member

* The italicised words to be omitted if there be no family.

or President and Council and shall obey orders and instructions that may be received from them.

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

12. A. The Society may, in exceptional circumstances, permit a member to retire after thirty years' approved service or on the attainment of the age of seventy after twenty-five years' approved service on a recommendation to that effect being made by the Council, with the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the members of the Society, and the recommendation being accepted by the First Member or President. A member so permitted shall cease to be a member of the Society.

13. The Society may remove the name of any member from its roll of members on a recommendation to that effect being made by the Council, with the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the members of the Society, and the recommendation being accepted by the First Member or President. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

14. (a) The First Member will hold office for life.

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

(c) In case, however, it appears undesirable to elect a First Member, the members may elect one of their number to be President of the Society for a period of three years.

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

(e) The First Member or President may, notwithstanding any other rule, delegate any of his functions to the Vice-President and, during the absence of the Vice-President from India, to any other Ordinary Member.

(f) The Council of the Society shall appoint one of the Ordinary Members to be the Secretary of the Society.

15. When a vacancy occurs in the First Membership or Presidentship of the Society, the Council shall exercise all the powers vested by the Rules in the First Member or President singly or the First Member or President and Council, until such time as a new First Member or President is duly elected; and any act done by the Council during such time shall be deemed valid, provided that the Council takes steps with all reasonable despatch to arrange for the election of a new First Member or President under rule 14 (b) or 14 (c), as the case may be.

16. In special circumstances the First Member or President and Council may exempt, for reasons to be recorded in writing, any member of the Society from the operation of any rule save Rule 9.

17. An applicant for membership may be required to pass through a period of probation before admission and may in that case be enrolled as a Probationer on such terms and for such period as the First Member or President and Council may determine.

18. The First Member or President and Council may remove the name of any Probationer from the list of Probationers before the expiry of the period of probation. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

19. The First Member or President and Council may admit any person, who, in their opinion, is capable of being trained to assist members of the Society in their work and who is prepared to devote his life to such work, as a Permanent Assistant of the Society, on such terms as the First Member or President and Council may determine.

20. A Permanent Assistant may, on grounds of special fitness and after a period of approved service of not less than three years, be admitted as Member under Training by the First Member or President and Council.

21. The First Member or President and Council may remove the name of any Permanent Assistant from the list of Permanent Assistants of the Society. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

22. The First Member or President and Council may admit any person who is in full sympathy with the objects of the Society and is prepared to devote himself to such work as may be assigned to him for the benefit of the Society as an Attache of the Society on such terms and under such control as the First Member or President and Council may determine.

23. The First Member or President and Council may remove the name of any Attache from the list of Attaches of the Society. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

24. The First Member or President and Council may enrol any person who is in full sympathy with the objects of the Society and who is prepared to devote a portion of his time and resources to the furtherance of its work as an Associate of the Society.

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

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

27. (a) The property of the Society, whether immovable or movable, including stocks, funds, shares and other securities and all other property otherwise vested in or transferred to the Society as trustee or in any other capacity, shall be held in the name of the Society or the Governing Body as constituted under Rule 7 and shall

remain under the general control, supervision and management of the First Member or President of the Society for the time being and the Council.

(b) All arrangements, deeds, conveyances, contracts, transfers or other instruments relating to the sale, transfer or other transactions or dealings entered into by the Society or to which the Society is a party, whether relating to the property, whether immovable or movable, belonging to the Society or held by the Society as trustee or in any other capacity, shall be made, signed, sealed, delivered or executed by such person or persons as the First Member or President and Council may from time to time appoint. For the purpose of this Rule any authority given by the First Member or President under his signature alone authorising any person or persons to enter into, make, sign, deliver or execute any deed, or instrument, contract or transfer and recording the fact that such authority is given with the approval of the Council shall be deemed sufficient and valid authority to such person or persons to execute the several rights, powers and authorities thereby given to him or them. For all payments received by or made to the Society the receipt of the Secretary or such person or persons, as the First Member or President and Council may from time to time appoint, shall be a valid and complete discharge to the party making such payment.

(c) The Society shall be at liberty to invest the surplus funds in its hands in the securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act or in the purchase of such landed properties of any tenure as the First Member or President and Council may from time to time determine.

(d) Subject to the conditions in respect of properties (if any) entrusted to the Society and earmarked for specific objects, if and whenever it is found expedient or necessary, the First Member or President and Council shall be at liberty to deal with the properties belonging to the Society, whether movable or immovable, by sale, mortgage, lease, or pledge thereof or otherwise. All deeds, documents, agreements, mortgages, contracts or transfers in respect of the properties so sold, mortgaged, leased, or pledged or otherwise dealt with shall be executed as provided in clause 27 (b) hereof.

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

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

30. The First Member or President may, with the concurrence of a majority of the Ordinary Members of the Society, make, alter or rescind any Bye-law or Bye-laws for (1) the management of the affairs of the Society and the conduct of its business; (2) the custody, disposal and control of the funds of the Society; (3) the provision to be made for members of the Society and their families, the grant of special allowance to them in special circumstances, and of pensions to members retiring under Rule 12 A; (4) the grant of leave to members of the Society; (5) the grant of allowances to Permanent Assistants and Attaches of the Society; and (6) the carrying out in other ways of the objects of the Society.

31. The First Member or President and Council shall have power to take whatever steps may be deemed necessary in the interest of the Society provided that they are not inconsistent with the objects of the Society or with the provisions or spirit of any of the Rules or Bye-laws at the time in force.

32. No alteration shall be made in this Constitution unless it is recommended by the Council with the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the members of the Society and the recommendation is accepted by the First Member or President.

Bye Laws

The following Bye-laws have been made under Rule 30 :—

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

2. (a) Every Member under Training will be granted an allowance of Rs. 80 a month for the first two years of his training and Rs. 90 for the next three.

(b) Every Ordinary Member will be granted an allowance of Rs. 105 a month for the first five years, Rs. 125 for the next five years and Rs. 140 afterwards.

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

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

(e) Every Probationer will be given an allowance of Rs. 65 a month during the period of his probation.

(f) Every Member under Training, who may be deputed to work in the City of Bombay, will be paid Rs. 5 as Bombay allowance until he becomes an Ordinary Member.

(g) In case of serious illness, Members may be paid by the Branches, on the recommendation of the Senior Member, the whole or part of the medical fees and medicine charges.

2-A. The Council may, if it considers necessary, grant a dearness allowance* to the Members and Probationers.

* A dearness allowance of Rs. 50 per month is paid to Ordinary Members and Rs. 40 per month to Members under Training and Probationers.

3. Notwithstanding any provision in Bye-Law No. 2, the First Member or President and Council may, after due inquiry and for sufficient cause, at a meeting of the Council at which not less than four members are present, reduce by not more than half the allowance for a period not exceeding one year at a time but in no case for more than two consecutive years.

4. (a) A Member under Training is entitled to two months' leave every year, which may be granted by the First Member or President and, if the applicant is attached to a Branch, by the Senior Member of the Branch.

(b) Ordinary Members are entitled to a month's leave every year. Senior Members may grant leave for one month and the First Member or President for three months and the First Member or President and Council for longer periods.

(c) Ordinary Members of the Central Provinces and Berar are entitled to one month and 10 days' privilege leave if they go on leave on the 1st of May.

(d) All Members are entitled to twenty days' casual leave in a year.

(e) Both casual and privilege leave mentioned above will only be sanctioned if the work of the Society permits.

5. (a) The life of every member will, on admission, be assured by the Society in favour of the First Member or President for the time being for a sum of Rs. 3,000 payable at death. If no Insurance Company accepts the life of any member for assurance, the First Member or President and Council may make such other arrangements as they deem fit to secure, in the case of such a member, the object of this Bye-law.

(b) On the death of a Member whose life has been assured, the First Member or President shall pay the amount recovered on the life-policy of the deceased to such person or persons as the deceased Member may, by will or otherwise in writing, have directed. In the absence of such direction, the First Member or President and Council shall have power to determine whether the amount recovered

may be paid to any person or persons belonging to the family of the deceased, and if so, to whom.

In this Bye-law, the word "Member" includes a Member who has been permitted to retire under rule 12 A.

6. The First Member or President and Council may grant, in special circumstances, a special allowance to a Member or a Permanent Assistant suitable to the requirements of his case.

6 A. The First Member or President and Council may grant to a Member who is permitted to retire under Rule 12A such pension as they consider suitable to the requirements of his case. In case, however, such a Member acts in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the Society, the First Member or President and Council may withhold it from him.

7. If a Member's connection with the Society is terminated under Rule 12 or Rule 13, he and his family shall forfeit all claim to the benefit secured to him or them under these Bye-laws.

8. The funds of the Society may be deposited in the Banks approved by the Council, and the accounts shall be in the name of the Society, its Branches, Centres and Business Concerns as the case may be, and be operated upon by such persons and in such manner as the Council may decide from time to time.

9. (a) When the First Member or President and Council resolve to enrol anyone as Associate, the fact will be communicated to the person concerned by the Secretary.

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

(c) A Branch may, where practicable, ascertain the opinion of the Associates assigned to it in respect of any new schemes of work contemplated by it and in respect of any question of policy to be laid down by the Society on occasions when momentous questions are before the country.

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

(e) Associates will be kept informed by the Headquarters of the Society about the progress of work from time to time ; will be invited to attend the anniversary of the foundation day ; will be allowed to use the libraries of the Society at the Headquarters and at the Branches ; may be invited to attend special sessions and be allowed to reside, if room be available, at the Headquarters or the Branches for purposes of study or work.

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

Members of the Servants of India Society, 1st August 1947

Name of the Member	Date of admission to the Society	Address
<i>President:</i>		
1 The Hon'ble Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru, B.A., B.Sc., LL.D.	11-7-1909	S. I. S., 9 Malaviya Road, George Town, Allahabad.
<i>Vice-President:</i>		
2 Anritlal Vitthal Das Bhakkar, L.C.E.	6-2-1914	Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kingsway, Delhi.
<i>Senior Members:</i>		
3 Shridhar Ganesh Vaze, B.A.	23-2-1908	S. I. S., Poona 4.
4 Raghunath Ramchandra Bakhale	30-8-1923	" Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
5 Kodaganallur Ganapathi Sivaswami, B.A.	4-4-1912	S. I. S., Royapettah, Madras. 14
6 Annakavoor Duraiswamy Subramani (A. D. Mani), M.A.	14-6-1935	S. I. S., Dhantoli, Nagpur.
<i>Secretary:</i>		
7 Dattatray Vasudeo Ambekar	20-12-1914	" Poona 4.
<i>Ordinary Members:</i>		
8 Natesh Appaji Dravid, M.A.	12-6-1905	S. I. S., Dhantoli, Nagpur.
9 Krishna Prasad Kaul, B.A.	11-7-1909	S. I. S., Lucknow.
10 Vitthal Hari Barve	10-4-1913	Aryabhushan Press, Poona 4.

Address

- S. I. S., Cuttack (Orissa).
S. I. S., Poona 4.
S. I. S., 17, MacLagan Road, Lahore.
" Dhanoli, Nagpur.
" 9 Malaviya Road, George Town, Allahabad
" Poona 4.
Aryabhusan Press, Poona 4.

S. I. S., Royapettah, Madras, 14.
S. I. S., Dhanoli, Nagpur.
" Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
" Cuttack.
" Sarsa, Dt. Allahabad.
" Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

- S. I. S., Poona 4
S. I. S., Calicut.
S. I. S., Royapettah, Madras, 14.
S. I. S., Poona 4.

Name of the Member	Date of admission to the Society
11 Laxmi Narayan Sabu, M.A.	15-6-1918
12 Krishnaji Ganesh Limaye, M.A., LL.B.	26-4-1919
13 Haradatta Sharma, B.A., LL.B.	4-4-1922
14 Pandurangi Kodanda Rao, M.A.	12-5-1922
15 Shri Ram Bajpai	12-5-1922
16 Shankar Govind Gokhale, M. A.	29-7-1928
17 Keshav Ganesh Sharangapani, B.A., LL.B.	25-9-1920
18 Singanallur Ramakrishna Venkataraman, B.A., B.L.	25-9-1930
19 Ramohandra Sadashiv Gupte	30-6-1933
20 Dinkar Dattatray Desai, M.A., LL.B.	12-6-1936
21 Shyam Sundar Misra, M.A.	12-6-1936
22 Rama Shankar Misra, B.A., LL.B.	12-6-1937
23 Karsandas Jagjiwandas Chitalia <i>Members under Training :</i>	13-6-1941
1 Raghunath Govind Kakade, M. A., LL. B., Ph. D.	12-6-1943
2 Lakshminarayan Rao, B.A.	19-6-1945
3 K. Lakshminarayan Rao, B.Sc.	12-6-1946
<i>Probationer :</i>	
1 Narayana Nagendra Kamath, B. A.	1-7-1947

PERIODICALS
OF THE
SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY

THE DNYAN PRAKASH

The oldest Marathi daily paper published both in Poona and Bombay. It has also a weekly edition published on Sundays.

Editor :—S. G. Gokhale.

Subscription :—*Daily Edition* Rs. 15 in Bombay & Poona and Rs. 20 elsewhere (in India) including postage. *Weekly Edition* Rs. 3 (in India) including postage.

Offices :— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 37 \text{ \& } 38 \text{ Saraswati-Vilas, Laxmi Road, Poona 2,} \\ \text{Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.} \end{array} \right.$

THE HITAVADA

The oldest English newspaper in the Central Provinces and Central India with a standing of nearly 40 years. It was a tri-weekly till April 1943 when it was converted into a daily. It deals with public affairs in the Central Provinces and Berar in particular.

Editor :—A. D. Mani.

Annual Subscription (India) :—Rs. 28

Office :—Wardha Road, Nagpur.

Work of the Society at a Glance

Nature of Work	Members engaged in it
Political :	
<i>General</i>	←Kunzru, Bakhale, Vaze, Ambekar, Sahu, Sharma, Mani, Gokhale.
<i>Legislatures</i>	—Kunzru, (Council of State). Bakhale, (Bombay Legislative Council). Sahu, (Orissa Legislative Assembly)
<i>Indian States</i>	—Vaze, Bakhale.
<i>Journalism</i>	—Vaze, Kodanda Rao, Mani, Gokhale.
Social :	
<i>Labour</i>	—Bakhale, Desai, Sivaswami.
<i>Education</i>	—Kunzru, Kodanda Rao, Sahu, Mani, Sivaswamy, S. S. Misra, Chitalia.
<i>Scouting</i>	—Kunzru, Bajpai, Venkataraman, R. S. Misra.
<i>Social Service</i>	—Kunzru, Kodanda Rao, Sharma, Chitalia.
<i>Depressed Classes</i>	} Thakkar, S. S. Misra, Venkataraman, Kakade, } R. S. Misra, K. L. N. Rao.
<i>Aborigines</i>	—Thakkar, Sahu, L. N. Rao.
<i>Rural Uplift, & Local Self-Government</i>	} R. S. Misra, Sahu, S. S. Misra, Gupte, } Sivaswamy, Venkataraman, Sharma, L. N. Rao.
<i>Distress Relief</i>	} Kunzru, Thakkar, Ambekar, Sivaswamy, } Sharangpani, S. S. Misra, R. S. Misra, } K. L. N. Rao.
<i>Business Concerns</i>	} Barve, Sharangpani (A. B. Press, Poona). } Bakhale (Bombay Vaibhav Press). } Mani (Hitavada Press, Nagpur).

THE
Servants of India Society

(Registered under the Societies Registration Act)

REPORT
FOR 1947-48

POONA

Saturday, 12th June, 1948

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The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale



FOUNDER
The Servants of India Society

The Servants of India Society.



PREAMBLE.



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

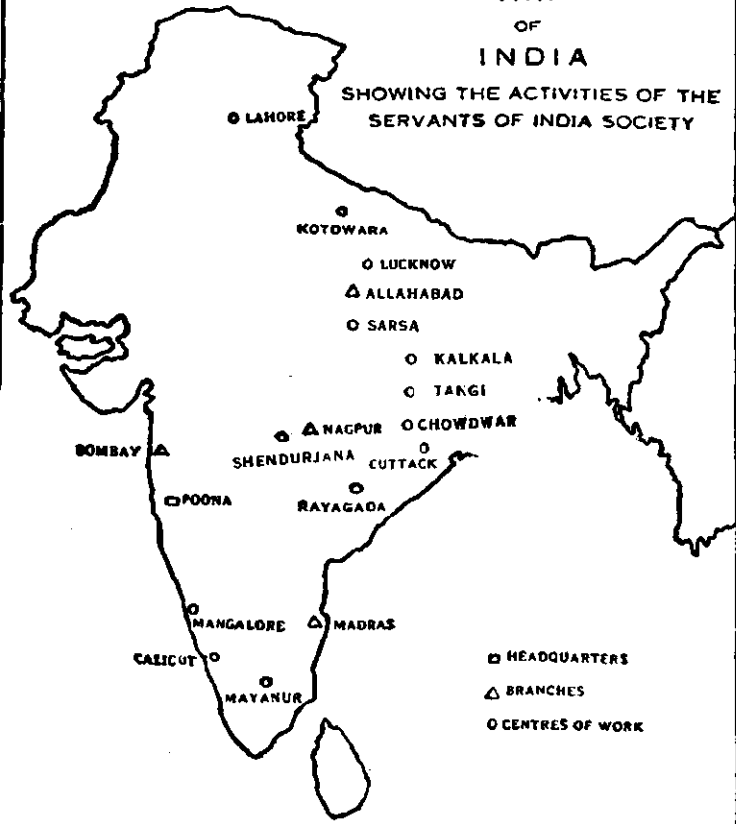
For some time past the conviction has been forcing itself on many earnest and thoughtful minds that a stage has been reached in the work of nation-building in India when, for further progress, the devoted labours of a specially trained agency applying itself to the task in a true missionary spirit are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

The Servants of India Society has been established to meet in some measure these requirements of the situation... Much of the work must (now) be directed towards building up in the country a higher type of character and capacity than is generally available at present, and the advance can only be slow. Moreover, the path is beset with great difficulties; there will be constant temptations to turn back; bitter disappointment will repeatedly try the faith of those who have put their hand to the work. But the weary toil can have but one end, if only the workers grow not faint-hearted on the way. One essential condition of success in this work is that a sufficient number of our countrymen must now come forward to devote themselves to the cause in the spirit in which religious work is undertaken. Public life must be spiritualised. Love of country must so fill the heart that all else shall appear as of little moment by its side. A fervent patriotism which rejoices at every opportunity of sacrifice for the motherland, a dauntless heart which refuses to be turned back from its object by difficulty or danger, a deep faith in the purpose of Providence which nothing can shake—equipped with these, the worker must start on his mission and reverently seek the joy which comes of spending oneself in the service of one's country.

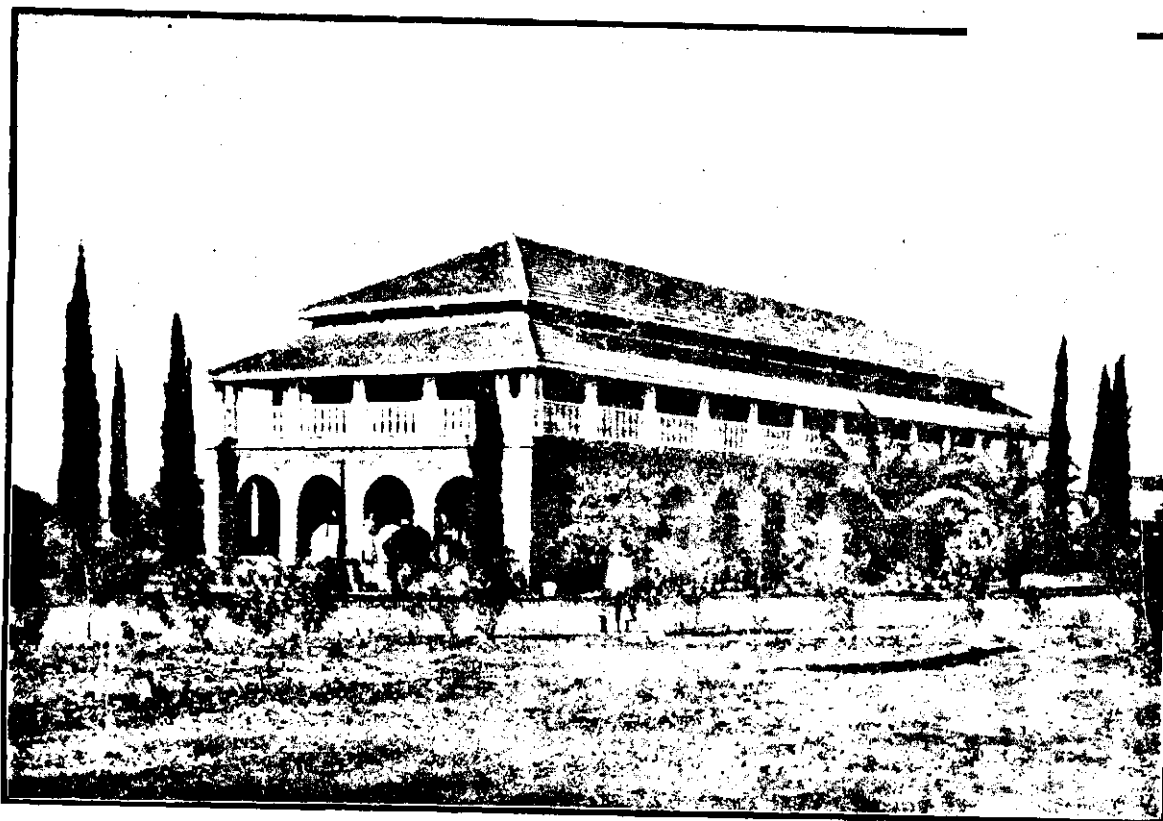
The Servants of India Society will train men, prepared to devote their lives to the cause of the country in a religious spirit, and will seek to promote, by all constitutional means, the national interests of the Indian people. Its members will direct their efforts, principally towards (1) creating among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

MAP
OF
INDIA

SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE
SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY



- HEADQUARTERS
- △ BRANCHES
- CENTRES OF WORK



View of the Central Library of the Society Poona

The Servants of India Society

Report for 1947-48

Introductory

The Servants of India Society was founded by the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale on June 12, 1905. Its objects are the training of national missionaries for the service of India and the promotion, by all constitutional means, of the interests of the Indian people without distinction of caste, religion or community. The members of the Society are pledged for life to give the best that is in them to the cause of the country in all secular fields. The circumstances in which the Society was founded and the objective which the Founder had in view in founding it are explained in the Preamble that he wrote to the Constitution in 1905, extracts from which are given on the preceding two pages. This Preamble has been a source of unfailing inspiration to the Society, and the Members have striven their utmost during the forty-three years of the Society's existence to keep true to the ideals placed by the Founder before them and give effect to these ideals to the extent of their capacity.

Organization

The Headquarters of the Society are situated in Poona where all the members meet every year in June for the annual session. The Society has Branches at Madras, Bombay, Nagpur and Allahabad, and Centres of work at Lahore, Cuttack, Mayanoor (Trichinopoly dist.), Calicut and Delhi. The membership of the Society was 26 during the year. Since the close of the year this number has been reduced to 25 by

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

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

The Founder's Day Celebration

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

Political

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* Since resigned.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Labour Organisation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Harijan Welfare

Mr. Thakkar continued to work as General Secretary of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh. For supervising the work of the Sangh in various parts of the country he had to undertake extensive tours. The annual meeting of the Sangh was held in Delhi. In addition to the routine work, the Executive Committee sanctioned budgets of provincial boards and awarded scholarships.

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

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

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

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

Aborigines Welfare

Mr. Thakkar continued to take active interest in the welfare work for the aborigines which is being carried on in parts of Chota Nagpur, Assam, Madras, Orissa, the C. P., Gujarat, Rajputana and West Khandesh. He is interesting himself in the formation of an all-India organisation which would devote itself exclusively to welfare work for the aborigines.

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

For the welfare work for the aborigines in Koraput district (Orissa), the Servants of India Society has now assumed full responsibility. At Rayagada, which is the headquarters for these activities, there is a free hostel with seven inmates. In the forest areas the Society conducts 10 schools for the benefit of the aborigines. These schools have been taken over by the Orissa Government from April 1948. There is a primary school intended principally for the children of the Sabara tribe at Chandikhol (Cuttack district) which has over 100 pupils on its rolls. Hat-making, mat-making, spinning, carding, bag-making, etc. are taught in the school in addition to literary instruction. The total yearly expenditure on account of this work now exceeds Rs. 5,000.

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

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

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

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

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

Rural Welfare

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Sahu continued to direct the activities of the Servindia Rural Centre at Chowdwar near Cuttack. The Centre conducts a dispensary where free homoeopathic treatment is given. Nearly 40 persons are treated daily at this dispensary. The Leprosy Clinic at the centre gives anti-leprosy injections on an average to about 20 persons a week. The microscope recently purchased greatly facilitates the work of the Centre. Mr. Sahu is also in charge of the Health Home at Kalkala (Cuttack Dist.) But the Home will be shortly taken over by the Orissa Government.

Mr. S. S. Misra was in charge of the High English School at Tangi. He was the Secretary of the Orissa Children's Homes Society which conducts three children's homes, at Jajpur, Rambha and Cuttack with about 130 inmates. The monthly expenditure comes to about Rs. 2,500 out of which nearly Rs. 450 is paid by the Orissa Government as their monthly grant. He continued to be the General Secretary of the Cuttack District Primary Teachers' Union as also of the All-Orissa Primary Teachers' Federation. The former Union

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

Mr. Sivaswamy was in charge of the Gokhale Children's Home at Narsannapet (Vizagapatam dist.) The Home has about 25 inmates housed in a spacious and well-built building with an extensive compound. The yearly expenditure on the maintenance of the Home comes to about Rs. 5,000.

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

Peasants' Organisation

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

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

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

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

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

Economic

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

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

Education and Literacy

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

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

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

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

Mr. Bakhale continued to be in charge of the voluntary primary schools conducted by the Servants of India Society in Thana district. The number of schools was 60 and the total number of pupils was 1,795 (1,539 boys and 256 girls).

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

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

Mr. Chitalia promoted the spread of literacy by supplying free books, newspapers, periodicals, etc. to a number of reading rooms in Kathiawar. Books, fees, stationery, etc. were provided free to deserving pupils. Two libraries, one for women and the other for children, have been recently started at Bhavnagar. He is actively connected with a number of educational institutions at Bhavnagar.

Social Service and Social Reform

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

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

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

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

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

Scouting

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

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

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

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

Relief of Distress

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

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

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

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

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

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

Journals.

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

Business Concerns.

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

G. I. P. E.

The report of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, of which Mr. D. R. Gadgil is the Director, is appended to this report.

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

(Founded by Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale)

Report for the year 1947-48

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Servants of India Society

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

INCOME			1947-48.			EXPENDITURE			1947-48.		
			Rs.	AS	P.				Rs.	AS	P.
Donations	..	...	6,394	2	6	Allowances, etc.	...	...	59,727	9	10
Members' Earnings	...	...	25,475	6	8	Travelling Expenses	...	...	7,230	5	3
Interest	...	...	53,293	15	2	Library	...	...	4,733	6	9
Property Rents	...	...	15,864	8	0	Establishment	...	...	19,412	4	5
Miscellaneous	...	...	12,498	5	5	General Charges	...	...	15,231	5	3
Press Profits	...	...	1,92,730	6	3	Mess Charges	...	...	1,891	6	6
						Repairs to Buildings	...	...	31,635	0	8
						Rents and Taxes	...	...	5,865	6	10
						Rural Work	...	...	22,621	8	6
						G. M. Library, Nagpur	...	...	3,413	12	9
						Reserve Fund	...	...	64,000	0	0
						Independence Day Bonus	...	...	12,700	12	3
						Provision for Bonus to Employees 1948-49...	...	...	42,000	0	0
						Losses in conducting Society's Papers	...	...	11,320	7	11
						Surplus carried to General Fund	...	...	4,473	5	1
						Total ...			3,06,256	12	0

Poona, }
19th June, 1948. }

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

The Servants of
Statement of General Fund

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

Poona,

19th June, 1948.

India Society

account as on 31st March, 1948.

		Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Buildings and Sites :					3,96,858	5	3
Library expenditure to date has been charged to revenue ...					0	0	0
Dead-Stock :							
As per last year's Statement ...		17,012	3	8			
Additions during the year ...		4,078	8	11			
		<hr/>					
		21,090	12	7			
Less depreciation ...		850	9	9			
		<hr/>			20,240	2	10
Advances recoverable :					53,455	5	1
The Society's Presses and Papers:							
Assets and Debtors:							
Aryabhushan Press ...		2,28,988	8	4			
Bombay Vaibhav Press ...		1,48,741	14	4			
Dnyan Prakash ...		39,961	13	0			
Hitavada Press ...		2,38,859	3	7			
		<hr/>			6,56,551	7	3
President's American Tour Expenses					1,717	4	0
Balance as shown in the Statement of Affairs					3,15,750	14	7
		<hr/>			14,44,573	7	0

THE SERVANTS OF

Statement of Affairs as on

LIABILITIES			Rs.	As.	Ps.
The Society's General Fund:					
Balance as per annexed Statement	...	...	3,15,750	1	7
Gokhale Memorial Trust (received in securities as per contra)	...	...	1,33,000	0	0
G. M. Library Trust Fund, Nagpur	...	...	11,918	13	10
Rao Bahadur D. Lakshmi Narayan Trust Fund (received in cash)	...	...	1,00,000	0	0
South Indian Flood Relief Trust Fund	...	...	21,426	5	10
Presses' Reserve Fund	...	...	2,24,000	0	0
Hitavada Equipment Fund	...	...	23,225	0	0
Servindia Relief Fund	...	...	79,414	2	1
Sir W. Wedderburn Fund	...	...	3,569	0	11
Investment Reserve Fund	...	...	20,244	1	8
Building Reserve Fund	..	...	17,172	13	3
Workmen's Welfare Fund	...	...	6,500	0	0
Servindia Welfare Fund	...	...	4,001	4	6
Insurance Fund—Life Policies Matured	...	...	9,000	0	0
Gokhale Day Celebration Fund	...	...	2,000	0	0
Travancore Relief Fund	...	...	4,454	6	0
Nayanar Memorial Trust Fund	...	...	10,726	14	0
Cuttack Building Fund	...	...	4,044	0	0
Total ...			9,90,447	12	8

INDIA SOCIETY

31st March, 1948.

ASSETS				Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Nayanar Memorial Trust Fund Investment (3% G. P. Notes Rs. 10,000)			...				10,356	4	0
G. M. Library Trust Property Investment a/c			...				23,949	3	6
Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund									
3% G. P. Notes	face value	...	1,21,000	0	0				
4% Bombay Port Trust		...	12,000	0	0				
							1,33,000	0	0
South Indian Flood Relief Fund Investment a/c							21,415	7	0
<i>Other Investments :</i>									
3 % Punjab Loan 1949	Face value	...	12,000	0	0				
3 % Bombay Govt. Loan		...	8,000	0	0				
3 % G. P. Notes		...	3,74,000	0	0				
3½ % G. P. Notes 1954-59		...	23,000	0	0				
4 % " " 1960-70		...	20,300	0	0				
4 % Bombay Port Trust Loan		...	96,500	0	0				
4½ % G. P. Notes 1955-60		...	1,43,900	0	0				
5 % Bombay Municipal Debentures		...	17,000	0	0				
	Total face value	...	5,94,700	0	0				
	At cost price	...					6,61,184	13	4
Servindia Relief Fund Investments (3% G. P. Notes Rs. 75,000)		...					76,125	0	0
Workmen's Welfare Fund Investment a/c		...					6,500	0	0
Gokhale Day Celebration Fund Investment a/c		...					1,990	8	0
Bombay Prov. Co-op. Bank Shares 20 Shares of Rs. 50 each		...					1,600	0	0
Agricultural Products, Ltd., Poona, one share of Rs. 50 (fully paid up)		...					50	0	0
Ogale Glass Works four shares fully paid up		...					100	0	0
Poona Central Co-operative Bank Shares-2 fully paid up.		...					100	0	0
Bank Balances at Centres and at Branches		...					50,645	1	8
Cash at Centres and at Branches, etc.		...					3,431	7	2
	Total	...					9,90,447	12	8

I have examined the above Statement of Affairs and the annexed Statements of Income and Expenditure account and the General Fund with the books, accounts and vouchers of the Society, and I find the same to be correct. I have verified the investments of the Society.

Poona, }
19th June, 1948. }

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

The Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale Trust Fund

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

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

FUNDS & LIABILITIES				ASSETS			
	Rs.	As.	Ps.		Rs.	As.	Ps.
General Fund.	...	8,677	11	7	Investments :		
Less Deficit as per I/E Account...	3,782	13	3		Face Value		
					6 % Karachi Port Trust Bonds ...	2,500	
					4 % Bombay Port Trust Bonds ...	1,500	
					5 % Bombay Municipal		
					Debentures ...	4,000	
					National Savings Certificates ...	3,000	
						11,000	
Publication Reserve	...	15,572	2	6		at cost	12,013 2 0
Library Reserve	...	10,761	9	3	The V. G. Kale Memorial Fund		
Advance Grants	...	9,200	0	0	2½% 1960 Government of India		
Deposits	...	450	0	0	Loan of the face value of Rs. 32,000	0 0	at cost
Sundry Creditors	...	2,459	2	3			32,100 0 0
Provident Fund as per Contra	...	7,390	5	0	Interest Recoverable		547 1 0
The V. G. Kale Memorial Fund as per Contra	32,647	1	0		Provident Fund		
					Poona C. C. Bank S/A	...	7,390 5 0
					Motor Car	...	3,600 0 0
					Library	...	10,761 9 3
					Publications	...	10,572 2 6
					Accounts Receivable	...	3,172 9 7
					Cash at Bank	...	3,218 5 0

Headquarters

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

Bombay Branch

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

Madras Branch

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

East Punjab Centre

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

Upper India Branch

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

Sarsa and Khiri centres and Mirzapur Aborigines Welfare Work.

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

Shendurjana Centre

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

Cuttack Centre

Sums below Rs 25	25	0
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CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Servants of India Society

The following Constitution has been adopted for the Society :—

1. The Society shall be called "The Servants of India Society."
2. The objects of the Society are to train national missionaries for the service of India and to promote, by all constitutional means, the interests of the Indian people.
3. The Society will consist of (a) a First Member or President; (b) a Vice-President; (c) Ordinary Members; and (d) Members under Training.
4. The First Member or President will be the head of the Society.
5. Every member, on admission, shall undergo a special training for a period of five years. During the period, he will be known as a 'Member under Training.' When a Member under Training has completed his five years' discipline, he will be styled an 'Ordinary Member' of the Society.
6. Subject to Rules 12, 12 A, and 13, every member of the Society shall be a member for life.
7. The First Member or President, assisted by a Council, shall manage the affairs of the Society in accordance with the Bye-laws framed for the purpose. This Council shall consist of the Vice-President, the Senior Members of the Branches and three Ordinary Members elected annually by the members of the Society, the retiring Members being eligible for re-election.

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

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

- (i) The country shall always be the first in my thoughts and I will give to her service the best that is in me.
- (ii) In serving the country I will seek no personal advantage for myself.
- (iii) I will regard all Indians as brothers and work for the advancement of all without distinction of caste or creed.
- (iv) I will be content with such provision for myself *and my family,** as the Society may be able to make. I will devote no part of my energies to earning money for myself.
- (v) I will lead a pure personal life.
- (vi) I will engage in no personal quarrel with any one.
- (vii) I will always keep in view the aims of the Society and watch over its interests with the utmost zeal, doing all I can to advance its work. I will never do anything which is inconsistent with the objects of the Society.

10. Every Member under Training shall, during the time that he is under training, place himself under the entire guidance and control of the First Member or President, and shall do such work and devote himself to such studies as the First Member or President may direct.

11. An Ordinary Member may be sent by the First Member or President and Council to any part of India on special duty or for general work in connection with the Society. He will be bound to do the work assigned to him under the general direction of the First Member

* The italicised words to be omitted if there be no family.

or President and Council and shall obey orders and instructions that may be received from them.

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

12. A. The Society may, in exceptional circumstances, permit a member to retire after thirty years' approved service or on the attainment of the age of seventy after twenty-five years' approved service on a recommendation to that effect being made by the Council, with the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the members of the Society, and the recommendation being accepted by the First Member or President. A member so permitted shall cease to be a member of the Society.

13. The Society may remove the name of any member from its roll of members on a recommendation to that effect being made by the Council, with the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the members of the Society, and the recommendation being accepted by the First Member or President. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

14. (a) The First Member will hold office for life.

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

(c) In case, however, it appears undesirable to elect a First Member, the members may elect one of their number to be President of the Society for a period of three years.

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

(e) The First Member or President may, notwithstanding any other rule, delegate any of his functions to the Vice-President and, during the absence of the Vice-President from India, to any other Ordinary Member.

(f) The Council of the Society shall appoint one of the Ordinary Members to be the Secretary of the Society.

15. When a vacancy occurs in the First Membership or Presidentship of the Society, the Council shall exercise all the powers vested by the Rules in the First Member or President singly or the First Member or President and Council, until such time as a new First Member or President is duly elected; and any act done by the Council during such time shall be deemed valid, provided that the Council takes steps with all reasonable despatch to arrange for the election of a new First Member or President under rule 14 (b) or 14 (c), as the case may be.

16. In special circumstances the First Member or President and Council may exempt, for reasons to be recorded in writing, any member of the Society from the operation of any rule save Rule 9.

17. An applicant for membership may be required to pass through a period of probation before admission and may in that case be enrolled as a Probationer on such terms and for such period as the First Member or President and Council may determine.

18. The First Member or President and Council may remove the name of any Probationer from the list of Probationers before the expiry of the period of probation. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

19. The First Member or President and Council may admit any person, who, in their opinion, is capable of being trained to assist members of the Society in their work and who is prepared to devote his life to such work, as a Permanent Assistant of the Society, on such terms as the First Member or President and Council may determine.

20. A Permanent Assistant may, on grounds of special fitness and after a period of approved service of not less than three years, be admitted as Member under Training by the First Member or President and Council.

21. The First Member or President and Council may remove the name of any Permanent Assistant from the list of Permanent Assistants of the Society. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

22. The First Member or President and Council may admit any person who is in full sympathy with the objects of the Society and is prepared to devote himself to such work as may be assigned to him for the benefit of the Society as an Attache of the Society on such terms and under such control as the First Member or President and Council may determine.

23. The First Member or President and Council may remove the name of any Attache from the list of Attaches of the Society. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

24. The First Member or President and Council may enrol any person who is in full sympathy with the objects of the Society and who is prepared to devote a portion of his time and resources to the furtherance of its work as an Associate of the Society.

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

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

27. (a) The property of the Society, whether immovable or movable, including stocks, funds, shares and other securities and all other property otherwise vested in or transferred to the Society as trustee or in any other capacity, shall be held in the name of the Society or the Governing Body as constituted under Rule 7 and shall

remain under the general control, supervision and management of the First Member or President of the Society for the time being and the Council.

(b) All arrangements, deeds, conveyances, contracts, transfers or other instruments relating to the sale, transfer or other transactions or dealings entered into by the Society or to which the Society is a party, whether relating to the property, whether immovable or movable, belonging to the Society or held by the Society as trustee or in any other capacity, shall be made, signed, sealed, delivered or executed by such person or persons as the First Member or President and Council may from time to time appoint. For the purpose of this Rule any authority given by the First Member or President under his signature alone authorising any person or persons to enter into, make, sign, deliver or execute any deed, or instrument, contract or transfer and recording the fact that such authority is given with the approval of the Council shall be deemed sufficient and valid authority to such person or persons to execute the several rights, powers and authorities thereby given to him or them. For all payments received by or made to the Society the receipt of the Secretary or such person or persons, as the First Member or President and Council may from time to time appoint, shall be a valid and complete discharge to the party making such payment.

(c) The Society shall be at liberty to invest the surplus funds in its hands in the securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act or in the purchase of such landed properties of any tenure as the First Member or President and Council may from time to time determine.

(d) Subject to the conditions in respect of properties (if any) entrusted to the Society and earmarked for specific objects, if and whenever it is found expedient or necessary, the First Member or President and Council shall be at liberty to deal with the properties belonging to the Society, whether movable or immovable, by sale, mortgage, lease, or pledge thereof or otherwise. All deeds, documents, agreements, mortgages, contracts or transfers in respect of the properties so sold, mortgaged, leased, or pledged or otherwise dealt with shall be executed as provided in clause 27 (b) hereof.

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

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

30. The First Member or President may, with the concurrence of a majority of the Ordinary Members of the Society, make, alter or rescind any Bye-law or Bye-laws for (1) the management of the affairs of the Society and the conduct of its business; (2) the custody, disposal and control of the funds of the Society; (3) the provision to be made for members of the Society and their families, the grant of special allowance to them in special circumstances, and of pensions to members retiring under Rule 12 A; (4) the grant of leave to members of the Society; (5) the grant of allowances to Permanent Assistants and Attaches of the Society; and (6) the carrying out in other ways of the objects of the Society.

31. The First Member or President and Council shall have power to take whatever steps may be deemed necessary in the interest of the Society provided that they are not inconsistent with the objects of the Society or with the provisions or spirit of any of the Rules or Bye-laws at the time in force.

32. No alteration shall be made in this Constitution unless it is recommended by the Council with the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the members of the Society and the recommendation is accepted by the First Member or President.

Bye Laws

The following Bye-laws have been made under Rule 30 :—

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

2. (a) Every Member under Training will be granted an allowance of Rs. 80 a month for the first two years of his training and Rs. 90 for the next three.

(b) Every Ordinary Member will be granted an allowance of Rs. 105 a month for the first five years, Rs. 125 for the next five years and Rs. 140 afterwards.

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

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

(e) Every Probationer will be given an allowance of Rs. 65 a month during the period of his probation.

(f) Every Member under Training, who may be deputed to work in the City of Bombay, will be paid Rs. 5 as Bombay allowance until he becomes an Ordinary Member.

(g) In case of serious illness, Members may be paid by the Branches, on the recommendation of the Senior Member, the whole or part of the medical fees and medicine charges.

2-A. The Council may, if it considers necessary, grant a dearness allowance* to the Members and Probationers.

* A dearness allowance of Rs. 50 per month is paid to Ordinary Members and Rs. 40 per month to Members under Training and Probationers.

3. Notwithstanding any provision in Bye-Law No. 2, the First Member or President and Council may, after due inquiry and for sufficient cause, at a meeting of the Council at which not less than four members are present, reduce by not more than half the allowance for a period not exceeding one year at a time but in no case for more than two consecutive years.

4. (a) A Member under Training is entitled to two months' leave every year, which may be granted by the First Member or President and, if the applicant is attached to a Branch, by the Senior Member of the Branch.

(b) Ordinary Members are entitled to a month's leave every year. Senior Members may grant leave for one month and the First Member or President for three months and the First Member or President and Council for longer periods.

(c) Ordinary Members of the Central Provinces and Berar are entitled to one month and 10 days' privilege leave if they go on leave on the 1st of May.

(d) All Members are entitled to twenty days' casual leave in a year.

(e) Both casual and privilege leave mentioned above will only be sanctioned if the work of the Society permits.

5. (a) The life of every member will, on admission, be assured by the Society in favour of the First Member or President for the time being for a sum of Rs. 3,000 payable at death. If no Insurance Company accepts the life of any member for assurance, the First Member or President and Council may make such other arrangements as they deem fit to secure, in the case of such a member, the object of this Bye-law.

(b) On the death of a Member whose life has been assured, the First Member or President shall pay the amount recovered on the life-policy of the deceased to such person or persons as the deceased Member may, by will or otherwise in writing, have directed. In the absence of such direction, the First Member or President and Council shall have power to determine whether the amount recovered

may be paid to any person or persons belonging to the family of the deceased, and if so, to whom.

In this Bye-law, the word "Member" includes a Member who has been permitted to retire under rule 12 A.

6. The First Member or President and Council may grant, in special circumstances, a special allowance to a Member or a Permanent Assistant suitable to the requirements of his case.

6 A. The First Member or President and Council may grant to a Member who is permitted to retire under Rule 12A such pension as they consider suitable to the requirements of his case. In case, however, such a Member acts in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the Society, the First Member or President and Council may withhold it from him.

7. If a Member's connection with the Society is terminated under Rule 12 or Rule 13, he and his family shall forfeit all claim to the benefit secured to him or them under these Bye-laws.

8. The funds of the Society may be deposited in the Banks approved by the Council, and the accounts shall be in the name of the Society, its Branches, Centres and Business Concerns as the case may be, and be operated upon by such persons and in such manner as the Council may decide from time to time.

9. (a) When the First Member or President and Council resolve to enrol anyone as Associate, the fact will be communicated to the person concerned by the Secretary.

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

(c) A Branch may, where practicable, ascertain the opinion of the Associates assigned to it in respect of any new schemes of work contemplated by it and in respect of any question of policy to be laid down by the Society on occasions when momentous questions are before the country.

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

(e) Associates will be kept informed by the Headquarters of the Society about the progress of work from time to time; will be invited to attend the anniversary of the foundation day; will be allowed to use the libraries of the Society at the Headquarters and at the Branches; may be invited to attend special sessions and be allowed to reside, if room be available, at the Headquarters or the Branches for purposes of study or work.

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

Members of the Servants of India Society, 1st September 1948

Name of the Member	Date of admission to the Society	Address
<i>President :</i>		
1 The Hon'ble Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru, B.A., B.Sc., LL.D.	11-7-1909	†S. I. S., 9 Malaviya Road, George Town, Allahabad.
<i>Vice-President :</i>		
2 Amritlal Vitthal Das Thakkar, L.C.Z. ...	6-2-1914	Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kingsway, Delhi.
<i>Senior Members :</i>		
3 Shridhar Ganesh Vaze, B.A. ...	23-2-1908	S. I. S., Poona 4.
4 Raghunath Ramchandra Bakhale ...	30-8-1923	„ Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
5 Annakavoor Duraiswamy Subramani (A. D. Mani), M.A. ...	14-6-1935	S. I. S., Dhantoli, Nagpur.
6 Pandurangi Kodanda Rao, M.A. ...	12-5-1922	S. I. S., Royapettah, Madras, 14.
<i>Secretary :</i>		
7 Dattatray Vasudeo Ambekar ...	20-12-1914	„ Poona 4.
<i>Ordinary Members :</i>		
8 Natesh Appaji Draavid, M.A. ...	12-6-1905	S. I. S., Dhantoli, Nagpur.
9 Krishna Prasad Kaul, B.A. ...	11-7-1909	S. I. S., Lucknow.
10 Vithal Hari Barve ...	10-4-1913	Aryabhushan Press, Poona 4.

Name of the Member

11	Laxmi Narayan Sabu, M.A.	...	...
12	Haradatta Sharma, B.A., LL.B.	...	...
13	Shri Ram Bajpai	...	...
14	Shankar Govind Gokhale, M. A.	...	...
15	Keshav Ganesh Sharangapani, B.A., LL.B.	...	...
16	Singaballur Ramakrishna Venkataraman, B.A., B.L.	...	...
17	Ramchandra Sadashiv Gupte	...	...
18	Dinkar Dattatray Desai, M.A., LL.B.	...	...
19	Shyam Sundar Misra, M.A.	...	...
20	Rama Shankar Misra, B.A., LL.B.	...	...
21	Karsandas Jagjiwandas Chitalia	...	...
22	Raghuuath Govind Kakade, M. A., LL. B., Ph. D.	...	...

Members under Training :

1	Lakshminarayan Rao, B.A.	...
2	K. Lakshminarayan Rao, B.Sc.	...

Date of admission to the Society	Address
15-6-1918	S. I. S., Cuttack (Orissa).
4-4-1922	S. I. S., Ambala Cantonment.
12-5-1922	,, 9 Malaviya Road, George Town, Allahabad
29-7-1928	,, Poona 4.
25-9-1930	Aryabhushan Press, Poona 4.
25-9-1930	S. I. S., Royapettah, Madras, 14.
30-6-1933	S. I. S., Dhantoli, Nagpur.
12-6-1936	,, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
12-6-1936	,, Cuttack.
12-6-1937	,, Sarsa, Dt. Allahabad.
13-6-1941	,, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
12-6-1943	S. I. S., Poona 4
19-6-1945	S. I. S., P. O. Chalapuram, Malabar
12-6-1946	Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore.

Work of the Society at a Glance

Nature of Work

Members engaged in it

Political :

General —Kunzru, Bakhale, Vaze, Ambekar, Sahu, Sharma, Mani, Gokhale.

Legislatures —Kunzru, (Council of State).
Sahu, (Orissa Legislative Assembly)

Indian States—Vaze, Bakhale.

Journalism —Vaze, Kodanda Rao, Mani, Gokhale.

Social :

Labour —Bakhale, Desai.

Education —Kunzru, Kodanda Rao, Sahu, Mani, Sivaswamy, S. S. Misra, Chitalia.

Scouting —Kunzru, Bajpai, Venkataraman, R. S. Misra.

Social Service—Kunzru, Kodanda Rao, Sharma, Chitalia.

Depressed Classes } Thakkar, S. S. Misra, Venkataraman,
R. S. Misra, K. L. N. Rao.

Aborigines —Thakkar, Sahu, L. N. Rao, R. S. Misra.

Rural Uplift, & Local Self-Government } R. S. Misra, Sahu, S. S. Misra, Gupte,
Venkataraman, Sharma, L. N. Rao.

Distress Relief } Kunzru, Thakkar, Sharangpani, S. S. Misra,
R. S. Misra, L. N. Rao.

Business Concerns } Barve, Sharangpani (A. B. Press, Poona).
Bakhale (Bombay Vaibhav Press).
Mani (Hitavada Press, Nagpur).

PERIODICALS
OF THE
SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY

THE DNYAN PRAKASH

The oldest Marathi daily paper published both in Poona and Bombay. It has also a weekly edition published on Sundays.

Editor :—S. G. Gokhale.

Subscription :—*Daily Edition* Rs 15 in Bombay & Poona and Rs. 20 elsewhere (in India) including postage. *Weekly Edition* Rs. 3 (in India) including postage.

Offices :— { 37 & 38 Saraswati-Vilas, Laxmi Road, Poona 2.
 { Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

THE HITAVADA

The oldest English newspaper in the Central Provinces and Central India with a standing of nearly 40 years. It was a tri-weekly till April 1943 when it was converted into a daily. It deals with public affairs in the Central Provinces and Berar in particular.

Editor :— A. D. Mani.

Annual Subscription (India) :—Rs. 28

Office :— Wardha Road, Nagpur.

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

REPORT
FOR 1948-49

POONA

Sunday, 12th June, 1949

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The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale



· FOUNDER
The Servants of India Society

The Servants of India Society.

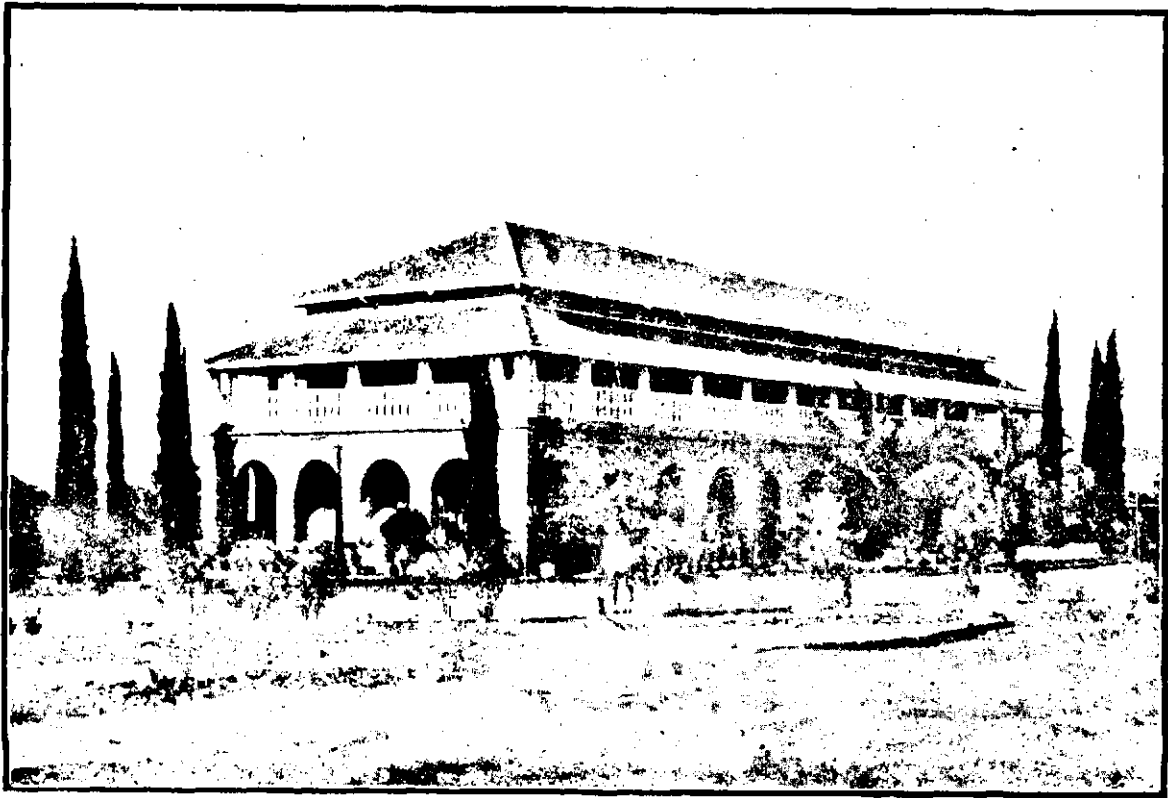
PREAMBLE.

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

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

The Servants of India Society has been established to meet in some measure these requirements of the situation. . . . Much of the work must (now) be directed towards building up in the country a higher type of character and capacity than is generally available at present, and the advance can only be slow. Moreover, the path is beset with great difficulties; there will be constant temptations to turn back; bitter disappointment will repeatedly try the faith of those who have put their hand to the work. But the weary toil can have but one end, if only the workers grow not faint-hearted on the way. One essential condition of success in this work is that a sufficient number of our countrymen must now come forward to devote themselves to the cause in the spirit in which religious work is undertaken. Public life must be spiritualised. Love of country must so fill the heart that all else shall appear as of little moment by its side. A fervent patriotism which rejoices at every opportunity of sacrifice for the motherland, a dauntless heart which refuses to be turned back from its object by difficulty or danger, a deep faith in the purpose of Providence which nothing can shake—equipped with these, the worker must start on his mission and reverently seek the joy which comes of spending oneself in the service of one's country.

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



View of the Central Library of the Society, Poona

The Servants of India Society

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Report for 1948-49.

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Introductory

The Servants of India Society was founded by the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale on June 12, 1905. Its objects are the training of national missionaries for the service of India and the promotion, by all constitutional means, of the interests of the Indian people without distinction of caste or creed. The members of the Society are pledged for life to give the best that is in them to the cause of the country in all secular fields. The circumstances in which the Society was founded and the objective which the Founder had in view in founding it are explained in the Preamble he wrote to the constitution in 1905, extracts from which are given on the preceding two pages. This Preamble has been a source of unflinching inspiration to the Society, and the members have striven their utmost during the forty-four years of the Society's existence to keep true to the ideals, placed by the Founder before them and give effect to these ideals to the extent of their capacity.

Organisation

The Headquarters of the Society are situated in Poona where all the members meet every year in June for the annual session. The Society has Branches at Madras, Bombay, Nagpur and Allahabad, and centres of work at Ambala, Cuttack, Mayanoor (Trichinopoly Dist.), Calicut, Mangalore, and Delhi. The membership of the Society was 24 during the year.

Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru continued to be President and Mr. A. V. Thakkar Vice-President of the Society. Messrs.

H. N. Kunzru, S. G. Vaze, R. R. Bakhale and A. D. Mani continued to be Senior Members of the Society's Branches in the U. P., Poona, Bombay and C. P. and Berar respectively. Mr. P. Kodanda Rao was appointed Senior Member of the Madras Branch in July 1948. Messrs. D. V. Ambekar, Dinkar D. Desai and S. S. Misra were elected to the Council by the members of the Society. Mr. D. V. Ambekar also continued as Secretary.

The Hiralal Atmaram Patel Trust Fund.

During the year under report, the Servants of India Society received the Hiralal Atmaram Patel Trust Fund amounting to Rs. 29,681-3-0. The fund is intended for the relief of distress by fire, flood or famine in Gujerat and Kathiawar. The Society takes this opportunity to express its best thanks to the Trustees of the Fund for this gift.

The Founder's Day Celebration

The usual Gokhale Day celebrations were held at the Headquarters on February 19th, 1949, the expenses being met out of the interest on the Ichalkaranji endowment made by the late Shrimant Baba Saheb Ghorpade, Chief Saheb of Ichalkaranji, for the purpose. Similar celebrations were also held at Madras, Cuttack, Bangalore and Bhavnagar.

Political

For the greater part of the year Mr. Kunzru was busy with the work of the Indian Railway Inquiry Committee. The work involved considerable touring and visits to railway workshops. The report of the Committee was submitted early in November last.

Since then he has been busy with the work of the Constituent Assembly. He attended the meetings of the Assembly from November to January and from February onwards the meetings of the Constituent Assembly (Legislative). In the Constituent Assembly he spoke, among other

subjects, on the article providing for cultural and educational rights for minorities. He moved an amendment seeking to limit reservation of appointments for backward classes to ten years. He opposed the official amendment for the deletion from the original clause of the draft Indian Constitution of the three years' time-limit within which the provincial and state Governments were enjoined to effect the separation of judicial and executive functions. Another amendment moved by him aimed at putting the Indian States on a par with the provinces in the matter of readjustment of boundaries.

In the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) he took part in the debates both on the Railway and General Budgets. He also moved two cut motions on the General Budget in order to raise a discussion on the Government's attitude towards subversive organisations and the establishment of military or semi-military organisations by the Provincial Governments. He participated in the discussion on the Banking Companies Bill. He is a member of the Standing Committees attached to the Defence and External Affairs Departments. He visited Kashmir in May and July 1948 and again in April 1949 in order to study the situation.

He was Chairman of the Banaras State Reforms Committee. In connection with the Committee's work he had to visit Banaras twice. The Committee has since concluded its labours. At the end of June 1948 he visited the Hyderabad border areas in order to see things for himself ; and on his return issued a press statement. He continued to be the President of the Deccan Sabha.

Mr. Kunzru continued to be the President of the Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi and attended meetings of its Executive Committee and Research Board. He presided over Mr. Anthony Eden's lecture at the Institute in March.

Messrs. Thakkar and Sahu are members of the Constituent Assembly. Mr. Thakkar was elected to it in October 1948 from the State Union of Saurashtra. He took part in the debate on the General Budget. He has been elected

a member of Standing Committees attached to the Education and States Ministries. Mr. Sabu proposed several amendments to the draft Constitution.

Mr. Vaze was Secretary of the Banaras State Reform Committee which finished its work by the end of April 1949. He contributed four articles mainly on international affairs to the *Sahyadri*, a Marathi monthly magazine published at Poona. He followed up his pamphlet on "Fundamental Rights" by another on "Emergency Powers." He wrote two papers, one on Liberty of Person and Freedom of Speech, and the other on Freedom of Association for the All India Civil Liberties Conference to be held in Madras in July next. The papers are a critique of the provisions on these subjects in India's Constitution adopted by the Constituent Assembly. He helped in organising the Poona Branch of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union. He continues to be Secretary of the Deccan Sabha.

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

Consequent upon the partition of the country, the Lahore Centre was shifted to Ambala (East Punjab) and was renamed the East Punjab Centre. Mr. Sharma who was in charge organised a Study Circle at Ambala for the discussion of important public questions. The Study Circle has a membership of about one hundred and has elected Mr. Sharma as its General Secretary. The Circle held twenty meetings and discussed such important problems as India and the Commonwealth, the Hyderabad episode, separation of the judiciary from the executive, and the minority problem in East Punjab. Mr. Sharma also organised an Institute of Public Affairs at Simla.

Mr. Kodanda Rao continued to be Secretary of the Nagpur Branch of the Indian Council of World Affairs till July 1948. He attended the secretaries' meeting and the annual general meeting in Calcutta in April 1948 and addressed its branches at several places. He wrote articles on the draft Indian

Constitution and Linguistic Provinces and also addressed meetings on these subjects. He visited several Indian States to study the problems of integration and democratisation. He joined the Gokhale Institute of Public Affairs at Bangalore and addressed it on the Gokhale Day.

Mr. Mani continued as Editor and General Manager of the *Hitavada*. He gave evidence before the Press Laws Enquiry Committee when he pleaded for the immediate repeal of the Indian Press Emergency Act. In his address to the Civil Liberties Union Rally in Madras in May 1948 he urged the removal of restrictions on freedom of expression and opinion. He attended the session of the AINEC held in Bombay in July, which elected him a member of its Standing Committee for the eighth year in succession. He continued to be the convener of the C. P. Press Advisory Committee successively for the seventh year. He was a member of the executive committee of the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society. He was nominated by the C. P. Government a member of the Press Enquiry Committee which inquired into the working conditions of journalists. At Mr. Mani's instance, the Committee expanded its questionnaire so as to include suggestions for raising the standards of journalism in the C. P. Mr. Mani was a member of the Sub-Committee appointed by the C. P. Press Advisory Committee to consider the steps to check scurrilous writings. On Mr. Kodanda Rao's transfer to Madras, Mr. Mani was elected Secretary of the Indian Council of World Affairs at Nagpur. He addressed meetings in Nagpur and other places on subjects of international interest.

Mr. S. G. Gokhale continued to be in charge of the *Dnyan Prakash* both as editor and manager. A memorable event in the life of the paper was the celebration by it on Feb. 12, 1949 of the completion of its one hundred years. Meetings were also organised in Poona and Bombay by public institutions to felicitate the paper on its centenary. Mr. Gokhale was elected a member of the Standing Committee of the AINEC. He attended its annual conference in Bombay as well as two meetings of its Standing Committee. He also participated in the annual session of the Marathi Journalists' Conference

held at Sangli. He has been elected President of the Poona Journalists' Association and a member of the Standing Committee of the Marathi Journalists' Conference.

Mr. Sharangpani is a member of the Poona Branch of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union and attended the Bombay Provincial Civil Liberties Conference as a delegate.

Mr. Venkataraman submitted a memorandum to the Madras Corporation on the improvement of slums and wrote to the press on civic problems. He also made suggestions for the improvement of the water supply for Madras. He participated in a public meeting to protest against the enhancement of the bus fares in Madras City.

The work of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, of which Mr. Desai is a member, took a considerable portion of his time. The total number of days on which he attended the Corporation was 99, while on 60 days he attended meetings of its Standing Committee. In April 1949 he was elected a member of the Works Committee and of the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee. Mr. Desai's proposal, in the form of an amendment to the municipal budget for the erection of 1,000 tenements for municipal sweepers at a total cost of Rs. 50 lakhs was accepted and a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs during 1949-50 was made for the purpose. Among the important resolutions moved by him was one asking the Corporation to tackle the housing problem by erecting middle class and working class tenements on a large scale, as a result of which the Corporation sanctioned the construction of over 400 tenements at a cost of Rs. 11 lakhs during 1949-50. Another resolution pleaded for the extension of the Municipal Milk Scheme so as to cover all school children. By another resolution, the Corporation was urged to prepare and execute a ten-year plan for erecting school buildings.

Mr. Desai continued as Secretary of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union. Besides holding meetings of its executive committee, two public meetings and a Provincial Conference were organised by the Union. A branch of the Civil

Liberties Union, Bombay, was started in Poona in September 1948, with Mr. R. G. Kakade as one of its secretaries. He attended the Provincial Civil Liberties Conference at Bombay and was elected the Poona Union's representative on the Provincial Civil Liberties Council and on its Executive Committee.

Labour Organisation

Mr. Bakhale continued to serve as a member of the Wage Standardisation Committee of the cotton textile industry in Bombay Province. He was appointed a member of the Wage Board for the cotton textile industry and Chairman of the Wage Board for the silk textile industry. He attended most of the meetings of the Committee and the Wage Boards and helped in shaping the wage structure of the two industries.

Mr. Desai continued to be the General Secretary of the Seamen's Union, Bombay, which has a membership of about 10,000. In addition to the ventilation of seamen's grievances, the Union supplies seamen, particularly those belonging to the catering department, to shipping companies. Recruitment through the Union eliminates bribery and corruption. It also ensures every seaman getting his chance by turn, the longest unemployed obtaining the first preference. During 1948-49 nearly 3,000 seamen were recruited through the Union, thereby saving for them over Rs. 3 lakhs, as recruitment through other channels costs each seaman over Rs. 100 in the form of bribe to recruiting agents. Mr. Desai is also the Vice-President of the Jahaji Mazdoor Union which has a membership of about 1,000 sailors employed on small coastal ships. As the working conditions of these men are somewhat different from those of seafarers engaged on big ocean liners, this Union has been kept apart, for the time being, from the Seamen's Union.

The Bombay Port Trust Railwaymen's Union, one of the oldest Unions in the province, whose membership rose to 1,000, had Mr. Desai for its President. The Union is recognis-

ed by the Port Trust. The representations made by the Union to the Port Trust authorities had the effect of securing redress in several cases.

Following the arrest of the General Secretary of the Bombay Dock Workers' Union and five other leaders under the Public Security Measures Act in December 1948, Mr. Desai was requested by the workers to take charge of the Union during the absence of the General Secretary. On Mr. Desai agreeing to do so, he was elected Adviser to the Union. Mr. Desai has since then been directing the Union's policy. On the recommendation of the Union, he was nominated by the Central Government as the workers' representative on the Conciliation Board set up by them under the Industrial Disputes Act. The Board submitted its report at the end of April 1949. In accordance with the terms of settlement, the workers secured a monthly increment ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 in their earnings, the hours of work were fixed for the first time, and a weekly off-day and holidays with pay were guaranteed. The Union has a membership of over 10,000.

Mr. Desai continued to be the General Secretary of the Bombay Branch of the All-India Telegraph Union which has a membership of about 800. The Imperial Bank of India Staff Association (Bombay Circle) was formed at a conference of the Bank employees which was held at Poona in September 1948 under Mr. Desai's presidentship. Mr. Desai is its Vice-President. The Union has a membership of about 600.

Along with other non-Communists Mr. Desai resigned from the AITUC in October 1948. He attended an All-India Trade Union Conference convened by some prominent trade union leaders at Calcutta in December 1948, with a view to forming a new central trade union organisation of unions not affiliated either to the AITUC or the INTUC. At this Conference the Hind Mazdoor Sabha was formed and Mr. Desai was elected a member of its working committee.

Mr. Desai was one of the four labour representatives invited by the Central Government for a discussion on anti-inflation

measures. He pleaded for a policy of rationing and control of all essential commodities. He also attended a conference convened by Mr. Jaiprakash Narayan in Bombay for a similar purpose. He served as the convener of the Resolutions Committee and moved the principal resolution. On the recommendation of port and dock workers' unions, Mr. Desai has been recently nominated by the Central Government as a labour representative on the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay. He is also a member of the Board of Management of the Indian Sailors' Home Society, and of the Merchant Seamen's Welfare Committee at Bombay.

Mr. S. S. Misra continued to be the General Secretary of the Cuttack District Primary Teachers' Union with a membership of about 5,000, and of the All-Orissa Primary Teachers' Federation which has a membership of about 15,000. He took part in the deliberations of the annual sessions of both these organizations. He represented to the authorities the grievances of the primary school teachers, some of which were quickly redressed. He is the President of the Textile Mill Labour Union at Chowdwar whose membership comes to about 800. He is also the General Secretary of the All-Orissa Postal Extra-Departmental Agents' Union of which Mr. Sahu is the President. The Union has a membership of about 600. He attended the Hind Mazdoor Sabha in Calcutta in 1948 and has been elected a member of its General Council.

Harijan Welfare

Mr. Thakkar continued to work as the General Secretary of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh. He organised a six-monthly meeting of the Sangh at Kengere near Bangalore in May 1948 when the question of admitting some caste Hindu boys to Harijan hostels and other Harijan institutions on equal terms was considered.

Mr. Venkataraman continued to be the Secretary of the Madras City Harijan Sevak Sangh. The Sangh maintains a girls' hostel which had 32 inmates. The girls were invited by high class Hindus to their homes to participate in the Dasara

festivities. The Ayurvedic dispensary for women and children which is maintained by the Sangh treated nearly 13,000 patients during the year. Mr. Venkataraman attended the half-yearly meeting of the Central Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh held at Kengere near Bangalore and participated in the discussions. The annual expenditure of the Sangh comes to about Rs. 7,500.

Mr. S. S. Misra worked as the Secretary of the Utkal Harijan Sevak Sangh for the tenth year in succession. The Government of Orissa has taken upon itself the entire responsibility of providing scholarships to Harijan students. Thus very little financial responsibility is now left to the Sangh. It however, awards scholarships to Harijan girl students to the tune of Rs. 60 per month.

Mr. K. L. N. Rao was in charge of the Depressed Classes Mission at Mangalore. The Mission's elementary school at Attawar recorded an improvement in its strength. As usual the children were given books and slates and midday meal free. The boarding houses conducted by the Mission had a total of 77 boarders. The carpentry section of the Mission, employment in which is restricted to Harijans turned out work valued at nearly Rs. 4,000. Two girls who studied in the Mission schools appeared for the S. S. L. C. Examination this year. One of the Mission's old boys has passed his M. B. B. S. examination. Mr. Rao attended most of the meetings of the District Harijan Welfare Committee and brought forward resolutions having for their object the amelioration of the condition of the Harijans. Mr. Rao took part in the temple entry programme on the 30th March 1949 when he led a batch of Harijans to important temples in Mangalore.

Aborigines welfare

Mr. Thakkar continued his work of tribal welfare in Gujarat through the Bhil Seva Mandal of Dohad, in C. P. through the Banwasi Seva Mandal of Mandla District and in Barama (Assam) through Shri B. K. Bhandary and in Behar

through the Adimjati Seva Mandal of Ranchi. For this work he toured extensively in some of the merged States in Chhatisgarh of C. P. in April and May 1948, in Chhota Nagpur and the merged States of Orissa in September 1948 and again in parts of C. P. and Bihar in January 1949.

An all-India organisation named the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh was formed in October 1948 under the presidency of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, with headquarters in Delhi, to federate important associations working for the welfare of tribal people and for the advancement of their cause. Two meetings of the executive committee of this new body were held in December 1948 and May 1949. The object of this Association is to spread the work of welfare of the tribal people in all Provinces and State Unions and popularise the work all over the country.

Mr. Thakkar was able to move the Education Ministry of the Government of India to give monthly stipends varying between Rs. 40 and Rs. 50 with exemption from tuition and other fees to 84 tribal students studying in various colleges in India during 1948-49. The number of stipends has increased during 1949-50 about four times.

Mr. Sahu continued to take interest in the welfare of the aborigines in Orissa. He toured the Koraput district which is largely inhabited by the aborigines and visited schools which were started for their benefit. Six such schools are maintained by the Society at its own cost. There is also a hostel for aboriginal boys conducted at Rayagada which has seven inmates. Mr. Sahu is also connected with the management of a school in Cuttack district intended primarily for Savara children. The school has 100 pupils on its rolls. Hat-making, mat-making, spinning, carding, bag-making, etc. are some of the handicrafts taught in the school in addition to literary education. The yearly expenditure on account of this work exceeds Rs. 6,000.

Mr. R. S. Misra was in charge of the Society's welfare work for the aborigines in the Mirzapur district (U.P.) There were 22

schools maintained for their benefit with a total enrolment of 950 pupils. Towards the close of the year one more school was started at Khantara with 70 pupils. Over two-thirds of the pupils in these schools are aboriginals and Harijans. All schools are suitably equipped and are supervised by managing committees containing a fair representation of the aborigines. The schools are mostly housed in thatched cottages, seven being located in semi-permanent buildings. Two night schools started for adults had to be closed down owing to the prohibitive cost of kerosene oil. It is intended to start in the near future a hostel for aboriginal boys at Khantara for which a building is now under construction. The total expenditure on the schools exceeded Rs. 11,000.

Rural Welfare

Mr. Sabu continued to direct the activities of the Servindia Rural Centre at Chowdwar near Cuttack. The Centre conducts a dispensary where free homeopathic treatment is given. Nearly 40 persons are treated daily at this dispensary. The Leprosy Clinic at the Centre gives anti-leprosy injections on an average to about 20 persons a week.

The Gokhale Children's Home at Narsannapet (Vizag, dist.) has 35 inmates housed in a spacious and semi-permanent building with an extensive compound. The yearly expenditure on the maintenance of the Home comes to about Rs. 7,000.

Mr. R. S. Misra continued to guide the activities of the tanners' co-operative society, the merchants' central co-operative society, and the fishermen's co-operative society. The Thakkar Dispensary at Khiri treated about 7,000 patients. The anti-malaria campaign had to be intensified this year owing to the increase of malaria due to the floods.

Mr. S. S. Misra continued to be the General Secretary of the Orissa Children's Homes Society. The Society maintains two homes with 130 children and makes itself responsible for their entire upbringing. The monthly expenditure on this

account comes to about Rs. 2,500 out of which Rs. 780 is received as grant from the Orissa Government.

Mr. R. S. Gupte continued to be in charge of the Society's Rural Centre at Shendurjana (Amraoti dist.). A Child Welfare Centre under the supervision of a Health Visitor maintained by the Red-Cross Society, a Maternity Home which handled 44 cases, a Dispensary and a Weaving Section are some of the activities conducted at the Centre. A Multi-Purpose Co-operative Society with a yearly turn-over exceeding Rs. 60,000 is also conducted by the Centre. The co-operative society conducts a fair price shop for the distribution of grain to eight villages, and made a profit of nearly Rs. 3,000 in 1947-48. The Maharogi Seva Mandal of Wardha is establishing a leprosy clinic at Shendurjana and for this purpose about 25 acres of land have already been secured by way of donation. A well has also been sunk at a cost of nearly Rs. 1,000. The Centre has promised its cordial cooperation in the development of the clinic and asylum.

Mr. Desai worked as adviser to the North Kanara Kisan Sabha which has a large following. He presided over the North Kanara Vakkal Conference in May 1948. The Vakkals who form the backbone of the peasantry of the district are one of the most backward communities in the Bombay Province. Mr. Desai toured the coastal talukas and addressed mass meetings under the auspices of the Kisan Sabha. A big Kisan Rally was also organised at Ankola in May 1948 with a view to pressing on Government the desirability of a reduction in the rate at which landlords were to be paid their dues in kind by tenants and a general reduction in the average rice yield per acre as fixed by the Mamlatdar under the Tenancy Act. The agitation led to a reduction of the rice rate from Rs. 32 to Rs. 23-8-0 per khandi.

Mr. L. N. Rao continued to work as Secretary of the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust. The Trust conducts four Higher Elementary Schools and two Lower Elementary Schools and two colonies for the Paniyan tribe. These colonies have ten pucca houses and a pucca well each. In one of

the colonies grass-mat weaving work was started as a subsidiary occupation, while in the other, colonists were encouraged to cultivate tapioca and vegetables. A new centre for the welfare of the jungle tribe by name Aranadans was started in September 1948 with a whole-time worker in charge. A midday-meal centre was also run for the Aranadan children at Karulai. One Baby and Maternity Welfare Centre is conducted by the Trust, for which a building was donated by a local philanthropist. Extensive repairs to the buildings at Tanur were carried out during the year. Mr. Rao helped several poor people and needy students out of the fund of Rs. 500 placed at his disposal by Seth Harakhchand Motichand. Mr. Rao was also in charge of the six Nayanar Children's Homes with about 180 inmates. The Payyangadi Home was greatly congested so far; but it has recently shifted into a spacious new building donated by Mr. Samuel Aaron, a Malabar industrialist. The Society takes this opportunity of expressing its warm appreciation of Mr. Aaron's thoughtful but unostentatious generosity and conveying its thanks to him for this help. A new building for the Home at Nediyrup was constructed at a cost of a little over of Rs. 3,000. All the Homes are now in receipt of Government grant which amounted in 1948-49 to nearly Rs. 27,000. The amount collected by way of public contributions came to about Rs. 4,600.

Mr. Kakade is a member of the Executive Committee of the Deccan Agricultural Association at Poona. He organised a Co-operative Reconstruction Society for putting up new houses, under the tenant-ownership system, at Bhilarewadi, a new hamlet about eight miles from Poona. Mr. Kakade has also formed a Producer-cum-Labour Co-operative Society of the Gadi Wadars (stone-cutters) at Yeravda near Poona. The Society has a membership of about 200 while the number of labourers on the work was nearly 300. The total sales effected by the Society in about four months approximated to Rs. 55,000, while the total wage bill came to over Rs. 43,000. An average male labourer earned from Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 4-8-0 per day, while a woman labourer earned

about Rs. 2-8-0 per day. Through Mr. Kakade's efforts, a multi-purpose co-operative society has also come into existence at Bhukum, near Poona.

He also worked as a member of a Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay to examine the question of giving protection to some cottage industries. The first problem referred to the Committee was that of the ghani oil crushing industry. The Committee completed its work in April and has submitted its report.

Mr. Kakade has been appointed Honorary Organiser by the Bombay Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association. He interested himself in the development and progress of industrial co-operatives in Poona district. He has also been nominated by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies a director to represent co-operative societies on the first nominated Board of Management of the Bagaitdar (Irrigators) Co-operative Sugar Producers' Society. The object of the Society is to manufacture sugar by conducting a factory on a co-operative basis.

The Bombay Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association has appointed a committee to consider the question of marketing handloom products manufactured in the province. Mr. Kakade is a member of this Committee. A sub-committee of two members including Mr. Kakade toured some districts of the province and visited the District Industrial Co-operative Associations and weaving centres. Its report will be shortly submitted.

The Servindia Agricultural and Industrial School conducted by the Servants of India Society at Maynoor has 75 Harijan boarders receiving Government grant, 5 Christian and 4 caste Hindu boarders. They receive instruction in agriculture for three years. Spinning, mat-weaving, poultry and animal husbandry are also some of the subjects taught in addition to the usual literary instruction. Seven acres of wet land has been brought under cultivation under the Grow More Food scheme which yielded about 120 bags of paddy.

Education and Literacy

Mr. Kunzru continued to be a member of the Executive Committees of the Allahabad, Agra, and Banaras Hindu Universities. He was elected Vice-Chairman of the Executive Council of the Allahabad University. As Chairman of the U. P. Universities Grants Committee, he presided over four of its meetings.

Mr. Kaul worked as Secretary of the Ganga Prasad Varma Memorial Library at Lucknow. Through his efforts the Lucknow Municipal Board made a non-recurring grant of Rs. 5,000 for repairs to the Hall. The building being now 25 years old, Mr. Kaul has framed a scheme for overhauling it at an estimated cost of Rs. 20,000. The Provincial Government and the Municipality have been approached for financial assistance for this purpose. Mr. Kaul took interest in the affairs of the Mahila Vidyalaya College at Lucknow, of which he is a life-member. He was chairman of the Reception Committee of the Hindustani Language Convention held in Lucknow in October 1948. A deputation representing the Convention waited on the Deputy President (in the absence of the President) of the Constituent Assembly and presented a memorandum urging the use of Hindustani as the national language. Mr. Kaul was a member of this deputation. In connection with the Convention he wrote a pamphlet on Urdu, Hindi or Hindustani, which was widely distributed. His book *Naya Adab*, in Urdu, which is a critical survey of new developments in Urdu literature will be published by the All Pakistan Anjuman Tarriqi-e-Urdu from Karachi. He has been elected one of the Directors of the All-India Anjuman Tarriqi-e-Urdu.

Mr. Bakhale was in charge of the voluntary primary schools conducted by the Servants of India Society in Thana district. The number of schools was 67 and the total number of pupils was 1,963 (1,656 boys and 307 girls).

Mr. Kodanda Rao was a nominated member of the Senate of the Nagpur University and an elected member of its

Executive Council. He was also a member of the Governing Body of the National College, and of the King Edward Memorial Fund at Nagpur. He was elected President of the Atheneum Club at Bangalore. He addressed colleges in Bangalore, Nagpur, Hyderabad, Mysore, Mangalore, Cuttack and Puri. He submitted a memorandum on the language problem to the Indian Universities Commission and gave oral evidence before it.

Mr. Bajpai was elected Vice-President of the Vidyamandir Higher Secondary School conducted by the Seva Samiti at Allahabad.

Mr. Mani was nominated by the Chancellor of the Nagpur University as a member of the University Court. At the meeting of the Court in November 1948 he moved a resolution asking the University and Government to readmit to colleges students who had been rusticated for taking part in the R. S. S. Satyagraha movement. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Venkataraman attended the All-India Educational Conference held in Mysore and read papers on child education, aboriginal welfare and adult education. He also visited some institutions in Mysore State devoted to adult education.

Mr. R. S. Misra is the Chairman of the Kesarwani Shiksha Mandal, Sarsa, which is responsible for the conduct of the Intermediate College there. He has also been elected Vice-President of the Model Education Society, Asarhia (Allahabad dist.) which has just started a high school.

Mr. Chitalia promoted the spread of literacy by supplying free books, newspapers, periodicals, etc. to a number of reading rooms in Saurashtra and Gujerat. He is actively connected with a number of educational institutions at Bhavnagar. He also took keen interest in the industrial classes for Sindi refugee women.

Social Service and Social Reform

Mr. Thakkar continued to be the Secretary and Trustee of the Kasturba Gandhi Memorial Trust. He attended four

quarterly meetings of its executive committee. The annual expenditure of the Trust was about Rs. 5 lakhs. The work of the Trust included the training of Gram Sevikas and settling them in the villages. The Trust also starts maternity homes, trains nurses and organises women's hospitals and leper homes in rural parts.

Mr. Kunzru continued to be the General Secretary of the All-India Seva Samiti at Allahabad.

Mr. Kodanda Rao was connected with the Society for the Elimination of Beggary at Nagpur as Secretary and with the Nagpur Rotary Club as Vice-President till July 1948. He attended the meetings of the Central Executive Committee of the Indian Conference of Social Work and the session of the Conference in Madras in December 1948. He acted as the Chairman of the State and Social Service section of the Conference.

Mr. Bajpai went to Hariharkshetra Mela in Bihar which attracts a large number of pilgrims. He formed a Board of Seva Samitis, Boy Scouts and Hindustan Scouts and co-ordinated their social service activities. He continued to be a member of the Indian Conference of Social Work and its Central Committee and of the executive committee of the U. P. Branch of the Conference.

Mr. Venkataraman was the Secretary of the Madras session of the Indian Conference of Social Work. He published a brochure giving information relating to important social service institutions in Madras City and Province. He was elected a member of the executive council of the Conference, and was one of the three members of a committee appointed to prepare a paper on Co-ordination of Social Services. He presided over the Social Service Conference at Rajahmundry in December last. He continued to be a member of the Guild of Service and a member of its executive and working committees.

Mr. Desai continued to be a member of the Central Executive and the Working Committee of the Indian Conference

of Social Work. He attended two meetings of the central executive and three meetings of the Working Committee.

Scouting

Mr. Kunzru continued to be the National Commissioner of the Hindustan Scout Association. He was engaged in negotiations for the amalgamation of the two principal scout associations in the country.

Mr. Bajpai continued to be the Organising Commissioner of the Hindustan Scout Association. He was also busy with the negotiations for the amalgamation of the principal scout and guide associations in India. He helped in drawing up the constitution of the new association and the combined schemes of training both for scouts and guides. At the request of the Premier of the East Punjab he acted as a member of the reorganisation committee of the East Punjab Boy Scouts' Association and put forward suggestions for the nationalisation of the movement. He also assisted in overhauling the West Bengal Provincial Council of the Hindustan Scout Association. It was mainly through his exertions that a Branch of the H.S.A. was formed for Sirohi Raj and three other neighbouring states. He conducted an Air Training Course for the benefit of senior scouts and scouters.

Mr. Venkataraman continued to be the Headquarters Commissioner of the Hindustan Scout Association in Madras. He participated in scout camps and functions and wrote a pamphlet in Tamil on children's playgrounds. This has since been published by the Indian Council on Child Education. He was also the recipient of a medal of merit for his services to scouting.

Relief of Distress

Mr. Thakkar has been nominated by the Government of India a member of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration, which consists of seven members. By giving loans the Administration enables refugees to set themselves up in business and to start industries. Out of the sum of Rs. 7

crores set apart for this purpose, loans amounting to Rs. 2 crores were sanctioned upto the end of May 1949.

The Allahabad district suffered badly from floods last year. Mr. R. S. Misra toured the affected area and prepared a plan of relief operations which was put into force early in October. The relief work was carried on in three Tahsils and covered over 200 villages. Five medical relief centres were organised and three Ayurvedic dispensaries were opened. A hospital was also conducted at Sarsa. In all over 21,000 patients, most of whom were treated for malaria, were handled by our centres and dispensaries. About fifty operations were performed at the hospital. Nearly 40 cattle were saved from the floods and maintained at the Society's expense till their owners claimed them. In view of the acute shortage of fodder as a result of the floods, arrangements were made for importing hay, green fodder and bhusa at a cost of about Rs. 1,500. Free grazing was provided for nearly 5,000 cattle. The distribution of cloth to the needy was also arranged at a cost of over Rs. 3,000.

Mr. Kakade is one of the Secretaries of the Poona District Famine Relief Association. This is a permanent body consisting mainly of representatives of institutions interested in famine relief work, both preventive and curative. It tries to explore, during inter-famine years, measures designed to prevent or mitigate famine. As a result of the heavy rains in October 1948 there were floods in some parts of Poona district which caused considerable damage to dwellings and agricultural lands. Mr. Kakade toured the affected parts and provided appropriate relief, where necessary. He also submitted a scheme for shifting villages liable to damage on account of floods to higher and safer sites. A sub-committee of the Association undertook a walking tour of the Karha valley in Poona district. It covered a distance of 21 miles in four days locating, as it proceeded, sites for percolation tanks, dams across rivers, nallas, etc. Mr. Kakade organised the tour and accompanied the Sub-Committee. He contributed a paper on famine and flood relief to the Indian Conference of Social Work held at Madras.

Journals

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

Business Concerns

The Aryabhushan and the Dnyan Prakash Press in Poona which is owned by the Society had Mr. V. H. Barve for Manager. Mr. Sharangpani assisted Mr. Barve in the management of the Press. Mr. Bakhale was in charge of the Bombay Vaibhav Press. Mr. Sharangpani is the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Chatushringee Co-operative Credit Society, whose membership is mostly confined to the employees of the Press. He is a member of the Poona Press-Owners' Association under whose auspices the Maharashtra Printers' Conference was held in Poona. He served on two committees of the Conference, one for drafting resolutions and the other for scrutiny of papers submitted to the Conference.

G. I. P. E.

The report of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, of which Mr. D. R. Gadgil is the Director, is appended to this report.

THE GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS.

POONA 4.

(*Founded by Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale*)

Report for the year 1948-49.

The investigational work launched in 1947 by the Sir Dorabji Tata Section in Agricultural Economics was continued throughout the last year. By the end of this year, this investigation into economic conditions of that part of the Bombay Deccan most liable to famine will have been conducted for two years. During this period 24 villages have been surveyed in detail, 16 in the Marathi-speaking and 8 in the Kannada-speaking tract. The investigation will be carried on for two further years, though its basis will be changed in some respects during the forthcoming stage.

During the year under report the Institute put forth five publications. Publication No. 17 "The Economic Effects of Irrigation" comprised the report submitted in 1942 to the Government of Bombay on the direct and indirect effects of the Godavari and Pravara canal systems. To this report has been added a long introductory note by Prof. Gadgil at the time of its publication. Publication No. 18 was the first part of the report on the Socio-Economic Survey of Kolhapur completed last year. This first part deals with the problems of Population and Fertility in Kolhapur City, and breaks new ground especially in considerations of problems of fertility. Publication No. 19 "Some Observations on the Draft Constitution" represents a series of notes on the more important aspects of the Draft Constitution of India put forward with the special aim of seeking out the main gaps and defects in the provisions of the Draft Constitution and suggesting suitable amendments. Publication No. 20 consists of all the reports submitted by the Commodity Prices Board to Government during its short life and edited by Mr. Sovani. These reports are valuable from

many points of view and the Institute was connected with the work of the Board, as it had deputed Mr. D. R. Gadgil to work on that organisation. The Institute, therefore, decided to have them all published in one volume. The Institute is thankful to the Government of India for permitting it to publish the reports. Publication No. 21 " Post-War Inflation-A Survey " by Mr. Sovani was published in March 1949. It surveys economic conditions in India since about 1944 and deals specifically with the problem of rising prices during the post-war period and its attempted cure. In a previous publication of the Institute, Publication No. 10 " War and Indian Economic Policy " (2nd Edition 1944) the development of the economic situation in India during early war years had been critically examined. Mr. Sovani's new publication does the same work for the post-war period. The Institute hopes to keep up this effort, at a periodic review of economic events, at every 2 or 3 years' interval in the future. This number of publications, five in less than twelve months, constitutes a record so far for the Institute. It does not expect to be able to keep up this rate of annual publications in the near future. It is, however, hoped that the number of publications during this year presages a general acceleration of the pace of publications of the Institute.

The total number of students enrolled during the year was 69 of whom 5 were enrolled for the Ph. D. Degree. At the M. A. Examination held in April 1948, 15 students of the Institute appeared, of whom 12 were successful, 1 being placed in the Second Class.

One thesis was submitted for examination during the year viz. a thesis for the Ph. D. degree, by Mr. N. P. Patil entitled " Marketing of Cotton in Gadag." The thesis was approved for the degree.

The R. B. R. R. Kale Memorial lecture was delivered this year by Principal. D. G. Karve, the subject of his discourse being " Public Administration in Democracy."

During the year under report Mr. D. R. Gadgil was nominated by Government as a Member of the Advisory

Committee of the newly founded University of Poona and was later elected to the Executive Council of the University. He was nominated by the Reserve Bank of India on the Board of Directors of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and was nominated by Government on the Western Area Local Board of the nationalised Reserve Bank of India in January 1949. He continued to be Director of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd. and the Poona Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.

Mr. N. V. Sovani was appointed on the Peshwa Daftar Committee as a representative of the Institute. Mr. V. M. Dandekar was appointed on the Technical Sub-Committee of the Agricultural and Statistics Committee of the Bombay Provincial Rural Development Board.

The Servants of India Society

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1949.

INCOME			1948-49.			EXPENDITURE			1948-49.		
			Rs.	AS	P.				Rs.	AS	Ps.
Donations	...	...	11,919	0	9	Allowances, etc.	...	...	53,958	7	0
Members' Earnings	...	...	38,278	11	3	Travelling	...	...	9,771	8	9
Interest	...	...	54,376	10	1	Library	...	...	12,189	13	3
Property Rents	...	...	17,396	5	4	Establishment	...	...	23,542	7	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	18,907	6	3	General Charges	...	...	23,146	12	3
Press Profits	...	...	1,61,992	4	8	Mess Charges	...	...	2,085	14	3
						Repairs to Buildings	...	...	7,764	3	3
						Rents and Taxes	...	...	5,444	11	7
						Rural Work	...	...	36,409	6	10
						Provision for Bonus to Employees	...	...	45,000	0	0
						Losses in conducting Society's Papers	...	...	21,972	9	9
						Surplus carried to General Fund	...	...	61,584	8	2
Total ...			3,02,870	6	4	Total ..			3,02,870	6	4

Poona, }
19th June, 1949. }

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

The Servants of
Statement of General Fund

	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
The Society's General Fund :						
Balance as on 1st April, 1948	...	12,12,258	-2	-7		
Cuttack Building Fund	...	4,044	-0	-0		
Add Surplus as per Income and Expenditure a/c	...	61,584	-8	-2		
		-----			12,77,886	-10-9
Advances Payable :					92,805	-4-5
 The Society's Presses and Papers						
Credit Balances :						
A. B. Press	...	49,909	-13	-9		
Bombay Vaibhav Press	...	42,781	-14	-0		
Dnyan Prakash	...	50,983	-14	-9		
Hitavada Press	...	87,884	-7	-11		
		-----			2,31,560	-2-5

Grand Total...		16,02,252	-1	-7		

Poona,

19th June, 1949. }

India Society*account as on 31st March, 1949.*

	Rs.	As.	Pa.	Rs.	As.	Pa.
Buildings and Sites:				4,22,664	—2	—0
Library expenditure to date has been charged to revenue ...					0	—0—0
Dead-Stock:						
As per last year's Statement ...	20,240	—2	—10			
Additions during the year ...	3,096	—1	—3			
				23,336	—4	—1
Less depreciation ...	1,012	—0	—0			
				22,324	—4	—1
Advances recoverable:				70,486	—10	—4
The Society's Presses and Papers:						
Assets and Debtors:						
Aryabhushan Press ...	2,76,822	—14	—9			
Bombay Vaibhav Press ...	1,64,993	—7	—1			
Dnyan Prakash ...	46,743	—9	—4			
Hitavada Press ...	2,83,024	—14	—3			
				7,71,584	—13	—5
President's American Tour Expenses				1,717	—4	—0
Balance as shown in the Statement of Affairs				3,13,474	—15	—9
				16,02,252	—1	—7

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

Auditor.

THE SERVANTS OF

Statement of Affairs as on

LIABILITIES		Rs.	As.	Ps.
Society's General Fund :				
Balance as per annexed Statement	3,13,474	15 9
Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund (received in securities as per contra)	1,33,000	0 0
G. M. Library Trust Fund, Nagpur	11,918	13 10
Rao Bahadur D. Lakshmi Narayan Trust Fund (received in cash)	1,00,000	0 0
South Indian Flood Relief Trust Fund	21,426	5 10
Presses' Reserve Fund	2,24,000	0 0
Hitavada Equipment Fund	23,225	0 0
Servindia Relief Fund	76,963	9 11
Sir W. Wedderburn Fund	3,676	1 11
Investment Reserve Fund	18,629	11 8
Building Reserve Fund	21,867	15 9
Workmen's Welfare Fund	6,500	0 0
Servindia Welfare Fund	4,751	8 6
Insurance Fund—Life Policies Matured	12,000	0 0
Gokhale Day Celebration Fund	2,000	0 0
Late Mr. Nayanar Memorial Trust Fund	10,426	14 0
Voluntary Primary Schools, Thana District	11,413	5 6
Total ...			9,95,274	6 8

INDIA SOCIETY

31st March, 1949.

		ASSETS					
		Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund							
3% G. P. Notes	face value	...	1,21,000	0	0		
4% Bombay Port Trust		...	12,000	0	0		
					1,33,000	0	0
G. M. Library Trust Property a/c		...			23,949	3	6
<i>Investments :</i>							
South Indian Flood Relief Trust Fund Investment a/c					21,415	7	0
<i>Other Investments :</i>							
3% G. P. Notes		...	2,59,000	0	0		
3½% G. P. Notes	1954-59	...	23,000	0	0		
4%	" " 1960-70	...	20,300	0	0		
4%	Bombay Port Trust Loan	...	98,000	0	0		
4½% G. P. Notes	1955-60	...	1,43,900	0	0		
5%	Bombay Municipal Debentures	...	21,000	0	0		
6%	Karachi Port Trust loan	...	2,500	0	0		
Total face value					5,67,700	0	0
					At cost price ...		
Servindia Relief Fund Investments (3% G. P. Notes					5,35,084	3	4
Rs. 75,000)		...					
Workmen's Welfare Fund Investment a/c		...			76,125	0	0
Late Mr. Nayanar Memorial Trust Fund Investment		...			6,500	0	0
(3% G. P. Notes Rs. 10,000)		...					
Gokhale Day Celebration Fund Investment a/c		...			10,356	4	0
Bombay Prov. Co-op. Bank Shares		...			1,990	8	0
30 Shares of Rs. 50 each		...					
Agricultural Products, Ltd., Poona,		...			1,600	0	0
one share of Rs. 50 (fully paid up)		...					
Ogale Glass Works four shares fully paid up		...			50	0	0
Poona Central Co-operative Bank Shares-2 fully paid up.		...			100	0	0
Press Trust of India Ltd. shares		...			100	0	0
" " " " " Debentures		...			4,000	0	0
Bank Balances at Centres and at Branches		...			10,000	0	0
Cash at Centres and at Branches, etc.		...			1,65,977	8	6
					5,026	4	4
Total ...					9,95,274	6	8

I have examined the above Statement of Affairs and the annexed Statements of Income and Expenditure account and the General Fund with the books, accounts and vouchers of the Society, and I find the same to be correct. I have verified the investments of the Society.

Poona, }
19th June, 1949. }

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

The Hiralal Atmaram Patel Trust Fund

upto 31st March 1949.

	Rs.	As.	Ps.		Rs.	As.	Ps.
The Hiralal Atmaram Patel Trust Fund ...	29,681	3	0	The H. A. Patel Trust Fund Investments :-			
Interest on investments ...	990	8	0	Imperial Bank of India 14 shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid up ...	27,853	7	0
				3% Conversion Loan of 1946, face value Rs. 700 ...	700	0	0
				Travelling ...	168	10	0
				Miscellaneous ...	12	10	0
				Balance with Servants of India Society.	1,937	0	0
Total ...	30,671	11	0	Total ...	30,671	11	0

Poona, }
19th June, 1949.

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

The Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale Trust Fund

Statement showing the Trust Fund and its investments as on 31st March, 1949.

TRUST FUND	Rs.	As.	Ps.	INVESTMENTS	Rs.	As.	Ps.
The R. B. R. R. Kale Trust Fund	1,07,630	—	10—0	Mortgage on property of Sayagaon village	10,200	—	0—9
Amount set aside for redemption of loss on maturity of Bombay Municipal and Karachi Port Trust Loans	4,500	—	0—0	Govt. and other securities :			
Investment Reserve	13,364	—	6—0	3% 1949 Punjab Loan face value			
				Rs. 2,000			
				3% Conversion Loan	Rs. 30,800		
				4% 1960-70 Loan	Rs. 20,200		
				6% B. M. Debentures	Rs. 40,000		
				6% Karachi Port Trust Bonds	Rs. 7,500		
				<u>Rs. 1,00,500</u>			
				at cost	1,05,691	—	4—0
				Satara Inamdar Mandal			
				50 Debentures of Rs. 100 each fully paid up	5,000	—	0—0
				Shares :			
				Kirloskar Bros. Ltd.			
				120 Shares of Rs. 25 each fully paid up.			
				at cost	2,250	—	0—0
				Advances			
				The Servants of India Society	...	1,441	15—6
				The Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics	931	11—9	
Total ...	1,25,515	—	0—0	Total ...	1,25,515	—	0—0

POONA }
19th June, 1949 }

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

The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona.

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1949

INCOME	Rs. As.Ps.	EXPENDITURE	Rs. As.Ps.
<i>Income from R. B. R. R. Kale Trust Fund</i> ...	4,779 1 8	<i>Salaries and Allowances</i> ...	11,286 8 0
<i>Grants:—</i>		<i>Tabulating Section:</i> ...	
Sir Dorabji Tata Trust Rs. 15,000 0 0		Maintenance and other expenditure ...	7,942 13 9
The Government of Bombay Rs. 10,000 0 0		<i>Tata Section:</i>	
Indian Council for Ag. Research Rs. 3,832 0 0		Salaries, Allowances and other expenditure ...	15,926 11 9
For Investigation enquiries Rs. 3,200 0 0		<i>Contribution to Provident Fund:</i>	
For Dearness Allowance Rs. 1,284 0 0		Subscription ... Rs. 1,379 3 6	
	33,316 0 0	Interest ... Rs. 194 13 3	
<i>Tuition and other fees</i> ...	5,138 5 0		1,574 0 9
<i>Publications; Sales</i> ...	2,552 12 9	<i>Books and Periodicals</i> ...	1,331 10 6
<i>Interest; on investments</i> ... Rs. 410 0 0		<i>Miscellaneous Office Expenses</i> ...	2,194 9 6
on Bank A/c ... Rs. 35 3 0		<i>Publications:</i>	
	445 3 0	Cost and expenditure ...	8,608 0 0
<i>Miscellaneous Receipts</i> ...	748 2 6	<i>Printing and Stationery</i> ...	417 13 6
<i>Sale of deadstock</i> ...	225 0 0	<i>Postage</i> ...	545 14 3
<i>Balance: Net deficit</i> ...	2,748 9 1	<i>Audit Fees</i> ...	125 0 0
	Total ... 49,953 2 0		Total ... 49,953 2 0

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List of Donations

Headquarters

	Rs.
The Krishnamurti Lectures Committee ...	500
Mrs. Pramilabai Gadgil	100
The late Mr. Justice Ranade Charities Fund	100
Dr. G. S. Mahajani, M. L. C,	30
Seth Harakhchand Motichand	25
Sri D. L. Sahasrabuddhe	25
Sums below Rs. 25	15
Total ...	<u>795</u>

Bombay Branch

	Rs.
Sri K. J. Chitalia... ..	300
Sri V. G. Maideo	100
Sri G. A. Kamatekar	25
Total ...	<u>425</u>

Madras Branch

	Rs.
Sri T. Ramachandra Rao	50
Sums below Rs. 25	10
Total ...	<u>60</u>

C. P. Branch

	Rs.
Seth Savantram Ramprasad Mills ...	300

Shendurjana Centre

Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	...	Rs.
				20

U. I. Branch

Sri D. D. Thacker	...	...	...	Rs.
				501
Sri S. N. Mushran	...	...	...	430
				<hr/>
			Total	931
				<hr/>

Cuttack Centre Building Fund

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Sri Vikram Deo Varma, Jeypore	...	...	4,010	0	0
The Utkal Co-operative Cloth & Yarn Syndicate, Ltd., Cuttack	...	...	1,500	0	0
Sri L. N. Bhanja, Keonjhar	...	...	101	0	0
Mr. P. Swamy Bapu, Narasannapet *	...	...	50	0	0
Sri Damodar Sahu, Berhampur	...	...	30	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	44	0	0
			<hr/>		
		Total	5,735	8	0
			<hr/>		

Mirzapur Aboriginal Welfare Centre.

			Rs.	as.	ps.
The Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Bombay			1,500	0	0
The All-India Arya Hindu Dharma Seva Sangh, Delhi	...	...	1,040	0	0
The R. C. K. M. Trust Fund, Delhi	...	...	357	7	9
The District Board, Allahabad	...	...	150	0	0
Raja Bahadur of Daiya	...	...	84	0	0
Mahesh Prasad Dwivedi, Khauria	...	...	51	0	0
Moti Sharan, Puradattu	...	...	50	0	0
Dr. S. K. Burman & Sons, Ltd., Bombay	...	...	46	8	0
The Zandu Pharmaceutical Works Ltd., Bombay	...	...	25	0	0
Sri Jagatdhari Chaubery, Baghol	...	...	25	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	323	9	0
			<hr/>		
		Total	3,652	8	9
			<hr/>		

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Servants of India Society

The following Constitution has been adopted for the Society :—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (i) The country shall always be the first in my thoughts and I will give to her service the best that is in me.
- (ii) In serving the country I will seek no personal advantage for myself.
- (iii) I will regard all Indians as brothers and work for the advancement of all without distinction of caste or creed.
- (iv) I will be content with such provision for myself *and my family,** as the Society may be able to make. I will devote no part of my energies to earning money for myself.
- (v) I will lead a pure personal life.
- (vi) I will engage in no personal quarrel with any one.
- (vii) I will always keep in view the aims of the Society and watch over its interests with the utmost zeal, doing all I can to advance its work. I will never do anything which is inconsistent with the objects of the Society.

10. Every Member under Training shall, during the time that he is under training, place himself under the entire guidance and control of the First Member or President, and shall do such work and devote himself to such studies as the First Member or President may direct.

11. An Ordinary Member may be sent by the First Member or President and Council to any part of India on special duty or for general work in connection with the Society. He will be bound to do the work assigned to him under the general direction of the First Member

* The italicised words to be omitted if there be no family.

or President and Council and shall obey orders and instructions that may be received from them.

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

12. A. The Society may, in exceptional circumstances, permit a member to retire after thirty years' approved service or on the attainment of the age of seventy after twenty-five years' approved service on a recommendation to that effect being made by the Council, with the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the members of the Society, and the recommendation being accepted by the First Member or President. A member so permitted shall cease to be a member of the Society.

13. The Society may remove the name of any member from its roll of members on a recommendation to that effect being made by the Council, with the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the members of the Society, and the recommendation being accepted by the First Member or President. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

14. (a) The First Member will hold office for life.

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

(c) In case, however, it appears undesirable to elect a First Member, the members may elect one of their number to be President of the Society for a period of three years.

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

(e) The First Member or President may, notwithstanding any other rule, delegate any of his functions to the Vice-President and, during the absence of the Vice-President from India, to any other Ordinary Member.

(f) The Council of the Society shall appoint one of the Ordinary Members to be the Secretary of the Society.

15. When a vacancy occurs in the First Membership or Presidentship of the Society, the Council shall exercise all the powers vested by the Rules in the First Member or President singly or the First Member or President and Council, until such time as a new First Member or President is duly elected; and any act done by the Council during such time shall be deemed valid, provided that the Council takes steps with all reasonable despatch to arrange for the election of a new First Member or President under rule 14 (b) or 14 (c), as the case may be.

16. In special circumstances the First Member or President and Council may exempt, for reasons to be recorded in writing, any member of the Society from the operation of any rule save Rule 9.

17. An applicant for membership may be required to pass through a period of probation before admission and may in that case be enrolled as a Probationer on such terms and for such period as the First Member or President and Council may determine.

18. The First Member or President and Council may remove the name of any Probationer from the list of Probationers before the expiry of the period of probation. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

19. The First Member or President and Council may admit any person, who, in their opinion, is capable of being trained to assist members of the Society in their work and who is prepared to devote his life to such work, as a Permanent Assistant of the Society, on such terms as the First Member or President and Council may determine.

20. A Permanent Assistant may, on grounds of special fitness and after a period of approved service of not less than three years, be admitted as Member under Training by the First Member or President and Council.

21. The First Member or President and Council may remove the name of any Permanent Assistant from the list of Permanent Assistants of the Society. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

22. The First Member or President and Council may admit any person who is in full sympathy with the objects of the Society and is prepared to devote himself to such work as may be assigned to him for the benefit of the Society as an Attache of the Society on such terms and under such control as the First Member or President and Council may determine.

23. The First Member or President and Council may remove the name of any Attache from the list of Attaches of the Society. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

24. The First Member or President and Council may enrol any person who is in full sympathy with the objects of the Society and who is prepared to devote a portion of his time and resources to the furtherance of its work as an Associate of the Society.

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

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

27. (a) The property of the Society, whether immovable or movable, including stocks, funds, shares and other securities and all other property otherwise vested in or transferred to the Society as trustee or in any other capacity, shall be held in the name of the Society or the Governing Body as constituted under Rule 7 and shall

remain under the general control, supervision and management of the First Member or President of the Society for the time being and the Council.

(b) All arrangements, deeds, conveyances, contracts, transfers or other instruments relating to the sale, transfer or other transactions or dealings entered into by the Society or to which the Society is a party, whether relating to the property, whether immovable or movable, belonging to the Society or held by the Society as trustee or in any other capacity, shall be made, signed, sealed, delivered or executed by such person or persons as the First Member or President and Council may from time to time appoint. For the purpose of this Rule any authority given by the First Member or President under his signature alone authorising any person or persons to enter into, make, sign, deliver or execute any deed, or instrument, contract or transfer and recording the fact that such authority is given with the approval of the Council shall be deemed sufficient and valid authority to such person or persons to execute the several rights, powers and authorities thereby given to him or them. For all payments received by or made to the Society the receipt of the Secretary or such person or persons, as the First Member or President and Council may from time to time appoint, shall be a valid and complete discharge to the party making such payment.

(c) The Society shall be at liberty to invest the surplus funds in its hands in the securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act or in the purchase of such landed properties of any tenure as the First Member or President and Council may from time to time determine.

(d) Subject to the conditions in respect of properties (if any) entrusted to the Society and earmarked for specific objects, if and whenever it is found expedient or necessary, the First Member or President and Council shall be at liberty to deal with the properties belonging to the Society, whether movable or immovable, by sale, mortgage, lease, or pledge thereof or otherwise. All deeds, documents, agreements, mortgages, contracts or transfers in respect of the properties so sold, mortgaged, leased, or pledged or otherwise dealt with shall be executed as provided in clause 27 (b) hereof.

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

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

30. The First Member or President may, with the concurrence of a majority of the Ordinary Members of the Society, make, alter or rescind any Bye-law or Bye-laws for (1) the management of the affairs of the Society and the conduct of its business ; (2) the custody, disposal and control of the funds of the Society ; (3) the provision to be made for members of the Society and their families, the grant of special allowance to them in special circumstances, and of pensions to members retiring under Rule 12 A ; (4) the grant of leave to members of the Society ; (5) the grant of allowances to Permanent Assistants and Attaches of the Society ; and (6) the carrying out in other ways of the objects of the Society.

31. The First Member or President and Council shall have power to take whatever steps may be deemed necessary in the interest of the Society provided that they are not inconsistent with the objects of the Society or with the provisions or spirit of any of the Rules or Bye-laws at the time in force.

32. No alteration shall be made in this Constitution unless it is recommended by the Council with the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the members of the Society and the recommendation is accepted by the First Member or President.

Bye-Laws

The following Bye-laws have been made under Rule 30 :—

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

2. (a) Every Member under Training will be granted an allowance of Rs. 140 a month for the first two years of his training and Rs. 150 for the next three.

(b) Every Ordinary Member will be granted an allowance of Rs. 180 a month for the first five years, Rs. 205 for the next five years and Rs. 225 afterwards.

(c) A rent allowance not exceeding Rs. 30, or the actual rent paid, if less, will be granted to members, in case there are no quarters available on the premises of the Society.

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

(e) Every Probationer will be given an allowance of Rs. 120 a month during the period of his probation.

(f) Every Member under Training, who may be deputed to work in the City of Bombay, will be paid Rs. 5 as Bombay allowance until he becomes an Ordinary Member.

(g) In case of serious illness, Members may be paid by the Branches, on the recommendation of the Senior Member, the whole or part of the medical fees and medicine charges.

2-A. The Council may, if it considers necessary, grant a dearness allowance to the Members and Probationers.

3. Notwithstanding any provision in Bye-Law No. 2, the First Member or President and Council may, after due inquiry and for sufficient cause, at a meeting of the Council at which not less than four members are present, reduce by not more than half the allowance for a period not exceeding one year at a time but in no case for more than two consecutive years.

4. (a) A Member under Training is entitled to two months' leave every year, which may be granted by the First Member or President and, if the applicant is attached to a Branch, by the Senior Member of the Branch.

(b) Ordinary Members are entitled to a month's leave every year. Senior Members may grant leave for one month and the First Member or President for three months and the First Member or President and Council for longer periods.

(c) Ordinary Members of the Central Provinces and Berar are entitled to one month and 10 days' privilege leave if they go on leave on the 1st of May.

(d) All Members are entitled to twenty days' casual leave in a year.

(e) Both casual and privilege leave mentioned above will only be sanctioned if the work of the Society permits.

5. (a) The life of every member will, on admission, be assured by the Society in favour of the First Member or President for the time being for a sum of Rs. 3,000 payable at death. If no Insurance Company accepts the life of any member for assurance, the First Member or President and Council may make such other arrangements as they deem fit to secure, in the case of such a member, the object of this Bye-law.

(b) On the death of a Member whose life has been assured, the First Member or President shall pay the amount recovered on the life-policy of the deceased to such person or persons as the deceased Member may, by will or otherwise in writing, have directed. In the absence of such direction, the First Member or President and Council shall have power to determine whether the amount recovered

may be paid to any person or persons belonging to the family of the deceased, and if so, to whom.

In this Bye-law, the word "Member" includes a Member who has been permitted to retire under rule 12 A.

6. The First Member or President and Council may grant, in special circumstances, a special allowance to a Member or a Permanent Assistant suitable to the requirements of his case.

6 A. The First Member or President and Council may grant to a Member who is permitted to retire under Rule 12A such pension as they consider suitable to the requirements of his case. In case, however, such a Member acts in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the Society, the First Member or President and Council may withhold it from him.

7. If a Member's connection with the Society is terminated under Rule 12 or Rule 13, he and his family shall forfeit all claim to the benefit secured to him or them under these Bye-laws.

8. The funds of the Society may be deposited in the Banks approved by the Council, and the accounts shall be in the name of the Society, its Branches, Centres and Business Concerns as the case may be, and be operated upon by such persons and in such manner as the Council may decide from time to time.

9. (a) When the First Member or President and Council resolve to enrol anyone as Associate, the fact will be communicated to the person concerned by the Secretary.

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

(c) A Branch may, where practicable, ascertain the opinion of the Associates assigned to it in respect of any new schemes of work contemplated by it and in respect of any question of policy to be laid down by the Society on occasions when momentous questions are before the country.

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

(e) Associates will be kept informed by the Headquarters of the Society about the progress of work from time to time ; will be invited to attend the anniversary of the foundation day ; will be allowed to use the libraries of the Society at the Headquarters and at the Branches ; may be invited to attend special sessions and be allowed to reside, if room be available, at the Headquarters or the Branches for purposes of study or work.

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

Members of the Servants of India Society, 1st August 1949

Name of the Member	Date of admission to the Society	Address
<i>President :</i>		
1 Hriday Nath Kunzru, B.A., B.Sc., LL.D. ...	11-7-1909	† S. I. S., 10 A, Muir Road, Allahabad.
<i>Vice-President :</i>		
2 Amritlal Vithaldas Thakkar, L.C.E. ...	6-2-1914	Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kingsway, Delhi.
<i>Senior Members :</i>		
3 Shridhar Ganesh Vaze, B.A. ...	23-2-1908	S. I. S., Poona 4.
4 Raghunath Ramchandra Bakhale ...	30-8-1923	„ Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
5 Annakavoor Duraiswamy Subramani (A. D. Mani), M.A. ...	14-6-1935	S. I. S., Dhantoli, Nagpur.
6 Pandurangi Kodanda Rao, M.A. ...	12-5-1922	S. I. S., Royapettah, Madras, 14.
<i>Secretary :</i>		
7 Dattatray Vasudeo Ambekar ...	20-12-1914	„ Poona 4.
<i>Ordinary Members :</i>		
8 Natesh Appaji Dravid, M.A. ...	12-6-1905	Amrai Camp, Poona 4.
9 Krishna Prasad Kaul, B.A. ...	11-7-1909	S. I. S., Lucknow.
10 Vishal Hari Barve ...	10-4-1913	Aryabhushan Press, Poona 4.

† S. I. S. stands for Servants of India Society.

Address

S. I. S., Cuttack (Orissa).

S. I. S., Ambala Cantonment.

„ 10 A, Muir Road, Allahabad.

„ Poona 4.

Aryabhusan Press, Poona 4.

S. I. S., Royapettah, Madras, 14.

S. I. S., Dhantoli, Nagpur.

„ Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

„ Cuttack.

„ Sarsa, Dt. Allahabad.

„ Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

S. I. S., Poona 4

S. I. S., P. O. Chalapuram, Malabar

Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore.

Name of the Member	Date of admission to the Society
11 Laxmi Narayan Sabu, M.A. ...	15-6-1918
12 Haradatta Sharma, B.A., LL.B. ...	4-4-1922
13 Shti Ram Bajpai ...	12-5-1922
14 Shankar Govind Gokhale, M. A. ...	29-7-1928
15 Keshav Ganesh Sharangapani, B.A., LL.B. ...	25-9-1930
16 Singanallur Ramakrishna Venkataraman, B.A., B.L. ...	25-9-1930
17 Ramchandra Sadashiv Gupte ...	30-6-1933
18 Dinkar Dattatray Desai, M.A., LL.B. ...	12-6-1936
19 Shyam Sunder Misra, M.A. ...	12-6-1936
20 Rama Shankar Misra, B.A., LL.B. ...	12-6-1937
21 Karsandas Jagjiwandas Chitalela ...	13-6-1941
22 Raghunath Govind Kakade, M. A., LL. B., Ph. D. ...	12-6-1943
<i>Members under Training :</i>	
1 Lakshminarayan Rao, B.A. ...	19-6-1945
2 K. Lakshminarayan Rao, B.Sc. ...	12-5-1946

PERIODICALS
OF THE
SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY

THE DNYAN PRAKASH

The oldest Marathi daily paper published both in Poona and Bombay. It has also a weekly edition published on Sundays.

Editor :—S. G. Gokhale.

Subscription :—*Daily Edition* Rs. 15 in Bombay & Poona and Rs. 20 elsewhere (in India) including postage. *Weekly Edition* Rs. 3 (in India) including postage.

Offices :— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 37 \text{ \& } 38 \text{ Saraswati-Vilas, Laxmi Road, Poona 2.} \\ \text{Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.} \end{array} \right.$

THE HITAVADA

The oldest English newspaper in the Central Provinces and Central India with a standing of nearly 40 years. It was a tri-weekly till April 1943 when it was converted into a daily. It deals with public affairs in the Central Provinces and Berar in particular.

Editor :—A. D. Mani.

Annual Subscription (India) :—Rs. 28

Office :—Wardha Road, Nagpur.

Work of the Society at a Glance

Nature of Work

Members engaged in it

Political :

General —Kunzru, Vaze, Bakhale, Ambekar, Sahu,
Kodanda Rao, Sharma, Mani, Gokhale.

Legislatures —Kunzru, (Constituent Assembly)
Thakkar (Constituent Assembly)
Sahu (Constituent Assembly and Orissa
Legislative Assembly)

Civil Liberties—Vaze, Desai, Mani, Kakade, Sharangpani.

Journalism —Vaze, Kodanda Rao, Mani, Gokhale, Kakade.

Social :

Labour —Bakhale, Desai, S. S. Misra.

Education —Kunzru, Kaul, Kodanda Rao, Vaze, Sahu
Mani, S. S. Misra, Chitalia.

Scouting —Kunzru, Bajpai, Venkataraman, R. S. Misra.

Social Service—Kunzru, Thakkar, Kodanda Rao, Chitalia
Venkataraman.

*Depressed
Classes* } Thakkar, S. S. Misra, Venkataraman,
} K. L. N. Rao.

Aborigines —Thakkar, Sahu, L. N. Rao, R. S. Misra.

*Rural Uplift,
& Local Self-
Government* } R. S. Misra, Desai, Sahu, S. S. Misra, Gupte,
} Venkataraman, L. N. Rao.

*Distress
Relief* } Thakkar, S. S. Misra, Kakade,
} R. S. Misra, L. N. Rao.

*Business
Concerns* } Barve, Sharangpani (A. B. Press, Poona).
} Bakhale (Bombay Vaibhav Press).
} Mani (Hitavada Press, Nagpur).

THE
Servants of India Society

(Registered under the Societies Registration Act)

REPORT
FOR 1949-50

P O O N A

Monday, 12th June, 1950

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The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale



FOUNDER
The Servants of India Society

The Servants of India Society.

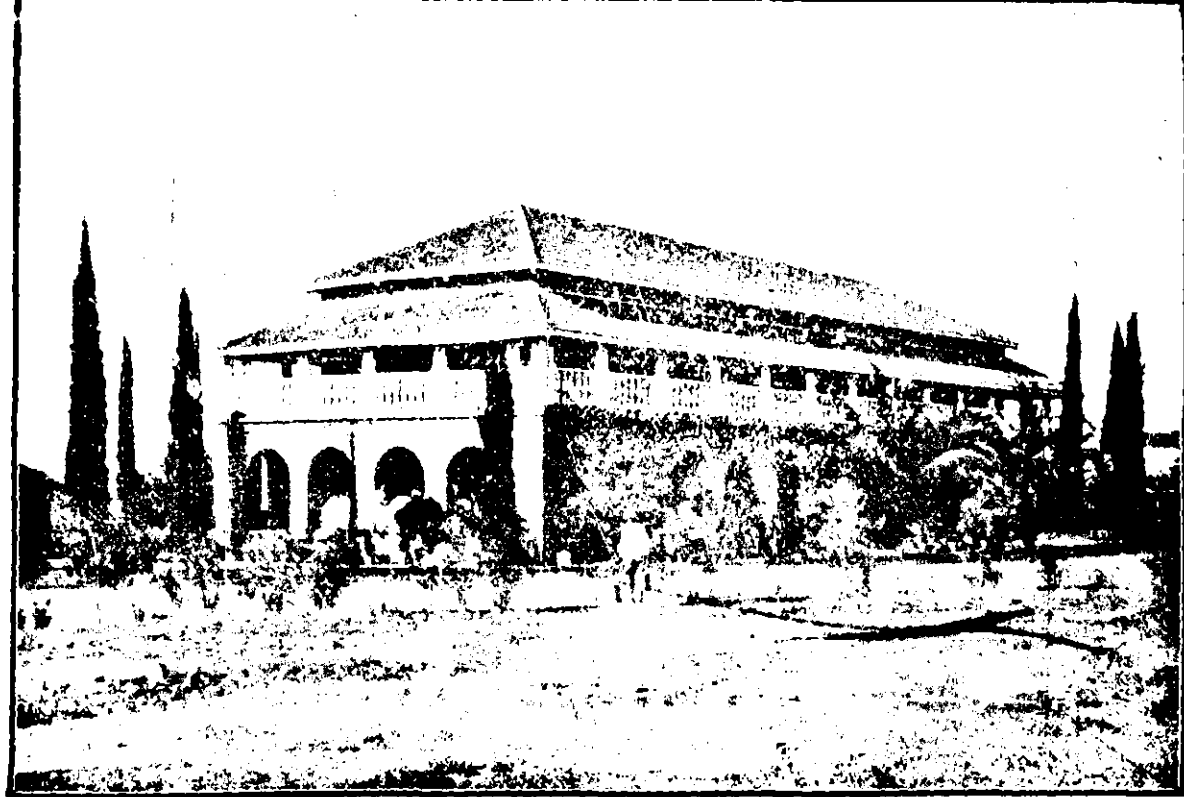
PREAMBLE.

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

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

The Servants of India Society has been established to meet in some measure these requirements of the situation. . . . Much of the work must (now) be directed towards building up in the country a higher type of character and capacity than is generally available at present, and the advance can only be slow. Moreover, the path is beset with great difficulties; there will be constant temptations to turn back; bitter disappointment will repeatedly try the faith of those who have put their hand to the work. But the weary toil can have but one end, if only the workers grow not faint-hearted on the way. One essential condition of success in this work is that a sufficient number of our countrymen must now come forward to devote themselves to the cause in the spirit in which religious work is undertaken. Public life must be spiritualised. Love of country must so fill the heart that all else shall appear as of little moment by its side. A fervent patriotism which rejoices at every opportunity of sacrifice for the motherland, a dauntless heart which refuses to be turned back from its object by difficulty or danger, a deep faith in the purpose of Providence which nothing can shake—equipped with these, the worker must start on his mission and reverently seek the joy which comes of spending oneself in the service of one's country.

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



View of the Court House, San Francisco, California



WHEN THE PHOENIX SETTLEMENT WAS ESTABLISHED
IN 1903 THERE LIVED IN THIS HUMBLE HOMESTEAD
THE FATHER OF THE INDIAN NATION
MAHATMA GANDHI.

THE COST OF REBUILDING THIS HOMESTEAD
IN ITS ORIGINAL FORM HAS BEEN DONATED
BY H. K. GOKAL A. GOKAL & SONS
V. GOKAL & CO. N. S. DEVSHI

*Opened by: PANDIT NIRDAYNATH KUNZRU
On 15th Day of February 1950*

The Servants of India Society

Report for 1949-50

Introduction

The Servants of India Society was founded by the late Gopal Krishna Gokhale on June 12, 1905. Its objects are the training of national missionaries for the service of India and the promotion, by all constitutional means, of the interests of the Indian people without distinction of caste or creed. The members of the Society are pledged for life to give the best that is in them to the cause of the country in all secular fields. The circumstances in which the Society was founded and the objective which the Founder had in view in founding it are explained in the Preamble he wrote to the constitution in 1905, extracts from which are given on the preceding two pages. This Preamble has been a source of unfailing inspiration to the Society, and the members have striven their utmost during the forty-five years of the Society's existence to keep true to the ideals placed before them by the Founder.

Organization

The Headquarters of the Society are at Poona where the members meet every year in June for the annual session. The Society has Branches at Madras, Bombay, Nagpur and Allahabad, and centres of work at Ambala, Cuttack, Kozhikode (Calicut), Mangalore and Delhi.

Hriday Nath Kunzru continued to be President and Amritlal V. Thakkar Vice-President of the Society. Hriday Nath Kunzru, S G. Vaze, R. R. Bakhale, A. D. Mani and P. Kodanda Rao continued to be Senior Members of the Society's Branches in the Uttar Pradesh, Poona, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Madras respectively. D. V. Ambekar continued as Secretary of the Society. D. V. Ambekar, Dinkar D. Desai and S. S. Misra were elected to the Council by the members of the Society.

The Founder's Day Celebration

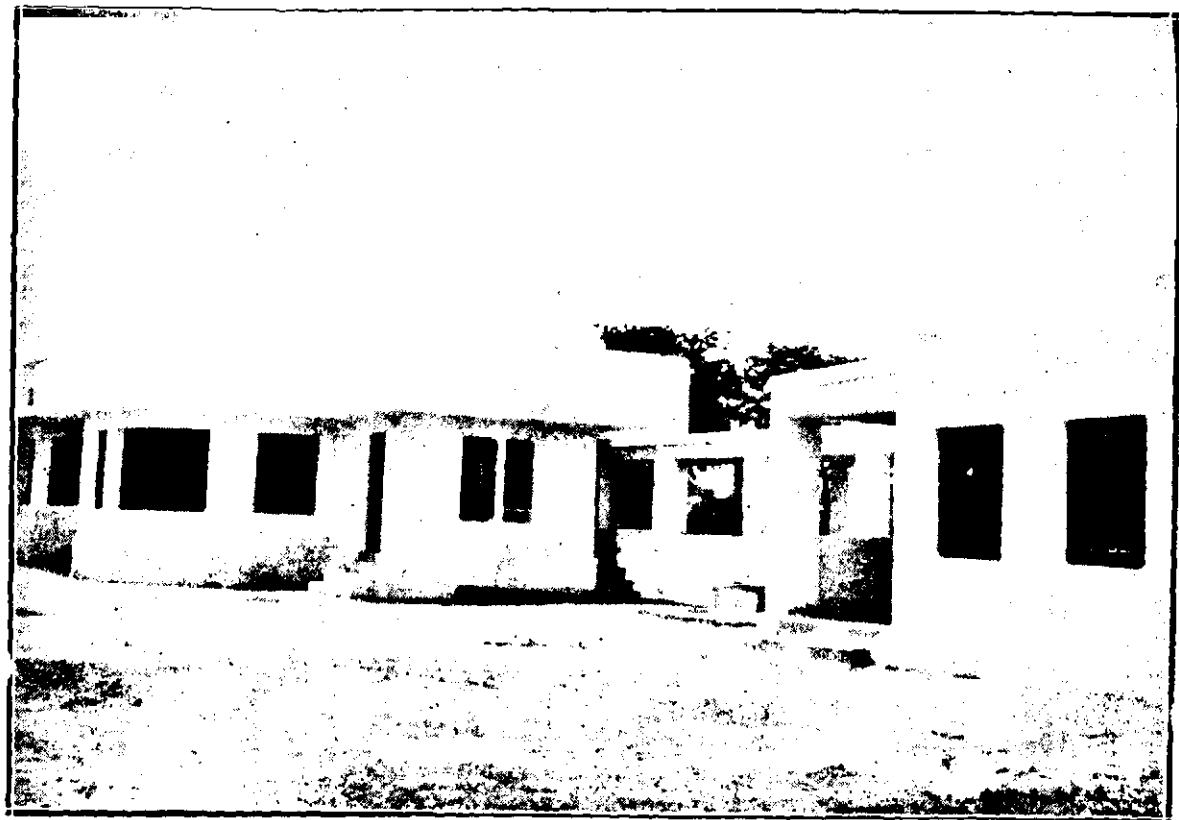
The usual Gokhale Day celebrations were held at the Headquarters on February 19th, 1950, the expenses being met out of the interest on the Ichalkaranji endowment made by the late Shrimant Baba Sabab Ghorpade, Chief Sahab of Ichalkaranji, for the purpose. Similar celebrations were also held at Madras, Cuttack and Bhavnagar.

SIS Home at Cuttack

During the year, the construction of the Society's Home at Cuttack was completed. The site on which the building stands is a gift of the Orissa Government. The building has cost nearly Rs. 37,000, about a half of which has been contributed by the public of Orissa. The Society takes this opportunity of rendering its grateful thanks to all those who by financial assistance or otherwise made the erection of the building possible. The opening ceremony of the building was performed on May 22, 1950 by Shri B. Das, M. P.

Political

For the greater part of the year Hriday Nath Kunzru was busy with the work of the Constituent Assembly. While the draft Constitution was under consideration he moved, among other things, an amendment seeking to make it obligatory on the Governor to place every ordinance before the legislature within two weeks of its promulgation. To the article empowering the President of the Indian Union to alter the basis of the distribution of revenues between the Centre and the Units in an emergency, Hriday Nath Kunzru moved an amendment whose object was to prevent the President from reducing a State's existing grant. He took part in the discussion on provisions relating to Second Chambers, emergency powers of the President, the appointment of the Finance Commission, and Preventive Detention. He also took part in the discussion on the motion to adopt the Draft Constitution of India. In the Indian Parliament he participated in the discussion on the Indian budget, railway demands for grants and the question of privilege involved in the arrest and externment of Prof. Saksena. He was a member of the Committee appointed



ORISSA CENTRE HOME



Pandit H. N. Kunzru speaking at the Opening Ceremony of the Home for the Orissa Centre.

by the Central Government to consider problems arising out of the devaluation of the rupee.

Hriday Nath Kunzru continued to be the President of the Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi. As such he was the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the India-America Conference which was held in Delhi in December last under the auspices of the Council. He went to Kashmir three times during the year and visited some of the forward positions occupied by the Indian troops. He went to Cape Town as the sole representative of the Indian Government at the preliminary Conference held to consider the possibility of holding a Round Table Conference between South Africa, India and Pakistan in accordance with the resolution passed by the United Nations in May 1949. He continues to be the President of the Central Refugee Welfare and Vigilance Board of Delhi, and President of the Deccan Sabha, Poona.

N. A. Dravid who has been keeping indifferent health helped in the management of the affairs of the Madhya Pradesh Branch.

Thakkar Bapa and L. N. Sahu continued to be members of the Constituent Assembly. Thakkar Bapa took part in the debates on clauses relating to the welfare and uplift of scheduled castes and tribes. He continued to attend the meetings of the Constituent Assembly till the beginning of February. Since then he has ceased doing so under medical advice. As membership of more than one legislature at the same time is not permitted by the Constitution, Lakshminarayan Sahu now continues to be a member only of the Orissa Legislative Assembly. In that Assembly he took part in the debates on the Budget.

S. G. Vaze delivered about half a dozen speeches on the new constitution. The section on fundamental rights, and particularly articles 21 and 22, formed the subject of his talks. He attended the first Indian Civil Liberties Conference in Madras in July 1949 and was elected Secretary of the All-India Civil Liberties Council. To this Conference he offered three

papers on Freedom of Association, Freedom of Speech and Freedom of Person, which have been published in pamphlet form. He attended the Utkal Civil Liberties Conference which was held at Cuttack during Christmas last, and the second Indian Civil Liberties Conference held at Patna in April 1950, when he was re-elected Secretary of its Council. He is a member of the editorial advisory committee of the *Indian Civil Liberties Bulletin* which was started in October 1949 and helped in editing the magazine.

Haradatta Sharma continued to be the General Secretary of the Study Circle at Ambala Cantonment. He arranged a number of meetings of the Circle at which important public questions were discussed. He organised another Study Circle for Ambala City, which is about five miles from Ambala Cantonment. In January 1950 he helped in organising an Indian Republic Week at Ambala. During the week ten lectures were delivered which were followed by discussions on important aspects of the Indian constitution. As a result of H. D. Sharma's efforts a public library and reading room has been established at Ambala. He also organised the Civil Liberties Protection Society at Ambala. A memorandum drawing attention to infringements of civil liberty in the Punjab and pressing the need for the separation of judicial from executive functions was presented to Shri Justice Khosla on behalf of this Society. H. D. Sharma attended the All-India Civil Liberties Conference held at Patna in April 1950. He was co-opted a member of its Working Committee.

D. V. Ambekar continued to be one of the secretaries of the Deccan Sabha. He and K. G. Sharangpani were members of the Poona Branch of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union.

P. Kodanda Rao is the Secretary of the Bangalore Branch of the Indian Council of World Affairs which was formed in January 1950. Four meetings of the Council were held during the year. He attended the India-America Conference held in Delhi in December 1949. He submitted to it a paper on Race and Quota in Immigration, which was prepared in collaboration with K. L. N. Rao. He was appointed a member of the Deck Passenger Committee set up

by the Government of India. He addressed meetings and wrote articles to the press on public questions such as the Problem of Languages, the Sovereignty of the Constituent Assembly, the Indian Constitution, Civil Liberties and Democracy, Fundamental Rights, India and the Commonwealth, Prohibition, etc.

S. G. Gokhale continued to be in charge of the *Dnyan Prakash* both as editor and manager. Two special numbers were published during the year which had a good reception. He was President of the local Journalists' Association till the end of February 1950 and continues to be a member of the Standing Committee of the Marathi Journalists' Conference. He attended the session of the Conference held at Belgaum and took part in its deliberations.

Dinkar Desai devoted a considerable portion of his time to the work of the Bombay Municipal Corporation of which he is a member. He was also a member of five Sub-Committees of the Corporation. At the meetings of the Corporation he moved 37 resolutions dealing, among other things, with the milk problem, reduction of cloth prices, improvement in sanitary conditions, control on charcoal and firewood, municipalisation of the Gas Company, maternity benefits for women workers in the municipality, increase in the weekly sugar quantum, reduction in the price of jaggery, housing shortage, medical relief, etc. Seven of these resolutions were adopted, and 19 were referred to appropriate committees. He gave evidence before the Local Finance Enquiry Committee appointed by the Central Government to inquire into the question of finances of local bodies.

Dinkar Desai continued to be the Secretary of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union. At the All-India Civil Liberties Conference held at Madras in July 1949, he moved the resolution on trade union liberties. He was elected a member of the All-India Civil Liberties Council which was appointed by the Conference.

L. N. Sahu attended the session of the Civil Liberties Conference held at Madras in July last. He is a member of

its executive committee. S. S. Misra helped in organising the Utkal Civil Liberties Conference which held a successful session at Cuttack in December. The Conference brought into being an organisation called the Utkal Civil Liberties Union of which S. S. Misra is one of the secretaries.

S. R. Venkataraman made representations to the Madras municipal authorities in regard to several civic problems. In July last he was elected Secretary of the Indian Council of World Affairs. Twelve meetings held under the auspices of the Council were addressed by delegates to the Indo-American Conference and the World Pacifists' Conference.

A. D. Mani continued as Editor and General Manager of the *Hitavada*. He was elected Secretary of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference and a member of the C. P. Press Advisory Committee after his having relinquished his position as the convener of the Committee which he had held for eight years. He was elected a member of the executive of the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society. He continued to be Secretary of the Nagpur Branch of the Indian Council of World Affairs and was elected a member of its executive committee in March 1950. He visited Europe in September on a study tour. During his stay in England he wrote to the *Times* defending India's stand on the Kashmir issue. France, Switzerland and Italy were among the countries visited by him. At Rome he had a special audience with the Pope. On his way back he took the opportunity of visiting Pakistan. And his articles on Pakistan, based as they were on personal observation, received considerable publicity in India as well as in Pakistan.

R. G. Kakade continued to work as the Assistant Secretary of the All-India Civil Liberties Council. He attended the Civil Liberties Conferences held at Madras and Patna in July 1949 and April 1950 respectively, and the Utkal Civil Liberties Conference held at Cuttack in December 1949 and the meetings of the All-India Council. He contributed a paper on the Bombay Security Measures Act, 1947 to the Conference held at Madras. He is also editor of the *Indian Civil Liberties Bulletin*, a monthly magazine published as a part

of the Civil Liberties movement conducted by the All-India Civil Liberties Council. He continued to be a member of the Provincial Civil Liberties Council and of its executive committee and one of the secretaries of the Poona Civil Liberties Union.

Labour Organisation.

R. R. Bakhale continued to be a member of the Cotton Wage Board and the Chairman of the Silk Wage Board. He evolved a wage system for the silk weavers in Bombay, which has since been adopted by the Board as also by the employers and the employees. The new wage system, modelled on the British system, links up wages to skill and effort of the operative. The Standardisation Committee for the cotton industry and the Bombay Government's Printing Inquiry Committee, of which R. R. Bakhale was a member, concluded their labours during the year. He has been appointed to the Posts and Telegraphs Advisory Committee for the Bombay Circle as a non-official representative of the Bombay Government and the Chairman of the Minimum Wage Committee for two or three small scale industries.

Dinkar Desai continued to be the General Secretary of the Seamen's Union, Bombay, which has a membership of about 10,000. In addition to the ventilation of seamen's grievances, the Union supplies seamen to the various shipping companies. Recruitment through the Union eliminates bribery and corruption. It also ensures every seaman getting a chance by turn, the longest unemployed obtaining the first preference. Thus the Union serves as an Employment Exchange Agency. During 1949-50 about 3,500 seamen were recruited through the Union. This method of recruitment has been of great advantage to the seamen who otherwise would have had to pay about Rs. 100 each as a bribe to secure a job. Dinkar Desai represents the Union on the Management Board of the Indian Sailors' Home Society, a semi-Government institution providing living accommodation to seamen during their stay in Bombay. He is the Union's representative on the Merchant Seamen Welfare Committee for Bombay set up by the Central Government. He continued to be Vice-President of the Jahaji Mazdoor Union which looks after

the interests of seamen employed on small coastal steamers. It has a membership of about 1,000 and has been recognised by some shipping companies.

Dinkar Desai is a member of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Dock Workers' Union, with a membership of over 10,000. During the absence of its General Secretary from Bombay on account of externment, Desai has been acting as Adviser to the Union and directing its policy. He continued to be President of the Bombay Port Trust Railwaymen's Union which has a membership of over 1,000. The Union is recognised by the Port Trust authorities.

Dinkar Desai was elected President of the Bombay Branch of the All-India Telegraph Union in July last. He had been for several years its General Secretary. He was also elected President of the Central Government Medical Stores Employees' Union, Bombay. Both these Unions are recognised by the Government of India.

Dinkar Desai is a member of the General Council and the Working Committee of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha and also a member of the Executive Committee of its Bombay Provincial Branch. Besides attending meetings of the executive committee of the Bombay Branch, Mr. Desai attended meetings of the Sabha's Working Committee at Nagpur and Bombay and of its General Council. He represents the Hind Mazdoor Sabha on the Central Employment Advisory Committee set up by the Government of India. The function of this Committee is to advise Government on matters relating to employment exchanges, training and rehabilitation of workers and ex-servicemen. He is the Sabha's representative on the Provincial Housing Advisory Committee set up by the Bombay Government, and has been elected a member of its Housing Development Sub-Committee. He represents labour interests on the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay. He continued to be a labour representative on the Bombay City National Savings Committee set up by the Bombay Government.

S. S. Misra continued to be the General Secretary of the Cuttack District Primary Teachers' Union and of the

All-Orissa Primary Teachers' Federation. The District Union, which has been registered under the Trade Union Act, has a membership of about 3,000. The Provincial Union, though still unregistered, has a membership of about 12,000 and is the biggest Trade Union of the Orissa State. The last annual general meeting of the Provincial Primary Teachers' Federation held at Puri in December was attended by about 5,000 primary school teachers. L. N. Sahu is President and S. S. Misra General Secretary of the All-Orissa Postal Extra-Departmental Agents' Union. This Union is affiliated to the Hind Mazdoor Sabha. Mr. Misra is a member of the General Council of the Sabha and attended its Nagpur session.

Harijan Welfare

Thakkar Bapa continued to work as the General Secretary of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh. He organised a meeting of the Central Board of the Sangh at Delhi in May 1949. One of the resolutions passed at this meeting recommended that in all institutions conducted by the Sangh, non-Harijans should be admitted to the extent at least of 25% of the total number. He worked as Chairman of a Committee appointed by the Bihar Government to prepare a five-year plan of Harijan uplift. Meetings of the Committee were held in Delhi in August and October, 1949. Along with the members of the Committee he toured in Bihar in January 1950 for recording evidence. In December 1949 he inaugurated the Rajasthan Harijan and Adivasi Welfare Board.

S. R. Venkataraman continued to be the Secretary of the Madras City Harijan Sevak Sangh. The Sangh maintains a girls' hostel which had 48 inmates and a dispensary which treated 15,000 patients during the year. Some reading rooms and night schools conducted by Harijans themselves were assisted by the Sangh. S. R. Venkataraman attended a meeting of the Central Board of the Sangh in May 1949 at Delhi. He addressed the District Labour School Teachers' Conference held in Madras on the Harijan problem and Adult Education. He contributed an article on the Harijan movement to the Thakkar Bapa Commemoration Volume.

S. S. Misra continued to work as the General Secretary of the Utkal Harijan Sevak Sangh. The Sangh now manages the Kaibalya Kuteer at Cuttack which is a hostel for Harijans and for which it receives an annual grant from the Orissa Government. It also awards scholarships to the tune of Rs. 60 per month Harijan girl students in elementary schools.

R. S. Misra continued to work as Secretary of the U. P. Harijan Sevak Sangh. He toured some districts of U. P. in connection with Harijan work.

R. G. Kakade's book dealing with the Depressed Classes of South Kanara was published during the year. It is a socio-economic survey based on factual data collected by him while he was in charge of the Depressed Classes Mission at Mangalore some time back.

K. L. N. Rao was in charge of the Depressed Classes Mission at Mangalore. Most of his time was spent in attending to the routine work of the Mission.

Aborigines Welfare

Thakkar Bapa, who is the founder and one of the Vice-Presidents of the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, continued to be responsible for its administration and the organisation of its work. The Sangh decided to open centres for training welfare workers among the Adivasis. One such centre was opened at Mandla in February 1950 which attracted 24 trainees. The cost of the Centre came to about Rs. 6,000. The Sangh has been registered under the Charitable Societies Registration Act and has 22 institutions affiliated to it. He was a member of the Committee appointed by the Government of India to distribute nearly 1,500 college scholarships during 1949-50 to students belonging to the scheduled classes and tribes and other backward classes on behalf of the Education Ministry of the Government of India.

L. N. Sahu continued to take interest in the welfare of the aborigines in Orissa. He toured the Koraput district, which is largely peopled by the aborigines, twice during the year. Seven schools started for the benefit of the aborigines by the

Servants of India Society were working satisfactorily. There is also a hostel for aboriginal boys conducted by the Society at Rayagada which had 18 inmates. It is proposed to open two new schools, one at Jeypore and the other at Gunupur, in Koraput district. Mr. Sahu is also connected with the management of the school in Cuttack district intended primarily for Savara children. The school has 100 pupils on its rolls. Mat-making, spinning, carding, bag-making, etc. are some of the handicrafts taught in the school in addition to literary education. The yearly expenditure, which is incurred by the Servants of India Society on account of this work, exceeds Rs. 6,000.

R. S. Misra was in charge of the Society's welfare work for the aborigines in the Mirzapur and Allahabad districts (U.P.). There were 20 schools maintained for their benefit which had a total enrolment of 984 pupils including 74 girls. Seven night schools had to be closed down for want of kercsene oil. The school at the Khantara Centre is a model school where trained teachers look after the work. There are four two-teacher upper primary schools and fifteen one-teacher lower primary schools. The schools were inspected by Departmental officers who found their working satisfactory. A workers' training camp combined with a refresher course for teachers was organised at Khantara by R. S. Misra in October 1949. It enabled them to imbibe proper teaching methods and a spirit of service. The total expenditure on this educational work was nearly Rs. 13,000, the larger part of which was contributed by the Servants of India Society. Five dispensaries are also conducted for the benefit of the aborigines. The total number of patients treated at the dispensaries exceeded 17,000. An anti-malaria campaign to cover 100 villages around Khantara Centre was also organised. During the campaign nearly 9,500 patients were handled. The expenditure on the medical relief work was about Rs. 6,000, nearly two-thirds of which came from the coffers of the Servants of India Society.

R. S. Misra was elected a member of the Executive-Committee of the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh and attend-

ed its meetings held at Delhi and Mandla. He undertook a tour of the Mandla district specially to study the condition of the aborigines and to acquaint himself with the work which was being done there for their benefit.

K. G. Sharangpani worked as a member of a committee appointed by the Government of Bombay to go into the question of the rehabilitation of what are generally known as the criminal tribes. Along with the committee he toured Gujarat, Karnatak and Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur districts with a view to getting firsthand information about the condition of these people. An interim report has been already submitted to the Government by the Committee.

L. N. Rao continued to devote himself to work intended to promote the advancement of the tribal people. A centre for the service of the jungle tribe known as Irula, numbering about 4,500, was started in July 1949, at a place called Kunjapanai (Nilgiri hills). The school is attended by 30 children. Another centre for the benefit of the Aranadans was started at Karulai near Nilambur (Malabar) in June 1949. The school, which has a strength of 70 children, is located in a temporary shed. But a pucca building will soon be constructed at a cost of about Rs. 10,000. A donation of Rs. 750 from Shri P. J. Ghandy has served as a nucleus for the building fund of this school. Two centres were also started for the uplift of the Panyans and Kottunaickans in Wynad taluk. At all these schools free midday meals are given to the students; and clothes, books and writing materials are supplied at the cost of the Servants of India Society. Both these schools have together a strength of about 125.

L. N. Rao has also taken in hand a colonisation scheme in Wynad taluk which will benefit the two tribes already mentioned. A plot of forest land, about 50 acres in area, has been donated by a planter for the purpose. The scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 30,000, out of which over Rs. 12,000 have already been collected. It is proposed to build in this colony, which will be called Gokhalenagar, 25 houses for 25 families, each family having $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land for cultivation.

Rural welfare

L. N. Sahu continued to direct the activities of the Servindia Rural Centre at Chowdwar near Cuttack. The Centre conducts a dispensary where free homeopathic treatment is given. Nearly 40 persons are treated daily at this dispensary. The Leprosy Clinic at the Centre gives anti-leprosy injections on an average to about 20 persons a week.

The work of peasant organisation in North Kanara district claimed a considerable portion of Dinkar Desai's time. In his capacity as Adviser to the Rayat Koota, he toured the coastal area of the district and addressed several Taluka Conferences and mass rallies. The attendance at these conferences and rallies ranged from 3,000 to 8,000 and the enthusiasm among the kisans could be seen from the fact that they used to come from long distances in order to participate in them. The immediate demands of the kisans included a reduction in land rents, fixity of tenure and reinstatement of tenants evicted under the defective provisions of the tenancy legislation, while the long-range demand is for the abolition of the rental system and the establishment of peasant proprietorship throughout the district. As a result of the agitation carried on by the Rayat Koota, substantial reduction in rents was secured under the Tenancy Act, the reduction in some talukas being about 33 per cent. The kisan songs in Kannada composed by Dinkar Desai were published by the North Kanara Rayat Koota. The booklet has run into the third edition. Desai also presided over the South Kanara District Kisan Conference held at Mangalore in September 1949.

The Gokhale Children's Home at Narasannapet (Vishakhapatnam district), whose management was transferred during the year from the Madras Branch to the Orissa Centre, has about 35 inmates housed in a spacious and semi-permanent building with an extensive compound. The yearly expenditure to be borne by the Servants of India Society on the maintenance of the Home comes to about Rs. 7,000.

S. S. Misra continued to be the General Secretary of the Orissa Children's Homes Society. The Society maintains

two homes, one at Jajpur and the other at Rambha, with 120 children and makes itself responsible for their entire upbringing. As a result of the efforts of the Children's Homes Society, the Orissa Government has amalgamated both the Wavell Homes and the Children's Homes under the name of the Utkal Balashram Sangh. Grants for the maintenance of these homes are now received from the Sangh of which the Governor is the President.

L. N. Rao continued to work as Secretary of the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust. The Trust conducts four Higher Elementary Schools and two Lower Elementary Schools. There were 642 boys and 306 girls on the rolls of these schools. The results of the VIII standard Public Examination were better than in previous years. The Education Department has started the system of monthly payment of grants, in place of the quarterly payment, which has considerably facilitated the work of the DMRT. One Baby and Maternity Welfare Centre is conducted by the Trust, and a girl, an inmate of a Nayanar Home, who was trained in midwifery, was appointed to be in charge of this Centre. L. N. Rao was also in charge of the five Nayanar Children's Homes with 171 inmates. One girl was married during the year.

R. G. Kakade continued to be a member of the executive committee of the Deccan Agricultural Association. The Co-operative Reconstruction Society for putting up new houses at Bhilarewadi, a new hamlet eight miles from Poona, under the tenant-ownership system, made some progress during the year. The plan is to build eventually a total of 25 houses, out of which 10 are being built according to an approved plan. The Government has sanctioned a loan for each house to the extent of two-thirds of the actual cost or Rs. 1,660 whichever is less, on the basis that a house should not cost more than Rs. 2,500. The loan, which is to bear interest at Rs. 3-2-0 per cent. per annum, is repayable in 15 annual equated instalments. This is perhaps the first and only rural housing society to get a loan from the Government.

Kakade continued to be the Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Gadi Wadar Co-operative Labour Society at Yeravda which was started in December 1948. The value of the total sales of stones till the end of June 1949 exceeded Rs.85,000, the net profit amounting to over Rs. 10,000 on a share capital of about Rs.2,000. The Collector of Poona has shown his appreciation of the Society's work by eliminating middlemen and by assigning almost all the land reserved for private contractors to this Society. Its membership has therefore gone up from 200 to 400. The turnover during the nine months to the end of March 1950 exceeded Rs. 2½ lakhs. The gross profit is expected to be nearly Rs. 50,000. The number of labourers working on the Society's land was more than 700 on an average per day. The work has led, as an off-shoot, to the formation of a Housing Society for the Wadars with a share capital of Rs. 1,000.

The Bagaitdar Co-operative Sugar Producers' Society at Loni Budruk (Ahmednagar district), of which R. G. Kakade is a Director, has a paid-up share capital of Rs. 6 lakhs. The Bombay Government has agreed to invest in the concern an amount equal to the share capital subject to a maximum of Rs. 6 lakhs. Up-to-date machinery of the maximum daily capacity of 450 tons for the manufacture of sugar has already arrived. The Society hopes to be able to produce sugar during the next crushing season commencing in November 1950. Forty villages served by the Pravara Canal form the area of operations of the Society which has over 11,000 acres of land under sugarcane cultivation. This is the first attempt in India at a large scale mechanised production of sugar on a co-operative basis.

R. G. Kakade continued to be Honorary Organiser in Poona District of the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association, Bombay, and a member of its Poona Branch Committee. He is the representative of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute on the Managing Committee of the Poona District Co-operative Board. The Multi-Purpose Co-operative Society, started in 1948 at Bhukum, about 12 miles from Poona, conducted a Ration Shop which served

four villages. A co-operative Labour Society of Gad-wadars of Chakan, 18 miles from Poona, was registered during the year. Its membership exceeds 90.

The Servindia Agricultural and Industrial School conducted by the Servants of India Society at Mayancor had about 70 Harijan boarders receiving Government grant. They received instruction in agriculture, spinning, mat-weaving, poultry and animal husbandry in addition to the usual literary instruction. The Society has decided to hand over the school to the Madras Government and has asked them to take it over. Pending the Government's decision on the Society's offer, the School has been closed with effect from the new year.

R. S. Gupte continued to be in charge of the Society's Rural Centre at Shendurjana (Amraoti district). A Child Welfare Centre under the supervision of a Health Visitor maintained by the Red Cross Society, a Maternity Home which handled 67 cases as against 44 during the previous year and a Dispensary are some of the activities conducted at the Centre. A Multi-Purpose Co-operative Society with a turnover during nine months of over Rs. 66,000 is also conducted by the Centre. The Co-operative Society conducts a fair price shop for the distribution of grain to eight villages. It has a membership of 123 with a subscribed capital of Rs. 1,120 and has earned profits amounting to about Rs. 7,500 during the last three and a half years. Gupte has been elected Treasurer of the Co-operative Society. He has been nominated Chairman of the local Gram Panchayat by the State Government and is *ex-officio* chairman of the Village Food Production Committee. He is also a member of the local Primary School Committee nominated by the Janapada authority.

Education and Literacy.

Hriday Nath Kunzru continued to be a member of the Executive Councils of the Allahabad University and the Banaras Hindu University. He was the Chairman of the U. P. Universities Grants Committee, which is required to meet at least four times a year.

K. P. Kaul who worked as Secretary of the Ganga Prasad Varma Memorial Library at Lucknow has been re-elected Secretary for the next five years by the Board of Management of the Memorial. Through his efforts the Lucknow Municipal Board made a non-recurring grant of Rs. 5,000 for the extension of the Library. He took interest in the affairs of the Mahila Vidyalaya College at Lucknow of which he is a life-member. He read a paper on New Trends in Urdu Literature in a symposium attended by well-known scholars of Indian languages which was organised by the Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University in connection with the Convocation week in December last. He has been elected a member both of the executive and the literary committees of the All-India Anjuman Tarraqi-e-Urdu at Aligarh and has arranged with the Anjuman for the publication of his new book containing "Essays; Literary and Biographical." His book entitled "A Critical Survey of the New Development in Urdu Literature" has been recently published by the Pakistan Anjuman Tarraqi-e-Urdu from Karachi. He gave a radio talk on Ganga Prasad Varma and wrote several articles in Urdu, on literary subjects.

R. R. Bakhale continued to be in charge of the voluntary primary schools conducted by the Servants of India Society in Thana district. The number of schools was 66 and the total number of pupils was 1,885 (1,553 boys and 332 girls). The grants received from Government for the schools were much reduced during the year owing to the application of very exacting standards by the local authorities. On the other hand, the salaries of the teachers and the staff had to be considerably increased owing to their being required to conform to Government scales. It was thus feared that the working of the schools would entail heavy and growing deficits which the Society would be unable to bear. Bakhale therefore decided to close down the schools with effect from the commencement of 1950-51 and accordingly notified the teachers and staff in February 1950.

P. Kodanda Rao continued to be President of the Atheneum Club at Bangalore. He addressed colleges in

Bangalore, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Vellore, Waltair, Vizianagaram, Gwalior, Dharwar, Tellicherry, Calicut, Feroke, Palghat, etc., on topics of literary and public importance. He spoke and wrote articles on the language problem in India.

S. R. Bajpai continued to be the Vice-President of the Vidyamandir Intermediate College at Allahabad. He prepared a manual for the guidance of visitors, scouts and volunteers on the occasion of the Kumbh Mela at Hardwar, 1950.

A. D. Mani was the Chancellor's nominee on the Court of the Nagpur University. In the discussions in the Court on the disqualifications imposed by the Government on R. S. S. sympathisers, he pressed for their removal. He was a member of the Governing Body of the King Edward Memorial Society, a body which gives scholarships to students in Madhya Pradesh.

K. J. Chitalia continued his work for the spread of literacy by supplying free books, newspapers, periodicals, etc., to a number of reading rooms in Saurashtra and Gujarat. He is actively connected with a number of social and educational institutions in Bhavnagar. He brought out two booklets, one containing fourteen speeches and writings on Gokhale by Mahatma Gandhi and the other Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's Reminiscences of Gokhale. He is collecting funds for constructing the Gokhale Dnyan Mandir, which will house a library and a museum at Bhavnagar. He wrote an article for the Thakkar Bapa Commemoration Volume, giving his reminiscences of Bapa.

Social Service

Thakkar Bapa continued to be the Secretary and Trustee of the Kasturba Gandhi Memorial Trust. The work of the Trust includes the training of Gram Sevikas and settling them in the villages. The Trust also starts maternity homes, trains nurses and organises women's hospitals and leper homes in rural parts.

Hriday Nath Kunzru continued to be the General Secretary of the All-India Seva Samiti at Allahabad.

P. Kodanda Rao is a member of the executive committee of the Indian Conference of Social Work and attended its session held in Delhi in December 1949. He also helped to organise the Mysore State Branch of the Conference.

L. N. Sahu attended the Indian Conference of Social Work held in Delhi in December last and took part in its deliberations. He is a member of the Prohibition Committee set up by the Orissa Government.

S. R. Bajpai continued to be a member of the Central Committee of the Indian Conference of Social Work and attended its session held in Delhi in December 1949. He is a member of the executive committee of the U. P. Branch of the Conference and attended three of its meetings held at Lucknow. As the Mela Secretary of the Seva Samiti, he took part in organising social service on the occasion of the Magh Mela at Allahabad. He delivered two lectures on camping and recreation to the social work trainees at New Delhi. He and Mr. Kaul represented the Servants of India Society at the All-India Penological Conference held at Lucknow.

S. R. Venkataraman was one of the Secretaries of the Madras Branch of the Indian Conference of Social Work and a member of its Central Executive. He attended the sessions of the Conference held at Coimbatore in October 1949 and at Delhi in December last. He acted as Secretary of the Rural Reconstruction section in the Coimbatore Conference. In the Delhi Conference he read two papers, one on the Co-ordination of Social Services and the other on State Responsibility for Social Work. In his speech on the Social Welfare day in Madras he emphasised the need for a school of social work for training social workers.

Dinkar Desai continued to be a member of the Working Committee of the Indian Conference of Social Work and attended its session held in Delhi. At the Conference he

presented a paper on social work in industry from the trade union point of view.

Scouting

Hriday Nath Kunzru continued to be the National Commissioner of the Hindustan Scout Association. During the year he was engaged in negotiations for the amalgamation of the two principal scout organisations in the country.

S. R. Bajpai continued to be the Organising Commissioner and National Camp Director of the Hindustan Scout Association. In connection with this work he undertook long tours to various parts of the country. At all the places visited by him he addressed public meetings on scouting and reviewed scout rallies. He presided over the Bihar Provincial Hindustan Scout Rally at Patna. He also supervised a Himalaya Badge Training Course at Darjeeling. He was elected Chairman of the Board of Social Service organisations set up to organise social service in the Kumbh Mela at Hardwar. More than 3,000 scouts and volunteers worked under his guidance in the Mela to help the pilgrims at the bathing ghats, the railway station and elsewhere.

S. R. Venkataraman continued to be the Headquarters Commissioner of the Hindustan Scout Association in Madras. He attended meetings of the Executive Committee and the Provincial Council of the Association and took part in several scout functions. He wrote an article on scouting in the Hindustan Scout Bulletin of Bombay and conducted tests for scouts in connection with the Citizenship Badge.

Relief of Distress

Thakkar Bapa continued to be a member of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration, set up by the Government of India. By giving loans the Administration enables refugees to start small industries and to set themselves up in other ways. He undertook tours to Gujarat, Bundelkhand and Saurashtra in connection with the settlement and rehabilitation of refugees. At his suggestion, the

Central Government entrusted the Harijan Sevak Sangh with the work of rehabilitation of displaced Harijans and the Sangh was recognised as the agent of the Central Government for the purpose. A Displaced Harijan Rehabilitation Board was formed in April 1949, of which Thakkar Bapa was the Secretary and Treasurer. Work was started at six centres : Bengal, Bombay, Delhi, East Punjab, Madhya Bharat, and Rajasthan. For the administrative set-up of this work, Rs. 1 lakh was sanctioned by Government and the Board started functioning on 1st June 1949. The Vadaj Mochi Colony started at Ahmedabad for the benefit of 100 Mochi families was completed in August last year at a cost of about Rs. 1 lakh. As the Central Government was not in a position to allot more funds for housing schemes for displaced Harijans, the work of the Board was wound up in December 1949.

D. V. Ambekar and S. R. Venkataraman toured the cyclone-affected areas of Madras in November. The tour covered four out of the five affected districts, viz., Guntur, Krishna, West Godavary and Vishakhapatnam. On the conclusion of the tour a press statement was issued, making suggestions as to how official relief could be made more effective. Later S. R. Venkataraman and K. L. N. Rao distributed about 3,000 new and second-hand serviceable clothes to the sufferers.

Journals

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

Business Concerns

K. G. Sharangpani was the Manager of the Aryabhushan and Dnyan Prakash Press in Poona which is owned by the

Society. R. R. Bakhale was in charge of the Bombay Vaibhav Press. K. G. Sharangpani is the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Chatusringee Co-operative Credit Society, whose membership is mostly confined to the employees of the Press. He is also a member of the Poona Press-Owners' Association.

V. H. Barve who has been keeping indifferent health for some time past generally helped in the management of the Aryabhushan Press.

G. I. P. E.

The report of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, of which D. R. Gadgil is the Director, is appended to this report.

THE GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS, POONA 4.

(*Founded by Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale*)

Report for the year 1949-50

The investigational work of the Sir Dorabjee Tata Section in Agricultural Economics was continued throughout the year. With the experience gathered during the last two years the field of investigation, this year, was widened in some respects and made more intensive in others. In particular, attention was directed to the problems of rural employment and earnings. Special devices were used in order to obtain representative, detailed and accurate returns in these respects at a cost within our means and with agencies which could be available in the rural areas. The results obtained, during the year, of working with these new devices and agencies have on the whole proved very promising.

A notable extension of the field of usefulness of the Institute during the year was the active cooperation established with the Bureau of Economics and Statistics of the Government of Bombay. The Government of Bombay had for some time under contemplation the setting up of an Economic Intelligence Agency throughout the State, for purposes of obtaining continuous data relating to the levels of economic activity and to fluctuations in it. The attempt made by the Institute to collect information about the levels of employments and earnings in rural areas was of special interest to the Bureau in this connection; Government also recognised the special value of the experience and training of the directing and field staff of the Institute. As an initial step Government, therefore, decided to entrust the work of training the nuclear staff of investigators and fieldmen required for the Economic and Intelligence Agency to the Sir Dorabji Tata Section in Agricultural Economics of the Institute. Considerable progress was made during the year in the training of

personnel deputed for this purpose by the State Bureau. The Institute cooperated, during the year, in the planning etc. of another important investigational effort. This was a fertility survey undertaken in Dharwar by the Economic Department of the Karnatak College. The Statistical Section of the Institute also helped the Indian Drugs Research Association, Poona, in tabulating some data collected by it.

The beginning of coordinated teaching by the University in Poona had important consequences for the working of the Institute. No students are, from this year, registered at the Institute as such and the work of teaching and guiding research students at the Institute passes completely under the control of the University of Poona. On the other hand, the Director of the Institute has been placed in charge of the Economics Department of the University and Prof. V. M. Dandekar of the Institute in charge of the University Department of Statistics by the Vice-Chancellor. Because of the paucity of staffs in these Departments, members of the academic staff of the Institute had to undertake during the year a certain amount of teaching for under-graduate classes on behalf of the University. Though the establishment of the University has made for, perhaps, some subordination of the separate identity of the Institute we have every reason to welcome the establishment of the University and the efforts at greater coordination as making for the stabilisation and ultimately for a healthy development of the tradition of teaching and research in economics in Poona.

No publication was issued by the Institute during the year. Partly this was due to the increased teaching work undertaken by the staff of the Institute. However, a number of reports have reached an advanced stage of completion this year and we expect to produce a fair number of publications during the next year.

At the M. A. examination held in April, 1949, 19 students of the Institute appeared for the Bombay University, of whom 13 were successful, 3 being placed in the Second Class. 16 students of the Institute appeared for the M. A.

examination of the Poona University, held in April, 1949, and 8 out of them were successful, 4 being placed in Second Class.

One thesis was submitted for examination during the year viz. a thesis for the Ph. D. degree of the Bombay University by Mr. K. N. S. Nambudripad entitled 'A Survey of the Occupational and Employment Structure in some villages of Malabar.' The thesis was approved for the degree.

The R. R. Kale Memorial Lecture was delivered, this year, by Dr. H. L. Dey, Member of the Indian Tariff Board. The subject of his lecture was "Policy of Protection in India."

During the year under review, Mr. D. R. Gadgil was renominated by the Reserve Bank of India as its representative on the Board of Directors of the Industrial Finance Corporation. He was nominated by the Government of Bombay to the reconstituted Board of the Bombay Provincial Cooperative Bank. He was appointed, by the Government of India, as member of the National Income Committee formed during the year. He was included in the delegation to the India-America Conference by the Indian Council of World Affairs. Mr. N. V. Sovani was also asked to participate in the India-America Conference by the Indian Council of World Affairs as an Associate.

The Hiralal Atmaram Patel Trust Fund

upto 31st March 1950.

	Rs.	As.	Ps.		Rs.	As.	Ps.
The Hiralal Atmaram Patel Trust Fund ...	₹9,681	3	0		The H. A. Patel Trust Fund Investments :—		
Surplus amount					Imperial Bank of India 14 shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid up ...		
Last year's interest Rs. 869-4-0					27,853	7	0
Add this year's interest Rs. 1,011-9-0					3% Conversion Loan of 1946, face value Rs 2,700 ...		
	1,850	13	0		2,650	0	0
					Balance with Servants of India Society.		
					1,028	9	0
Total ...	31,532	0	0		Total ...	31,532	0 0

Poona, }
28th July, 1950.

K. T. DIXIT, B.A. B.Sc., G.D.A., F.C.A.
Chartered Accountant,

The Servants of India Society

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1950.

INCOME			1949-50.			EXPENDITURE			1949-50.		
			Rs.	As	Pa				Rs.	As	Pa.
Donations	...	...	5,436	5	0	Allowances, etc.	...	...	53,614	15	6
Members' Earnings	...	...	30,854	15	6	Travelling	...	...	10,949	7	9
Interest	...	...	51,640	2	6	Library	...	...	11,923	15	6
Property Rents	...	...	20,937	2	4	Establishment	...	...	25,472	13	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	10,153	4	0	General Charges	...	...	17,265	5	1
Press Profits	...	...	1,93,545	7	10	Mess Charges	...	...	1,300	1	9
						Repairs to Buildings	...	...	7,244	12	3
						Rents and Taxes	...	...	6,899	3	2
						Rural Work	=	...	42,434	9	2
						G M. Library	...	...	2,452	3	0
						Provision for Bonus to Employees	...	...	50,000	0	0
						Reserve Fund	..	...	40,000	0	0
						Losses in conducting Society's Papers	...	...	26,295	8	3
						Building Depreciation Fund	...	...	15,000	0	0
						Surplus carried to General Fund	...	...	1,714	6	6
Total	...	...	3,12,567	5	2	Total	..	...	3,12,567	5	2

Poona, }
28th July, 1950. }

K. T. DIXIT, B.A., B.Sc., G.D.A., F.C.A.
Chartered Accountant,

The Servants of

Statement of General Fund

	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
The Society's General Fund :						
Balance as on 1st April, 1949	...	12,77,886	10	—	9	
Add Surplus as per Income and Expenditure a/c	...	1,714	—	6	—	6
		—————		12,79,601	—	1—3
Advances Payable :				91,494	—	3—6
 The Society's Presses and Papers						
Credit Balances :						
A. B. Press	...	54,858	—	5	—	3
Bombay Vaibhav Press	...	46,047	—	3	—	9
Dnyan Prakash	...	64,107	—	5	—	7
Hitavada Press	...	84,312	—	11	—	4
		—————		2,49,325	—	9—11
				—————		
Grand Total...				16,20,420	—	14—8

Poona,

28th July, 1950. }

India Society

account as on 31st March, 1950.

	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Buildings and Sites:				5,39,130	10	9
Library expenditure to date has been charged to revenue ...						
Dead-Stock:						
As per last year's Statement ...	22,324	4	1			
Additions during the year ...	6,145	9	0			
				28,469	13	1
Less depreciation ...	1,116	4	0			
						27,353
Advances recoverable:						9
						11
						2
The Society's Presses and Papers:						
Assets and Debtors:						
Aryabhushan Press ...	3,19,765	0	0			
Bombay Vaibhav Press ...	1,57,444	14	1			
Dnyan Prakash ...	41,119	1	4			
Hitavada Press ...	2,75,456	14	3			
						7,93,785
						13
						8
President's American Tour Expenses						1,091
						14
						0
Balance as shown in the Statement of Affairs				2,08,717	4	0
						16,20,420
						14
						8

K. T. DIXIT, B. A., B.Sc., G.D.A., F.C.A.,

Chartered Accountant.

THE SERVANTS OF

Statement of Affairs as on

LIABILITIES		Ra.	As.	Ps.
Society's General Fund:				
Balance as per annexed Statement	...	2,08,717	4	0
Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund (received in securities as per contra)	...	1,33,000	0	0
G. M. Library Trust Fund, Nagpur	...	11,918	13	10
Rao Bahadur D. Lakshmi Narayan Trust Fund (received in cash)	...	1,00,000	0	0
South Indian Flood Relief Trust Fund	...	21,426	5	10
Presses' Reserve Fund	...	2,64,000	0	0
Hitavada Equipment Fund	...	23,225	0	0
Servindia Relief Fund	...	76,756	15	8
Sir W. Wedderburn Fund	...	3,786	6	5
Investment Reserve Fund	...	18,629	11	8
Building Reserve Fund	...	26,703	15	9
Workmen's Welfare Fund	...	6,500	0	0
Servindia Welfare Fund	...	5,755	14	6
Insurance Fund—Life Policies Matured	...	12,000	0	0
Gokhale Day Celebration Fund	...	2,000	0	0
Late Mr. Nayanar Memorial Trust Fund	...	10,426	14	0
Building Depreciation Fund	...	15,000	0	0
Miss Giriya Nayanar Trust Fund	...	1,688	3	6
Total	...	9,41,535	9	2

INDIA SOCIETY

31st March, 1950.

			ASSETS					
			Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund								
3% G. P. Notes	face value	...	1,21,000	0	0			
4% Bombay Port Trust Bonds		...	12,000	0	0			
						1,33,000	0	0
G. M. Library Trust Property a/c		...				23,949	3	6
<i>Investments :</i>								
South Indian Flood Relief Trust Fund Investment a/c						21,415	7	0
<i>Other Investments :</i>								
3% G. P. Notes		...	2,94,000	0	0			
3½% Bombay Municipal Loan		...	10,000	0	0			
3½% G. P. Notes 1954-59		...	23,000	0	0			
4% " " 1960-70		...	20,300	0	0			
4% Bombay Port Trust Loan		...	98,000	0	0			
4½% G. P. Notes 1955-60		...	1,43,900	0	0			
5% Bombay Municipal Debentures		...	21,000	0	0			
6% Karachi Port Trust loan		...	2,500	0	0			
Securities of Rs. 38,300 are lodged with Allahabad Bank Ltd. Nagpur, for overdraft facilities to the Hitavada.								
Total face value			6,12,700	0	0			
						At cost price	...	...
						5,79,284	3	4
Servindia Relief Fund Investments (3% G. P. Notes Rs. 75,000)								
						76,125	0	0
Workmen's Welfare Fund Investment a/c								
						6,500	0	0
Late Mr. Nayanar Memorial Trust Fund Investment (3% G. P. Notes Rs. 10,000)								
						10,356	4	0
Gokhale Day Celebration Fund Investment a/c								
						1,990	8	0
Bombay Prov. Co-op. Bank Shares								
30 shares of Rs. 50 each fully paid up						1,600	0	0
Agricultural Products, Ltd., Poona,								
one share of Rs. 50 fully paid up						50	0	0
Ogale Glass Works four shares fully paid up						100	0	0
Poona Central Co-operative Bank Two Shares fully paid up.						100	0	0
Press Trust of India Ltd. shares						4,000	0	0
" " " " " Debentures						10,000	0	0
Bank Balances at Centres and at Branches						71,948	14	9
Cash at Centres and at Branches, etc.						1,116	0	7
Total						9,41,535	9	2

I have examined the above Statement of Affairs and the annexed Statements of Income and Expenditure account and the General Fund with the books, accounts and vouchers of the Society, and I find the same to be correct. I have verified the investments of the Society.

Poona, }
23th July, 1950. }

K. T. DIXIT, B.A., B.Sc., G.D.A., F. C. A.
Chartered Accountant.

The Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale Trust Fund

Statement showing the Trust Fund and its investments as on 31st March, 1950.

TRUST FUND	Rs.	As.	Ps.	INVESTMENTS	Rs.	As.	Ps.
The R. B. R. R. Kale Trust Fund	1,07,630	10	0	Mortgage on property of Bayagaon village	9,655	13	6
Amount set aside for redemption of loss on maturity of Bombay Municipal and Karachi Port Trust Loans	5,000	0	0	Govt. and other securities:			
Investment Reserve	13,384	6	0	3% Conversion Loan	Rs. 33,300		
Interest Account	Rs. 6,429	8	4	4% 1960-70 Loan	Rs. 20,200		
Less paid to G. I. P. E.	Rs. 6,380	6	4	6% B. M. Debentures	Rs. 40,000		
			49	6% Karachi Port Trust Bonds	Rs. 7,500		
			2	Rs. 1,91,000			
			0	at cost	1,06,128	12	0
				Satara Inamdar Mandal			
				50 Debentures of Rs. 100 each fully paid up	5,000	0	0
				Shares:			
				Kirloskar Bros. Ltd.			
				120 Shares of Rs. 25 each fully paid up			
				at cost	2,250	0	0
				Advances:			
				The Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics	...	1,044	3
				Interest due	...	300	0
				Balance with the Servants of India Society	...	1,685	5
				Total ...	1,26,064	2	0

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POONA }
28th July, 1950

K. T. DLXIT, B A, B. Sc., G.D.A., F.C.A.,
Chartered Accountant.

The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona.

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1950

INCOME		Rs. As.Ps.	EXPENDITURE		Rs. As.Ps.
Income from the R. B. R. R. Kale Trust Fund ...		6,380 6 4	Salaries and Allowances ...		14,123 0 0
Grants:—			Tabulating Section: ...		
Sir Dorabji Tata Trust	Rs. 15,000 0 0		Maintenance and other expenditure ...		4,890 8 0
The Government of Bombay	Rs. 10,000 0 0		Tata Section:		
For Investigation enquiries	Rs. 2,000 0 0		Salaries, Allowances and other expenditure ...		23,653 12 6
For Dearness Allowance	Rs. 2,105 0 0		Contribution to Provident Fund:		
		29,105 0 0	• Subscription ... Rs. 1,562 1 0		
			Interest ... Rs. 279 4 3		
Tuition and other fees ...	...	9,518 0 0	Books and Periodicals ...		1,841 5 3
Publications; Sales ...	...	4,982 5 3	Travelling & Miscellaneous Expenses ...		2,252 12 6
Interest on Bank A/c ...	...	35 0 0	Publications:		
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	...	679 12 0	Cost and expenditure ...		1,226 0 0
Net deficit ...	...	739 3 0	Printing and Stationery ...		616 5 9
			Postage ...		658 6 3
			Audit Fees ...		125 0 0
			Total ...		51,439 10 7
Total ...		51,439 10 7	Total ...		51,439 10 7

Poona
17th May, 1950.

Examined and found correct,
M. F. CHITALF & Co.
Chartered Accountants.

The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona.

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1950.

FUNDS & LIABILITIES				ASSETS			
	Rs.	As.	Ps.		Rs.	As.	Ps.
General Fund as on 1st April, 1949	2,146	5	3	Investments:			
Add transferred from Provident Fund	166	3	3	National Savings Certificates	...	9,390	0 0
	<u>2,312</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>	Tabulating Machines	...	11,134	2 0
Less Deficit as per I/E Account...	739	3	0	Library	...	...
			1,573 5 6	Cost as per last B/S.	Rs. 13,798	7	6
Depreciation Reserve ...	...	...	2,500 0 0	Addition during the year	...	Rs. 1,958	15 6
Publication Reserve ...	...	...	19,059 1 0			<u>15,757</u>	7 0
Library Reserve ...	...	...	15,757 7 0	Publications:			
Advance Grants ...	...	...	8,634 0 0	Stock on hand at cost	...	...	14,059 1 0
Library Deposits ...	...	...	270 0 0	Deadstock & Furniture	...	...	1,769 6 3
Sundry Creditors ...	...	...	1,625 11 3	Accounts Receivable	...	...	1,584 13 1
Provident Fund ...	...	...	12,385 7 6	Cash at Bank	...	...	9,007 2 11
The B. V. Sathé Trust Scholarship Fund	...	...	897 0 0				
Total ...			<u>62,702 0 3</u>	Total ...			<u>62,702 0 3</u>

Poona
17th May, 1950.

Examined and found correct.
M. P. CHITALE & Co.
Chartered Accountants,

List of Donations

Headquarters

			Rs. As.Ps.
Principal J. R. Gharpure	...	...	200 0 0
Late Mr. K. R. Limaye's Trustees	...	...	200 0 0
Dr. D. K. Karve	...	...	100 0 0
Mrs. Pramilabai Gadgil	...	...	100 0 0
The Motichand Shamjee Dharmadaya Trust	...	...	100 0 0
The late Justice M. G. Ranade Charities Fund..	...	...	100 0 0
Sri V. J. Gharpure	...	...	100 0 0
Sri D. L. Sahasrabuddhe	...	...	25 0 0
Principal D. G. Karve	...	...	20 0 0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	10 0 0
Total	...	...	955 0 0

Bombay Branch

			Rs. As.Ps.
Sri K. J. Chitalia	...	...	300 0 0
Messrs. G. A. Kamtekar & Co.	...	...	25 0 0
Total	...	...	325 0 0

Madras Branch

			Rs. As.Ps.
The Guild of Service, Madras	...	...	200 0 0
Sri C. Jinarajadasa	...	...	50 0 0
Sri Subbaraya Ayyar	...	...	50 0 0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	25 0 0
Total	...	...	325 0 0

Shendurjana Centre

	Rs. As.Ps.
Sums below Rs. 25·	10 0 0

Cuttack Centre Building Fund

	Rs. As.Ps.
Sri D. K. Jhunjhunwala	
Proprietor, Baranag Glass Factory	251 0 0
Sri Brundaban Naik, Berhampur	100 0 0
Sri Bipracharan Das, Berhampur	50 0 0
Sri Md. Yusuf Ali, M. L. A., Cuttack	50 0 0
Sri R. N. Panda, Berhampur	35 0 0
Sums below Rs. 25	19 10 0
Total	<u>505 10 0</u>

Aboriginal Welfare Work,
Mirzapur and Allahabad Dists.

	Rs. As.Ps.
Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Delhi	2,500 0 0
A. I. Arya Hindu Dharm Sewak Sangh, Delhi	320 0 0
R. C. K. M. Fund, Delhi	295 11 0
N. M. Wadia Charities, Bombay	200 0 0
Total	<u>3,315 11 0</u>

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Servants of India Society

The following Constitution has been adopted for the Society :—

1. The Society shall be called "The Servants of India Society."
2. The objects of the Society are to train national missionaries for the service of India and to promote, by all constitutional means, the interests of the Indian people.
3. The Society will consist of (a) a First Member or President; (b) a Vice-President; (c) Ordinary Members; and (d) Members under Training.
4. The First Member or President will be the head of the Society.
5. Every member, on admission, shall undergo a special training for a period of five years. During the period, he will be known as a 'Member under Training.' When a Member under Training has completed his five years' discipline, he will be styled an 'Ordinary Member' of the Society.
6. Subject to, Rules 12, 12A, and 13, every member of the Society shall be a member for life.
7. The First Member or President, assisted by a Council, shall manage the affairs of the Society in accordance with the Bye-laws framed for the purpose. This Council shall consist of the Vice-President, the Senior Members of the Branches and three Ordinary Members elected annually by the members of the Society, the retiring Members being eligible for re-election.

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

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

- (i) The country shall always be the first in my thoughts and I will give to her service the best that is in me.
- (ii) In serving the country I will seek no personal advantage for myself.
- (iii) I will regard all Indians as brothers and work for the advancement of all without distinction of caste or creed.
- (iv) I will be content with such provision for myself *and my family,** as the Society may be able to make. I will devote no part of my energies to earning money for myself.
- (v) I will lead a pure personal life.
- (vi) I will engage in no personal quarrel with any one.
- (vii) I will always keep in view the aims of the Society and watch over its interests with the utmost zeal, doing all I can to advance its work. I will never do anything which is inconsistent with the objects of the Society.

10. Every Member under Training shall, during the time that he is under training, place himself under the entire guidance and control of the First Member or President, and shall do such work and devote himself to such studies as the First Member or President may direct.

11. An Ordinary Member may be sent by the First Member or President and Council to any part of India on special duty or for general work in connection with the Society. He will be bound to do the work assigned to him under the general direction of the First Member

* The italicised words to be omitted if there be no family.

or President and Council and shall obey orders and instructions that may be received from them.

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

12. A. The Society may, in exceptional circumstances, permit a member to retire after thirty years' approved service or on the attainment of the age of seventy after twenty-five years' approved service on a recommendation to that effect being made by the Council, with the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the members of the Society, and the recommendation being accepted by the First Member or President. A member so permitted shall cease to be a member of the Society.

13. The Society may remove the name of any member from its roll of members on a recommendation to that effect being made by the Council, with the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the members of the Society, and the recommendation being accepted by the First Member or President. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

14. (a) The First Member will hold office for life.

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

(c) In case, however, it appears undesirable to elect a First Member, the members may elect one of their number to be President of the Society for a period of three years.

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

(e) The First Member or President may, notwithstanding any other rule, delegate any of his functions to the Vice-President and, during the absence of the Vice-President from India, to any other Ordinary Member.

(f) The Council of the Society shall appoint one of the Ordinary Members to be the Secretary of the Society.

15. When a vacancy occurs in the First Membership or Presidentship of the Society, the Council shall exercise all the powers vested by the Rules in the First Member or President singly or the First Member or President and Council, until such time as a new First Member or President is duly elected; and any act done by the Council during such time shall be deemed valid, provided that the Council takes steps with all reasonable despatch to arrange for the election of a new First Member or President under rule 14 (b) or 14 (c), as the case may be.

16. In special circumstances the First Member or President and Council may exempt, for reasons to be recorded in writing, any member of the Society from the operation of any rule save Rule 9.

17. An applicant for membership may be required to pass through a period of probation before admission and may in that case be enrolled as a Probationer on such terms and for such period as the First Member or President and Council may determine.

18. The First Member or President and Council may remove the name of any Probationer from the list of Probationers before the expiry of the period of probation. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

19. The First Member or President and Council may admit any person, who, in their opinion, is capable of being trained to assist members of the Society in their work and who is prepared to devote his life to such work, as a Permanent Assistant of the Society, on such terms as the First Member or President and Council may determine.

20. A Permanent Assistant may, on grounds of special fitness and after a period of approved service of not less than three years, be admitted as Member under Training by the First Member or President and Council.

21. The First Member or President and Council may remove the name of any Permanent Assistant from the list of Permanent Assistants of the Society. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

22. The First Member or President and Council may admit any person who is in full sympathy with the objects of the Society and is prepared to devote himself to such work as may be assigned to him for the benefit of the Society as an Attache of the Society on such terms and under such control as the First Member or President and Council may determine.

23. The First Member or President and Council may remove the name of any Attache from the list of Attaches of the Society. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

24. The First Member or President and Council may enrol any person who is in full sympathy with the objects of the Society and who is prepared to devote a portion of his time and resources to the furtherance of its work as an Associate of the Society.

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

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

27. (a) The property of the Society, whether immovable or movable, including stocks, funds, shares and other securities and all other property otherwise vested in or transferred to the Society as trustee or in any other capacity, shall be held in the name of the Society or the Governing Body as constituted under Rule 7 and shall

remain under the general control, supervision and management of the First Member or President of the Society for the time being and the Council.

(b) All arrangements, deeds, conveyances, contracts, transfers or other instruments relating to the sale, transfer or other transactions or dealings entered into by the Society or to which the Society is a party, whether relating to the property, whether immovable or movable, belonging to the Society or held by the Society as trustee or in any other capacity, shall be made, signed, sealed, delivered or executed by such person or persons as the First Member or President and Council may from time to time appoint. For the purpose of this Rule any authority given by the First Member or President under his signature alone authorising any person or persons to enter into, make, sign, deliver or execute any deed, or instrument, contract or transfer and recording the fact that such authority is given with the approval of the Council shall be deemed sufficient and valid authority to such person or persons to execute the several rights, powers and authorities thereby given to him or them. For all payments received by or made to the Society the receipt of the Secretary or such person or persons, as the First Member or President and Council may from time to time appoint, shall be a valid and complete discharge to the party making such payment.

(c) The Society shall be at liberty to invest the surplus funds in its hands in the securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act or in the purchase of such landed properties of any tenure as the First Member or President and Council may from time to time determine.

(d) Subject to the conditions in respect of properties (if any) entrusted to the Society and earmarked for specific objects, if and whenever it is found expedient or necessary, the First Member or President and Council shall be at liberty to deal with the properties belonging to the Society, whether movable or immovable, by sale, mortgage, lease, or pledge thereof or otherwise. All deeds, documents, agreements, mortgages, contracts or transfers in respect of the properties so sold, mortgaged, leased, or pledged or otherwise dealt with shall be executed as provided in clause 27 (b) hereof.

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

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

30. The First Member or President may, with the concurrence of a majority of the Ordinary Members of the Society, make, alter or rescind any Bye-law or Bye-laws for (1) the management of the affairs of the Society and the conduct of its business; (2) the custody, disposal and control of the funds of the Society; (3) the provision to be made for members of the Society and their families, the grant of special allowance to them in special circumstances, and of pensions to members retiring under Rule 12A; (4) the grant of leave to members of the Society; (5) the grant of allowances to Permanent Assistants and Attaches of the Society; and (6) the carrying out in other ways of the objects of the Society.

31. The First Member or President and Council shall have power to take whatever steps may be deemed necessary in the interest of the Society provided that they are not inconsistent with the objects of the Society or with the provisions or spirit of any of the Rules or Bye-laws at the time in force.

32. No alteration shall be made in this Constitution unless it is recommended by the Council with the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the members of the Society and the recommendation is accepted by the First Member or President.

Bye-Laws

The following Bye-laws have been made under Rule 30 :—

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

2. (a) Every Member under Training will be granted an allowance of Rs. 140 a month for the first two years of his training and Rs. 150 for the next three.

(b) Every Ordinary Member will be granted an allowance of Rs. 180 a month for the first five years, Rs. 205 for the next five years and Rs. 225 afterwards.

(c) A rent allowance not exceeding Rs. 30, or the actual rent paid, if less, will be granted to members, in case there are no quarters available on the premises of the Society.

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

(e) Every Probationer will be given an allowance of Rs. 120 a month during the period of his probation.

(f) Every Member under Training, who may be deputed to work in the City of Bombay, will be paid Rs. 5 as Bombay allowance until he becomes an Ordinary Member.

(g) In case of serious illness, Members may be paid by the Branches, on the recommendation of the Senior Member, the whole or part of the medical fees and medicine charges.

2-A. The Council may, if it considers necessary, grant a dearness allowance to the Members and Probationers.

3. Notwithstanding any provision in Bye-Law No. 2, the First Member or President and Council may, after due inquiry and for sufficient cause, at a meeting of the Council at which not less than four members are present, reduce by not more than half the allowance for a period not exceeding one year at a time but in no case for more than two consecutive years.

4. (a) A Member under Training is entitled to two months leave every year, which may be granted by the First Member or President and, if the applicant is attached to a Branch, by the Senior Member of the Branch.

(b) Ordinary Members are entitled to a month's leave every year. Senior Members may grant leave for one month and the First Member or President for three months and the First Member or President and Council for longer periods.

(c) Ordinary Members of the Central Provinces and Berar are entitled to one month and 10 days' privilege leave if they go on leave on the 1st of May.

(d) All Members are entitled to twenty days' casual leave in a year.

(e) Both casual and privilege leave mentioned above will only be sanctioned if the work of the Society permits.

5. (a) The life of every member will, on admission, be assured by the Society in favour of the First Member or President for the time being for a sum of Rs. 3,000 payable at death. If no Insurance Company accepts the life of any member for assurance, the First Member or President and Council may make such other arrangements as they deem fit to secure, in the case of such a member, the object of this Bye-law.

(b) On the death of a Member whose life has been assured, the First Member or President shall pay the amount recovered on the life-policy of the deceased to such person or persons as the deceased Member may, by will or otherwise in writing, have directed. In the absence of such direction, the First Member or President and Council shall have power to determine whether the amount recovered

may be paid to any person or persons belonging to the family of the deceased, and if so, to whom.

In this Bye-law, the word "Member" includes a Member who has been permitted to retire under rule 12A.

6. The First Member or President and Council may grant, in special circumstances, a special allowance to a Member or a Permanent Assistant suitable to the requirements of his case.

6 A. The First Member or President and Council may grant to a Member who is permitted to retire under Rule 12A such pension as they consider suitable to the requirements of his case. In case, however, such a Member acts in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the Society, the First Member or President and Council may withhold it from him.

7. If a Member's connection with the Society is terminated under Rule 12 or Rule 13, he and his family shall forfeit all claim to the benefit secured to him or them under these Bye-laws.

8. The funds of the Society may be deposited in the Banks approved by the Council, and the accounts shall be in the name of the Society, its Branches, Centres and Business Concerns as the case may be, and be operated upon by such persons and in such manner as the Council may decide from time to time.

9. (a) When the First Member or President and Council resolve to enrol anyone as Associate, the fact will be communicated to the person concerned by the Secretary.

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

(c) A Branch may, where practicable, ascertain the opinion of the Associates assigned to it in respect of any new schemes of work contemplated by it and in respect of any question of policy to be laid down by the Society on occasions when momentous questions are before the country.

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

(e) Associates will be kept informed by the Headquarters of the Society about the progress of work from time to time; will be invited to attend the anniversary of the foundation day; will be allowed to use the libraries of the Society at the Headquarters and at the Branches; may be invited to attend special sessions and be allowed to reside, if room be available, at the Headquarters or the Branches for purposes of study or work.

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

Members of the Servants of India Society, 15th August 1950

Name of the Member	Date of admission to the Society	Address
<i>President:</i>		
1 Hriday Nath Kunzru, B.A., B.Sc., LL.D. ...	11-7-1909	†S. I. S., 10 A, Muir Road, Allahabad.
<i>Vice-President:</i>		
2 Amritlal Vitthal Das Thakkar, L.C.E. ...	6-2-1914	Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kingsway, Delhi.
<i>Senior Members:</i>		
3 Shridhar Ganesh Vaze, B.A. ...	23-2-1908	S. I. S., Poona 4.
4 Raghunath Ramchandra Bakbale ...	30-8-1923	„ Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
5 Annakavoor Duraiswamy Subramani (A. D. Mani), M.A. ...	14-6-1935	S. I. S., Dhantoli, Nagpur, 1.
6 Pandurangi Kodanda Rao, M.A. ...	12-5-1922	S. I. S., Bangalore 4.
<i>Secretary:</i>		
7 Dattatray Vasudeo Ambekar ...	20-12-1914	„ Poona 4.
<i>Ordinary Members:</i>		
8 Natesh Appaji Dravid, M.A. ...	12-6-1905	Amrai Camp, Poona 4.
9 Krishna Prasad Kaul, B.A. ...	11-7-1909	S. I. S., Lucknow.
10 Vithal Hari Barve ...	10-4-1913	Aryabhushan Press, Poona 4.

† S. I. S. stands for Servants of India Society.

Name of the Member

Date of admission to
the Society

11	Laxmi Narayan Sabu, M.A.	15-6-1918
12	Haradatta Sharma, B.A., LL.B. ..	4-4-1922
13	Shri Ram Bajpai	12-5-1922
14	Shankar Govind Gokhale, M. A,	29-7-1928
15	Keshav Ganesh Sharangapani, B.A., LL.B. ...	25-9-1930
16	Singanallur Ramakrishna Venkataraman, B A., B.L. ...	25-9-1930
17	Ramchandra Sadashiv Gupte	30-6-1933
18	Dinkar Dattatray Desai, M.A., LL.B. ...	12-6-1936
19	Shyam Sundar Misra, M.A.	12-6-1936
20	Rama Shankar Misra, B.A., LL.B. ...	12-6-1937
21	Krishnadas Jagjiwandas Chitalia ...	13-6-1941
22	Raghunath Govind Kakade, M. A., LL. B., Ph. D. ...	12-6-1943
23	Lakshminarayan Rao, B.A. ...	19-6-1945

Member under Training :

1	K. Lakshminarayan Rao, B.Sc. ...	12-6-1946
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Address

S. I. S., Cuttack (Orissa).

S. I. S., Ambala Cantonment.

„ 10 A, Muir Road, Allahabad.

„ Poona 4.

Aryabhushan Press, Poona 4.

S. I. S., Royapettah, Madras, 14.

S. I. S., Dhantoli, Nagpur, 1.

„ Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

„ Cuttack.

„ Sarsa, Dt. Allahabad.

„ Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

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S. I. S., Poona 4.

S. I. S., P. O. Chalapuram (Malabar).

Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore.

PERIODICALS
OF THE
SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY

THE DNYAN PRAKASH

The oldest Marathi daily paper published both in Poona and Bombay. It has also a weekly edition published on Sundays.

Editor :—S. G. Gokhale.

Subscription :—*Daily Edition* Rs. 15 in Bombay & Poona and Rs. 20 elsewhere (in India) including postage. *Weekly Edition* Rs. 3 (in India) including postage.

Offices :— { 37 & 38, Saraswati-Vilas, Laxmi Road, Poona 2.
 { Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

THE HITAVADA

The oldest English newspaper in the Central Provinces and Central India with a standing of nearly 40 years. It was a tri-weekly till April 1943 when it was converted into a daily. It deals with public affairs in Madhya Pradesh and Berar in particular.

Editor :— A. D. Mani.

Annual Subscription (India) :—Rs. 28

Office :— Wardha Road, Nagpur 1.

Work of the Society at a Glance

Nature of Work

Members engaged in it

Political :

General —Kunzru, Vaze, Bakhale, Ambekar, Sahu, Kodanda Rao, Sharma, Mani, Gokhale, Venkataraman.

Legislatures —Kunzru, (Constituent Assembly)
Sahu (Orissa Legislative Assembly)

Civil Liberties—Vaze, Desai, Kakade, S. S. Misra.

Journalism —Vaze, Kodanda Rao, Mani, Gokhale, Kakade.

Social :

Labour —Bakhale, Desai, S. S. Misra.

Education —Kunzru, Kaul, Kodanda Rao, Vaze, Sahu, Mani, S. S. Misra, Chitalia.

Scouting —Kunzru, Bajpai, Venkataraman.

Social Service—Kunzru, Thakkar, Kodanda Rao, Sahu, Chitalia, Venkataraman, Bajpai, Desai.

Depressed Classes } Thakkar, S. S. Misra, Venkataraman, Kakade,
K. L. N. Rao, R. S. Misra.

Aborigines —Thakkar, Sahu, L. N. Rao, R. S. Misra, Sharangpani.

Rural Uplift, & Local Self-Government } R. S. Misra, Desai, Sahu, S. S. Misra, Gupte,
Venkataraman, L. N. Rao, Kakade,

Distress Relief } Thakkar, S. S. Misra, Ambekar,
R. S. Misra, L. N. Rao, Venkataraman.

Business Concerns } Barve, Sharangpani (A. B. Press, Poona).
Bakhale (Bombay Vaibhav Press).
Mani (Hitavada Press, Nagpur).

THE
Servants of India Society

(Registered under the Societies Registration Act)

REPORT
FOR 1950-51

POONA

Tuesday, 12th June, 1951

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Printed by Shri K. G. Sharangpani at the Aryabhusan Press, 915/1,
Shivaji Nagar, Poona 4 and published by Shri D. V. Ambekar, Secretary,
the Servants of India Society, at the Society's Office, Poona 4.

The Servants of India Society.

PREAMBLE.

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

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

taken in hand, and the situation demands on the part of workers devotion and sacrifices proportionate to the magnitude of the task.

The Servants of India Society has been established to meet in some measure these requirements of the situation. . . . Much of the work must (now) be directed towards building up in the country a higher type of character and capacity than is generally available at present, and the advance can only be slow. Moreover, the path is beset with great difficulties; there will be constant temptations to turn back; bitter disappointment will repeatedly try the faith of those who have put their hand to the work. But the weary toil can have but one end, if only the workers grow not faint-hearted on the way. One essential condition of success in this work is that a sufficient number of our countrymen must now come forward to devote themselves to the cause in the spirit in which religious work is undertaken. Public life must be spiritualised. Love of country must so fill the heart that all else shall appear as of little moment by its side. A fervent patriotism which rejoices at every opportunity of sacrifice for the motherland, a dauntless heart which refuses to be turned back from its object by difficulty or danger, a deep faith in the purpose of Providence which nothing can shake—equipped with these, the worker must start on his mission and reverently seek the joy which comes of spending oneself in the service of one's country.

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

The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale



FOUNDER
The Servants of India Society

The Servants of India Society

Report for 1950-51

Introduction

The Servants of India Society was founded by the late Gopal Krishna Gokhale on June 12, 1905. Its objects are the training of national missionaries for the service of India and the promotion, by all constitutional means, of the interests of the Indian people without distinction of caste or creed. The members of the Society are pledged for life to give the best that is in them to the cause of the country in all secular fields. The circumstances in which the Society was founded and the objective which the Founder had in view in founding it are explained in the Preamble he wrote to the constitution in 1905, extracts from which are given on the preceding two pages. This preamble has been a source of unfailing inspiration to the Society, and the members have striven their utmost during the forty-six years of the Society's existence to keep true to the ideals placed before them by the Founder.

Organization

The Headquarters of the Society are at Poona where the members meet every year in June for the annual session. The Society has Branches at Madras, Bombay, Nagpur and Allahabad, and centres of work at Ambala, Cuttack, Kozhikode, and Mangalore.

Hriday Nath Kunzru continued to be President and Amritlal V. Thakkar Vice-President of the Society. Hriday Nath Kunzru, S. G. Vaze, R. R. Bakhale, A. D. Mani, and

P. Kodanda Rao continued to be Senior Members of the Society's Branches in the Uttar Pradesh, Poona, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Madras respectively. D. V. Ambekar continued as Secretary of the Society. S. R. Bajpai, Dinkar D. Desai and K. G. Sharangpani were elected to the Council by the members of the Society.

The late Thakkar Bapa

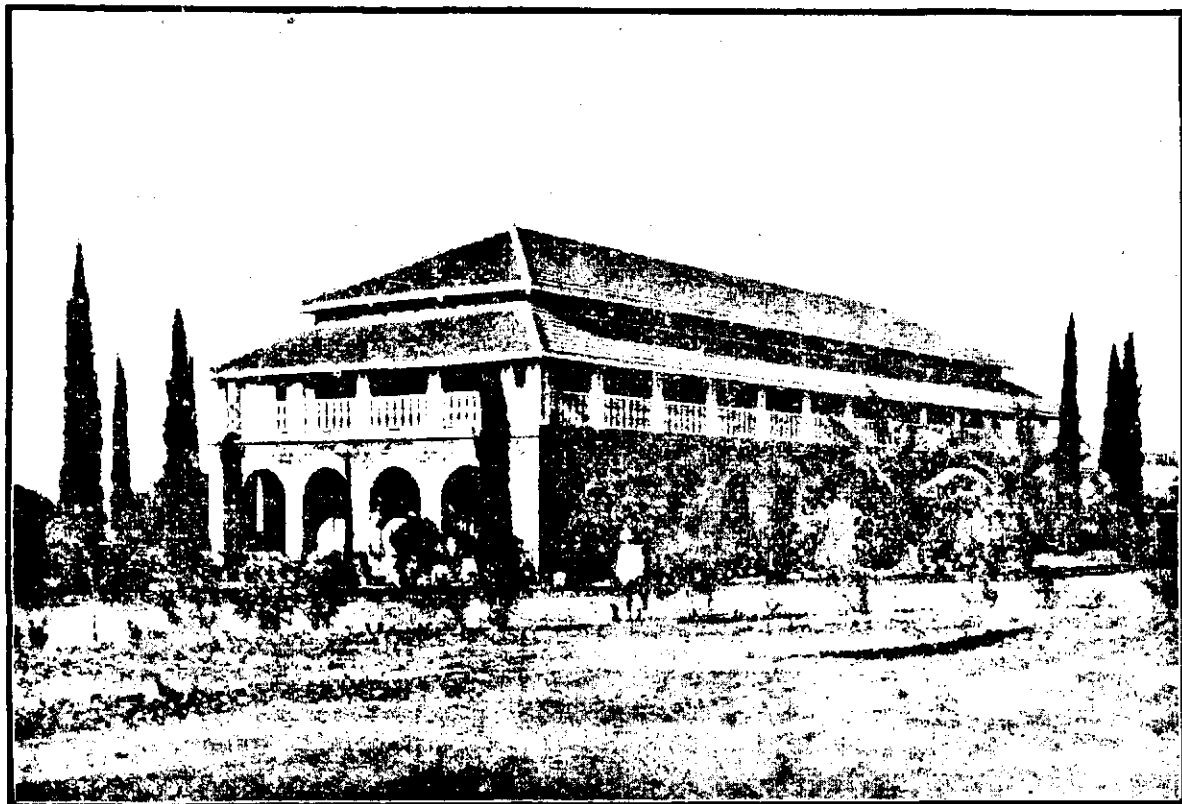
It is with deep grief that the Society has to record the sad death of its Vice-President, Amritlal V. Thakkar, during the year. For the whole of last year he had been keeping unsatisfactory health and was removed from Delhi to Bhavnagar so that he might have the benefit of constant medical attention from his brother Dr. K. V. Thakkar. It was hoped that at Bhavnagar he would give himself some rest so as to facilitate his recovery. But even there he continued his active interest in the welfare of the Harijans and tribal people, who were so near his heart. His life-long solicitude for the well-being of people affected by natural calamities is shown by the fact that a relief mission to Assam following the earthquake and floods of last year was organised by him from what has proved to be his death-bed. His death is a national loss and deals a heavy blow to this Society with which he was associated for nearly forty years. At its meeting held on Jan. 23, 1951, the Council recorded the following resolution concerning his death :

The Servants of India Society records with profound grief the death of Sri A. V. Thakkar at Bhavnagar on January 19, 1951. Thakkar Bapa joined the Society in 1914 and was its Vice-President from 1940 till his death. Throughout his life he devoted himself to the cause of social service with a singleness of purpose all his own. The Harijans, the Adiwasis and the lowly and the down-trodden had in him a sincere well-wisher and a never-failing friend. With regard to relief of distress due to natural calamities, Thakkar Bapa's services will never be forgotten by his grateful countrymen. His death is an irreparable loss to the Society and creates a void in the ranks of social workers in the country which cannot be easily filled.

To his brother, Dr. K. V. Thakkar, and the other members of the family, the Society offers its heart-felt condolence in their sad bereavement.



THAKKAR BAPA
as he looked on 24th June 1950.



View of the Central Library of the Society, Poona.

The Founder's Day Celebration

The usual Gokhale Day celebrations were held at the Headquarters on February 19th, 1951, the expenses being met out of the interest on the Ichalkaranji endowment created for the purpose by the late Shrimant Baba Saheb Ghorpade, Chief Saheb of Ichalkaranji. Similar celebrations were also held at Madras, Cuttack and Bhavnagar.

Political

The work connected with his membership of Parliament kept Hriday Nath Kunzru busy for the greater part of the year. In Parliament he spoke, among other matters, on the Evacuee Property Bill, the Bill providing for the integration of the States' Troops and the Union Troops, the Appropriation Bill, India's foreign policy, the Tariff Amendment Bill and demands for supplementary grants. In his speech in the debate on the address of the President, he criticised the curtailment of civil liberties and urged the need of a co-ordinated plan of agricultural development. He offered criticism of the Preventive Detention Bill. He was elected a member of the Standing Committee for the Ministry of External Affairs and was appointed by the Speaker of Parliament a member of the U. P. Delimitation Advisory Committee. He attended its meetings at Lucknow and Delhi.

He continued to be President of the Indian Council of World Affairs and presided over its meetings held at Delhi and its annual general meeting held in Bombay. He also addressed meetings of its Branches at Bhavnagar and Calcutta. He presided over the 11th Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations held at Lucknow in October last. As Chairman of the Sapru Memorial Committee in Delhi, he made collections for it in Delhi and elsewhere. He continued to be President of the Deccan Sabha, Poona.

He attended the Fair and Free Elections Conference held at Bombay in July 1950 and presided over a similar Conference held at Ambala in Jan. 1951. He stayed for about

a week in West Bengal to study the refugee problem. He spent nearly three weeks in Afghanistan as the guest of the Indian Ambassador there. During his stay there he witnessed the Independence Day celebrations at Kabul and had an interview with the King. The Indian Trade Commercial Association there presented him with an address.

N. A. Dravid who has been keeping indifferent health helped in the management of the affairs of the Madhya Pradesh Branch.

S. G. Vaze is Secretary of the All-India Civil Liberties Council and a member of the editorial advisory committee of the *Indian Civil Liberties Bulletin*. He presided over the Bombay Civil Liberties Conference in February last. His presidential address dealt with the question of Freedom of the Person in view of the fact that the Preventive Detention Act Amending Bill was to be discussed in Parliament soon after.

P. Kodanda Rao continued to be Secretary of the Bangalore Branch of the Indian Council of World Affairs and Vice-President of the Bangalore Branch of the United Nations Association. He was appointed a member of the Deck Passenger Committee (set up by the Government of India) which submitted its report in November. He is member of a committee appointed by the Madhya Pradesh Government to inquire into the working of prohibition in that State. He addressed meetings and wrote articles to the Press on public questions such as Kashmir, Minorities Problems, Qualifications for Legislators, Honest Elections, South Africa, Korea, Medium of Instruction, etc.

L. N. Sahu continued to be a member of the Orissa Legislative Assembly. He attended its budget session and took active part in its work. He is President of the Cuttack Branch of the UN Association. Several meetings were arranged under the auspices of the Branch. He is also President of the Indo-Pakistan Friendship Association.

Haradatta Sharma continued to be General Secretary of the Study Circle at Ambala Cantonment. Under the auspices of the Study Circle he arranged a number of meetings at which important public questions were discussed. He was also Secretary of the Punjab Civil Liberties Council and of the Civil Liberties Protection Society at Ambala. He helped in organising the Punjab State Civil Liberties Conference which was held at Ambala in December last. He also organised the Free and Fair Elections Convention of the Punjab State which was held in January under the presidentship of H. N. Kunzru. Among the matters on which he tried to focus public attention may be mentioned the problem of the separation of the judiciary from the executive. In the establishment of a Free Legal Advice and Aid Committee for helping poor people whose civil liberties are infringed by the executive, Sharma took an active part. He also interested himself in the civic problems of Ambala Cantonment,

D. V. Ambekar continued to be one of the secretaries of the Deccan Sabha. He and K. G. Sharangpani continued to be members of the Poona Branch of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union.

S. G. Gokhale continued to be in charge of the *Dnyan Prakash* both as editor and manager till its closure at the end of December last. He was a member of the Standing Committee of the Marathi Journalists' Conference. He took part in the deliberations of the Maharashtra Literary Conference held at Bombay and the Marathi Journalists' Conference held at Ahmednagar.

A. D. Mani continued as Editor and General Manager of the *Hitavada*. As the General Secretary of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, he visited Saurashtra in August last where as a result of his visit a Press Advisory Committee has since been formed. He was a member of the Indian Delegation to the Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations held at Lucknow in October and took active part in its discussions on India and the U. N. He visited Egypt in December with the Indian Press Delegation,

of which he was Secretary and on his return wrote four articles giving his Egyptian impressions. He was the convener of a Committee of the AINEC, which was entrusted with the task of framing a code of professional conduct for journalists. The report of the Committee, in whose preparation Mani took an active part, has been circulated for eliciting opinion in India. He continued to be a member of the executive of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society. In December he was elected a director of the Press Trust of India Ltd. He was a member of the M. P. Press Advisory Committee and Secretary of the Indo-Pakistan Editors' Conference which met at Delhi to implement the Nehru-Liaquat Agreement. As a member of the Indo-Pakistan Joint Press Committee he visited Dacca in June 1950 and Karachi in March 1951. He is President of the Madhya Pradesh Branch of the Indian Council of World Affairs and Chairman of the International Contacts Committee of the Nagpur Rotary Club. He was nominated by Government as an alternate delegate of the Inter-Dominion Information Consultative Conference which met at Dacca in June 1950.

S. R. Venkataraman continued to be Secretary of the Indian Council of World Affairs, Madras Branch, which held 15 meetings during the year. He attended the Branch Secretaries' meeting held at Delhi in April 1950. He addressed the Kerala Samaj, the YMCA and the Danish Mission Reading Room on the Food Situation. He made representations to the Madras Municipal Corporation in regard to a number of civic problems.

Dinkar Desai devoted a considerable portion of his time to the work of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, of which he is a member. He was a member of five committees of the Corporation. He moved several resolutions dealing with civic problems in the Corporation. He continued to be Secretary of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union. The Union organised the Bombay State Civil Liberties Conference in February 1951 at Bombay. Desai continued to be a member of the All-India Civil Liberties Council. He attended the 11th Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations which was held at Lucknow in

October 1950 as a member of the Indian Delegation. He took an active part in the deliberations of two round tables.

R. G. Kakade continued to work as Assistant Secretary of the All-India Civil Liberties Council. He represented the Council at the Punjab Civil Liberties Conference held at Ambala in December. He is one of the Secretaries of the Poona Civil Liberties Union. He took part in the work of the Civil Liberties Conference held at Bombay in February last. He continues to be editor of the *Indian Civil Liberties Bulletin*.

Towards the middle of 1950 S. S. Misra visited the U.S.A., as a UN fellow, for studying child welfare institutions both at Federal and State levels. After spending six months there, he returned to India at the end of December last. He spoke on two occasions to groups of college students about his experiences in U.S.A. and also published them in the *Samaj*, an Oriya daily, published at Cuttack.

Labour and Peasant Organisation

R. R. Bakhale continued to be a member of the Cotton Wage Board, Chairman of the Silk Wage Board, a member of the Standardisation of Wages Committee for the textile industry and a member of the Posts and Telegraph Advisory Committee for the Bombay State. He was appointed a member of the Committee of Assessors set up by the Industrial Court to consider certain references made to it regarding wages and other matters relating to the textile industry in Bombay City.

Desai continued to be General Secretary of the Seamen's Union, Bombay, which has a membership of about 9,000. In addition to representing individual grievances, the Union continued its work of supplying seamen to shipping companies. Recruitment through the Union eliminates bribery, and ensures seamen getting a chance of employment by turn. As the longest unemployed obtains the first preference, the available volume of employment is equitably distributed among those who register with the Union. The Union thus serves

as an Employment Exchange Agency. During the year about 4,000 seamen secured jobs through the Union. Seeing that a seaman has generally to pay to the recruiting agent a bribe of about Rs. 100 for securing a job lasting only a year or even six months, the Union must be said to have saved about four lakhs of rupees of the seamen's money. The financial position of the Union greatly improved during the year, the income from subscriptions amounting to Rs. 32,000 as against Rs. 20,000 last year. The Union has been able to secure a plot of land from the Bombay Port Trust on a permanent lease. It proposes to have its own building on this plot at a cost of about Rs. 55,000.

Desai continued to be President of the Bombay Port Trust Railwaymen's Union with a membership of over 1,000 out of a total of about 1,500 employees. This is one of the oldest trade unions in Bombay and is recognised by the Port Trust. The Bombay Docks Staff Union consisting of the supervisory staff in the docks was established in February 1951 with Desai as its President. It has a membership of about 800 and is registered under the Trade Unions Act. Desai continued to be President of the Government Medical Stores Employees' Union which has a membership of about 250 out of a total of 400 employees. The Union is registered under the Trade Unions Act and has received recognition from the Administration.

Desai is a member of the Working Committee and the General Council of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha and a member of the Executive Committee of its Bombay State Branch. Besides attending meetings of the executive of the Bombay Branch, he attended the annual session of the Mazdoor Sabha held at Hyderabad in May 1950.

Desai continued to represent labour on the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

Desai continued to represent Indian seamen on the Committee of Management of the Indian Sailors' Home Society, which is a semi-Government body. The Society provides living accommodation and other amenities to seamen

during their stay in Bombay. The average number of seamen accommodated in the Home during 1950 was over 600, the total annual expenditure exceeding Rs. one lakh.

Desai continued to represent the Hind Mazdoor Sabha on the Employment Advisory Committee set up by the Central Government. The Committee advises Government on matters relating to employment exchanges, training and rehabilitation of workmen and ex-servicemen. Desai also continued to be a member of the employment exchange sub-committee of the parent body. He represents the Hind Mazdoor Sabha on the provincial Housing Advisory Committee set up by the Government of Bombay. He continued to serve on the Housing Development Sub-Committee appointed by the Committee.

The work of peasant organisation in the North Kanara district claimed a considerable portion of Dinkar Desai's time. He visited the district four times during the year, spending about eight weeks there. As adviser to the Rayat Koota (Peasants' Union) he toured the district and addressed taluka conferences and mass rallies. The immediate demands of the kisans included a reduction in land rents, fixity of tenure and reinstatement of those tenants who have been evicted under the defective provisions of the tenancy legislation, while the long-range demand is for the abolition of the rental system and the establishment of peasant proprietorship. It may be mentioned that nearly 80 per cent. of the peasants in the district are tenants.

Harijan Welfare

Hriday Nath Kunzru continued to be President and R. S. Misra Secretary of the U. P. Harijan Sevak Sangh. Misra visited several districts in order to revitalise district branches which had been in a moribund condition. With the prospect of the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi offering financial help for Harijan work, there is every hope that the revived branches will again become active.

Venkataraman continued to be Secretary of the Madras City Harijan Sevak Sangh. The Sangh maintains a Girls' Hostel which had 67 inmates, 66 being in receipt of an annual grant of Rs. 150 each from the Madras Government. The Gandhi Smarak Nidhi gave the Sangh a grant of Rs. 2,700. The Government of Madras have given the Sangh a plot of land, about one and a half acres in extent, for a building for the girls' hostel. The Madras City Harijan Sevak Sangh also conducts an Ayurvedic free dispensary exclusively for women and children. The dispensary treated about 18,000 patients during the year. The Sangh helps reading rooms and night schools conducted by Harijans themselves in Madras City with newspapers in the regional languages. Venkataraman attended a meeting of the Central Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh at Delhi.

S. S. Misra continued to work as General Secretary of the Utkal Harijan Sevak Sangh. The Sangh now manages the Kaibalya Kuteer at Cuttack. This is a Harijan hostel receiving a grant from the Orissa Government. The Sangh also awards scholarships to Harijan girl students in elementary schools.

Since August 1950 L. N. Rao has been working as Secretary of the Malabar Harijan Sevak Sangh. The Sangh maintains three hostels for boys and one for girls. Out of the interest on the Nayanar Memorial Fund, a sum of Rs. 180 was distributed by him among Harijan students undergoing collegiate and technical education.

K. L. N. Rao was in charge of the Depressed Classes Mission at Mangalore. Since the Committee of the Mission has decided to hand over the Mission to the Madras Government, Rao was busy attending to the arrangements for the transfer of the Mission to Government.

Aborigines Welfare.

Sahu continued to take interest in the welfare of the aborigines in Orissa. In the course of his tour of the Koraput district, he visited the Society's schools for the

aborigines. Two new centres are to be opened in Koraput district for which land has been acquired. Sahu has been appointed a member of the Tribes Advisory Council of Orissa State.

Kodanda Rao is Vice-President of the Mysore State branch of the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh.

R. S. Misra was in charge of the Society's welfare work for the aborigines in the Mirzapur district. There were in all 21 day schools and 1 night school maintained for their benefit with a total enrolment of 995. Of these, 575 (453 boys and 107 girls) were Adivasis and Harijans and the rest belonged to other sections of the population. Four dispensaries were also conducted mostly for the aborigines. The total number of patients treated at the dispensaries exceeded 18,000. An anti-malaria campaign to cover 100 villages around Khantara Centre was also organised. During the campaign nearly 7,000 patients were treated. The cost of this educational and medical work came to nearly Rs. 35,500.

R. S. Misra was a member of the Executive Committee of the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh and of its General Council. He visited most of the centres of work for the welfare of the aborigines conducted by the Vanvasi Seva Mandal, Mandla (Madhya Pradesh), the Bhil Seva Mandal, Dobad (Bombay State) and by the Madhya Pradesh Government under their Backward Areas Welfare Scheme. At the request of the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh he has undertaken to help in the organisation of the aborigines welfare work in the Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, PEPSU and the Punjab. The Trustees of the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi have nominated him a member of their U. P. Unit.

Venkataraman wrote two articles, one on the Koragas and the other on Malayalis, for a volume on "Tribes of India" published by the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh. He presided over a tribal conference at Cuttack.

L. N. Rao continued to devote himself to work intended to promote the advancement of the tribal people in Malabar

and Cochin. He carried on agitation in the press for the redress of grievances of forest tribes and Harijans. As a result of his efforts a mobile dispensary for the benefit of the Todas has been sanctioned by the Government of Madras. A two-acre plot of land for a Toda residential school in the Nilgiris has also been offered by the Madras Government on a ten-year lease. Rao has collected over Rs. 3,000 for the proposed school building.

The six Lower Elementary Schools started by Rao in Wynad Taluk were making satisfactory progress. They had a total strength of 382 children, of whom 227 were tribal children. Four of these schools have received Government recognition. The school in the Gokhalenagar colony is housed in a pucca building constructed at a cost of about Rs. 12,000. The building is named Shri Krishna Gounder Hall in memory of the father of a gentleman who has donated Rs. 10,000 for the purpose. Five pucca cottages in the Colony each with two rooms and a verandah, have been occupied by Kattunaickan families. The occupants are also helped to undertake some agricultural work. This colonisation scheme aims at constructing twenty-five huts in all. The Government have promised a grant amounting to half the cost of a cottage subject to a maximum of Rs. 12,500 for all the cottages.

There are now two schools for Irula children in the, Nilgiris, both of them recognised by Government. For one of the schools the Government is constructing a pucca building, while the other is housed in a thatched building. A beginning was made in the welfare work for the Kadars in Cochin hills in April 1950 with a primary school. To the primary school a hostel was added in January 1951. 30 Kadar children are enrolled in the residential school.

During the year a pucca building was constructed for the school at Karulai intended mainly for Aranadan children. The building has cost more than Rs. 7,000, Rs. 4,000 out of which will be contributed by Government. For the present only three Aranadan children attend the school and live in a

small hostel maintained by the Servants of India Society. Efforts are being made to attract more Aranadan children.

L. N. Rao has been appointed a member of the Tribal Advisory Council set up by the Government of Madras. As a member of the Toda Welfare Committee he was able to secure some benefits for the Todas and to get some of their grievances redressed.

Sharangpani continued to be member of the Committee appointed by the Bombay Government to consider the question of the rehabilitation of what are generally known as criminal tribes. In connection with the Committee's work, he toured Poona, Ahmednagar and Khandesh districts and visited places where members of these tribes live. The Committee completed its work and submitted its report to Government in November 1950.

Rural Welfare and Co-operation

Sahu continued to direct the activities of the Servindia Rural Centre at Chowdwar near Cuttack. The Centre conducts a dispensary where free homeopathic treatment is given. Nearly 40 persons are treated daily at this dispensary. The Leprosy Clinic at the Centre gives anti-leprosy injections on an average to about 20 persons a week.

The Gokhale Children's Home at Narasannapet (Srikakulam district), for whose management the Orissa Centre is responsible, has about 30 inmates housed in a spacious and semi-permanent building with an extensive compound. The yearly expenditure borne by the Society on the maintenance of the Home comes to about Rs. 7,000.

S. S. Misra continued to be the General Secretary of the Orissa Children's Homes Society. The Society maintains two homes, one at Jajpur and the other at Rambha, with about 100 inmates and makes itself responsible for their entire upbringing. As a result of the amalgamation of the Wavell Homes and the Children's Homes in a new body called the Utkal Balashram

Sangh, grants for the maintenance of the homes are now received from the Sangh.

L. N. Rao continued to work as Secretary of the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust. The Trust conducts four Higher Elementary Schools and three Lower Elementary Schools which have a total strength of nearly 950. Rao was also in charge of the five Nayanar Children's Homes with 130 inmates (79 boys and 51 girls). The Fund collected in 1943 for the maintenance of the Homes has been exhausted. And the Homes are now dependent entirely on Government grants. One Baby and Maternity Welfare Centre is also conducted by the Trust. A former girl inmate of a Nayanar Home, who was trained in midwifery, is in charge of the Centre.

Kakade continued to be a member of the Managing Committee of the Deccan Agricultural Association. The Co-operative Reconstruction Society established for putting up new houses under the tenant-ownership system at Bhilarewadi, a new hamlet eight miles from Poona, completed the first ten houses during the year. The loan received from the Government of Bombay by the Society amounted to Rs. 17,000, which represents two-thirds of the estimated cost of these houses. The loan is to be repaid in 15 annual equated instalments.

The Bagaitdar Co-operative Sugar Producers' Society at Loni Budruk (Ahmednagar district), of which Kakade is a Director, is the first society started by sugarcane-growers themselves on a co-operative basis. It has about 350 producer members and 11 ordinary members. The authorised share capital of the Society is Rs. 25,00,000. This is the first Society in the State which has received any financial assistance from the Government. They have contributed Rs. 6,00,000 towards its share capital, and the Industrial Finance Corporation has advanced Rs. 18,00,000 by way of loan. The sugar factory started by the Society commenced its work towards the end of December 1950. The total investment in machinery, buildings, erection, etc. has come to about Rs. 40,00,000. During the current crushing

season the factory is expected to produce about 3,700 tons of white sugar.

Kakade continued to be associated with the Bombay Provincial Industrial Cooperative Association as a member of its Poona Branch Committee. He represented the Provincial Association on the Advisory Committee of the Rehabilitation Production Centre conducted by Government for the refugees at Pimpri, near Poona. The Marketing of Handloom Products Committee, which was appointed by the Association and of which Kakade was elected Chairman, submitted its report in October last. He continued to direct the working of the Gadi Wadar (Co-operative) Majur Society, Ltd. The number of labourers working on the Society's quarry is about 500 on an average daily. Its present membership exceeds 300. In 1949-50 the Society's net profit amounted to about Rs. 28,000 on a total turnover of about Rs. 4,00,000. A subsidiary society for constructing houses for Gadi Wadars is under registration. The Multi-Purpose Co-operative Society started by Kakade at Bhukum, about 12 miles from Poona, conducted a ration shop which served four villages.

R. S. Gupte continued to be in charge of the Society's Rural Centre at Shendurjana (Amraoti district), which has worked now for sixteen years. A Child Welfare Centre under the supervision of a Health Visitor maintained by the Red Cross Society, a Maternity Home which handled 61 cases as against 67 during the previous year and a Dispensary are some of the activities conducted at the Centre. A multi-purpose co-operative society, conducted by the Centre, manages a fair price shop for the distribution of grain to eight villages. The Society has a membership of 123 with a subscribed capital of Rs. 1,12½. Gupte has been re-elected Treasurer of the Co-operative Society. He continued to be chairman of the local Gram Panchayat. He is a member of the local Primary School Committee and the Taluq Food Advisory Committee.

Sharangpani is Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Chatusringi Co-operative Credit Society, whose member-

ship of nearly 140 is mostly confined to the employees of the Press.

Sahu served on the editorial board of two co-operative journals, one in English and the other in Oriaya.

Education and Literacy

Hriday Nath Kunzru continued to be a member of the Executive Committee of the Allahabad University and a member of its Staff Selection Committee. He was the Chairman of the U. P. Universities Grants Committee, and presided over three of its meetings at Lucknow and one at Allahabad. He also continued to be President of the Vidya Bhavan at Udaipur.

K. P. Kaul continued to be Secretary of the Ganga Prasad Varma Memorial Library at Lucknow. He took interest in the affairs of the Mahila Vidyalaya College at Lucknow. He was a member both of the executive and the literary committees of the All-India Anjuman Taraqqi-e-Urdu at Aligarh. He took the initiative in the establishment of a branch of the Anjuman at Lucknow. He has been elected President of the Branch. The branch has set itself the task of representing the grievances of the Urdu-speaking minorities to the Government. His book entitled "Literary and Biographical Essays" is in the press. His other book "A Critical Survey of New Developments in Urdu Literature" was published by the Pakistan Anjuman from Karachi.

Bajpai continued to be Vice-President of the Vidyamandir Intermediate College at Allahabad.

Kodanda Rao continued to be President of the Atheneum Club at Bangalore. He presided over the section on Internationalism of the All-India Educational Conference held at Hyderabad (Deccan). He wrote articles to the press on such subjects as the Group Areas Bill in South Africa, Sastri and Smuts, Kashmir and Korea, India's Foreign Policy, Medium of Instruction, Communism and Democracy, etc.

At the Child Education Conference held at Bangalore Venkataraman stressed the need of attractive books for children in regional languages. He spoke at the inaugural function of the Adult Education Week organised by the Students' Social Service League of the Queen Mary's College.

Mani was the Chancellor's nominee on the Court of the Nagpur University. He was a member of the Governing Body of the King Edward Memorial Society, which gives scholarships to students in Madhya Pradesh.

K. J. Chitalia continued his work for the spread of literacy by supplying free books, newspapers, periodicals, etc. to a number of reading rooms in Gujarat and Saurashtra. He is actively connected with a number of educational and social institutions in Bhavnagar. He is planning to bring out a Gujarati rendering of Mr. Sastri's speeches on Gokhale. He wrote articles for the *Bhagini Samaj Patrika*, Bombay and the *Bhavnagar Samachar*. The building of the Gokhale Dnyan-Mandir has been completed. It provides habitation for the Shishu Vihar and children's library, and facilities for children's sports and physical training. He was the organising secretary of the Muktalaxmi Mahila Vidyalaya Silver Jubilee Celebration.

Social Service

Hriday Nath Kunzru continued to be the General Secretary of the All-India Seva Samiti at Allahabad.

Kodanda Rao is a member of the Executive Committee of the Indian Conference of Social Work and attended its session at Jamshedpur and its Madras Branch Conference at Madurai. He read a paper on Sex Education at the Conference at Madurai.

Bajpai continued to be a member of the Central Committee of the Indian Conference of Social Work. He is also a member of the District Crime Prevention Society at Allahabad and Secretary of the Seva Samiti Gymnasium and Mela Committee.

Bakhale and Desai are members of the Executive Committee of the Social Service League at Bombay.

Venkataraman was Secretary of the Madras Branch of the Indian Conference of Social Work and member of its Central Executive. He read a paper on Social Welfare through Co-operation at the Madurai session of the Madras Branch of the Conference and acted as secretary of the section on public welfare. He attended the session of the Conference held at Jamshedpur and participated in its sectional meetings and plenary session. He attended two meetings of the Central Committee of the Conference. He was a member of the sub-committee of the Conference to explore possibilities of starting a school of social work in Madras. He addressed meetings on such subjects as the Beggar Problem, Urban Social Problems and Rural Problems. In his speech on the Social Welfare Day he emphasised the need for a school of social work in Madras and for a ministry of Social Welfare, failing which at least a cabinet sub-committee on social welfare.

Kakade was a member of the Managing Committee of the Mahila Seva Mandal which aims at the moral elevation of women irrespective of caste or community and does both rescue and preventive work. He was also a member of the Managing Committee of the Coordinating Council of Social Service Agencies in Poona. He is convener of a committee which is to collect information relating to social service institutions in Poona. Kakade is collecting the information by means of illustrative questionnaires and by personal visits. He was also associated with the Nagarik Sanghatan Samiti in its work of slum clearance.

Scouting

Hriday Nath Kunzru continued to be the National Commissioner of the Hindustan Scout Association, and after its merger with the Bharat Scouts and Guides, was elected National Commissioner of the latter. He attended a meeting of the National Council of the Hindustan Scout Association at Allahabad in October, inaugurated the Bharat

UNICEF Milk Distribution



Milk distribution at Valaipuram.



Distribution of milk to children at Pichiwalkam.

UNICEF Milk Distribution



Milk distribution on the premises of the Servants of India Society at Madras.



Nursing mothers receiving milk at Madras.

Scouts and Guides at Delhi in November and attended a meeting of the interim body of the Bharat Scouts and Guides at Nagpur on 25th November.

Kunzru is also Vice-President of the Aero Club of India and went to Kanpur for a day to request the Prime Minister to inaugurate the National Air Rally and Race.

Bajpai continued to be the National Organising Commissioner and National Camp Director of the Hindustan Scout Association, and after its merger with the Bharat Scouts and Guides, was elected to the same offices in the new organisation. In connection with this work he undertook long tours which kept him away from his head-quarters for more than half the year. In the course of his tours he visited, among other places, Delhi, Ajmer, Udaipur, Baroda, Nagpur, Jabalpur, Calcutta, Ranchi, Cuttack, Hardwar and Amritsar. During these tours he addressed public meetings on scouting, and reviewed scout parades, rallies, etc. He conducted two training camps for Air Scouts, each lasting a fortnight. The Camp at Ranchi was attended by 93 candidates and that at Calcutta by 52 scouts and scouters. The Airways of India gave flying experience to all the air scouts free of charge. He conducted a Himalaya Badge Training Course at Mount Abu which was attended by 50 trainees. He also conducted a preliminary training course for Scoutmasters at Calcutta.

Venkataraman continued to be the Headquarters Commissioner of the Hindustan Scout Association, Madras State. He delivered lectures on Citizenship Tests to Scouts. He spoke at several scout meetings in the city and at Madurai on social service.

Relief of Distress

Venkataraman arranged for the distribution of milk powder received from the UNICEF amongst nursing and pregnant women and children under 12. The distribution was made at two centres in Madras city and five in rural parts. In all, about 600 women and children received milk every day.

K. L. N. Rao was in Assam for nearly six months, engaged in relief work following the earthquake and floods of last year. With Sadiya as his headquarters, he was in charge of relief operations in the Abor and Mishimi hills in north-east Assam. Want of communications added greatly to the difficulties of his work. And in some cases supplies had to be dropped from the air. Blankets, clothes, yarn, corrugated iron sheets and miscellaneous articles like soap, utensils, cocoanut oil, shoes, coats, etc. were some of the articles for whose distribution Rao was responsible.

R. S. Misra was a member of the Allahabad District Flood Relief Committee set up by the U. P. Government. He visited the flood-affected districts of Gorakhpur, Deoria and Azamgarh to study the situation.

Kakade was one of the secretaries of the Poona District Famine Relief Association which mainly concerns itself with inducing Government to take timely relief measures. The condition of the crops in the eastern parts of Poona district was found to be far from satisfactory during the year. Kakade visited the affected villages and issued a questionnaire to elicit information about the agricultural situation in those parts as a preliminary to make timely arrangements, in co-operation with the Government, for the supply of fodder and the starting of relief works, etc.

Business Concerns

Bakhale was in charge of the Bombay Vaibhav Press, Sharangpani of the Aryabhushan and Dnyan Prakash Press and Mani of the *Hitavada* Press, which are owned by the Society. Sharangpani is also a member of the Managing Committee of the Poona Press-Owners' Association.

V. H. Barve who has been keeping indifferent health for some time past generally helped in the management of the Aryabhushan Press.

G. I. P. E.

The report of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, of which D. R. Gadgil is the Director, is appended to this report.

RELIEF WORK IN ASSAM



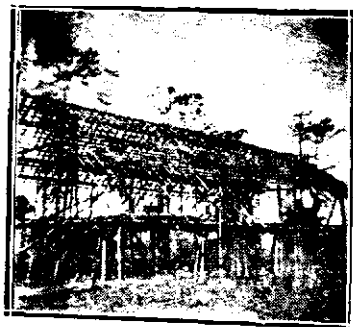
Some of the sufferers at Sadiya



A typical view showing
landslides due to earthquake.



Abors with the gift of utensils.



A Miri tribesman's hut
under reconstruction.

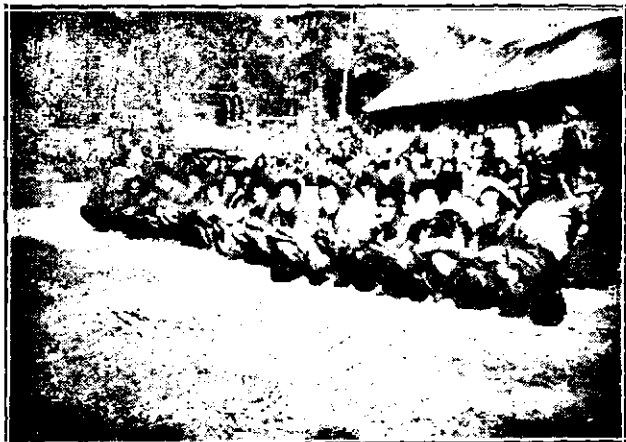
RELIEF WORK IN ASSAM



Disposal of relief articles in the interior of Abor Hills.



Mishimi tribesmen, having received cloth, waiting for other relief articles.



Mishimis waiting to receive relief articles.



Distribution of food to Mishimi tribesmen who had already received cloth.

THE GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS, POONA 4.

(*Founded by Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale*)

Report for the year 1950-51.

The investigational work of the Sir Dorabjee Tata Section in Agricultural Economics launched four years ago concluded by the end of June 1951. During the first three years of the survey 12,438 families in 80 villages were surveyed. During this year the Government of India offered a scheme of Research to the Institute regarding the possibilities of constructing social accounts of single villages and this opportunity was availed of to expand the scope of the investigations in yet another essentially new direction. For this purpose, five villages representing five different types of economies were intensively surveyed and a total of about 2,000 families in them were visited every month; to secure monthly accounts of their business and family living.

Another notable extension during the year of the activities of the Institute was its close association and active co-operation in the National Sample Survey initiated by the Government of India last year. The Survey was primarily intended for collecting information for computing the contribution of the rural sector to the National Income. Though the survey was being administered over most of the country directly by Government, in view of the experience of the Institute in this field, it was requested to organise the field work of the survey in twelve districts of the Bombay State. The Institute agreed to do this and the project was handled by a specially recruited staff. Besides this, the questionnaires and schedules designed by the Institute for this enquiry were used in one-third of the total villages in the National Sample all over India. The Institute also undertook, in this connection, the training of investigators recruited by the Government of India for work

all over India. The work of tabulating the data gathered by means of our schedules all over India was also being done at the Institute. Thus, for the first time, the Institute was handling an all-India inquiry in all its aspects.

The Institute extended its activities in yet another direction this year by initiating a study of the 'Rise of the Business Class in India' at the instance of the Institute of Pacific Relations. A tentative preliminary draft of this study was completed and was to be circulated for eliciting suggestions, etc. to a body of international scholars by the Institute of Pacific Relations.

As during the previous year, this year also the teaching staff of the Institute continued to take part in the post-Intermediate and post-Graduate teaching work of the Poona University.

During the year under report the Institute put forth only two publications. One of these was "Planning of Post-War Economic Development in India", a paper prepared by Mr. N. V. Sovani for the Pacific Relations Conference held at Lucknow last year. It is a factual study of the economic planning attempted in independent India from the national and international point of view. The other publication was a collection of articles in Marathi on various economic topics contributed to various periodicals during the last twenty years, by Prof. Gadgil and Mr. Sovani.

Two students submitted their theses for Examination, (1) for M. Sc. (Agri.) and (2) for M. A. during the year and were awarded the degrees. Their names and the subjects of their theses are :—

- (1) Mr. M. G. Joshi, B. Sc. (Agri.)
" The Problem of Livestock in Poona District with special reference to Marketing "
- (2) Mr. S. B. Kulkarni, B. A.
" The Socio-Economic Survey of Weaving Communities in Ahmednagar "

The R. R. Kale Memorial Lecture was delivered, this year, by Prof. M. Venkatrangaiya, Pherozshah Mehta Professor of Civics and Political Science, Bombay University, on "Competitive and Cooperative Trends in Federalism."

During the year under report Prof. D. R. Gadgil was appointed a member of an expert Committee set up by the United Nations to report on the ways and means of bringing about the economic development of undeveloped areas of the world. He was included in the Indian Delegation at the I. P. R. Conference by the Indian Council of World Affairs. He was elected Chairman of the Programme Committee of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Mr. Sovani was also invited to participate in the I. P. R. Conference as the author of an important data paper submitted to the Conference.

The Hiralal Atmaram Patel Trust Fund

upto 31st March 1951.

	Rs.	As.	Pa.		Rs.	As.	Pa.
The Hiralal Atmaram Patel Trust Fund ...	29,681	3	0	The H. A. Patel Trust Fund Investments :-			
Surplus amount				Imperial Bank of India 14 shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid up ...	27,853	7	0
Last year's interest Rs. 1,850-13-0				3% Conversion Loan of 1946, face value Rs. 2,700 ...	2,650	0	0
Add this year's interest Rs. 1,207-1-0				3½ % B. M. Debentures face value Rs. 1,000 ...	988	12	0
	3,057	14	0	Balance with Servants of India Society	1,246	14	0
Total ...	32,739	1	0	Total ...	32,739	1	0

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Poona, }
4th June, 1951. }

K. T. DIXIT, B.A., B.Sc., G.D.A., F.C.A.
Chartered Accountant.

The Servants of India Society

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1951.

INCOME		Rs. As. Ps.			EXPENDITURE			Rs. As. Ps.		
Donations	...	5,189	0	0	Allowances, etc.	...	65,222	7	3	
Members' Earnings	...	43,966	6	9	Travelling	...	9,200	1	1	
Interest	...	50,742	8	4	Library	...	13,410	13	9	
Property Rents	...	30,580	12	0	Establishment	...	30,933	0	6	
Miscellaneous	...	12,300	7	9	General Charges	...	5,648	1	1	
Press Profits	...	1,96,498	7	11	Mess Charges	...	2,105	15	9	
					Repairs to Buildings	...	8,716	14	6	
					Rents and Taxes	...	6,835	0	7	
					Rural Work	...	15,126	6	4	
					G. M. Library	...	2,907	8	3	
					Provision for Bonus for Employees	...	70,000	0	0	
					Reserve Fund	...	40,000	0	0	
					Losses in conducting Society's Paper	...	25,560	5	3	
					Building Depreciation Fund	...	20,000	0	0	
					Surplus carried to General Fund	...	3,611	0	5	
Total ...		3,29,277	10	9	Total ..		3,29,277	10	9	

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Poona, }
16th June, 1951. }

K. T. DIXIT, B.A., B.Sc., G.D.A., F.C.A.
Chartered Accountant,

The Servants of
Stateemnt of General Fund

		Rs.	As.	Ps.		Rs.	As.	Ps.
The Society's General Fund :								
Balance as on 1st April, 1950	...	12,79,601	—1	—3				
Add Surplus as per Income and Expenditure a/c	...	3,611	—0	—5				
					12,83,212	—1	—8	
Advances Payable :								95,420—3—9
The Society's Presses and Papers								
Credit Balances :								
A. B. Press	...	64,722	—6	—6				
Bombay Vaibhav Press	...	68,917	—14	—0				
Dnyan Prakash	...	44,149	—7	—4				
Hitavada	...	97,083	—9	—11				
					2,74,872	—5	—9	
Grand Total						...	16,53,505	—11—2

Poona,

16th June, 1951. }

India Society*account as on 31st March, 1951.*

	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Pa.
Buildings and Sites:				5,54,113	10	—3
Library expenditure to date has been charged to revenue ...						
Deadstock:						
As per last year's Statement ...	27,353	—9	—1			
Addition during the year ...	3,096	10	—0			
	30,450	—3	—1			
Less depreciation ...	1,367	10	—0			
				29,082	—9	—1
Advances recoverable :				57,608	—6	—2
The Society's Presses and Papers:						
Assets and Debtors:						
Aryabhushan Press ...	3,59,701	—1	—4			
Bombay Vaibhav Press ...	1,82,320	15	—0			
Dnyan Prakash ...	37,795	—1	—1			
Hitavada ...	2,80,334	—7	—8			
				8,60,151	—9	—1
President's American Tour Advance					749	—1—0
Balance as shown in the Statement of Affairs				1,51,800	—7	—7
Grand Total ...				16,53,505	11	—2

K. T. DIXIT, B. A., B.Sc., G.D.A., F.C.A.

Chartered Accountant.

THE SERVANTS OF

Statement of Affairs as on

LIABILITIES		Rs.	As.	Pa.
Society's General Fund:				
Balance as per annexed Statement	... ..	1,51,800	7	7
Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund (received in securities as per contra)	... ..	1,33,000	0	0
G. M. Library Trust Fund, Nagpur	... ..	11,918	13	10
Rao Bahadur D. Lakshmi Narayan Trust Fund (received in cash)	... ..	1,00,000	0	0
South Indian Flood Relief Trust Fund	... ..	21,426	5	10
Presses' Reserve Fund	... ..	3,04,000	0	0
Hitavada Equipment Fund	... ..	23,225	0	0
Servindia Relief Fund	... ..	72,623	5	8
Sir W. Wedderburn Fund	... ..	3,899	15	11
Investment Reserve Fund	... ..	76,549	4	8
Building Reserve Fund	.. ..	31,685	1	3
Workmen's Welfare Fund	... ..	6,500	0	0
Servindia Welfare Fund	... ..	6,545	11	0
Insurance Fund—Life Policies Matured	... ..	12,000	0	0
Gokhale Day Celebration Fund	... ..	2,000	0	0
Late Mr. Nayanar Memorial Trust Fund	... ..	10,426	14	0
Building Depreciation Fund	... ..	35,000	0	0
Miss Girija Nayanar Trust Fund	... ..	1,738	13	6
Total ...		10,04,539	13	3

INDIA SOCIETY

31st March, 1951.

			ASSETS					
			Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund								
3%	G. P. Notes	face value	...	1,21,000	0	0		
4%	Bombay Port Trust Bonds		...	12,000	0	0		
						1,33,000	0	0
G. M. Library Trust Property a/c			...			23,949	3	6
Investments :								
South Indian Flood Relief Trust Fund Investment a/c.						21,415	7	0
Other Investments :								
3%	G. P. Notes		...	2,97,700	0	0		
3½%	Bombay Municipal Loan		...	40,000	0	0		
3½%	G. P. Notes 1954-59		...	23,000	0	0		
3½%	Poona Municipal Corporation							
	Debentures		...	20,000	0	0		
3½%	Treasury Savings Deposits		...	1,00,000	0	0		
4½%	G. P. Notes 1960-70		...	20,300	0	0		
4%	Bombay Port Trust Loan		...	98,000	0	0		
5%	Bombay Municipal Debentures		...	21,000	0	0		
6%	Karachi Port Trust loan		...	2,500	0	0		
(interest received upto 1-8-1949)								
Securities of Rs. 1,38,300 are lodged with Allahabad Bank Ltd. Nagpur, for overdraft facilities to the Hitavada								
Total face value			...	6,22,500	0	0		
						6,33,572	5	4
Servindia Relief Fund Investment (3% G. P. Notes								
	Rs. 71,500)		...			72,572	8	0
Workmen's Welfare Fund Investment a/c			...			6,500	0	0
Late Mr. Nayanar Memorial Trust Fund Investment								
	(3% G. P. Notes Rs. 10,000)		...			10,356	4	0
Gokhale Day Celebration Fund Investment a/c,			...			1,990	8	0
Bombay Prov. Co-op. Bank Shares								
	30 shares of Rs. 50 each fully paid up		...			1,600	0	0
Agricultural Products, Ltd., Poona,								
	one share of Rs. 50 fully paid up		...			50	0	0
Ogale Glass Works four shares fully paid up			...			100	0	0
Poona Central Co-operative Bank Two Shares fully paid up.			...			100	0	0
Press Trust of India Ltd. shares			...			4,000	0	0
" " " " " Debentures			...			10,000	0	0
Bank Balances at Centres and at Branches			...			81,589	4	5
Cash at Centres and at Branches, etc.			...			3,544	5	0
Total			...			10,04,339	13	3

I have examined the above Statement of Affairs and the annexed Statements of Income and Expenditure account and the General Fund with the books, accounts and vouchers of the Society, and I find the same to be correct. I have verified the investments of the Society.

Poona, }
16th June, 1951 }

K. T. DIXIT, B.A., B.Sc., G.D.A., F.C.A.
Chartered Accountant.

The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona 4.

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1951

INCOME	Rs. As.Ps.	EXPENDITURE	Rs. As.Ps.
<i>Income from the R. B. R. R. Kale Trust Fund ...</i>	4,140 12 7	<i>Salaries and Allowances</i>	
<i>Grants:—</i>		Allowances	7,845—0—0
From the Government of India		Establishment Salaries	5,853—0—0
For National Sample Survey			13,698 0 0
Administrative work	25,000 0 0	<i>Tata Section:</i>	
For National Sample Survey		Allowances	4,216—10—9
Research Project	34,877 12 6	Travelling	136—5—0
For National Sample Survey			4,352 15 9
Tabulating work	12,489 14 0	<i>National Sample Survey Administrative Work:</i>	
From the Government of Bombay	10,000 0 0	Pay and T. A. to Assistants	
The Government of Bombay		and Superintendents,	9,287—10—0
for Dearness Allowance	2,860 0 0	Pay and T. A. to Investi-	
For Investigation Inquiries	2,000 0 0	gators	9,532—5—6
	87,227 11 6	Printing and Stationary	1,331—15—3
<i>Tuition and other fees ...</i>	...		20,151 14 9
<i>Publications: Sales ...</i>	...	<i>National Sample Survey Research Project:</i>	
<i>Interest on Bank A/c. ...</i>	...	(a) National Sample Survey Research works	
<i>Miscellaneous Receipts ...</i>	...	Allowances	2,474—9—6
<i>Balance net deficit ...</i>	...	Pay and T. A. to Fieldmen	8,294—3—6
		Pay & T.A. to Local Assist.	5,890—12—6
		Tabulating Salaries	4,870—13—6
		Printing and Stationery	865—6—9
		Machine Maintenance	316—14—0
		Depreciation	4,500—0—0
			27,213—0—9
(Carried Over)		(Carried Over)	
Total ...	1,04,390 10 4	Total ...	38,202—14—6

The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona.

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1951. (Continued)

INCOME			EXPENDITURE		
(Brought Forward)	Rs.	As. Ps.	(Brought Forward)	Rs.	As. Ps.
Total ...	1,04,390	10 4	(b) National Sample Survey Pilot Work.	38,202-14-6	
			Pay and T. A. to Fieldmen	2,925-12-0	
			Pay & T. A. to Local Assist.	2,463-14-0	
			Salaries Tabulating Section	1,580-0-0	
			Printing & Stationery	437-12-9	
			Machines Maintenance	257-6-0	
				34,877-13-6	
				7,664-12-9	
			National Sample Survey Tabulating Works.		
			Allowances	3,768-1-0	
			Printing and Stationery	1,444-4-0	
			Machine Rental and Maintenance	2,777-9-0	
			Depreciation	4,500-0-0	
				12,489-14-0	
			Publications—Cost and Expenditure	3,858-3-0	
			Books and Periodicals. (Including Advances)	7,226-15-3	
			Contribution to Provident Fund		
			Subscription	1,683-3-0	
			Interest	371-9-3	
				2,054-12-3	
			Travelling & other Expenses	3,148 2 7	
			Postage	1,181 10 3	
			Printing and Stationery	699 15 0	
			Depreciation on Furniture and Deadstock	400 0 0	
			Audit Fees	250 0 0	
Total ...	1,04,390	10 4		1,04,390	10-4

Poona
4th May, 1951

Examined and found correct
M. P. CHITALE and Co.
Chartered Accountants.

The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona 4.

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1951.

FUNDS & LIABILITIES				PROPERTY AND ASSETS			
		Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.			Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.
General Fund as on 1st April, 1950		1,573 5 6		Provident Fund Investments :			
Less Deficit as per I/E Account		2,498 6 3		National Savings Certificates ...			
				12,300 0 0			
Balance shown per contra	... 925 0 9			Library			
Depreciation Reserve	... ..		14,656 4 0	Cost as per last B/S. ...			
Publication Reserve	... ..		19,032 11 4	Addition during the			
Library Reserve	... ..		22,984 6 3	year ...			
Library Deposits	... ..		240 0 0	7,226 15 3			
Advance Grants :				22,984 6 3			
For Kolhapur Investigation	3,634 0 0			Tabulating Machines			
For Kolhapur Publication	5,000 0 0			Cost as per last B/S.			
Sir Dorabji Tata Trust Fund	15,000 0 0			Additions during the year			
Institute of Pacific Relations	4,780 0 0			Electric Installation			
for Research Work				32,833 9 0			
The Government of India				Furniture and Dead Stock :			
For N. S. S. Research	50,000			Cost as per last B/S.			
Project				Addition during the year			
For N. S. S. Tabu-	40,000			Adjustments			
lating work				6,733 15-3			
	90,000			Publications :			
Less Amount				Stock on hand at cost			
appropriated				...			
during the year	47,367-11-6			...			
				14,032 11 4			
	42,632-4-6			Deposit with Poona Electric S. Co.			
				...			
				25 0 0			
				Accounts Receivable			
				...			
				2,354 4 10			
				Cash at Bank			
				...			
				58,291 7 5			
				General Fund ;			
				Balance as per contra.			
				925 0 9			
(Carried Over)	Total ...		1,27,959 10 1	(Carried Over)	Total ...		1,50,570 6 10

The Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale Trust Fund

Statement showing the Trust Fund and its investments as on 31st March, 1951.

TRUST FUND	Rs.	As.	Ps.	INVESTMENTS	Rs.	As.	Ps.	
The R. B. R. R. Kale Trust Fund	1,07,630	10	0	Mortgage on property of Sayagaon village	9,039	13	6	
Amount set aside for redemption of loss on maturity of Bombay Municipal and Karachi Port Trust Loans	5,500	0	0	Govt. and other securities :				
Investment Reserve	13,384	6	0	3% Conversion Loan	Rs. 33,300			
Interest Account				3½% Bombay Municipal Loan	Rs. 1,500			
Last year's balance	Rs. 49	2	0	4% 1960-70 Loan	Rs. 20,200			
Addition during the year	Rs. 4,091	10	7	6% B. M. Debentures	Rs. 40,000			
Less paid to G. I. P. E.	Rs. 4,140	12	7	6% Karachi Port Trust Bonds	Rs. 7,500			
				(interest received upto 1-8-1949)				
				Rs. 1,02,500				
				at cost 1,07,611	14	0		
				Satara Inamdar Mandals				
				50 Debentures of Rs. 100 each fully paid up	5,000	0	0	
				Shares :				
				Kirloskar Bros. Ltd.				
				120 Shares of Rs. 25 each fully paid up				
				at cost	2,250	0	0	
				Advances :				
				Balance with the				
				Servants of India Society	...	2,613	4	6
Total ...	1,26,515	0	0	Total ...	1,26,515	0	0	

POONA }
21st June, 1951 }

K. T. DIXIT, B. A., B. Sc., G.D.A., F.C.A.
Chartered Accountant.

List of Donations

Headquarters

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Raja Maharaj Singh	400	0	0
Shri P. J. Ghandy	250	0	0
Rao Bahadur G. M. Vaidya	200	0	0
Principal J. R. Gharpure	100	0	0
Mrs. Pramilabai Gadgil	100	0	0
The late Justice M. G. Ranade Charities Fund ...	100	0	0
Prof. P. M. Limaye	70	0	0
Shri V. J. Gharpure	50	0	0
Shri Chhaganlal K. Parekh	50	0	0
Principal V. K. Joag	25	0	0
Rao Bahadur D. L. Sahasrabuddhe	25	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	50	0	0
Total ...	1,420	0	0

Bombay Branch

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Shri Madanmohan R. Ruia	500	0	0
Messrs. Dahanukar & Co., Ltd.	301	0	0
Shri K. J. Chitalia	300	0	0
Mrs. Bhide and Mrs. Padmavati Joshi	101	0	0
Messrs. B. Kamtekar & Co.	25	0	0
Shri Yusuf S. Peerbhoy	25	0	0
Total ...	1,252	0	0

Madras Branch

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Shri T. Ramchandra Rao	50	0	0
Guild of Service Thrift Shop	50	0	0
Shri E. Vinayak Rao	25	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	30	0	0
Total ...	155	0	0

M. P. Branch

A Well-Wisher	...	...	...	Rs. As.Ps.
				300 0 0

Shendurjana Centre

Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	...	Rs. As.Ps.
				20 0 0

U. I. Branch

Shri S. Mushran	...	...	...	Rs. As.Ps.
				250 0 0
Shri G. V. Mehta	...	...	...	200 0 0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	...	10 0 0
			Total	460 0 0

Orissa Centre Building Fund

H. E. the Governor of Orissa	...	...	...	Rs. As.Ps.
				200 0 0
Rai Bahadur Lokanath Misra, M. L. A., Puri	...	...	...	50 0 0
Shri R. K. Das, Advocate, Cuttack	...	...	...	50 0 0
Hon. Justice Shri B. Jagannadha Das	...	...	...	50 0 0
			Total	350 0 0

Chowdwar Rural Reconstruction Centre

Maharaja Saheb of Kalahandi	...	...	...	Rs. As.Ps.
				1,000 0 0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	...	10 0 0
			Total	1,010 0 0

Aboriginal Welfare Work, Mirzapur

The N. M. Wadia Charities, Bombay	...	...	...	Rs. As.Ps.
				200 0 0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	...	22 0 0
			Total	222 0 0

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
Servants of India Society

The following Constitution has been adopted for the Society :—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (i) The country shall always be the first in my thoughts and I will give to her service the best that is in me.
- (ii) In serving the country I will seek no personal advantage for myself.
- (iii) I will regard all Indians as brothers and work for the advancement of all without distinction of caste or creed.
- (iv) I will be content with such provision for myself *and my family*,* as the Society may be able to make. I will devote no part of my energies to earning money for myself.
- (v) I will lead a pure personal life.
- (vi) I will engage in no personal quarrel with any one.
- (vii) I will always keep in view the aims of the Society and watch over its interests with the utmost zeal, doing all I can to advance its work. I will never do anything which is inconsistent with the objects of the Society.

10. Every Member under Training shall, during the time that he is under training, place himself under the entire guidance and control of the First Member or President, and shall do such work and devote himself to such studies as the First Member or President may direct.

11. An Ordinary Member may be sent by the First Member or President and Council to any part of India on special duty or for general work in connection with the Society. He will be bound to do the work assigned to him under the general direction of the First Member

* The italicised words to be omitted if there be no family.

or President and Council and shall obey orders and instructions that may be received from them.

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

12. A. The Society may, in exceptional circumstances, permit a member to retire after thirty years' approved service or on the attainment of the age of seventy after twenty-five years' approved service on a recommendation to that effect being made by the Council, with the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the members of the Society, and the recommendation being accepted by the First Member or President. A member so permitted shall cease to be a member of the Society.

13. The Society may remove the name of any member from its roll of members on a recommendation to that effect being made by the Council, with the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the members of the Society, and the recommendation being accepted by the First Member or President. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

14. (a) The First Member will hold office for life.

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

(c) In case, however, it appears undesirable to elect a First Member, the members may elect one of their number to be President of the Society for a period of three years.

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

(e) The First Member or President may, notwithstanding any other rule, delegate any of his functions to the Vice-President and, during the absence of the Vice-President from India, to any other Ordinary Member.

(f) The Council of the Society shall appoint one of the Ordinary Members to be the Secretary of the Society.

15. When a vacancy occurs in the First Membership or Presidentship of the Society, the Council shall exercise all the powers vested by the Rules in the First Member or President singly or the First Member or President and Council, until such time as a new First Member or President is duly elected; and any act done by the Council during such time shall be deemed valid, provided that the Council takes steps with all reasonable despatch to arrange for the election of a new First Member or President under rule 14 (b) or 14 (c), as the case may be.

16. In special circumstances the First Member or President and Council may exempt, for reasons to be recorded in writing, any member of the Society from the operation of any rule save Rule 9.

17. An applicant for membership may be required to pass through a period of probation before admission and may in that case be enrolled as a Probationer on such terms and for such period as the First Member or President and Council may determine.

18. The First Member or President and Council may remove the name of any Probationer from the list of Probationers before the expiry of the period of probation. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

19. The First Member or President and Council may admit any person, who, in their opinion, is capable of being trained to assist members of the Society in their work and who is prepared to devote his life to such work, as a Permanent Assistant of the Society, on such terms as the First Member or President and Council may determine.

20. A Permanent Assistant may, on grounds of special fitness and after a period of approved service of not less than three years, be admitted as Member under Training by the First Member or President and Council.

21. The First Member or President and Council may remove the name of any Permanent Assistant from the list of Permanent Assistants of the Society. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

22. The First Member or President and Council may admit any person who is in full sympathy with the objects of the Society and is prepared to devote himself to such work as may be assigned to him for the benefit of the Society as an Attache of the Society on such terms and under such control as the First Member or President and Council may determine.

23. The First Member or President and Council may remove the name of any Attache from the list of Attaches of the Society. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

24. The First Member or President and Council may enrol any person who is in full sympathy with the objects of the Society and who is prepared to devote a portion of his time and resources to the furtherance of its work as an Associate of the Society.

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

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

27. (a) The property of the Society, whether immovable or movable, including stocks, funds, shares and other securities and all other property otherwise vested in or transferred to the Society as trustee or in any other capacity, shall be held in the name of the Society or the Governing Body as constituted under Rule 7 and shall

remain under the general control, supervision and management of the First Member or President of the Society for the time being and the Council.

(b) All arrangements, deeds, conveyances, contracts, transfers or other instruments relating to the sale, transfer or other transactions or dealings entered into by the Society or to which the Society is a party, whether relating to the property, whether immovable or movable, belonging to the Society or held by the Society as trustee or in any other capacity, shall be made, signed, sealed, delivered or executed by such person or persons as the First Member or President and Council may from time to time appoint. For the purpose of this Rule any authority given by the First Member or President under his signature alone authorising any person or persons to enter into, make, sign, deliver or execute any deed, or instrument, contract or transfer and recording the fact that such authority is given with the approval of the Council shall be deemed sufficient and valid authority to such person or persons to execute the several rights, powers and authorities thereby given to him or them. For all payments received by or made to the Society the receipt of the Secretary or such person or persons, as the First Member or President and Council may from time to time appoint, shall be a valid and complete discharge to the party making such payment.

(c) The Society shall be at liberty to invest the surplus funds in its hands in the securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act or in the purchase of such landed properties of any tenure as the First Member or President and Council may from time to time determine.

(d) Subject to the conditions in respect of properties (if any) entrusted to the Society and earmarked for specific objects, if and whenever it is found expedient or necessary, the First Member or President and Council shall be at liberty to deal with the properties belonging to the Society, whether movable or immovable, by sale, mortgage, lease, or pledge thereof or otherwise. All deeds, documents agreements, mortgages, contracts or transfers in respect of the properties so sold, mortgaged, leased, or pledged or otherwise dealt with shall be executed as provided in clause 27 (b) hereof.

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

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

30. The First Member or President may, with the concurrence of a majority of the Ordinary Members of the Society, make, alter or rescind any Bye-law or Bye-laws for (1) the management of the affairs of the Society and the conduct of its business; (2) the custody, disposal and control of the funds of the Society; (3) the provision to be made for members of the Society and their families, the grant of special allowance to them in special circumstances, and of pensions to members retiring under Rule 12A; (4) the grant of leave to members of the Society; (5) the grant of allowances to Permanent Assistants and Attaches of the Society; and (6) the carrying out in other ways of the objects of the Society.

31. The First Member or President and Council shall have power to take whatever steps may be deemed necessary in the interest of the Society provided that they are not inconsistent with the objects of the Society or with the provisions or spirit of any of the Rules or Bye-laws at the time in force.

32. No alteration shall be made in this Constitution unless it is recommended by the Council with the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the members of the Society and the recommendation is accepted by the First Member or President.

Bye-Laws

The following Bye-laws have been made under Rule 30 :—

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

2. (a) Every Member under Training will be granted an allowance of Rs. 155 a month for the first two years of his training and Rs. 165 for the next three.

(b) Every Ordinary Member will be granted an allowance of Rs. 200 a month for the first five years, Rs. 225 for the next five years and Rs. 250 afterwards.

(c) A rent allowance not exceeding Rs. 30, or the actual rent paid, if less, will be granted to members, in case there are no quarters available on the premises of the Society.

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

(e) Every Probationer will be given an allowance of Rs. 135 a month during the period of his probation.

(f) Every Member under Training, who may be deputed to work in the City of Bombay, will be paid Rs. 5 as Bombay allowance until he becomes an Ordinary Member.

(g) In case of serious illness, Members may be paid by the Branches, on the recommendation of the Senior Member, the whole or part of the medical fees and medicine charges.

2-A. The Council may, if it considers necessary, grant a dearness allowance to the Members and Probationers.

3. Notwithstanding any provision in Bye-Law No. 2, the First Member or President and Council may, after due inquiry and for sufficient cause, at a meeting of the Council at which not less than four members are present, reduce by not more than half the allowance for a period not exceeding one year at a time but in no case for more than two consecutive years.

4. (a) A Member under Training is entitled to two months' leave every year, which may be granted by the First Member or President and, if the applicant is attached to a Branch, by the Senior Member of the Branch.

(b) Ordinary Members are entitled to a month's leave every year. Senior Members may grant leave for one month and the First Member or President for three months and the First Member or President and Council for longer periods.

(c) Ordinary Members of the Madhya Pradesh and Berar are entitled to one month and ten days' privilege leave if they go on leave on the 1st of May.

(d) All Members are entitled to twenty days' casual leave in a year.

(e) Both casual and privilege leave mentioned above will only be sanctioned if the work of the Society permits.

5. (a) The life of every member will, on admission, be assured by the Society in favour of the First Member or President for the time being for a sum of Rs. 3,000 payable at death. If no Insurance Company accepts the life of any member for assurance, the First Member or President and Council may make such other arrangements as they deem fit to secure, in the case of such a member, the object of this Bye-law.

(b) On the death of a Member whose life has been assured, the First Member or President shall pay the amount recovered on the life-policy of the deceased to such person or persons as the deceased Member may, by will or otherwise in writing, have directed. In the absence of such direction, the First Member or President and Council shall have power to determine whether the amount recovered

may be paid to any person or persons belonging to the family of the deceased, and if so, to whom.

In this Bye-law, the word "Member" includes a Member who has been permitted to retire under rule 12A.

6. The First Member or President and Council may grant, in special circumstances, a special allowance to a Member or a Permanent Assistant suitable to the requirements of his case.

6 A. The First Member or President and Council may grant to a Member who is permitted to retire under Rule 12A such pension as they consider suitable to the requirements of his case. In case, however, such a Member acts in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the Society, the First Member or President and Council may withhold it from him.

7. If a Member's connection with the Society is terminated under Rule 12 or Rule 13, he and his family shall forfeit all claim to the benefit secured to him or them under these Bye-laws.

8. The funds of the Society may be deposited in the Banks approved by the Council, and the accounts shall be in the name of the Society, its Branches, Centres and Business Concerns as the case may be, and be operated upon by such persons and in such manner as the Council may decide from time to time.

9. (a) When the First Member or President and Council resolve to enrol anyone as Associate, the fact will be communicated to the person concerned by the Secretary.

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

(c) A Branch may, where practicable, ascertain the opinion of the Associates assigned to it in respect of any new schemes of work contemplated by it and in respect of any question of policy to be laid down by the Society on occasions when momentous questions are before the country.

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

(e) Associates will be kept informed by the Headquarters of the Society about the progress of work from time to time; will be invited to attend the anniversary of the foundation day; will be allowed to use the libraries of the Society at the Headquarters and at the Branches; may be invited to attend special sessions and be allowed to reside, if room be available, at the Headquarters or the Branches for purposes of study or work.

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

Members of the Servants of India Society, 1st August 1951

Name of the Member	Date of admission to the Society	Address
<i>President :</i>		
1 Hriday Nath Kunzru, B.A., B.Sc., LL.D. ...	11-7-1909	†S. I. S., 1, Purushottamdas Tandon Road, Allahabad.
<i>Vice-President :</i>		
2 Shridhar Ganesh Vaze, B.A. ...	23-2-1908	S. I. S., Poona 4.
<i>Senior Members :</i>		
3 Raghunath Ramchandra Bakhale ...	30-8-1923	S. I. S., Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
4 Annakavoor Duraiswamy Subramani (A. D. Mani), M.A. ...	14-6-1935	„ Dhantoli, Nagpur, 1.
5 Pandurangi Kodanda Rao, M.A. ...	12-5-1922	„ Bangalore 4.
6 Dattatray Vasudeo Ambekar * ...	20-12-1914	„ Poona 4.
<i>Ordinary Members :</i>		
7 Natesh Appaji Dravid, M.A. ...	12-6-1905	Amrai Camp, Poona 4.
8 Krishna Prasad Kaul, B.A. ...	11-7-1909	S. I. S., Lucknow.
9 Vitthal Hari Barve ...	10-4-1913	Aryabhushan Press, Poona 4.

* Also Secretary.

† S. I. S. stands for Servants of India Society.

Name of the Member	Date of admission to the Society
10 Laxmi Narsyan Sabu, M.A.	15-6-1918
11 Haradatta Sharma, B.A., LL.B. ..	4-4-1922
12 Shri Ram Bajpai	12-5-1922
13 Shankar Govind Gokhale, M. A.	29-7-1928
14 Keshav Ganesh Sharangapani, B.A., LL.B. ...	25-9-1930
15 Singanallur Ramakrishna Venkataraman, B.A., B.L. ...	25-9-1930
16 Ramchandra Sadashiv Gupte	30-6-1933
17 Dinkar Dattatray Desai, M.A., LL.B. ...	12-6-1936
18 Shyam Sundar Misra, M.A.	12-6-1936
19 Rama Shankar Misra, B.A., LL.B. ...	12-6-1937
20 Krishnadas Jagjiwandas Chitalia ...	13-6-1941
21 Raghunath Govind Kakade, M. A., LL. B., Ph. D. ...	12-6-1943
22 Lakshminarayan Rao, B.A. ...	19-6-1945
23 K. Lakshminarayan Rao, B.Sc. ...	12-6-1946

Address

S. I. S., Cuttack (Orissa).

„ Ambala Cantonment.

„ 1, Purushottamdas Tandon Road,
Allahabad.

„ Poona 4.

Aryabhushan Press, Poona 4.

S. I. S., Royapettah, Madras, 14.

„ Dhantoli, Nagpur, 1.

„ Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

„ Cuttack.

„ Sarsa, Dt. Allahabad.

„ Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

„ Poona 4.

„ F. O. Chalapuram (Malabar).

Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore.

THE HITAVADA

The oldest English newspaper in Madhya Pradesh and Madhya Bharat with a standing of nearly 40 years. It was a tri-weekly till April 1943 when it was converted into a daily. It deals with public affairs in Madhya Pradesh and Berar in particular,

Editor:— A. D. Mani.

Annual Subscription (India) :—Rs. 28

Office :— Wardha Road, Nagpur 1.

Work of the Society at a Glance

Nature of Work

Members engaged in it

Political :

General —Kunzru, Vaze, Bakhale, Ambekar, Sahu,
Kodanda Rao, Sharma, Mani, Gokhale,
Venkataraman.

Legislatures —Kunzru (Union Parliament)
Sahu (Orissa Legislative Assembly)

Civil Liberties—Vaze, Desai, Kakade, S. S. Misra.

Journalism —Vaze, Kodanda Rao, Mani.

Social :

Labour —Bakhale, Desai, S. S. Misra.

Education —Kunzru, Kaul, Kodan Rao, Vaze, Sahu,
Mani, S. S. Misra, Chitalia.

Scouting —Kunzru, Bajpai.

Social Service—Kunzru, Kodanda Rao, Sahu, Chitalia,
Venkataraman, Bajpai, Desai.

Depressed } S. S. Misra, Venkataraman,
Classes } R. S. Misra, K. L. N. Rao.

Aborigines —Sahu, R. S. Misra, L. N. Rao, Sharangpani.

Rural Uplift, } Desai, Sahu, Venkataraman, Gupte,
& Local Self- }
Government } L. N. Rao, Kakade.

Distress } K. L. N. Rao,

Relief } R. S. Misra.

Business } Barve, Sharangpani (A. B. Press, Poona).
Bakhale (Bombay Vaibhav Press).

Concerns } Mani (Hitavada Press, Nagpur).

THE
Servants of India Society

(Registered under the Societies Registration Act)

REPORT
FOR 1951-52

POONA

Thursday, 12th June, 1952

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The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale



FOUNDER
The Servants of India Society

The Servants of India Society

PREAMBLE.

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

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

taken in hand, and the situation demands on the part of workers devotion and sacrifices proportionate to the magnitude of the task.

The Servants of India Society has been established to meet in some measure these requirements of the situation. . . . Much of the work must (now) be directed towards building up in the country a higher type of character and capacity than is generally available at present, and the advance can only be slow. Moreover, the path is beset with great difficulties; there will be constant temptations to turn back; bitter disappointment will repeatedly try the faith of those who have put their hand to the work. But the weary toil can have but one end, if only the workers grow not faint-hearted on the way. One essential condition of success in this work is that a sufficient number of our countrymen must now come forward to devote themselves to the cause in the spirit in which religious work is undertaken. Public life must be spiritualised. Love of country must so fill the heart that all else shall appear as of little moment by its side. A fervent patriotism which rejoices at every opportunity of sacrifice for the motherland, a dauntless heart which refuses to be turned back from its object by difficulty or danger, a deep faith in the purpose of Providence which nothing can shake—equipped with these, the worker must start on his mission and reverently seek the joy which comes of spending oneself in the service of one's country.

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



View of the Central Library of the Society, Poona.



The Servants of India Society records with deep grief the death of Shri R. R. Bakhale, which occurred at Bombay on May 29, 1952. Shri Bakhale joined the Society nearly thirty years ago. During this period he devoted himself very largely to the work of organising industrial labour. His deep knowledge of and insight into labour problems were recognised even by the Government by his selection to represent Indian Labour at the I. L. O. and other international conferences.

His study of the problems affecting the people of Indian States during the pre-Independence days was so all-sided that both the rulers and the ruled frequently sought his guidance and advice, a remarkable tribute to his sense of independence and impartiality.

His work as a member of the Bombay Legislature for several years, which was marked by his customary thoroughness and efficiency, was widely appreciated. His knowledge of public affairs, soundness of judgment and practical ability were a great asset to the Servants of India Society. His premature death is a serious blow to the Society.

The Society offers its heart-felt condolence and sympathy to Mrs Bakhale and the other members of the bereaved family in their grief.

(Resolution passed by the Servants of India Society.)

The Servants of India Society

Report for 1951-52

Introduction

The Servants of India Society was founded by the late Gopal Krishna Gokhale on June 12, 1905. Its objects are the training of national missionaries for the service of India and the promotion, by all constitutional means, of the interests of the Indian people without distinction of caste or creed. The members of the Society are pledged for life to give the best that is in them to the cause of the country in all secular fields. The circumstances in which the Society was founded and the objective which the Founder had in view in founding it are explained in the Preamble he wrote to the constitution in 1905, extracts from which are given on the preceding two pages. This preamble has been a source of unfailing inspiration to the Society, and the members have striven their utmost during the forty-seven years of the Society's existence to keep true to the ideals placed before them by the Founder.

Organization

The Headquarters of the Society are at Poona where the members meet every year in June for the annual session. The Society has Branches at Madras, Bombay, Nagpur and Allahabad, and centres of work at Ambala, Cuttack, Kozhikode, and Mangalore.

Hriday Nath Kunzru continued to be President. S. G. Vaze was elected Vice-President in place of Amritlal V. Thakkar who passed away in January 1951. Hriday Nath Kunzru, R. R. Bakhale*, A. D. Mani and P. Kodanda Rao continued to be Senior Members of the Society's Branches in the

* Died on May 29, 1952.

Uttar Pradesh, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Madras respectively. D. V. Ambekar, who continued as Secretary of the Society, was appointed Senior Member of the Poona Branch. Haradatta Sharma, Rama Shankar Misra and Lakshminarayan Rao were elected to the Council by the members of the Society.

The Founder's Day Celebration

The usual Gokhale Day celebrations were held at the Headquarters on February 19th, 1952, the expenses being met out of the interest on an endowment created for the purpose by the late Shrimant Baba Saheb Ghorpade, Chief Saheb of Ichalkaranji.

Political

H. N. Kunzru continued to be a member of Parliament till its dissolution this year. He took part in the general debate on the Indian Budget and the Railway Budget and in debates on demands for grants for the Home and Defence Ministries. He also participated in debates on the Finance Bill, the Evacuee Property Bill, the Representation of the People Bill, the Vishvabharati University Bill and the draft Five-Year Plan. He spoke on the motion for referring the Bill to amend the Constitution to a Select Committee. He opposed the Press Bill and appended a minute of dissent to the Select Committee's Report on it. He took part in the debate on the bill seeking to provide against disqualification of holders of certain offices of profit from being M.P.s and to cede to Bhutan about 32 square miles of Assam territory. He also participated in the discussion on the Industries Development and Control Bill and in the debate on the Hindu Code Bill. In the course of his speech on the Banaras Hindu University Bill he supported the appointment of a University Grants Committee for the four central universities.

In the general elections that were held early this year, Kunzru sought election to the House of the People from the Agra District (East) Constituency, but was unsuccessful in the contest. He was later elected to the Council of States from the U. P.

He continued to be President of the Indian Council of World Affairs and presided over the Conference organised by the Council in Delhi in April this year for considering Far Eastern developments. In the Conference he introduced the subject of Korea. He addressed the Nagpur Branch of the Indian Council of World Affairs in July on Kashmir and Iran. He continued to be President of the Deccan Sabha.

N. A. Dravid, whose health still remains indifferent, helped in the management of the affairs of the Madhya Pradesh Branch.

S. G. Vaze continued to take part in the civil liberty movement carried on by the All-India Civil Liberties Council. At the All-India Civil Liberties Conference held in August at Nagpur, he was re-elected Secretary of the Council. In this capacity he issued a circular to all political parties urging upon them the desirability of including Freedom of Person and Freedom of Expression in their platforms in the general election to the Legislatures and persuading their candidates to pledge themselves to a restoration of these liberties, which are basic to democracy, in their fulness. When the Press Bill was published, he along with Mr. Joshi, a Vice-President of the All-India Civil Liberties Council, issued a statement pointing out the grave defects from which the Bill suffered, and after the passage of the Bill into law a special session of the Council was held at which a resolution was passed examining the provisions in great detail. Vaze also continued to give help in editing the *Indian Civil Liberties Bulletin*.

P. Kodanda Rao was a Vice-President of the Indian Council of World Affairs and Secretary of its Bangalore Branch. He was a member of the Committee appointed by the Madhya Pradesh Government to inquire into the working of prohibition in that State. The report of the Committee was submitted in Feb. 1952, Kodanda Rao having appended a minority report. He spoke on Excise vs. Prohibition and Individual Rationing at several places and addressed a press conference in Bombay on the subject. He also

wrote a number of articles and letters to the press about it. He addressed meetings and contributed articles to the press on important public questions such as Democracy vs. Communism, Linguistic Provinces, Culture Conflicts, Freedom and Justice, Indians Abroad, International Peace, British Colonial Policy, and Kashmir.

L. N. Sahu continued to be a member of the Orissa Legislative Assembly till its dissolution. In the Assembly he spoke, among other things, on bills relating to the abolition of zamindari and amendment of the Public Safety Act. He is President of the Cuttack Branch of the UN Association and the Indo-Pakistan Friendship Association. He gave radio talks on National Planning and Independence day.

Haradatta Sharma continued to be General Secretary of the Study Circle at Ambala Cantonment. Under its auspices he arranged a number of meetings at which important public questions were discussed. Public debates were also organised. The Circle celebrated the Republic Day by educating public opinion on important aspects of the Indian Constitution. He continued to be Secretary of the Punjab Civil Liberties Council. In that capacity he drew the attention of the authorities to certain infringements on civil liberty. He also interested himself in the civic problems of Ambala Cantonment.

R. R. Bakhale stood for election to the Bombay Legislative Assembly from the Girgaum-Khetwadi Constituency in Bombay City. Unfortunately he was defeated in the contest.

D. V. Ambekar continued to be one of the secretaries of the Deccan Sabha. He attended the All-India Civil Liberties Conference held at Nagpur in August 1951.

S. G. Gokhale was busy throughout the year in winding up the affairs of *Dnyan Prakash*. He participated in the deliberations of the Marathi Journalists' Conference which was held at Kolhapur and attended meetings of its Standing Committee. Since March last, he is one of the secretaries of the Deccan Sabha.

A. D. Mani continued as Editor and General Manager of the *Hitavada*. He is a Director of the Press Trust of India, a member of the Madhya Pradesh Press Advisory Committee, and President of the M. P. Branch of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference. As Secretary of the AINEC, he helped in the organisation of the special session of the Conference held in Bombay for the purpose of protesting against the amendment of the Constitution relating to freedom of expression. He attended meetings of the Standing Committee of the Conference which considered the question of making representations to the Prime Minister about the amendment to Article 19 of the Constitution. He took an active part in the preparation of memoranda and a brochure containing the views of various public bodies on the subject.

On the invitation of the American State Department, he spent nearly three months in the United States. He utilised the opportunity for placing the Indian point of view on foreign affairs before the American public by addressing public meetings and by writing articles in the press. He had occasion to meet President Truman and leading members of the Democratic and Republican parties. He addressed a meeting of the World Affairs Council on Kashmir and put forward the Indian point of view on the subject. He was also interviewed on Radio Network in Los Angeles on Indo-Pakistan Relations.

At the invitation of the Prime Minister of India, he joined the Indian delegation to the United Nations first as Adviser and later as Alternate Delegate. In the latter capacity, he was assigned to the Trusteeship Committee where his resolution recommending to the member States the award of scholarships to students from Trust territories was adopted. He sponsored another resolution suggesting a time-limit for the attainment of independence by Trust territories. This resolution was also adopted by the Committee. He was nominated by the Government of India as their representative on the Negotiating Committee for extra-budgetary grants in respect of technical aid. He is President of the M. P. Branch of the Indian Council of World Affairs.

Dinkar Desai was a candidate for election to the House of the People from the North Kanara Constituency. During the three months he was in the Constituency for his election campaign, he addressed over sixty meetings and mass rallies. However, he was not successful in the contest. He has been re-elected to the Bombay Municipal Corporation, to whose work he has been devoting a considerable portion of his time. He is a member of five Committees of the Corporation, including the BEST Committee. He regularly attended their meetings and took an active part in their work. He moved a number of resolutions dealing with civic problems in the Corporation. He continued to be Secretary of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union. Its executive committee considered important questions involving breaches of civil liberty in the State. He is a member of the All-India Civil Liberties Council and attended the Civil Liberties Conference held at Nagpur in August.

S. R. Venkataraman continued to be Secretary of the Madras Branch of the Indian Council of World Affairs which held 23 meetings during the year. He attended the secretaries' conference and the conference held at Delhi in April 1952 for considering Far Eastern developments and took part in both conferences. He addressed the Wesley College and the Mylapore Academy on Independence Day and Elections respectively.

S. S. Misra offered himself for election to the Orissa Legislative Assembly from the Chatrapur Constituency of the Ganjam District, but did not succeed in the contest. He addressed public meetings and wrote articles to the press on important public questions.

Kakade continued as Assistant Secretary of the All-India Civil Liberties Council and editor of the *Indian Civil Liberties Bulletin*. He attended the third session of the Indian Civil Liberties Conference held at Nagpur in August. He offered himself for election to the Poona Municipal Corporation from the Yeravda Ward, but did not win the election.

Labour and Peasant Organisation

R. R. Bakhale continued to be a member of the Cotton Wage Board, Chairman of the Silk Wage Board, a member of the Standardisation of Wages Committee for the textile industry and a member of the Posts and Telegraph Advisory Committee for the Bombay State, till he resigned from these bodies in order to qualify himself as a candidate for election to the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

Desai continued as General Secretary of the Seamen's Union, Bombay, which has a membership of about 9,000. In addition to representing individual grievances, the Union supplies seamen to shipping companies. Recruitment through the Union eliminates bribery and corruption and ensures every seaman getting a chance of employment by turn. As the seaman who has remained unemployed for the longest period obtains the first preference, the available volume of employment is equitably distributed among those who register with the Union. The Union thus serves as an Employment Exchange Agency. During the year about 5,000 seamen secured employment through the Union. Seeing that a seaman has generally to pay to the recruiting agent what can only be called a bribe of about Rs. 100 for securing a job lasting about a year or even six months, the Union may be said to have saved about Rs. 5 lakhs of the seamen's money. The financial position of the Union greatly improved during the year, the income from subscriptions having gone up from Rs. 35,000 in 1950-51 to Rs. 48,000 this year. During the year the Union was able to secure from the Bombay Port Trust a plot of land measuring nearly 300 square yards on a perpetual lease. The Union proposes to put up a building on the plot at a cost of about Rs. 80,000.

Desai continued to be President of the Bombay Port Trust Railwaymen's Union with a membership of over 1,000 out of a total of 1,500 employees. This is one of the oldest trade unions in Bombay having been established in 1920 and is recognised by the Port Trust authorities. The Bombay Docks Staff Union consisting of the supervisory staff was established

in 1951 with Desai as its President. It has a membership of about 1,000 and is registered under the Trade Unions Act. The Government Medical Stores Employees' Union, of which Desai continues to be President, has a membership of about 250 out of a total of 400 employees. The Union is registered under the Trade Unions Act and has received recognition from the Administration. The Bombay Branch of the All-India Telegraph Union, which is one of the oldest unions in India and is recognised by the administration, has Desai as its President.

Desai continued to be a member of the Working Committee of the Central Hind Mazdoor Sabha and a member of the Executive Committee of its Bombay State and City Branches. Besides attending meetings of the Executive Committee of both the branches, he attended the third annual session of the Sabha held in Bombay in April 1952. He has been elected General Secretary of the Sabha, which has 535 unions on its register with a total membership of over 8,25,000. He continued to represent the Hind Mazdoor Sabha on the Committee of the Central Employment Advisory Committee set up by the Union Government. The Committee advises Government on matters relating to employment exchanges, and training and rehabilitation of workmen and ex-servicemen. He also continued to be a member of the Employment Exchange Sub-Committee of the parent body.

Desai continued to represent labour on the Bombay Port Trust Board and has been elected to its Finance and General Committee. He represented the interests of Indian seamen on the Committee of Management of the Indian Sailors' Home Society, which is a semi Government body. The Society provides living accommodation and other amenities to seamen during their stay in Bombay.

S. S. Misra continued to be the General Secretary of the All-Orissa Primary Teachers' Federation for the fifth year in succession. The Federation has a membership of about 8,000. He is also the General Secretary of the Extra-Departmental Postal Employees' Union which has a membership of about 800.

The work of peasant organisation in the North Kanara District claimed a considerable portion of Desai's time. As Adviser to the Rayat Koota (Peasants' Union), he toured the district and held taluka conferences and mass rallies. The immediate demands of the kisans included reduction in land rents, fixity of tenure and reinstatement of tenants who have been evicted under the defective provisions of the tenancy legislation, while the long-range demand is for the abolition of the rental system and the establishment of peasant proprietorship. It may be mentioned that nearly 80 % of the peasants in the district are tenants.

Kakade was appointed by the Industrial Court at Bombay an Assessor in a dispute between seven sugar factories and their employees. The Assessors were asked to report as to what should be the basic minimum wage of unskilled workers in sugar factories and on farms attached to them. After exhaustive enquiries which involved considerable touring and visits to several sugar factories, the Assessors have submitted their report to the Court. Kakade was associated with the Cinema Kamgar Union at Poona in an advisory capacity.

Harijan Welfare

H. N. Kunzru continued to be President of the U. P. Harijan Sevak Sangh.

R. S. Misra, who was the Secretary of the Sangh, reorganised several of its branches. The Sangh received a little over Rs. 1,500 from the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi for Harijan work.

S. R. Venkataraman continued to be Secretary of the Madras City Harijan Sevak Sangh. The Sangh maintains a Girls' Hostel, the number of whose inmates has risen from 13 in 1946 to 92 last year. During the year the Government gave a site measuring about one acre and a half for a building for the Hostel. Already about Rs. 4,000 has been collected for the proposed building. The Sangh also conducts an Ayurvedic Dispensary which gives free medical treatment to women and children. The number of patients treated in the dispensary last

year was more than 12,000. The Sangh helped Harijan students with stipends and subsidised several reading rooms and night schools conducted by Harijans. The total expenditure of the Sangh during 1950-51 exceeded Rs. 20,000. Venkataraman contributed an article to the J. C. Kumarappa commemoration volume on the Untouchables' Liberation Movement.

L. N. Rao continued to be Secretary of the Malabar Harijan Sevak Sangh. The Sangh maintains three hostels for boys and one for girls. Out of the interest on the Nayanar Memorial Fund, a sum of nearly Rs. 400 was given by him as scholarships to Harijan students studying in colleges and technical institutions.

K. L. N. Rao continued to be in charge of the Depressed Classes Mission at Mangalore. The Committee of the Mission has already decided to hand over the Mission to the Madras Government. Rao was busy with correspondence and negotiations with the Government with a view to implementing the Committee's decision. It will, however, be some time more before the transfer takes place.

Aborigines Welfare

R. S. Misra devoted most of his time to the welfare work for the aborigines carried on by the Society in the Mirzapur district. There were in all 22 schools including one night school and one hostel. Of about 1200 pupils on the rolls of 21 schools, 900 were aboriginal children. The hostel provided free accommodation, free food, clothing, books, etc. to 25 aboriginal boys who are reading in the Junior High School at Kharuaon. The expenditure on the conduct of the schools exceeded Rs. 22,000, while the expenditure on the hostel was nearly Rs. 4,000. The schools and dispensaries in the Roberts-ganj and Mirzapur Tahsils were visited during the year by Shri D. Rangaiya, Secretary of the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh at Delhi in November last. His suggestions for the development of the work are being considered by the Society.

Five dispensaries were also conducted in the area chiefly inhabited by the aborigines, where malaria takes a heavy

toll of life every year and leprosy is rampant. According to Government reports, over 73% of the inhabitants of this area suffered from venereal diseases. The number of patients treated at the five dispensaries was about 28,000 during the year. An anti-malaria campaign, which covered about 150 villages, and served nearly 23,000 persons, was also organised. Thus, over 50,000 persons received medical help through the efforts of the Society. As a part of the Society's campaign for improving rural health and sanitation, 75 wells were cleaned and treated with potassium permanganate. The expenditure on the Society's medical work was a little more than Rs. 10,000.

R. S. Misra is a member of the executive committee of the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh and of its General Council. He attended the meetings of these bodies during the year. He was deputed by the Sangh to Himachal Pradesh, PEPSU and Punjab for making a survey of the social and economic conditions of the aborigines and submit proposals for organising welfare activities for their benefit. After touring the area in April and May in company with Shri Dharmadeo Shastri of the Ashok Ashram, Kalsi, Misra submitted a report of his observations to the Sangh.

L. N. Rao continued to devote himself to work intended for the advancement of the tribal people in Malabar and Kerala. All the seven schools for tribal children in Wynad taluk and two in the Nilgiris received grant-in-aid from the Education Department. The Adivasi schools at Kottappadi and Vennayote are now housed in their own buildings. The buildings, which cost about Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 6,000 respectively, are the result of local charity. A building for the Servindia school at Kottathara is under construction.

The residential school for 30 Kadar children started at Orukombankutty in Cochin hills in January 1951 was recognised by the Travancore-Cochin Government, which has sanctioned a grant of Rs 250 per month for it. The building to house the Toda residential school near Ootacamund constructed at a cost of about Rs. 8,000, was completed during the year. Its formal opening was done by the Governor of Madras on 22nd May 1952. This school too is expected to receive Government recognition before long.

In the Gokhalenagar colony in Wynad, of the six houses built, only four were occupied by tribal families. Apart from the two teachers in the school, there is also a welfare worker who remains in close touch with the tribesmen in the area and supervises the schools in Wynad.

A new centre of tribal welfare work has been recently started in the high ranges of Travancore hills. The welfare worker is making himself generally useful to the tribes of Muthuvans and Mannans inhabiting the area. In this connection it may be mentioned that the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi sanctioned a grant of Rs. 12,600 for the Society's tribal welfare work in Kerala and Nilgiris for 1952 as against Rs. 18,000, which was requested. Donations amounting to Rs. 5,700 from the public were also received for this work.

L. N. Rao continues to be a member of the Toda Welfare Committee and of the Tribal Advisory Council set up by the Government of Madras.

In spite of his unsatisfactory health, Sahu continued to interest himself in the welfare of the aborigines in Orissa. In the course of his tour of the Koraput district, which is largely peopled by the aborigines, he visited some of the Society's schools for them. He is a member of Tribes Advisory Council of the Orissa State.

Kodanda Rao continued to be Vice-President of the Mysore State Branch of the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh.

K. L. N. Rao helped in forming the Kasargod Taluk Adimjati Sevak Sangh last year. The first activity taken up by the Sangh was the colonisation scheme for Koragas at Bela. A special feature of the colonisation work was that Koragas themselves were employed on the job. The first five houses in the colony were declared open by Shri Bhashyam Aiyangar, Honorary Director of Harijan Welfare, on February 17, 1952. Three more houses are expected to be ready soon. Each family living in the colony is provided with agricultural implements by way of encouragement to grow its own food.

With Rao's help the Bangalore Branch of the Adimjati Sevak Sangh has opened a welfare centre at B. R. Hills for the benefit of the Soligas.

Rural Welfare and Co-operation

Sahu continued to direct the activities of the Servindia Rural Centre at Chowdwar near Cuttack. The Centre conducts a dispensary where free homeopathic treatment is given. Nearly 40 persons are treated daily at this dispensary. The Leprosy Clinic at the Centre gives anti-leprosy injections on an average to about 20 persons a week. He served on the editorial board of two co-operative journals, one in English and the other in Oriya. He wrote articles on co-operation, social welfare, basic education, etc. and published two pamphlets, one on prohibition and the other dealing with songs of hill tribes.

The Gokhale Children's Home at Narasannapet (Srikakulam district), for whose management the Orissa Centre is responsible, has about 30 inmates housed in a spacious and semi-permanent building with an extensive compound. There is a local committee under the chairmanship of Mr. P. Swamy Babu which helps the Orissa Centre in the day-to-day management of the Home. The expenditure borne by the Society on the maintenance of the Home came to about Rs. 5,000 last year.

S. S. Misra continued to be a secretary of the Utkal Balashram Committee which is responsible for the conduct of four Children's Homes in Orissa. These Homes have about 300 inmates. The annual expenditure on the maintenance of these Homes comes to about Rs. 80,000, out of which nearly Rs. 65,000 is provided by the Orissa Education Department. He is a member of the Social Welfare Panel of the National Planning Commission. He also continued to be one of the Secretaries of the Orissa Relief Committee.

R. S. Gupte continued to be in charge of the Society's Rural Centre at Shendurjana (Amravati district). The Centre, which is now seventeen years old, conducts a Child Welfare

Centre under the supervision of a Health Visitor maintained by the Red Cross Society. It also conducts a Maternity Home which handled 60 cases, and a dispensary. A multi-purpose co-operative society, conducted by the Centre, manages a fair price shop for the distribution of grain to eight villages. The society has a membership of 123 with a subscribed capital of a little over Rs. 1,100. Gupte has been re-elected Treasurer of the co-operative society. He continued to be a member of the local Primary School Committee and the Taluka Food Advisory Committee. He is also a member of the Maharogi Seva Mandal at Amravati and attended meetings of its executive committee.

K. G. Sharangpani continued to be chairman of the managing committee of the Chatushringi Co-operative Credit Society, whose membership of nearly 140 is mostly confined to the employees of the Aryabhushan Press and the Servants of India Society.

Kakade continued to be a member of the managing committee of the Deccan Agricultural Association. As a result of his efforts, a proposal for the establishment of a co-operative dairy society whose membership would be restricted to inhabitants of Bhilarewadi, (about eight miles from Poona) and neighbouring villages, has been submitted to the Co-operative Department for registration.

The Bagaitdar Co-operative Sugar Producers' Society at Loni Budruk (Ahmednagar district), of which Kakade is a Director, crushed over 46,000 tons of sugarcane as against 33,000 tons last year. The production of sugar is also expected to go up from 30,000 bags last year to 70,000 bags this year. The working of the Society yielded a net profit of Rs. 3,50,000 during its first crushing season, after allowing Rs. 8,00,000 for depreciation. Its capital investment now exceeds Rs. 42 lakhs.

As Chairman of the Advisory Committee, Kakade continued to be associated with the Yeravda Gadi Wadari Majoor Society with a membership of about 300. Owing to want of sufficient quarry land of good quality there was occasional unemployment or under-employment for an appreciable

number of workers out of a total of about 500. This resulted in a decline in the turn-over from Rs. 4,75,000 to Rs. 3,75,000.

The Multi-Purpose Co-operative Society started by Kakade at Bhukum, about twelve miles from Poona, had under consideration a proposal to purchase an oil engine out of its profits from its ration shop for the use of local agriculturists. The Yeravda Consumers' Co-operative Society, consisting mainly of backward class people, has elected Kakade as its President. It has started a ration shop from September last and will soon add a grocery section to it.

Kakade served as a member of the Poona District Branch Committee of the Bombay Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association. He represented the Association on the Advisory Committee of the Rehabilitation Production Centre conducted by Government for refugees living in the Pimpri camp near Poona. He contributed a paper on Planning Rural Community Development to the Indian Conference of Social Work held at Calcutta in December.

L. N. Rao continued to work as Secretary of the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust. The Trust now conducts three Higher Elementary and three Lower Elementary Schools with a total strength of nearly 950, the management of their fourth Higher Elementary School having been handed over in September to the Malabar Education Society. Rao was also in charge of the five Nayanar Children's Homes with 130 inmates. As the fund originally collected for the maintenance of the Homes was exhausted, the Nayar Homes Society conducting the Homes had gone out of existence from the beginning of April this year. One Baby and Maternity Welfare Centre was also conducted by the Trust. A free primary school-cum-recreation centre, called Bapa Sishu Vihar Pathshala after Thakkar Bapa, with a strength of 62 was started by Rao in Kozhikode on the 19th of Jan. last, the first anniversary of Thakkar Bapa's death. Donations amounting to Rs. 651 were received for this school.

Education and Literacy

Kunzru continued to be a member of the Executive Committee of the Allahabad University. He was nominated by the

President of the Indian Republic to be a permanent member of the Executive Committee of the Banaras Hindu University. He was a member of the Committee appointed by the Central Education Ministry to suggest amendments to the statutes of the universities at Delhi, Banaras and Aligarh. He continued to be President of the Vidya Bhavan at Udaipur.

K. P. Kaul continued to be Secretary of the Ganga Prasad Varma Memorial Library, life-member of the Committee of the Mahila Vidyaly College at Lucknow and President of the Lucknow Branch of the Anjuman Taraqqi-e-Urdu (Hind). He read a paper on "Sarshar and his Masterpiece" before the Urdu section of the 16th session of the All India Oriental Conference held at Lucknow in October. He organised a session of the U. P. Urdu Regional Language Convention at Lucknow in December, of which he acted as Chairman of the Reception Committee. He was elected President of the Provincial Committee of the Urdu Regional Language Convention. He collected about Rs. 5,000 for the signature campaign of the Urdu Regional Language Convention. He presided over a session of the Urdu Conference held at Jaunpore and inaugurated the Kanpur District Urdu Conference and an exhibition of Urdu and Persian books and manuscripts there in April this year. He wrote three articles in English on "Hindi, Urdu or Hindustani" which were published in the *National Herald*. His two talks on "Civilisation and Culture of Lucknow" and "Chakbast" were recorded by the All India Radio. His book entitled "Literary and Biographical Essays" was published by the Anjuman Taraqqi-e-Urdu (Hind) from Aligarh in December.

Bajpai continued to be a member of the Managing Committee of the Vidyamandir Intermediate College at Allahabad.

Kodanda Rao wrote articles to the press and addressed public meetings on such subjects as Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Gandhi, Abraham Lincoln, Missionaries of Science, Prohibition, Media of Instruction, Modern Indian History, Potable Water from the Sea, School Hostels in Vacations, etc.

Venkataraman was elected a Convener of the Tamilnad Library Convention. His scheme for the effective utilisation of the library cess amounting to over Rs. 5 lakhs was passed by the Convention. He wrote a paper on the need for a Book Council on the model of the British Book Council, for recommending suitable books to libraries. He contributed an article in Tamil to the Adults Hand Book published by the Madras Library Books Association. He addressed meetings on Adult Education, Rural Service, Adult Franchise, etc. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Tamil Writers' Association.

K. J. Chitalia continued his work for the spread of literacy in Gujerat and Saurashtra by supplying free books, newspapers, periodicals, etc. to a number of reading rooms. He also gave financial help to deserving students and occasionally wrote to Gujerati periodicals. "Guruji Gokhale," being a Gujerati translation of Srinivasa Sastri's speeches on Gokhale, was published by him during the year. He is connected with a number of educational and social institutions at Bhavnagar. During the year he placed the affairs of the Bhagini Seva Mandir at Vile Parle on a sound footing. Chitalia had a small house on the premises of the Seva Mandir which he has now donated to the Mandir. The Mandir has one lady life-worker and is managed by an Advisory Board and a Board of Trustees.

Social Service

Kunzru continued to be General Secretary of the All-India Seva Samiti at Allahabad. He had consented to preside over the session of the Indian Conference of Social Work which was held at Calcutta in December last, but could not do so owing to his preoccupations with the elections.

Kodanda Rao is a member of the executive committee of the Indian Conference of Social Work. He attended its session at Calcutta and its Madras branch Conference at Vijaywada. He read a paper on Family Planning at the Conference at Vijaywada. He was Secretary of the Mysore State Branch of the Conference, which organised a Conference on Family Planning and the Social Welfare Day.

Bajpai is a member of the All-India Seva Samiti, the Human Life-Saving Society and the District Physical Culture Committee.

Bakhale and Desai were members of the executive committee of the Social Service League at Bombay.

Venkataraman continued to be the Honorary Associate Secretary of the Madras branch of the Indian Conference of Social Work and a member of its Central Executive Committee. He is also a member of the Organisation Committee of the International Conference of Social Work to be held at Madras in December this year. In the absence of the General Secretary of the Indian Conference of Social Work, he was responsible for arrangements for the fourth session of the Indian Conference of Social Work held at Vijayawada in October. He attended the Indian Conference of Social Work held at Calcutta in December, and the conference on Family Planning at Bangalore. He inaugurated the Social Service League of the Queen Mary's College at Madras. He is a member of the Executive Committee and the Advisory Board of the Madras School of Social Work. He is a foundation member of an Association with 30 branches in Madras City whose object is to promote cheap housing projects for the benefit of those living in slums and on pavements. He gave two Radio talks on Pavement Dwellers from the Madras Radio.

Kakade was a member of the managing committee of the District Probation and After-Care Association at Poona. The Association maintains a Remand Home for children and carries on probation work among juveniles. He continued to be a member of the managing committee of the Mahila Seva Mandal which aims at the moral welfare and rehabilitation of women and girls. The Mandal carries on both rescue and preventive work. He has been re-elected a member of the managing committee of the Co-ordinating Council of Social Service Agencies in Poona.

Scouting

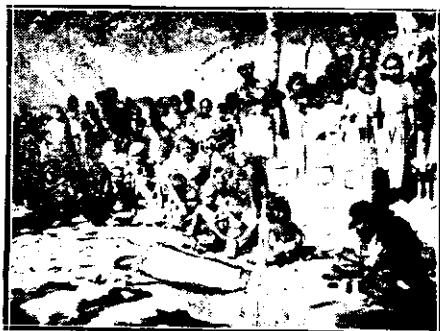
Kunzru continued to be the National Commissioner of the Bharat Scouts and Guides.

FAMINE RELIEF WORK.

Milk Distribution.



Milk Centre at Gorantla,
Anantapur District.



Milk Distribution at Madras.



Harijan women and children at Gorantla,
Anantapur District.



A Milk Centre in Dhonapuram
Taluk, Coimbatore District.

FAMINE RELIEF WORK.

Milk Distribution.



Harijans at Celappalayam waiting
for their milk.



Karvetinagar Milk Cen



Cloth Distribution at Mulaver.

Bajpai continued to be the National Camp Director and the National Organising Commissioner of the Bharat Scouts and Guides. He conducted a Camp Conference at Tara Devi which was attended by those interested in the training of scouts. He led the Indian Scout Contingent to the seventh World Scout Jamboree held at Bad Ischl in Austria and to the All-Ceylon and South-East Asian Scout Jamboree at Colombo. At the Youth Welfare Seminar held in Simla in November he acted as an observer on behalf of the Boy Scouts International Bureau. He is a member of the Experts' Committee on Youth Welfare set up by the Central Government.

Venkataraman wrote five articles in English on Scouting and addressed several scout meetings in Madras City.

Relief of Distress

Venkataraman arranged for the distribution of UNICEF milk and rice to children in the famine-affected area. The UNICEF rice was also given to several educational institutions in Madras City. The total number of feedings at all the centres was more than 1,00,000. Venkataraman received from the Danish Indian Relief Committee about six tons of skimmed spray milk and 5 lakhs of Decamin pills valued at about Rs. 25,000. He has arranged, through local committees, for the distribution of this milk powder in the Rayalaseema famine area and in the Coimbatore district where too scarcity conditions exist.

Business Concerns

Bakhale was in charge of the Bombay Vaibhav Press, Sharangpani of the Aryabhushan and Dnyan Prakash Press and Mani of the Hitavada Press, which are owned by the Society. Sharangpani is also a member of the managing committee of the Poona Press-Owners' Association and its Vice-President.

V. H. Brave, who keeps indifferent health, generally helped in the management of the Aryabhushan Press.

G. I. P. E.

The report of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, of which D. R. Gadgil is the Director, is appended to this report.

THE GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS, POONA 4.

(*Founded by Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale*)

Report for the year 1951-52.

At the end of last year the Institute brought to a close its connection with the National Sample Survey in launching which it had cooperated during that year. The experience of the quality of the work both in the field directly managed by us and in the field from which we received returns for tabulation during six months convinced us that it was hardly worthwhile continuing the survey, at least not without a radical alteration in the approach. As our views in the matter were evidently not acceptable to the authorities, we decided to sever our connection with the survey.

Last year and for the early months of this year the staff of the Sir Dorabji Tata Section in Agricultural Economics was engaged to a large extent on the research projects undertaken by us in connection with the National Sample Survey. During some months this year, the staff of the Tata Section was engaged largely on collating and editing the large mass of material regarding economic conditions in the famine tract of the Deccan, collected during the four years. The work of tabulating this large volume of data is now well on the way and reports on this material will begin to be ready during the next year. A part of this material, that connected with indebtedness of the peasantry, was abstracted in advance and a report on indebtedness in the Deccan Districts during the last ten years was prepared for the Government of Bombay based partly on the material of the earlier Wai Surveys and partly on these later surveys of the famine tract. This report was submitted to Government during the current year.

The field staff of the Tata Section in Agricultural Economics has been engaged during the latter part of the year on the Rural Credit Survey undertaken by the Reserve Bank of India. The staff of the Institute has been actively associated with planning the survey. Prof. D. R. Gadgil is a member of the Committee of Direction of the Survey and Mr. V. M. Dandekar has been appointed a member of its Technical Committee. And the Institute is conducting the survey work on behalf of the Reserve Bank in seven districts of the Bombay and Hyderabad States. The Sir Dorabji Tata Trust renewed its annual grant to the Sir Dorabji Tata Section in Agricultural Economics of the Institute at the enhanced amount of Rs. 20,000 per annum for the next five years.

A new extension of the activities of the Institute was made possible through receipt of help from the Rockefeller Foundation. This help enabled the Institute to establish during the year a small Section on Demography. The Section has begun work since October 1951 and has started a preliminary investigation with samples of urban, suburban and rural families. Within the five years, for which period assistance from the Rockefeller Foundation has been promised, this Section is expected to cover a wide field of work in rural population, facts and problems and also the related field of rural family living. All of this work will be closely coordinated with the work of the Agricultural Economics Section, and the two sections are bound to be mutually helpful.

Mr. Sovani, Assistant to the Director, was enabled through the grant of a Rockefeller Fellowship to proceed to U. S. A. for making a special study of the problem of economic development of underdeveloped areas with particular reference to South and East Asia. For the greater part of his stay in the U. S. A. Mr. Sovani is working with Prof. Simon Kuznets of the Philadelphia University.

Realising that one of the main difficulties of the Institute was the limited strength of its directing staff, the Rockefeller Foundation offered to the Institute a special grant for five years, to recruit and train an analyst for the staff. We hope that as a

result of this grant the staff will be permanently strengthened and that the present difficulties in analysing the material and writing reports will in time vanish and the progress of work at the Institute considerably accelerated.

The study of the Rise of Business Class in India, on which some preliminary work was done last year, was launched as a major project during this year. This will, in the main, be a historical survey of the growth in recent decades of modern business in India, a study of its existing structure and inter-relations and a review of problems of organization and development. The main study is undertaken in collaboration with the International Secretariate of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Allied to this, is another survey of the recent history of British business in India and its present condition and future prospects. This is being undertaken in collaboration with the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London.

There was one publication of the Institute in Marathi during the current year. This was a small brochure by Prof. D. R. Gadgil which contained a review of some of the salient points of the draft outline of the Indian Five-Year Plan. There was one publication in English; this was volume two of the Social Survey of Kolhapur dealing with Industry, Trade and Labour in Kolhapur City,—the work of Mr. Sovani. The third and final volume of the Kolhapur Survey and the second part of the Poona Survey are both in the press and are expected to be published within a short time. The Government of Bombay published during the year the report of the Investigation into Wastage and Stagnation in Primary Education (Satara District) by Mr. V. M. Dandekar submitted to the Government by this Institute.

An attempt was made to put the training in statistics given at the Institute on a more formal basis this year. About 25 students were admitted to the section in Statistics with a view to preparing them for the Statistician's Diploma examination of the Indian Statistical Institute. Of these about 10 are expected to appear for the ensuing examination.

The teaching staff of the Institute continued to take part in the Post-Intermediate and Post-Graduate teaching work of the Poona University.

One student submitted his thesis for the Ph. D. Examination of the Bombay University and was awarded the degree:

Mr. L. D. Deodhar, B.A., "Labour in the Sugar Industry of the Bombay-Deccan."

The R. R. Kale Memorial Lecture was delivered this year by Mr. A. D. Gorwala, I. C. S. on "The Role of the Administrator: Past, Present and Future."

During the early part of the year Prof. D. R. Gadgil was away in U. S. A. as a member of an Expert Committee set up by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The report of this Committee entitled "Measures for the Development of Underdeveloped Economies" was published by the U. N. during the year.

Mr. V. M. Dandekar attended the International Statistical Conference and submitted a paper to it.

The Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale Trust Fund

Statement showing the Trust Fund and its investments as on 31st March, 1952.

TRUST FUND	Rs.	As.	Ps.	INVESTMENTS	Rs.	As.	Ps.
The R. B. R. R. Kale Trust Fund ...	1,07,630	10	0	Mortgage on property of Sayagaon village ...	8,390	13	2
Amount set aside for redemption of loss on maturity of Bombay Municipal Loan ...	5,656	4	0	Govt. and other securities : Face value			
Investment Reserve ...	13,384	6	0	3% G. P. Notes of 1896-97	Rs. 10,000		
Interest Account				3% Conversion Loan, 1946	Rs. 33,300		
Collected during the year ...	Rs. 5,778	4	11	3 1/2% Bombay Municipal Loan	Rs. 4,000		
Less paid to G.I.P.E. ...	Rs. 4,968	12	3	4% 1960-70 Loan	Rs. 20,200		
	809	8	8*	6% Bombay Municipal Debentures	Rs. 40,000		
Out of the interest collected, a sum of about Rs. 700 will have to be set aside for reconciling the mortgage account.				Rs. 1,07,500			
				at cost	1,09,486	14	0
				Satara Inamdar Mandal			
				50 Debentures of Rs. 100 each fully paid up	5,000	0	0
				Shares :			
				Kirloskar Bros. Ltd.			
				120 Shares of Rs. 25 each fully paid up.	2,250	0	0
				Balance with the Servants of India Society ...	2,353	1	6
Total ...	1,27,480	12	8	Total ...	1,27,480	12	8

POONA }
18th June, 1952 }

K. T. DIXIT, B. A., B. Sc., G.D.A., F.C.A.
Chartered Accountant.

The Servants of India Society

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March 1952.

INCOME		Rs. As. Ps.		EXPENDITURE		Rs. As. Ps.	
Donations	...	33,449	0 0	Allowances, etc.	...	70,375	2 0
Members' Earnings	...	36,627	7 6	Travelling	...	7,686	11 9
Interest	...	50,777	15 7	Library	...	13,565	0 6
Property Rents	...	21,305	5 7	Establishment	...	31,814	7 0
Miscellaneous	...	3,391	2 2	General Charges	...	15,722	9 7
Press Profits	...	1,95,865	14 4	Mess Charges	...	1,931	4 6
				Repairs to Buildings	...	14,691	7 5
				Rents and Taxes	...	7,050	10 11
				Rural Work	-	27,525	10 8
				Gokhale Memorial Library, Nagpur	...	4,136	2 0
				Provision for Bonus for Employees	...	51,000	0 0
				Preases Reserve Fund	...	10,000	0 0
				Losses in conducting the Society's Paper	...	12,405	1 9
				Building Depreciation Fund	...	10,000	0 0
				Contributions for Election Expenses	...	55,082	0 0
				Surplus carried to General Fund	...	8,430	9 1
Total ...		3,41,416	13 2	Total ..		3,41,416	13 2

Poona, }
28th July 1952. }

K. T. DIXIT, B.A., B.Sc., G.D.A., F.C.A.
Chartered Accountant.

The Servants of

Statement of General Fund

	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
The Society's General Fund:						
Balance as on 1st April 1951	...	12,83,212	—1—8			
Add Surplus as per Income and Expenditure a/c	...	8,430	—9—1			
				<hr/>	12,91,642	—10—9
Advances Payable:					96,137	—14—7
The Society's Presses' and Papers'						
Credit Balances:						
Arya-Bhushan Press	...	58,230	—15—11			
Bombay Vaibhav Press	...	99,439	—11—3			
Dnyan Prakash	...	1,601	—15—6			
Hitavada Press	...	1,12,684	—14—4			
				<hr/>	2,71,957	—9—0
					<hr/>	
				Grand Total	...	16,59,738—2—4

Poona,

26th July 1952. }

India Society

account as on 31st March, 1952.

		Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Buildings and Sites:					5,79,781	—	0
Library expenditure to date has been charged to revenue	...						
Deadstock:							
As per last year's Statement	...	29,082	—	1			
Addition during the year	...	4,749	—	9			
					<u>33,831</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>10</u>
Less depreciation	...	1,454	—	0			
							32,377-14-10
Advances recoverable:					48,778	10	10
The Society's Presses' and Papers'							
Assets and Debtors:							
Arya-Bhushan Press	...	3,26,886	—	7			
Bombay Vaibhav Press	...	2,10,933	—	3			
Dnyan Prakash	...	20,891	—	5			
Hitavada Press	...	3,00,500	—	9			
					<u>8,59,212</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>2—0</u>
Balance as shown in the Statement of Affairs					1,39,588	—	8
Grand Total	...				<u>16,59,738</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>2—4</u>

K. T. DIXIT, B.A., B.Sc., G.D.A., F.C.A.

Chartered Accountant,

The Servants of
Statement of Affairs as on

LIABILITIES		Rs.	As.	Ps.
The Society's General Fund :				
Balance as per annexed Statement	... ..	1,39,583	4	8
Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund (received in securities as per contra)	... ..	1,33,000	0	0
Gokhale Memorial Library Trust Fund, Nagpur	... ..	11,918	13	10
Rao Bahadur D. Lakshmi Narayan Trust Fund (received in cash)	... ..	1,00,000	0	0
South Indian Flood Relief Trust Fund	... ..	21,426	5	10
Presses' Reserve Fund	... ..	3,37,225	0	0
Servindia Relief Fund	... ..	77,361	3	7
Investment Reserve Fund	... ..	77,733	10	8
Building Reserve Fund	... ..	36,815	10	3
Workmen's Welfare Fund	... ..	6,500	0	0
Servindia Welfare Fund	... ..	7,413	2	6
Insurance Fund—Life Policies Matured	... ..	12,000	0	0
Gokhale Day Celebration Fund	... ..	2,000	0	0
Late Mr. Nayanar Memorial Trust Fund	... ..	10,426	14	0
Building Depreciation Fund	... ..	45,000	0	0
Miss Giriya Nayanar Trust Fund	... ..	1,790	15	6
Hiralal Atmaram Patel Trust Fund	... ..	35,625	6	3
Total		10,55,825	7	1

India Society

31st March, 1952.

ASSETS

	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund						
3% G. P. Notes face value ...	1,21,000	0	0			
4% Bombay Port Trust Bonds ...	12,000	0	0			
				1,33,000	0	0
3% G. P. Notes ...	2,47,700	0	0			
3½% Bombay Municipal Loan ...	65,000	0	0			
3½% Poona Municipal Corporation Debentures ...	20,000	0	0			
3½% Treasury Savings Deposits ...	1,00,000	0	0			
3½% Bombay Municipal Debentures ...	50,000	0	0			
4% G. P. Notes, 1960-70 ...	20,300	0	0			
4% Bombay Port Trust Loan ...	98,000	0	0			
4% Mysore Co-op. Land Mort- gage Bank Debentures ...	15,000	0	0			
5% Bombay Municipal Debentures ...	21,000	0	0			
Securities of Rs. 1,00,000 are lodged with the Allahabad Bank Ltd., Nagpur, for overdraft facilities for the Hitavada						
Total face value ...	6,37,000	0	0			
At cost price ...				6,46,942	5	4
Gokhale Memorial Library Trust Property a/c ...				23,949	3	6
South Indian Flood Relief Trust Fund a/c ...				21,415	7	0
Servindia Relief Fund (3% G. P. Notes Rs. 71,500) ...				72,572	8	0
Workmen's Welfare Fund ...				6,500	0	0
Hiralal Atmaram Patel Trust Fund ...				34,450	15	0
Late Mr. Nayanar Memorial Trust Fund (3% G. P. Notes Rs. 10,000) ...				10,356	4	0
Gokhale Day Celebration Fund ...				1,990	8	0
Bombay Prov. Co-op. Bank 30 shares of Rs. 50 each fully paid up ...				1,600	0	0
Agricultural Products, Ltd., Poona, one share of Rs. 50 fully paid up ...				50	0	0
Ogale Glass Works four shares fully paid up ...				100	0	0
Poona Central Co-op. Bank two shares fully paid up ...				100	0	0
Press Trust of India Ltd., 50 Shares fully paid up ...				5,000	0	0
" " " " " 100 Debentures ...				10,000	0	0
Indian Newspapers Co-op. Society, 25 Shares fully paid up ...				2,500	0	0
Bank Balances at Centres and at Branches ...				78,200	15	9
Cash at Centres and at Branches, etc. ...				7,097	4	6
Total ...				10,55,825	7	1

I have examined the above Statement of Affairs and the annexed Statements of Income and Expenditure account and the General Fund with the books, accounts and vouchers of the Society, and I find the same to be correct. I have verified the investments of the Society.

Poona,
26th July, 1952. }

K. T. DIXIT, B.A., B.Sc., G.D.A., F.C.A.
Chartered Accountant.

Accounts for 1951-52.

THE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

We have audited the annexed Balance Sheet of Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona. 4, as at 31st March 1952, and also the annexed Income and Expenditure Account of the Institute for the year ended on that date and report that,

- (a) Accounts are maintained regularly and in accordance with the provision of the Bombay Public Trusts Act and the rules ;
- (b) Receipts and disbursements are properly and correctly shown in the accounts ;
- (c) The cash balance and vouchers in the custody of the Manager or trustee on the date of the audit were in agreement with the accounts ;
- (d) All books, deeds, accounts, vouchers or other documents or records required by us were produced before us ;
- (e) An inventory, certified by the trustee, of the movables of the public trust has been maintained ;
- (f) The Manager or trustee or any other person required by us to appear before us appeared and furnished the necessary information required by us ;
- (g) No property or funds of the Trust were applied for any object or purpose other than the object or purpose of the Trust ;
- (h) The amounts of outstandings for more than one year are Rs. 1,257/0/1.
- (i) No money of the public Trust has been invested contrary to the provisions of section 35 ;
- (j) No alienations of the immovable property contrary to the provisions of section 36 have come to our notice.

Bombay
31st May 1952.

Yours faithfully,
M. P. CHITALE & Co.
Chartered Accountants.

of India

...

Provident Fund

Balance as per last Balance

Sheet	...	16,123	6	9
Members' Contribution during the year	...	1,979	4	0
Institute's Contribution during the year	...	1,979	4	0
Interest	...	483	10	0

Total

Poona
31st May 1952. }

10,000 0 0	Stock on hand at cost		20,522 1 0
	Deposit with the Poona Electric Supply Co ...		25 0 0
	Accounts Receivable		
	From Reserve Bank of India	19,986 12 6	
	From Government of India	10,957 4 0	
	From Employees ...	1,644 8 9	
	From Others		
	Outstanding for more than		
	one year ...	1,257 0 1	
	(Considered doubtful)		
	Current year (considered		
	good)	1,637 13 0	
20,565 8 9			35,483 6 4
	Cash at Bank in current account		
	with Bank of Maharashtra Ltd.		
	held in the name of Gokhale		
	Institute of Politics & Eco-		
	nomics, Poona	...	9,198 14 10
	General Fund		
	Debit Balance as per last		
	Balance Sheet ...	925 0 8	
	Less Excess as per Income and		
	Expenditure account ...	925 0 9	
	Balance as per contra	Nil	
1,49,973 0 1			Total ... 1,49,973 0 1

As per our report annexed,
M. P. CHITALE & Co.,
Chartered Accountants.

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES

	Rs.	as.	ps.
Trust Fund or Corpus.			
Depreciation Reserve			...
Publication Reserve			...
Library Reserve			...
Liabilities			
For expenses	...	10,220	13 0
For Library and Hostel Deposits		305	0 0
For Sundry Credit Balances		<u>5,387</u>	<u>6 2</u>
Advance Grants			
For Kolhapur Publications		4,000	0 0
Sir Dorabjee Tata Trust Fund		7,250	0 0
Rockefeller Foundation for Demographic Research	...	<u>1,500</u>	<u>0 0</u>
Advance from Reserve Bank of India			
Provident Fund			
Balance as per last Balance			
Sheet	...	16,123	6 9
Members' Contribution during the year	...	1,979	4 0
Institute's Contribution during the year	...	1,979	4 0
Interest	...	<u>483</u>	<u>10 0</u>
			Total

Poona
31st May 1952. }

ASSETS

Rs.	as.	ps.		Rs.	as.	ps.	Rs.	as.	ps.	
			Provident Fund Investments							
24,656	4	0	National Savings Certificates (at cost) ... ..	...	...		16,120	0	0
40,522	1	0	Library							
25,565	15	2	Cost as per last Balance Sheet	22,984	6	3				
			Additions during the year	2,581	8	11				
							25,565	15	2	
			Tabulating Machines							
			Cost as per last Balance Sheet	32,270	1	0				
			Additions during the year	2,038	7	6				
15,913	3	2		34,308	8	6				
			Electric Installation cost as per last Balance Sheet	563	8	0				
							34,872	0	6	
			Furniture and Dead Stock							
			Cost as per last Balance Sheet	6,733	15	3				
12,750	0	0	Additions during the year	1,451	11	0				
10,000	0	0					8,185	10	3	
			Publications							
			Stock on hand at cost				20,522	1	0	
			Deposit with the Poona Electric Supply Co ...				25	0	0	
			Accounts Receivable							
			From Reserve Bank of India	19,986	12	6				
			From Government of India	10,957	4	0				
			From Employees ...	1,644	8	9				
			From Others							
			Outstanding for more than one year ...	1,257	0	1				
			(Considered doubtful)							
			Current year (considered good)	1,637	13	0				
20,565	8	9					35,483	6	4	
			Cash at Bank in current account with Bank of Maharashtra Ltd. held in the name of Gokhale Institute of Politics & Eco- nomics, Poona ...				9,198	14	10	
			General Fund							
			Debit Balance as per last Balance Sheet	925	0	3				
			Less Excess as per Income and Expenditure account ...	925	0	9				
			Balance as per contra			Nil				
1,49,973	0	1					Total ...	1,49,973	0	1

As per our report annexed,
M. P. CHITALE & Co.
Chartered Accountants.

List of Donations

Headquarters

Raja Maharaj Singh	...	...
Shri R. P. Patwardhan	...	...
The R. R. Kale Trust		...
The Justice M. G. Ranade Charities...		...
Shri A. D. Gorwala	...	...
Shri Chhaganlal Parekh	...	...
Shri H. N. Kalamkar	...	...
Shri D. L. Sahasrabudhe		...
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...

Tot

For Mr. Kunzru's Election Campaign

The Deccan Sahha, Poona	...	...
Anonymous, Bombay	...	...
Shri Mangaldas Mehta, through his friend		...
Well-Wisher, Poona	...	...
Shri C. G. Agashe	...	...
A friend, Bhavnagar	...	...
Sir V. N. Chandavarkar		...
A friend, Bombay	...	...
Dr. G. S. Mahajani	...	...
Shri S. B. Dhavle	...	...
Shri V. P. Varde	...	...
Shri Chhaganlal Parekh	...	...
A Sympathiser, New Delhi		...
Messrs. Kamani Brothers		...
Shri D. D. Thacker	...	...

The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona 4
 Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1952.

List of Donations

Headquarters

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Raja Maharaj Singh	100	0	0
Shri R. P. Patwardhan	100	0	0
The R. R. Kale Trust	100	0	0
The Justice M. G. Ranade Charities... ..	100	0	0
Shri A. D. Gorwala	75	0	0
Shri Chhaganlal Parekh	50	0	0
Shri H. N. Kalamkar	25	0	0
Shri D. L. Sahasrabudhe	25	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	75	0	0
Total	650	0	0

For Mr. Kunzru's Election Campaign.

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
The Deccan Sabha, Poona	5,000	0	0
Anonymous, Bombay	3,000	0	0
Shri Mangaldas Mehta, through his friends	2,000	0	0
Well-Wisher, Poona	1,000	0	0
Shri C. G. Agashe	1,000	0	0
A friend, Bhavnagar	1,000	0	0
Sir V. N. Chandavarkar	500	0	0
A friend, Bombay	500	0	0
Dr. G. S. Mahajani	301	0	0
Shri S. B. Dhavle	300	0	0
Shri V. P. Varde	250	0	0
Shri Chhaganlal Parekh	250	0	0
A Sympathiser, New Delhi	250	0	0
Messrs. Kamani Brothers	250	0	0
Shri D. D. Thacker	201	0	0

			Rs. As.Ps.
Shri M. R. Joshi	...	...	200 0 0
Shri H. G. Gharpurey	...	...	200 0 0
Shri F. D. Pudumji	...	...	151 0 0
Shri V. D. Sirur	...	...	101 0 0
Shri H. K. Joshi	...	...	101 0 0
Prof. S. G. Sathe	...	...	100 0 0
Shri G. L. Mehta	...	...	100 0 0
Shri M. V. Bhide	...	...	100 0 0
Shri Mulraj Karsondas	...	...	100 0 0
Principal V. K. Joag	...	...	100 0 0
Shri C. D. Dady	...	...	100 0 0
Principal D. G. Karve	...	...	100 0 0
Shrimant Baba Saheb Pant Pratinidhi	...	...	100 0 0
Professor S. Y. Ponshe	...	...	100 0 0
Shri B. N. Gokhale	...	...	51 0 0
Professor D. D. Kapadia	...	...	51 0 0
Dr. R. P. Paranjpye	...	...	50 0 0
Sir Nilkanth S. Jatar	...	...	50 0 0
Prof. G. R. Kokil	...	...	50 0 0
Shri P. J. Ghandy	...	...	30 0 0
Shri D. L. Sahasrabuddhe	...	...	25 0 0
Shri V. A. Apte	...	...	25 0 0
Shri V. G. Rao	...	...	25 0 0
Dr. N. V. Kanitkar	...	...	25 0 0
Total			17,837 0 0

Bombay Branch

			Rs. As.Ps.
Shri Sakalchand G. Shah	...	...	501 0 0
Messrs. S. K. Kabbur	...	...	501 0 0
Shri K. J. Chitalia	...	...	300 0 0
Grains and Oilseeds Merchants' Association	...	...	200 0 0
Messrs. Patel Bros.	...	...	100 0 0
Shri B. R. Sharma	...	...	50 0 0
Shri C. R. Baviskar	...	...	50 0 0
Messrs. Kamtekar & Co.	...	...	25 0 0
Total			1,727 0 0

For Shri Dinkar Desai's Election Campaign.

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
The Bombay Presidency Association	...	...	2,000	0	0
Shri V. D. Desai	...	...	1,000	0	0
Dr. M. R. Divekar	...	...	1,000	0	0
Dr. A. V. Baliga	...	...	1,000	0	0
Seamen's Union, Bombay	...	...	1,000	0	0
Shri B. M. Borkar	...	...	500	0	0
A friend from Kanara	...	...	500	0	0
Shri N. S. Telang	...	...	251	0	0
Bombay Fine Art Offset & Litho Works	...	...	251	0	0
Shri W. S. Kane	...	...	250	0	0
Popular Press (Bombay) Ltd.	...	...	250	0	0
Shri M. N. Kulkarni	...	...	250	0	0
Shri L. X. Rego	...	...	200	0	0
A Friend	...	...	200	0	0
Shri L. G. Bhole	...	...	101	0	0
Shri R. M. Desai	...	...	101	0	0
Dr. M. B. Raut	...	...	101	0	0
Shri K. J. Chitalia	...	...	100	0	0
Shri V. S. Velinkar	...	...	100	0	0
Shri V. D. Limaye	...	...	100	0	0
Shri R. B. Lotewala	...	...	100	0	0
Shri K. H. Goregaonkar	...	...	100	0	0
Messrs. T. A. Wagh & Co.	...	...	100	0	0
Total			9,555	0	0

Madras Branch

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Anonymous	...	...	75	0	0
Shri T. Ramchandra Rao	...	...	50	0	0
Guild of Service	...	...	40	0	0
International Fellowship	...	...	25	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	35	0	0
Total			225	0	0

Orissa Centre

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Shri Sadhu Charan Mahanty, Cuttack	...	...	100	0	0
Seth Madanlal Jajodia, Cuttack	...	...	100	0	0
Shri M. V. Suryanarayana	...	...	50	0	0
President, Postmen Union Club, Cuttack	...	...	25	0	0
Total			275	0	0

For Shri S. S. Misra's Election Campaign.

				Rs.	As.	Ps.
Shri R. R. K. Das, Advocate, Cuttack	...	...	...	100	0	0
A friend	...	...	...	100	0	0
Shri A. S. N. Murty, Chatrapur	...	...	...	100	0	0
Messrs. Nandaram Huntaram, Cuttack	...	...	...	100	0	0
Shri Narumal Modi, Cuttack	...	...	...	100	0	0
Seth Basudeb Modi, Cuttack	...	...	...	100	0	0
Seth K. K. Rathor, Cuttack	...	...	...	100	0	0
Shri B. Mahanti, Cuttack	...	...	...	100	0	0
Shri P. Swamy Babu, Narasannapet	...	...	...	50	0	0
A friend	...	...	...	50	0	0
			Total	900	0	0

U. I. Branch

				Rs.	As.	Ps.
Shri S. Mushran	...	...	...	200	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	...	10	0	0
			Total	210	0	0

Orissa Centre Building Fund

				Rs.	As.	Ps.
Shri P. C. Das	...	...	...	25	0	0
			Aboriginal Welfare Work, Orissa			

				Rs.	As.	Ps.
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	...	5	0	0
			Aboriginal Welfare Work, Mirzapur.			

				Rs.	As.	Ps.
R. C. M. K. Fund, Delhi	...	...	...	180	0	0
			Punjab Centre.			

				Rs.	As.	Ps.
Shri H. K. Dass, Ambala Cantonment	...	...	...	25	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	...	10	0	0

Total ... **35 0 0**

M. P. Branch

				Rs.	As.	Ps.
Shri Brijlal Biyani	...	...	...	1,000	0	0
Shri L. S. Deshmukh	...	...	...	500	0	0

Total ... **1,500 0 0**

Rural Uplift Centre, Shendurjana

				Rs.	As.	Ps.
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	...	10	0	0

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Servants of India Society

The following Constitution has been adopted for the Society :—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (i) The country shall always be the first in my thoughts and I will give to her service the best that is in me.
- (ii) In serving the country I will seek no personal advantage for myself.
- (iii) I will regard all Indians as brothers and work for the advancement of all without distinction of caste or creed.
- (iv) I will be content with such provision for myself *and my family*,* as the Society may be able to make. I will devote no part of my energies to earning money for myself.
- (v) I will lead a pure personal life.
- (vi) I will engage in no personal quarrel with any one.
- (vii) I will always keep in view the aims of the Society and watch over its interests with the utmost zeal, doing all I can to advance its work. I will never do anything which is inconsistent with the objects of the Society.

10. Every Member under training shall, during the time that he is under training, place himself under the entire guidance and control of the First Member or President, and shall do such work and devote himself to such studies as the First Member or President may direct.

11. An Ordinary Member may be sent by the First Member or President and Council to any part of India on special duty or for general work in connection with the Society. He will be bound to do the work assigned to him under the general direction of the First Member or President and Council

* The italicised words to be omitted if there be no family.

and shall obey orders and instructions that may be received from them.

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

12. A. The Society may, in exceptional circumstances, permit a member to retire after thirty years' approved service or on the attainment of the age of seventy after twenty-five years' approved service on a recommendation to that effect being made by the Council, with the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the members of the Society, and the recommendation being accepted by the First Member or President. A member so permitted shall cease to be a member of the Society.

13. The Society may remove the name of any member from its roll of members on a recommendation to that effect being made by the Council, with the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the members of the Society, and the recommendation being accepted by the First Member or President. The Society will not be bound so disclose the reasons for such removal.

14. (a) The First Member will hold office for life.

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

(c) In case, however, it appears undesirable to elect a First Member, the members may elect one of their number to be President of the Society for a period of three years.

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

(e) The First Member or President may, notwithstanding any other rule, delegate any of his functions to the Vice-President and, during the absence of the Vice-President from India, to any other Ordinary Member.

(f) The Council of the Society shall appoint one of the Ordinary Members to be the Secretary of the Society.

15. When a vacancy occurs in the First Membership or Presidentship of the Society, the Council shall exercise all the powers vested by the Rules in the First Member or President singly or the First Member or President and Council, until such time as a new First Member or President is duly elected; and any act done by the Council during such time shall be deemed valid, provided that the Council takes steps with all reasonable despatch to arrange for the election of a new First Member or President under rule 14 (b) or 14 (c), as the case may be.

16. In special circumstances the First Member or President and Council may exempt, for reasons to be recorded in writing, any member of the Society from the operation of any rule save Rule 9.

17. An applicant for membership may be required to pass through a period of probation before admission and may in that case be enrolled as a Probationer on such terms and for such period as the First Member or President and Council may determine.

18. The First Member or President and Council may remove the name of any Probationer from the list of Probationers before the expiry of the period of probation. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

19. The First Member or President and Council may admit any person, who, in their opinion, is capable of being trained to assist members of the Society in their work and who is prepared to devote his life to such work, as a Permanent Assistant of the Society, on such terms as the First Member or President and Council may determine.

20. A Permanent Assistant may, on grounds of special fitness and after a period of approved service of not less than three years, be admitted as Member under Training by the First Member or President and Council.

21. The First Member or President and Council may remove the name of any Permanent Assistant from the list of Permanent Assistants of the Society. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

22. The First Member or President and Council may admit any person who is in full sympathy with the objects of the Society and is prepared to devote himself to such work as may be assigned to him for the benefit of the Society as an *Attache* of the Society on such terms and under such control as the First Member or President and Council may determine.

23. The First Member or President and Council may remove the name of any *Attache* from the list of *Attaches* of the Society. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

24. The First Member or President and Council may enrol any person who is in full sympathy with the objects of the Society and who is prepared to devote a portion of his time and resources to the furtherance of its work as an Associate of the Society.

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

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

27. (a) The property of the Society, whether immovable or movable, including stocks, funds, shares and other securities and all other property otherwise vested in or transferred to the Society as trustee or in any other capacity, shall be held in the name of the Society or the Governing Body as constituted

under Rule 7 and shall remain under the general control, supervision and management of the First Member or President of the Society for the time being and the Council.

(b) All arrangements, deeds, conveyances, contracts, transfers or other instruments relating to the sale, transfer or other transactions or dealings entered into by the Society or to which the Society is a party, whether relating to the property, whether immovable or movable, belonging to the Society or held by the Society as trustee or in any other capacity, shall be made, signed, sealed, delivered or executed by such person or persons as the First Member or President and Council may from time to time appoint. For the purpose of this Rule any authority given by the First Member or President under his signature alone authorising any person or persons to enter into, make, sign, deliver or execute any deed, or instrument, contract or transfer and recording the fact that such authority is given with the approval of the Council shall be deemed sufficient and valid authority to such person or persons to execute the several rights, powers and authorities thereby given to him or them. For all payments received by or made to the Society the receipt of the Secretary or such person or persons as the First Member or President and Council may from time to time appoint, shall be a valid and complete discharge to the party making such payment.

(c) The Society shall be at liberty to invest the surplus funds in its hands in the securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act or in the purchase of such landed properties of any tenure as the First Member or President and Council may from time to time determine.

(d) Subject to the conditions in respect of properties (if any) entrusted to the Society and earmarked for specific objects, if and whenever it is found expedient or necessary, the First Member or President and Council shall be at liberty to deal with the properties belonging to the Society, whether movable or immovable, by sale, mortgage, lease, or pledge thereof or otherwise. All deeds, documents, agreements, mortgages, contracts or transfers in respect of the properties so sold, mortgaged, leased, or pledged or otherwise dealt with shall be executed as provided in clause 27 (b) hereof.

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

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

30. The First Member or President may, with the concurrence of a majority of the Ordinary Members of the Society, make, alter or rescind any Bye-law or Bye-laws for (1) the management of the affairs of the Society and the conduct of its business ; (2) the custody, disposal and control of the funds of the Society ; (3) the provision to be made for members of the Society and their families, the grant of special allowance to them in special circumstances, and of pensions to members retiring under Rule 12A ; (4) the grant of leave to members of the Society ; (5) the grant of allowances to Permanent Assistants and Attaches of the Society ; and (6) the carrying out in other ways of the objects of the Society.

31. The First Member or President and Council shall have power to take whatever steps may be deemed necessary in the interest of the Society provided that they are not inconsistent with the objects of the Society or with the provisions or spirit of any of the Rules or Bye-laws at the time in force.

32. No alteration shall be made in this Constitution unless it is recommended by the Council with the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the members of the Society and the recommendation is accepted by the First Member or President.

Bye-Laws

The following Bye-laws have been made under Rule 30 :—

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

2. (a) Every Member under Training will be granted an allowance of Rs. 155 a month for the first two years of his training and Rs. 165 for the next three.

(b) Every Ordinary Member will be granted an allowance of Rs. 200 a month for the first five years, Rs. 225 for the next five years and Rs. 250 afterwards.

(c) A rent allowance not exceeding Rs. 30, or the actual rent paid, if less, will be granted to members, in case there are no quarters available on the premises of the Society.

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

(e) Every Probationer will be given an allowance of Rs. 135 a month during the period of his probation.

(f) Every Member under Training, who may be deputed to work in the City of Bombay, will be paid Rs. 5 as Bombay allowance until he becomes an Ordinary Member.

(g) In case of serious illness, Members may be paid by the Branches, on the recommendation of the Senior Member, the whole or part of the medical fees and medicine charges.

2-A. The Council may, if it considers necessary, grant a dearness allowance to the Members and Probationers.

3. Notwithstanding any provision in Bye-Law No. 2, the First Member or President and Council may, after due inquiry and for sufficient cause, at a meeting of the Council at which not less than four members are present, reduce by not more than half the allowance for a period not exceeding one year at a time but in no case for more than two consecutive years.

4. (a) A Member under Training is entitled to two months' leave every year, which may be granted by the First Member or President and, if the applicant is attached to a Branch, by the Senior Member of the Branch.

(b) Ordinary Members are entitled to a month's leave every year. Senior Members may grant leave for one month and the First Member or President for three months and the First Member or President and Council for longer periods.

(c) Ordinary Members of the Madhya Pradesh and Berar are entitled to one month and ten days' privilege leave if they go on leave on the 1st of May.

(d) All Members are entitled to twenty days' casual leave in a year.

(e) Both casual and privilege leave mentioned above will only be sanctioned if the work of the Society permits.

5. (a) The life of every member will, on admission, be assured by the Society in favour of the First Member or President for the time being for a sum of Rs. 3,000 payable at death. If no Insurance Company accepts the life of any member for assurance, the First Member or President and Council may make such other arrangements as they deem fit to secure, in the case of such a member, the object of this Bye-law.

(b) On the death of a Member whose life has been assured, the First Member or President shall pay the amount recovered on the life-policy of the deceased to such person or persons as the deceased Member may, by will or otherwise in writing, have directed. In the absence of such direction, the First Member or President and Council shall have power to determine whether the amount recovered may be paid to any

person or persons belonging to the family of the deceased, and if so, to whom.

In this Bye-law, the word "Member" includes a Member who has been permitted to retire under rule 12A.

6. The First Member or President and Council may grant, in special circumstances, a special allowance to a Member or a Permanent Assistant suitable to the requirements of his case.

6A. The First Member or President and Council may grant to a Member who is permitted to retire under Rule 12A such pension as they consider suitable to the requirements of his case. In case, however, such a Member acts in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the Society, the First Member or President and Council may withhold it from him,

7. If a Member's connection with the Society is terminated under Rule 12 or Rule 13, he and his family shall forfeit all claim to the benefit secured to him or them under these Bye-laws.

8. The funds of the Society may be deposited in the Banks approved by the Council, and the accounts shall be in the name of the Society, its Branches, Centres and Business Concerns as the case may be, and be operated upon by such persons and in such manner as the Council may decide from time to time.

9. (a) When the First Member or President and Council resolve to enrol anyone as Associate, the fact will be communicated to the person concerned by the Secretary.

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

(c) A Branch may, where practicable, ascertain the opinion of the Associates assigned to it in respect of any new schemes of work contemplated by it and in respect of any question of policy to be laid down by the Society on occasions when momentous questions are before the country.

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

(e) Associates will be kept informed by the Headquarters of the Society about the progress of work from time to time; will be invited to attend the anniversary of the foundation day; will be allowed to use the libraries of the Society at the Headquarters and at the Branches; may be invited to attend special sessions and be allowed to reside, if room be available, at the Headquarters or the Branches for purposes of study or work.

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

Members of the Servants of India Society, 1st August 1952

Name of the Member	Date of admission to the Society	Address
<i>President :</i>		
1 Hriday Nath Kunzru, B.A., B.Sc., LL.D. ...	11-7-1909	†S. I. S., 1, P. D. Tandon Road, Allahabad 2.
<i>Vice-President :</i>		
2 Shridhar Ganesh Vaze, B.A. ...	23-2-1908	S. I. S., Poona 4.
<i>Senior Members :</i>		
3 Annakavoor Duraiswamy Subramani (A. D. Mani), M.A. ...	14-6-1935	.. Dhantoli, Nagpur, 1.
4 Pandurangi Kodanda Rao, M.A. ...	12-5-1922	.. Bangalore 4.
5 Dattatray Vasudeo Ambekar * ...	20-12-1914	.. Poona 4.
6 Dinkar Dattatray Desai, M.A., LL.B. ...	12-6-1936	.. Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
<i>Ordinary Members :</i>		
7 Natesh Appaji Dravid, M.A. ...	12-6-1905	Amrai Camp, Poona 4.
8 Krishna Prasad Kaul, B.A. ...	11-7-1909	S. I. S., Lucknow.
9 Vithal Hari Barve ...	10-4-1913	Aryabhushan Press, Poona 4.

Also Secretary.

† S. I. S. stands for Servants of India Society.

Address

S. I. S., Cuttack, Orissa.

S. I. S., Ambala Cantonment.

„ 1, P. D. Tandon Road, Allahabad 2.

Aryabhushan Press, Poona 4.

Aryabhushan Press, Poona 4.

S. I. S., Royapettah, Madras, 14.

„ Dhantoli, Nagpur, 1.

„ Cuttack, Orissa.

„ Sarsa, Dist. Allahabad.

„ Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

„ Poona 4.

„ Kozhikode 2, (Malabar).

„ Bombay, 4.

S. I. S., Poona 4.

S. I. S., Cuttack, Orissa.

Name of the Member	Date of admission to the Society
10 Lakshmi Narayan Sahu ..	15-6-1918
11 Haradatta Sharma, B.A., LL.B. ...	4-4-1922
12 Shri Ram Bajpai ...	12-5-1922
13 Shankar Govind Gokhale, M. A. ...	29-7-1928
14 Keshav Ganesh Sharangapani, B.A., LL.B. ...	25-9-1930
15 Singanallur Ramakrishna Venkatsaraman, B.A., B.L. ...	25-9-1930
16 Ramohandra Sadashiv Gupte ...	30-6-1933
17 Shyam Sundar Misra, M.A. ...	12-6-1936
18 Rama Shankar Misra, B.A., LL.B. ...	12-6-1937
19 Krishnadas Jagjiwandas Chitalia ...	13-6-1941
20 Raghunath Govind Kakada, M. A., LL. B., Ph. D. ...	12-6-1943
21 Lakshminarayan Rao, B.A. ...	19-6-1945
22 K. Lakshminarayan Rao, B.Sc. ...	12-6-1946
<i>Probationers :</i>	
1 Yeshawant Gopal Nitsure, B.A., B.T., ...	1-7-1952
2 Satyabadi Misra, B.A. ...	1-7-1952

THE HITAVADA

The oldest English newspaper in Madhya Pradesh and Madhya Bharat with a standing of nearly 40 years. It was a tri-weekly till April 1943 when it was converted into a daily. It deals with public affairs in Madhya Pradesh and Berar in particular.

Editor :— A. D. Mani.

Annual Subscription (India) :—Rs. 28

Office :— Wardha Road, Nagpur 1.

Work of the Society at a Glance

Nature of Work

Members engaged in it

Political :

- General* —Kunzru, Vaze, Ambekar, Sahu, Kodanda Rao,
Sharma, Mani, Gokhale, Venkataraman.
- Legislatures* —Kunzru (Council of States)
- Civil Liberties*—Vaze, Desai, Kakade, S. S. Misra.
- Journalism* —Vaze, Kodanda Rao, Mani.

Social :

- Labour* —Desai, S. S. Misra, Kakade.
- Education* —Kunzru, Kaul, Kodanda Rao, Vaze, Sahu,
Mani, S. S. Misra, Chitalia.
- Scouting* —Kunzru, Bajpai.
- Social Service*—Kunzru, Kodanda Rao, Sahu, Chitalia,
Venkataraman, Bajpai, Desai.
- Depressed Classes* } Kunzru, Venkataraman,
R. S. Misra, K. L. N. Rao.
- Aborigines* —Sahu, R. S. Misra, L. N. Rao.
- Rural Uplift, & Local Self-Government* } Desai, Sahu, Venkataraman, Gupte,
L. N. Rao, Kakade.
- Distress Relief* } Venkataraman,
R. S. Misra.
- Business Concerns* } Barve, Sharangpani (A. B. Press, Poona).
Desai (Bombay Vaibhav Press).
Mani (Hitavada Press, Nagpur).

THE
Servants of India Society

(Registered under the Societies Registration Act No. XXI of 1860)

REPORT
FOR 1952-53

P O O N A

Friday, 12th June, 1953

The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale



FOUNDER
The Servants of India Society

The Servants of India Society.

PREAMBLE.

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

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

The late N. A. Dravid

During the year the Society suffered a grievous loss by the death of N. A. Dravid, who, after the death of A. V. Patvardhan, was its sole remaining Founder-member. The following resolution concerning his death was passed :

The Society places on record its sense of deep loss at the death of Natesh Appaji Dravid, its last remaining founder-member, on October 9, 1952, in Poona. He was a man of exceptionally high intellectual calibre and used his wide knowledge of public questions and his broad outlook on affairs to great effect in educating public opinion first through the *Dnyan Prakash* and afterwards, on his transfer to the Madhya Pradesh as head of the Branch there, through the *Hitavada*. He was also a man of much practical genius which helped him considerably in building up these newspapers and the presses in which they were printed. In the course of his career as a member of the Society, he settled in a village in Amravati district and devoted all his energies to the work of rural improvement, in which he attained a notable measure of success. In all he did he was himself inspired by a selfless love of the country and inspired that quality in his junior colleagues. The Society offers its sympathy to Mrs. Dravid and the other members of the family in their bereavement.

The Founder's Day Celebration

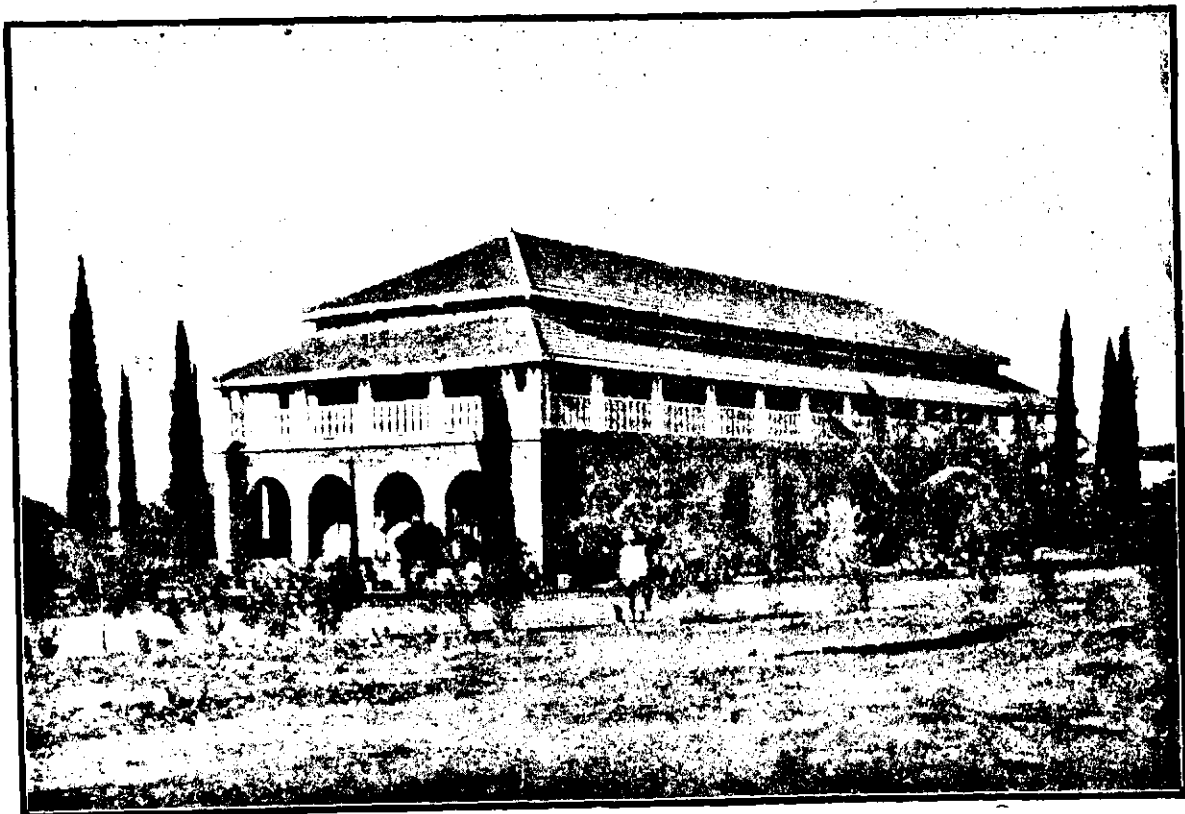
The usual Gokhale Day celebrations were held at the Headquarters on February 19, 1953, the expenses being met out of the interest on an endowment created for the purpose by the late Shrimant Baba Saheb Ghorpade, Chief Saheb of Ichalkaranji.

Political

H. N. Kunzru, who took part in the debate on the President's address in the Council of States, criticised the detention of a number of persons in the Punjab for supporting the Praja Parishad agitation in Jammu. He expressed the opinion that the Praja Parishad had been able to gain the support of the people of Jammu because they enjoyed no fundamental rights and that the agitation would cease to be a matter of public concern when the people of Jammu were allowed to enjoy these rights. In his speech on the Appropriation Bill he subjected the decontrol policy of the Government to strong criticism. He took part in the debate on the Railway Budget and the Indian Budget.



Late N. A. Dravid



View of the Central Library of the Society, Poona.

He appended a minute of dissent to the report of the Joint Select Committee on the Preventive Detention Bill. When the Bill was under detailed discussion he proposed an amendment limiting the life of the measure to one year, and supported the omission of "India's Relations with Foreign Powers" as a ground for detention. He spoke on the Reserves and Auxiliary Air Force Bill and on the Bill providing for the representation of the Council of States in the Central Advisory Committee of the National Cadet Corps. He took part in the debate on the Indo-Kashmir agreement, and on the Bill for the reduction of the salaries and allowances of the Central Ministers. He participated in the food debate and in that on the Five-Year Plan. The Constitution (Second Amendment) Bill which removed the upper limit of 7,50,000 in respect of a House of the People constituency was strongly opposed by him. In his speech on the Hindu Marriage and Divorce Bill he blamed Government for bringing forward a measure dealing with only one part of Hindu law instead of introducing comprehensive legislation on the subject, as was done in the previous Hindu Code Bill. Speaking on the Delimitation Commission Bill, he expressed his opposition to Parliament being given powers to alter recommendations of the Commission because decisions may then be arrived at on political grounds. He was nominated a member of the Central Advisory Council for Industries as a representative of the consumers and was elected chairman of the sub-committee appointed by it to review the recommendations of the licensing committee and to advise Government on the principles to be followed in issuing licences. He visited Kashmir in October in order to study the situation there.

He continued to be President of the Indian Council of World Affairs and gave active help in the collection of funds for the Sapru House which is intended to be its headquarters. He presided over Mr. Attlee's lecture on the international situation which was organized by the Council. He continued to be President of the Deccan Sabha.

S. G. Vaze was mostly engaged in civil liberties activities during the year. He was re-elected Secretary of the All-India Civil Liberties Council at the fourth session of the All-India

Civil Liberties Conference held in Bombay in December last. He assists in the editing of the *Indian Civil Liberties Bulletin* of which Kakade is editor. As during the last few months Kakade has been fully occupied with the work of the Maharashtra Central Famine Relief Committee as its Secretary, the main burden of editing the *Bulletin* in this interval fell on Vaze. On behalf of the Civil Liberties Council he has submitted a memorandum to the Press Commission set up by the Central Government. The memorandum concerns itself with that part of the Commission's inquiry which deals with the freedom of the press from governmental restrictions.

P. Kodanda Rao was Secretary of the Bangalore Branch of the Indian Council of World Affairs. He arranged four meetings under the auspices of the Council which were addressed by various speakers and attended the Secretaries' Conference as also the Conference on the Far East held in Delhi in April 1952. He wrote and spoke against the present excise policy, which he considers inequitable and anti-social. He addressed meetings and contributed articles to the press on important public questions such as Democracy and Communism, Constitutional Crisis in South Africa, Human Rights, Beggar Problem, Racial Policy in South Africa, Linguistic States, Kashmir, Social Service, etc. He continued to be Treasurer of the Indian Committee for Cultural Freedom and attended its annual meeting held in Bombay in May 1952. He also continued to be a member of the Indian Institute of Culture at Bangalore and spoke at its meetings on such subjects as Lincoln Day, Labour Relations, Universal Literacy, Democracy in Japan, and Need for the English Language.

He wrote for the International Institute of Differing Civilizations at Brussels, of which he is a member, a paper on Political Developments in India in 1952. The paper was published in French in the Institute's quarterly *Civilization*. He also wrote another paper, by invitation, on Urban Pull in India for the 27th session of the Institute held in Florence in June 1952.

In spite of unsatisfactory health L. N. Sahu gave several radio talks on such topics as the Five-Year Plan, Nationalization of the Cinema Industry, etc.

Haradatta Sharma continued to be General Secretary of the Study Circle at Ambala Cantonment. Under its auspices he arranged several meetings at which important public questions were discussed. These included Prohibition, South Africa, Family Planning, New China, and Educational Reconstruction in the Punjab. He continued to be General Secretary of the Punjab Civil Liberties Council. A regional Civil Liberties Conference was organised by him at Goraya in Jullundur District. He also worked as General Secretary of the Ambala Cantonment Citizens' Association.

D. V. Ambekar continued to be a member of the Council of the Deccan Sabha. He attended the All-India Civil Liberties Conference held at Bombay in December 1952.

S. G. Gokhale continued to be Secretary of the Deccan Sabha. He attended, by invitation, meetings of the Marathi Journalists' Conference. He also attended its annual session held in Bombay and took part in its deliberations.

A. D. Mani continued to be Editor and General Manager of the *Hitavada*. He was selected by the Government of India as their representative on the UN Committee on administrative unions and was elected its chairman. The Committee examined in detail the administrative unions and made suggestions to the United Nations General Assembly. In particular, Mani raised the question of the prevalence of racial discrimination in the salary scales obtaining in the High Commission in Tanganyika. He also proposed the reference of all the administrative unions to the International Court for advisory opinion.

After the conclusion of the work of the Committee, Mani joined the Indian delegation to the UN General Assembly as alternate delegate. Mani was given charge of the Third Committee which dealt with matters coming under the purview of the Social Division of the United Nations. He took active part in the discussions of the Committee. Among the matters considered by the Committee was the draft resolution on self-determination sent to it by the Human Rights Commission. The resolution aroused much controversy and the Indian delegation played an important part in reconciling opposing points of view. In fact,

the final resolution on the subject was based on the suggestions put forward by Mani. He also played a prominent part in the debate on the Covenant on the political rights of women.

During the year Mani was elected President of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference and presided over its session held in Delhi in September last. In his address he pleaded for the repeal of the Press Act and of the amendment to article 19(2) of the Constitution so as to remove the additional restrictions imposed on freedom of speech and expression by the last amendment. Mani gave the AINEC active help in preparing a comprehensive memorandum for submission to the Press Commission, of which he is a member. He issued two statements on the question of Government's penalising newspapers for their editorial policy by withholding advertisements. The Standing Committee of the AINEC later confirmed the principles enunciated in those statements. He was Vice-President of the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society and was elected its Deputy President. He was President of the M. P. Branch of the Indian Council of World Affairs and spoke at some of its meetings on the work of the United Nations. He is a Director of the Press Trust of India and actively participated in the negotiations relating to the signing of an agreement with the Reuters for the supply of foreign news to the Indian press.

Desai devoted a considerable portion of his time to the work of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, of which he is a member. He attended its meetings which are normally held twice a week and was a member of its BEST (Bombay Electric Supply and Transport) Committee and Revenue and General Purposes Committee. He was also elected a member of two Consultative Committees, one for revising the Electoral Rolls and the other for examining the Special Officer's Report on Primary Education in the City. He took active part in the deliberations of these Committees. He moved a number of resolutions in the Municipal Corporation dealing with civic problems. He continued to be Secretary of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union and a member of the All-India Civil Liberties Council. The Union organized the fourth session of the All-India Civil Liberties Conference which was held in Bombay in December.

S. R. Venkataraman continued to be the Secretary of the Madras Branch of the Indian Council of World Affairs which organised forty meetings during the year. Shri B. N. Rau, Mr. Louis Fischer, Dr. Bunch, and Prof. Marquand were some of the speakers at these meetings. Venkataraman organised a meeting to celebrate the South Africa Day in order to condemn the racial policy of the South African Government. He spoke at the United Nations Day celebration on the social and economic activities of the UN. Under the auspices of the Indian Council of World Affairs he arranged a reception in honour of the Nigerian Goodwill Delegation. He spoke on the Implications of Democracy at a Labour Fellowship Rally.

Kakade continued to be Assistant Secretary of the All-India Civil Liberties Council and editor of the *Indian Civil Liberties Bulletin*. He attended the session of the Indian Civil Liberties Conference held at Bombay in December last.

Labour and Peasant Organisation

Desai continued to be General Secretary of the Seamen's Union, Bombay, which has a membership of about 10,000. In addition to representing individual grievances, the Union carried on its work of supplying seamen to various shipping companies. Recruitment through the Union largely eliminates bribery and corruption and ensures every seaman getting a chance of employment by turn. As the seaman who has remained unemployed for the longest period gets the first chance, the available volume of employment is equitably distributed among those who register with the Union. In a way, the Union serves as an employment exchange agency. During the year about 6,000 seamen secured jobs through the Union. A seaman has generally to pay to the recruiting agent what can only be called a bribe of about Rs. 100 for securing a job which lasts about a year or even six months. The Union may thus be said to have saved about Rs. 6,00,000 of the seamen's money last year. The financial position of the Union improved greatly during the year, the income from subscriptions having gone up from Rs. 48,000 last year to Rs. 74,000 this year. Its building fund now amounts to about Rs. 80,000. The estimated cost of the building it proposes to put up on the plot measuring nearly 300 square yards which the Bombay Port

Trust has given to it will come to about Rs. 1,00,000. The Union is, however, hopeful of collecting the required funds.

Desai continued to be President of the Bombay Port Trust Railwaymen's Union which has a membership of over 1,000 out of a total of 1,500 employees. The Union is one of the oldest trade unions in Bombay, having been established as far back as 1920 and is recognised by the Port Trust authorities. The Bombay Docks Staff Union consisting of the supervisory staff in the Docks is a little over two years old, having been established in Feb. 1951. It has Desai for its President. It is registered under the Trade Unions Act and has a membership of about 1,000. The Government Medical Stores Employees' Union, which has a membership of about 250 out of a total of 400 employees, is registered and is also recognised by the Administration. Desai is President of this Union as also of the Central Bank of India Employees' Union and of the Chartered Bank Employees' Union. Desai has been renominated a member of the Bombay Port Trust Board to represent labour interests.

Desai continued to be General Secretary of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha which has a membership of about 7,00,000. He devoted a considerable portion of his time to its work. He is also editor of the *Hind Mazdoor*, the bi-monthly organ of the Sabha. He represented the Sabha at the 12th session of the Indian Labour Conference convened by the Government of India at Naini Tal in October 1952 and on the Industrial Relations Committee set up by Government as a result of the Naini Tal Conference. Desai attended the first meeting of this Committee at Delhi in December 1952 and the Housing Conference convened by the Central Government in August 1952. He is also the Sabha's representative on the Joint Consultative Board of Industry and Labour set up by the Central Government. The functions of the Board are to promote agreement between industry and labour and to examine questions relating to industrial relations. He convened meetings of the Working Committee and the General Council of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha at Nagpur in September last. He attended the annual conference of the Hyderabad State Hind Mazdoor Sabha held at Hyderabad in Feb. 1953.

Desai continued to take keen interest in the work of peasant organization in the North Kanara District. This work assumes special utility as nearly 80% of the peasants in the district are tenants. He paid two visits to the District during the year and addressed several mass rallies of Kisans. The Kisan organisation known as the Rayat Koota, of which Desai continues to be advisor, made good progress during the year. The immediate demands of the Kisans include reduction in land rents,—from Jan. 1953 Government has fixed the maximum rents at 1/6 of the produce instead of 1/3 as before—fixity of tenure and reinstatement of those tenants who have been evicted under the provisions of the tenancy legislation, while the long-range demand is for the establishment of peasant proprietorship and abolition of the rental system.

S. S. Misra continued to be the General Secretary of the All-Orissa Primary Teachers' Federation. Though not registered under the Trade Unions Act, the Federation exercises control and authority over the District Unions which, however, are registered under the Act. Misra is also General Secretary of the Extra-Departmental Postal Employees' Union, of which Sahu is President and continues to be President of the State Branch of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha. He presided over the May Day celebrations organised by the Sabha. He acted as Chairman of the Reception Committee of the annual conference of the administrative employees of the Postal and Telegraphs Union in Orissa and presided over the annual conference of the Orissa Medical College Lower Grade Staff Union.

Harijan Welfare

Kunzru continued to be President of the U. P. (East) Harijan Sevak Sangh, of which R. S. Misra was the Secretary. As most of the eastern districts in U. P. suffered from scarcity of food-grains, and as Misra himself was busy with famine relief work for most of the year, it was difficult for him to take active interest in the organisation of Harijan work in those districts.

Venkataraman continued to be Secretary of the Madras City Harijan Sevak Sangh. The Sangh maintains a Girls'

Hostel which has about 80 inmates and conducts an Ayurvedic Dispensary for women and children in one of the slums in the city. The number of patients treated at the Dispensary during the year was nearly 13,000. The Sangh subsidised seven free reading rooms and adult night schools which are conducted by Harijans themselves in Harijan localities. Weekly prayer meetings in Harijan localities were also held. A noteworthy feature of these meetings was that orthodox Hindus took a leading part in them. Venkataraman helped sixteen Harijan residents to secure house sites for themselves and to get the lay-out plan for the new colony sanctioned by the Collector. Venkataraman attended the Central Board meeting of the Harijan Sevak Sangh at Delhi in September. He addressed the students of the voluntary social service class organised by the Social Service League, Bombay, on Harijan problems in rural areas.

Out of the interest on the Nayanar Memorial Fund, L. N. Rao distributed a sum of Rs. 321 as scholarships to Harijan students in colleges and in technical institutions. He was a member of the executive committee of the Malabar Harijan Sevak Sangh, and gave guidance to the Secretary in his work.

K. L. N. Rao continued to be in charge of the Depressed Classes Mission at Mangalore till he was transferred to Bombay in July last. The Committee of the Mission has already decided to hand over the Mission to the Madras Government. Rao was busy with correspondence and negotiations with the Government so as to implement the Committee's decision. It is expected that the transfer will become effective before long.

Rao inquired into a land dispute between Harijans and the other residents of a village, about 12 miles from Mangalore. As a result of his representations the disputed land was assigned to the Scheduled Castes. At the request of the District Welfare Committee of which Rao was a member, he inspected a 1600-acre plot reserved for Harijans. He attended meetings of the District Welfare Committee, the District Harijan Welfare Committee and the Taluka Prohibition Committee.

Aborigines Welfare

R. S. Misra devoted most of his time to welfare work for the Adivasis carried on by the Society in the Mirzapur district. In all 24 schools are being conducted in the area, one being a junior high school, four upper primary schools and nineteen lower primary schools. The number of pupils in all these schools was a little over 1,100, of whom 451 were Harijan and Adivasi boys and 110 girls. The hostel conducted by the Society at Kharuaon attached to the junior high school there provided free accommodation to 40 children of whom 20 were also given free food. In addition to free education, they also received clothing gratis. Three Adivasi boys studying in the junior high school were given scholarships by the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi. The total expenditure on the schools and the hostel amounted to nearly Rs. 24,500.

Out of the 24 schools, 17 were housed in their own buildings built largely through the efforts of local Committees associated with the management of the schools. Seven schools have yet to be provided with their own buildings.

Six dispensaries were also conducted in the Adivasi area. Of these four were in the Mirzapur district and two in the Meja Tahsil (Allahabad district) which is contiguous to the Mirzapur tribal belt. The total number of patients treated at these dispensaries during the year was nearly 37,000 as against 28,000 last year. An anti-malaria campaign which comprised about 150 villages was also organised. Nearly 8,000 patients were treated free during the campaign which lasted for two months. Efforts were also made to fill up cesspools in villages and 400 wells were cleaned and treated with potassium permanganate. The total expenditure on the medical work came to nearly Rs. 12,500.

R. S. Misra continued to be a member of the executive committee and the General Council of the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh. He was also a member of the U. P. Gandhi Smarak Nidhi. He attended most of the meetings of these bodies held during the year.

L. N. Rao continued to devote himself to the work intended for the advancement of the tribal people in Malabar and

Kerala. Nine elementary schools (seven in Wynad taluka of Malabar and two in Coonoor taluka of the Nilgiris) were conducted which had a total strength of 769 (497 boys and 272 girls). 489 were tribal children and 45 Muslim. In three of the day schools all the tribal children were given free midday meals at the cost of the Society. The tribal school at Thirunelli will soon have its own building constructed by local effort. A building for the school at Kottathara is also under construction. The management of the Servindia Irula School, Kunjapanai, (Nilgiris District) was transferred to Government from October last. A new school for the Mannans and Muthuvans was started in September at Munnar in the Travancore High Ranges. 32 children attended the school and are supplied with free clothing, books, slates, etc. They are also given free midday meals. All the schools except the one at Munnar are receiving grant-in-aid from the Education Department. The tribal children in all the nine schools were supplied with dress, slates, books, etc. whose cost was borne by the Society.

The residential school for Kadar children at Orukombankutty in Cochin hills has a strength of 37 and is receiving a monthly grant of Rs. 250 from the Travancore-Cochin Government towards the expenses of the hostel. The Education Department has also been giving the usual grant towards the salary of the teachers. The Toda residential school near Ootacamund was opened by the Governor of Madras, as already reported, on May 22, 1952. A girls' dormitory has since been added to it. This was declared open by the Deputy High Commissioner to U. K. at Madras. The Toda school is already receiving grant from the Education Department. Efforts are being made to get similar help also for the hostel. As a result of Rao's efforts, the Madras Government started in June last a Mobile Dispensary for V. D. treatment for the Todas.

A school mainly for the benefit of Aranadan children has been working at Karulai in the Aranadan locality for three or four years. It had a strength of 118 (74 boys and 44 girls) of whom 6 were tribal children including 3 Aranadan children, and 51 Muslim. When a small-pox epidemic raged in the area

in the summer of 1952, relief measures were organised by the Society's Aranadan welfare worker. These measures were successful. As a result only one man in the locality fell a victim to the epidemic. A night school was started for the tribal residents in the Ryrupuram Panian Colony at Chelode in Malabar. The residents show keen interest in this attempt to promote adult literacy.

Eight elementary schools are conducted by the Orissa centre of the Society in the Rayagada sub-division of the Koraput District mainly for Kond children. Sahu submitted a memorandum to the Criminal Tribes Inquiry Committee. He also gave oral evidence before the Committee at Cuttack. He continued his active interest in the Society's welfare work for the aborigines in Orissa. He contributed articles on hill tribes to the *Modern Review* and the *Ajkal*. He also published a book containing songs of hill tribes in English and another containing original songs of the Kandha tribe with their translation in Oriya. He submitted a paper on the Gadabas to the World Congress of Anthropologists held at Vienna.

Kodanda Rao continued to be Vice-President of the Mysore State Branch of the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh.

K. L. N. Rao collected about Rs. 1,500 for the Koraga Colony at Bela, which was sponsored by the Kasargod Taluk Adimjati Sevak Sangh.

Rural Welfare and Co-operation

Sahu attended the All-India Leprosy Workers' Conference held at Puri in Jan. 1953. He visited the Servindia Rural Centre at Chowdwar near Cuttack several times during the year. The Centre conducts a dispensary where free homoeopathic treatment is given. Nearly 40 persons are treated daily at this dispensary. The Leprosy Clinic at the centre, which is supervised by S. S. Misra, gives anti-leprosy injections on an average to about 20 persons a week. Sahu served on the editorial board of two co-operative journals, one in English and the other in Oriya. He continues to be President of the Oriya Writers' Co-operative Society. He is a director of the Cuttack Co-operative Central Bank and a member of the

executive committee of the Orissa Provincial Co-operative Union. He presided over the International Co-operator's Day celebration at Rassalkunda (Ganjam District).

The Gokhale Children's Home at Narasannapet (Srikulam district), for whose management the Orissa Centre is responsible, has 27 inmates. The Home is housed in a spacious and semi-permanent building with an extensive compound. There is a local advisory committee which helps the Orissa Centre in the day-to-day management of the Home. Shri P. Swamy Babu who was associated with the Home as the chairman of the Committee from its commencement and to whose active interest the Home owes so much was compelled, for personal considerations, to resign the chairmanship during the year. The Society takes this opportunity of expressing its grateful appreciation of his services to the Home. His place on the Committee has been taken by Shri P. V. Jogulayya. The expenditure borne by the Society for the maintenance of the Home came to nearly Rs. 4,000.

S. S. Misra continued to be a secretary of the Utkal Balashram Committee which is responsible for the conduct of four Children's Homes in Orissa. These Homes had about 300 inmates. The annual expenditure on the maintenance of these Homes comes to about Rs. 80,000, nearly four-fifths of which is provided by the Orissa Government. Misra is a member of the Social Welfare Panel of the National Planning Commission. He also continued to be one of the Secretaries of the Orissa Relief Committee.

R. S. Gupte continued to be in charge of the Society's Rural Centre at Shendurjana (Amravati district). The Centre, which is now eighteen years old, conducts a Child Welfare Centre under the supervision of a Health Visitor maintained by the Red Cross Society. It also conducts a Maternity Home which handled 35 cases during the year, as compared to 49 in 1951-52 and maintains a dispensary for the benefit of the general public. A multi-purpose co-operative society, conducted by the Centre, maintains a fair price shop for the distribution of grain to eight villages. The society has a membership of about 125 with a subscribed capital of a little over Rs. 1,100. Gupte continues to be Treasurer

of the co-operative society. He continued to be a member of the local Primary School Committee. He is also Sarpanch of the Local Gram Panchayat. The anti-leprosy work at Shendurjana, which is undertaken by the Maharogi Seva Mandal, with the co-operation of our Centre, is slowly taking shape. The building of the leprosy clinic was recently completed and its opening ceremony was performed in December by the Health Minister of Madhya Pradesh. The work mainly consists of the control and eradication of leprosy in twelve surrounding villages. For this purpose a Leprosy Organiser has been appointed who treats the patients and carries on intensive survey work.

Venkataraman was co-opted a member of the Madras State Union of Panchayat Boards and also a member of the editorial committee of its tri-lingual journal, the *Village Panchayat*. He attended two rural conferences and spoke on rural needs.

Sharangpani continued to be chairman of the managing committee of the Chatushringee Cooperative Credit Society which draws its membership mainly from the employees of the Aryabhushan Press. The Cooperative Society has about 150 members and the amount of loans granted by it to its members exceeded Rs. 8,500.

As one of the Secretaries of the Deccan Agricultural Association, Kakade was responsible for the managerial responsibility of its Marathi organ, *Shetki and Shetkari*. He was a member of the Advisory Committee set up by the Association for the Rural Reconstruction Centre at Devapur (Man Taluka in North Satara district) conducted by a local Joint Farming Society with the financial help made available by the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust of Bombay. During the year a Co-operative Dairy Society was registered, which serves Bhilarewadi, about nine miles from Poona and neighbouring villages. The Society collects milk and sells it to Government for use in its milk scheme for Poona. Kakade continued to be associated with the Yeravda Gadi Wadari Majoor Society as chairman of its Advisory Committee. The Society has a membership of about 300. Want of sufficient quarry land of good quality continued to be its main handicap. Another

difficulty was the lack of proper personnel to carry on its day-to-day administrative work. It has, therefore, requested the Co-operative Department to lend to it the services of some of its trained and experienced men. Because of these difficulties its work suffered a considerable set-back.

During the year Kakade was appointed by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies as his nominee on the Board of Directors of the Pravara Co-operative Sugar Factory in Ahmednagar district. As the Registrar's nominee Kakade served on the executive committee of the factory which, during its five months' crushing season, manufactured about 64,000 bags of white sugar from 60,000 tons of sugarcane. The capital investment of the factory now exceeds Rs. 44,00,000. It has no sugarcane plantations of its own but gives financial and technical assistance to its members for growing sugarcane and for the general development of agriculture.

The Yeravada Consumers' Co-operative Society has elected Kakade as its President. Its membership stood at about 180. Kakade continued to be an Honorary Worker of the Bombay Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association. He served as a member of its Poona District Branch Committee and was a representative of the Association on the Advisory Committee of the Rehabilitation Production Centre conducted by Government for the refugee camp at Pimpri near Poona.

L. N. Rao continued to work as Secretary of the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust. The Trust maintains four Higher Elementary Schools and two Lower Elementary Schools with a total strength of 801 children (494 boys and 307 girls). Of these children 79 belonged to backward communities and 212 were Muslim. A free primary school-cum-recreation centre, called the Bapa Sishu Vihar Pathshala after Thakkar Bapa, which was started in Jan. 1952, made satisfactory progress during the year. Its strength rose from 62 to 95. The school is receiving Government grant. Donations amounting to Rs. 125 were received for the school during the year.

Education and Literacy.

Kunzru continued to be a member of the executive councils of the Allahabad and the Banaras Hindu Universities.

He was a member of the Finance Committee of the Allahabad University and Vice-Chairman of its Executive Council. He continued to be President of the Vidya Bhavan at Udaipur.

Kaul continued to be Secretary of the Ganga Prasad Varma Memorial Library, Life-Member of the Committee of the Mahila Vidyalaya College at Lucknow and President of the Lucknow Branch of the Anjuman Taraqqi-e-Urdu (Hind). Kaul also continued to be chairman of the ad hoc Committee appointed by the Anjuman to carry on the work of the Urdu language campaign. The object of the campaign is to secure for children, whose mother tongue is Urdu, the facility of instruction in their mother tongue. The work of securing signatures was done at 700 centres by more than 4,500 volunteers, Muslim, Hindu, Sikh, etc. The cost of the campaign came to Rs. 20,000 exclusive of the expenditure incurred by the centres. In all 2,000,000 signatures were secured. Kaul prepared a draft of the representation in English to accompany these 2,000,000 signatures for submission to the President of the Indian Union.

Kaul paid two visits to Aligarh to attend meetings of the Literary and Executive Committees as also of the Governing Body of the Anjuman. He contributed articles to the press on subjects like the Hindu Marriage and Divorce Bill, K. M. Munshi and Moral Hygiene and the Urdu Signature Campaign. He prepared a comprehensive pamphlet in Urdu on the Servants of India Society. The pamphlet was published by the *Kaumi Awaz*, the Congress organ of Lucknow. A collection of his five short stories in Urdu was published in March last and the second volume of his literary and biographical essays is expected to be out some time this year.

Vaze continued to serve on the executive committee of the Poona Seva Sadan Society.

Kodanda Rao was a member of the Committee appointed by the Mysore Government for the reorganisation of the educational system in the State. The work of the Committee went on for nearly six months. Kodanda Rao submitted a Minority Report. He pointed out that the chief defect was inefficient administration rather than inadequate finance and

defective policies. He submitted a statement to the Secondary Education Commission appointed by the Government of India and was examined by it.

Sahu submitted written replies to the questionnaire issued by the Secondary Education Commission appointed by the Government of India. He also appeared before the Commission to give oral evidence.

Bajpai continued to be Vice-President of the Seva Samiti's Vidya Mandir High School at Allahabad. He attended meetings of its Managing Committee and took active interest in the work of the school.

K. J. Chitalia, although keeping indifferent health for most of the year, maintained his contacts with educational bodies at Bhavnagar and Bombay with which he is associated.

Social Service

Kunzru continued to be General Secretary of the All-India Seva Samiti at Allahabad.

Vaze helped the Jati Nirmulan Sanstha, which aims at the elimination of caste distinctions from Indian society, in organizing the Maharashtra Social Conference which was held at Poona in the middle of April this year.

Desai continued to be a member of the Managing Committee of the Social Service League, Bombay. He took active interest in the Social Service Training Classes conducted by the League.

Kodanda Rao was Secretary and Treasurer of the Mysore State Branch of the Indian Conference of Social Work. The Branch concentrated on Family Planning as its main activity during the year. Articles on Family Planning and sex education which were written by Kodanda Rao and Mrs. Kodanda Rao were translated into Kannada and published in pamphlet form. He made representations to Government for the appointment of women police, specially in cases in which women and children were parties. He was a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Indian Conference of Social Work. He attended the International Conference of Social Work held in Madras in Dec. 1952. He was one of the speakers at the Social Welfare Day celebration on Feb. 20 last.

Bajpai is a member of the All-India Seva Samiti, the District Physical Education Committee and the Magh Mela Committee. He took keen interest in the work of these bodies.

Venkataraman was a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Indian Conference of Social work and also one of its Hony. Associate Secretaries. He was a member of the Organisation Committee of the sixth International Conference of Social Work which met in Madras in Dec. last. He was Chairman of the sub-committee to prepare a Directory of Social Service agencies and a member of the local committee of the Conference. He brought out a Directory of Social Service Organisations in Madras State which covers 5,000 institutions. In connection with the Conference, an exhibition of social work on an international level was held at Madras. The opportunity was taken to focus public attention, by means of charts, posters, photographs, etc. on the social service activities carried on by the Society since its establishment. He also brought out, for free distribution, a pamphlet dealing with the Society's social service activities. He continued to be a member of the managing committee and the Advisory Board of the School of Social Work at Madras.

Kakade was member of the managing committee of the District Probation and After-Care Association at Poona. The Association maintains a Remand Home for children sent to it by Juvenile Courts and carries on probation work amongst juveniles. He continued to be a member of the managing committee of the Mahila Seva Mandal which aims at the moral welfare and rehabilitation of women and girls. The Mandal carries on both rescue and preventive work. He also continued to be a member of the managing committee of the Co-ordinating Council of Social Service Agencies in Poona.

Scouting

Kunzru continued to be the National Commissioner of the Bharat Scouts and Guides. He addressed a press conference on the five-day Scout and Guide Officer's Conference held at Delhi towards the close of October, and took part in its proceedings. The Conference was inaugurated by Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Bajpai was the National Camp Director and the National Organising Commissioner of the Bharat Scouts and Guides. He conducted a prospective scoutmasters' Training Camp in Nepal during May and June 1952. Forty-seven persons received training in the camp. He toured Uttar Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Coorg, Travancore, Cochin, Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Hyderabad and Assam. The tour was undertaken mainly with the object of studying the present condition of scouting and the effects of the merger of the Hindustan Scout Association with the Bharat Scouts and Guides. He acted as Chairman of the Conference of the Scouters and Guiders held in Delhi towards the end of October last. The Conference was inaugurated by the President of the Indian Republic.

Relief of Distress

Kunzru toured the tribal areas of the Mirzapur district in September last in order to acquaint himself with the famine situation there. On the conclusion of the tour he issued a press statement giving his impressions of the tour. He also toured Bikaner, Jodhpur, Udaipur and Dungarpur in May this year in order to study the famine situation.

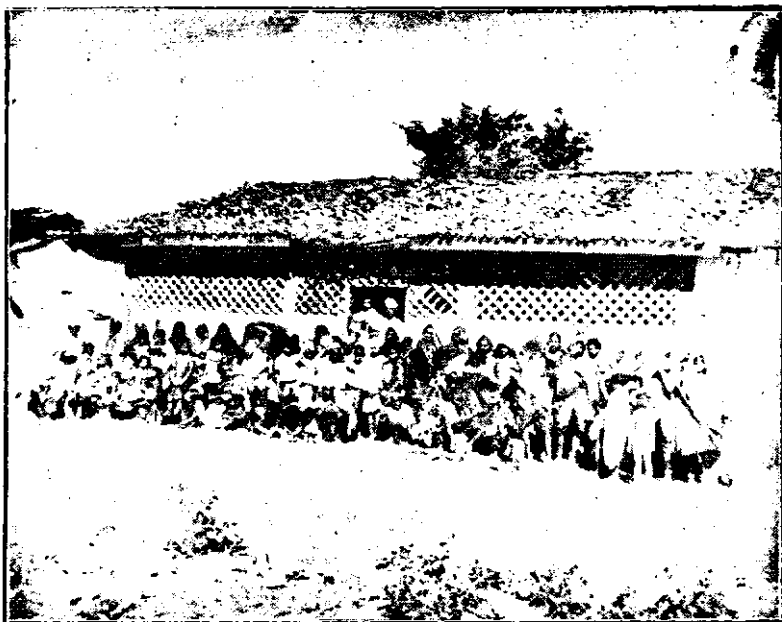
Venkataraman organised milk centres in the famine districts of Anantapur, Chittoor, Coimbatore and Cudapah and also in Madras City. For this work the Society had received from the Danish Indian Relief Committee about 20 tons of milk powder valued at about Rs. 50,000 and 10 cases of Decamin pills worth about Rs. 5,000. On Venkataraman's application, the Society was recognised by the Ministry of Health as a Relief Agency and was exempted from payment of customs duty by the Finance Ministry. Venkataraman toured the famine area and arranged for the distribution of milk to children under 12, and to nursing and expectant mothers. At the 81 centres which were run by the Society either directly or in co-operation with other agencies, the total number of feedings given amounted to very nearly 6,00,000. Venkataraman also secured for two dispensaries conducted by the Red Cross Society in the famine area medicines worth about Rs. 500 from chemists and druggists in Madras.



Milk distribution at Kathla.



An Adivasi child being weighed.



Some recipients of milk at Kathla, near Dohad.



Milk being prepared for distribution.

Ambekar and Sharangpani visited the Panch Mahals and Surat districts in September to study famine conditions there. Along with Kakade, Ambekar also toured Karmala taluka of Sholapur district and Indapur taluka of Poona district in November for the same purpose. Later famine relief work was undertaken on behalf of the Society in the Panch Mahals district. The work consisted in giving doles to destitute persons till scarcity was officially declared and milk to children under 12 and expectant and nursing mothers. Doles were given to 1,445 persons drawn from 119 villages. In all about 225 mds. of foodgrains costing nearly Rs. 1,700 were distributed within a period of three months. To begin with, there were three milk distribution centres serving about 200 children on an average every day. Early in May this year, the number of centres had risen to twelve which included the four big tank works in progress in the district. And the number of children and expectant and nursing mothers receiving milk daily at the centres had gone up to an average of about 2,400. The total number of feedings given in five months (December to April) came to a little over 70,000. For this work 8,000 lbs. of milk powder was received from the UNICEF through the Bombay Government, 3,300 lbs. from the Danish Indian Relief Committee through Venkataraman and 1,500 lbs. from the Indian Red Cross Society, the value of the total quantity exceeding Rs. 12,000. The Society's best thanks are due to these donors. The free distribution of maize seed to deserving Bhils at a cost of Rs 4,000 is also being arranged.* The Society is also highly indebted to Shri D. J. Naik, M. L. C. President, Bhil Seva Mandal, Dohad and his co-workers for their cordial co-operation in the work.

Towards the end of December it became clear that severe famine conditions were prevailing in many parts of the eight out of the twelve districts of Maharashtra. Owing to the fact that drought occurred successively for two years in some parts and for three years in others, the famine was the worst for thirty years. About 45,00,000 people and an almost equal number of cattle were affected. The situation was considered

* About 250 mds. of maize seed sufficient for the cultivation of 1,200 acres have since been distributed. This has benefited nearly 500 families.

at a Conference held in Poona in December which was attended by representatives of all parties. At this conference an ad hoc Committee called the Maharashtra Central Famine Relief Committee was formed for concerting relief measures. Kakade was elected Secretary of the Committee and Ambekar one of its Treasurers. Gokhale has been assisting Kakade in the secretarial work. The Committee was established mainly with the object of making Government aware, on the basis of accurate information, of the realities of the situation and of trying to improve their famine relief measures by offering constructive suggestions. But the Committee did not content itself only with making representations to Government. Direct relief in various forms was also organised by it. It was giving a free meal daily to children below 12 and to the needy. On an average about 5,000 people received this form of relief every day. In addition, it conducted some gruel and milk centres, the milk powder being supplied free by Government. It also started five cattle camps in three districts where useful cattle belonging to poor agriculturists were taken care of during the famine period. The total number admitted to these camps was about 2,500. The distribution of clothes was also arranged by the Committee.

Parts of the Robertsganj and Mirzapur tahsils and the whole of the Dudhi tahsil in the Mirzapur district faced acute scarcity due to failure of rains during the past three years. The Servants of India Society decided to organise famine relief work in the area and sanctioned Rs. 7,500 for the purpose. Donations amounting to Rs. 17,902, including a contribution of Rs. 15,000 from the Prime Minister's Food Relief Fund received through Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, the Chief Minister, U. P., were also collected. The Society also received 14 CARE food parcels from the CARE Headquarters, New Delhi, and supplies of CORSO milk powder from New Zealand through the Y.M.C.A., Calcutta. Besides, distributing CARE food gifts and the CORSO milk, the Society also sold foodgrains to villagers at 25% concession. In extremely hard cases foodgrains were supplied free. The Government of Uttar Pradesh were good enough to arrange for free transport of foodgrains. The total number of persons who were

supplied foodgrains free or at concession rates was 2,224 at a cost over of Rs. 3,500. Similarly, 1,304 persons were supplied seeds of paddy, barley and gram exceeding Rs. 3,500 in value. Dhories, saries and readymade garments worth nearly Rs. 5,700 were given free to 959 persons. Our workers helped the villagers in getting ration cards and enabling them to reap the full advantage of the various relief measures offered by the U. P. Government.

Desai is a member of the Executive Committee of the Bombay State Central Famine Relief Committee of which the Governor is the President. He is also Secretary of the Bijapur Reconstruction Trust which donated Rs. 35,000 in all for famine relief work in Bijapur district.

Business Concerns

Sharangpani was in charge of the Aryabhushan and Dnyan Prakash Press, Mani of the Hitavada Press and K. L. N. Rao of the Bombay Vaibhav Press, all of which are owned by the Society. Gokhale helped in the managerial work of the Aryabhushan Press for a part of the year. Sharangpani continued to be the Vice-President of the Poona Press Owners' Association. He represented the Association at the All-India Printers' Conference held in Bombay in Jan. 1953 and took part in its deliberations.

V. H. Barve, who has been keeping very unsatisfactory health for some time past, generally helped in the management of the Aryabhushan Press.

G. I. P. E.

The report of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, of which D. R. Gadgil is the Director, is appended to this report.

GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS, POONA 4.

(*Founded by Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale*)

Report for the year 1952-53.

During the early part of last year the field and the research staff of the Sir Dorabji Tata Section in Agricultural Economics was engaged in the work of the Rural Credit Survey undertaken by the Reserve Bank of India. The field staff carried out the entire survey work in seven districts of the Bombay-Deccan and Hyderabad. The research staff of the section was closely associated with the direction and planning of the Rural Credit Survey and district reports for the seven districts surveyed by the Institute have been prepared by them. This work has almost been completed. Since November 1952 the field staff of the Section has been engaged on a survey of the famine conditions in the areas of the Bombay-Deccan affected by famine. This survey work is expected to continue till October 1953.

The work of the fertility and mortality survey initiated by the Demographic Section of the Institute last year in Poona City and Poona District was completed towards the end of last year. The report on the fertility and mortality information gathered in the survey is ready and has gone to the press. The plan of work during the second year of the Demographic Section has been altered and improved in the light of experience gathered during first year's work. During the second year two districts of Bombay State, viz. Nasik, and Kolaba, are being surveyed. The main towns in these districts were surveyed by employing *ad-hoc* staff. five villages from each of the two districts have been randomly selected for carrying out a fertility and mortality survey. The work in the Nasik district is complete and that in Kolaba nearly half way through. It is hoped to complete the work by the end of June. The work in the main cities of these districts is being organised and will be soon launched.

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The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona 4.

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1953.

INCOME	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	EXPENDITURE	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Grants:—													
<i>From the Government of India</i>													
For National Sample Survey	1,395	0	0				<i>Salaries and Allowances ...</i>	...	...	...	7,288	2	0
For preparation of a Note for D. A. Committee	250	0	0				<i>Establishment ...</i>	...	...	...	7,366	0	0
Token Non-recurring Grant	5,000	0	0				<i>Research Assistants ...</i>	...	...	...	5,255	1	3
				6,645	0	0	<i>Tata Section</i>						
							Salaries of the Head of the Section	4,080	0	0			
							Salaries of Field Staff	7,898	8	0			
											11,978	8	0
<i>From the Reserve Bank of India for All-India Rural Credit Survey</i>													
Administrative Work	15,245	11	0				<i>Demographic Survey Section</i>						
Tabulation Work	1,36,550	0	6				Salaries and Allowances				3,307	5	3
Overhead Expenses	7,703	0	0				<i>Tabulating Section</i>						
				1,59,498	11	6	Salaries & Cost of						
							Preparation of Cards	3,700	0	0			
<i>From the Government of Bombay</i>													
Grant-in-aid for Dearness Allowance	10,000	0	0				Machine Maintenance and Rentals	1,737	12	0			
	958	0	0				Depreciation on Machines	1,730	12	0			
				10,958							7,168	8	0
<i>From the Rockefeller Foundation</i>													
for Demographic Research	14,000	0	0				<i>Cancer Investigation</i>						
for Economic Analyst	5,000	0	0				Salaries & Expenses				5,053	0	0
				19,000	0	0	<i>National Sample Survey</i>						
							Salaries				1,395	0	0
<i>From the Institute of Pacific Relations and Chatham House for Modern Business Survey</i>													
							<i>All-India Rural Credit Survey</i>						
							Survey-Salaries & Expenditure	15,245	11	0			
							Tabulation Work-Salaries & Expenditure	1,36,550	0	6			
											1,51,795	11	6
							<i>Investigational Expenses</i>						
							Agri. Economics Survey	2,397	8	6			
							Demographic Survey	3,245	8	0			
								5,899	14	6			

<i>Form the Indian Cancer Research Institute for Cancer Investigation</i>					5,053	0	0		
<i>From the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust Fund</i>					20,000	0	0		
<i>For Kolhapur Publication</i>					4,000	0	0		
					<u>2,31,218</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>		
<i>Contribution from the Poona University</i>					6,224	11	0		
<i>Fees</i>					156	0	0		
<i>Publications</i>					1,529	10	8		
<i>Interest on Bank Account</i>					40	10	6		
<i>Contribution from R. B. R. R. Kale Trust Fund towards deficit</i>					1,369	3	1		
<i>Deficit During the year</i>					147	5	0		
					<u>Total</u> ...	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>2,40,685</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>9</u>

Poona
10th June, 1953

The study of the Rise of Business Class in India launched two years ago is now in its concluding stages. The work of gathering materials has been almost completed with regard to most of the important industrial and business centres in India. The next few months will be devoted to a collation and analysis of the voluminous material gathered so far and the drafting of the final report will begin. Due to certain unexpected difficulties in obtaining information relating to British business, the Royal Institute of International Affairs, on whose behalf we had undertaken a survey of British business in India jointly with the Indian Business Survey, requested us to drop the project. We have consequently done this, though we regret the fact that this important aspect of the survey of Business Class in India would remain incomplete.

There were three publications of the Institute during the year. The first was Part III of the "Social Survey of Kolhapur City" by Mr. Sovani, and the second was Part II of "Poona — A Socio-Economic Survey" by Prof Gadgil. Thirdly, the report on that part of the work of the National Sample Survey 1950-51 for which the Institute was responsible has been now published.

Mr. Sovani returned from the U. S. A. in August 1952 and immediately joined duty at the Institute. The teaching staff of the Institute continued to take part in the Post-Intermediate and Post-Graduate teaching work of the Poona University.

One student submitted his thesis for the Ph. D. Examination of the Poona University.

1. Mr. K. R. Mewawala : "India's balance of International Payments, 1919-1939."

The thesis was rejected.

The R. R. Kale Memorial Lecture was delivered this year by Shri Laxman Shastri Joshi, in Marathi, on "Indian Nationalism."

Prof. D. R. Gadgil was nominated in April 1952 to the Central Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank of India. Prof. Gadgil is the Chairman of the Central Famine Relief Committee in Maharashtra formed in December 1952.

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The Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale Trust Fund

Statement showing the Trust Fund and its investments as on 31st March, 1953.

TRUST FUND	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	INVESTMENTS	Rs.	As.	Ps.
The R. B. R. R. Kale Trust Fund ...	1,07,630		10—0				Mortgage on property of Sayagaon village ...			7,720—14—7
Value of 60 Bonus Shares to capital addition of Messrs. Kirloskar Bros. ...	1,500		0—0				Govt. and other securities : Face value			
			1,09,130				3% G. P. Notes of 1896-97	Rs. 12,500		
							3% Conversion Loan, 1946	Rs. 33,300		
Amount set aside for redemption of loss on maturity of Bombay Municipal Loan ...				5,656			3½% Bombay Municipal Loan	Rs. 4,000		
Investment Reserve ...				13,384			4% 1960-70 Loan	Rs. 20,200		
							6% Bombay Municipal Debentures	Rs. 40,000		
Interest Account								Rs. 1,10,000		
Carried forward balance ...	809		8—8				at cost	1,11,674		6—0
Collected during the year ...	6,054		2—6				Satara Inamdar Mandal			
			6,863				50 Debentures of Rs. 100 each fully paid up	5,000		0—0
Less paid to G.I.P.E. ...	1,369		3—1				Kirloskar Bros. Ltd.			
			5,494				180 shares of Rs. 25 each fully paid up.	3,750		0—0
Out of the interest collected, a sum of about Rs. 715 will have to be set aside for reconciling the mortgage account.							Advances to G. I. P. E. ...			4,505—14—1
							Balance with the Servants of India Society ...			1,014—9—5
Total ...			1,33,665				Total ...			1,33,665—12—1

POONA }
11th June, 1953 }

K. T. DIXIT, B. A., B. Sc., G.D.A., F.C.A.
Chartered Accountant.

The Servants of

Statement of Affairs as on

LIABILITIES		Rs.	As.	Ps.
The Society's General Fund :				
Balance as per annexed Statement	... ..	1,62,463	11	1
Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund (received in securities as per contra)	... ..	1,33,000	0	0
Gokhale Memorial Library Trust Fund, Nagpur	... ..	11,918	13	10
Rao Bahadur D. Lakshmi Narayan Trust Fund (received in cash)	... ..	1,00,000	0	0
South Indian Flood Relief Trust Fund	... ..	24,244	15	3
Presses' Reserve Fund	... ..	3,37,225	0	0
Servindia Relief Fund	... ..	75,388	2	1
Investment Reserve Fund	... ..	77,733	10	8
Building Reserve Fund	... ..	42,100	1	3
Workmen's Welfare Fund	... ..	6,500	0	0
Servindia Welfare Fund	... ..	8,031	11	6
Insurance Fund—Life Policies Matured	... ..	12,000	0	0
Gokhale Day Celebration Fund	... ..	2,000	0	0
Late Mr. Nayanar Memorial Trust Fund	... ..	10,726	14	0
Building Depreciation Fund	... ..	45,000	0	0
Miss Girija Nayanar Trust Fund	... ..	1,844	10	6
Hiralal Atmaram Patel Trust Fund	... ..	33,311	2	9
Total		10,83,438	12	11

India Society

31st March, 1953.

		ASSETS					
		Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund							
3% G. P. Notes	face value	...	1,21,000	0	0		
4% Bombay Port Trust Bonds		...	12,000	0	0		
					1,33,000	0	0
Gokhale Memorial Library Trust Property							
South Indian Flood Relief Trust Fund Investments					23,949	3	6
Other Investments :					21,415	7	0
Other Investments :							
3% G. P. Notes	Face value	...	2,47,700	0	0		
3½% Bombay Municipal Loan		...	65,000	0	0		
3½% Poona Municipal Corporation	Debentures	...	20,000	0	0		
3½% Treasury Savings Deposits		...	1,00,000	0	0		
3½% Bombay Municipal Debentures		...	50,000	0	0		
4% G. P. Notes, 1960-70		...	20,300	0	0		
4% Bombay Port Trust Loan		...	98,000	0	0		
4% Mysore Co-op. Land Mortgage Bank Debentures		...	15,000	0	0		
4% Bombay Municipal Loan		...	15,000	0	0		
4% U. P. Loan		...	20,000	0	0		
5% Bombay Municipal Debentures		...	21,000	0	0		
3% G. P. Notes, Face Value, Rs. 1,00,000, are lodged with the Allahabad Bank, Ltd., Nagpur. for overdraft facilities for the Hitavada							
Total face value		...	6,72,000	0	0		
						6,82,482	5 4
At cost price ...							
Servindia Relief Fund Investment							
(3% G. P. Notes Rs. 71,500)		...				72,572	8 0
Workmen's Welfare Fund Investment							
		...				6,500	0 0
Hiralal Atmaram Patel Trust Fund Investment							
		...				31,675	15 0
Late Mr. Nayanar Memorial Trust Fund Investment (3% G. P. Notes Rs. 10,000)							
		...				10,356	4 0
Gokhale Day Celebration Fund Investment							
		...				1,990	8 0
Bombay Prov. Co-op. Bank Shares 30 shares of Rs. 50 each fully paid up							
		...				1,600	0 0
Agricultural Products, Ltd., Poona, one share of Rs. 50 fully paid up							
		...				50	0 0
Ogale Glass Works 20 Shares of Rs. 5/- each fully paid up							
		...				100	0 0
Poona Central Co-op. Bank two shares fully paid up							
		...				100	0 0
Press Trust of India Ltd., 50 shares of Rs. 100 each							
		...				5,000	0 0
Press Trust of India Ltd., 4½% 100 debentures of Rs. 100 each							
		...				10,000	0 0
Indian Newspapers Co-op. Society, 25 shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid up							
		...				2,500	0 0
Bank Balances at Centres and at Branches							
		...				78,359	1 7
Cash at Centres and at Branches, etc.							
		...				1,837	8 6
Total ...					10,83,488	12	11

I have examined the above Statement of Affairs and the annexed Statements of Income and Expenditure account and the General Fund with the books, accounts and vouchers of the Society, and I find the same to be correct. I have verified the investments of the Society.

Poona,
15th June 1953

K. T. DIXIT, B. A., B. Sc., G.D.A., F.C.A.
Chartered Accountant.

List of Donations

Headquarters

Rs. As.Ps.

The Bombay Presidency Association	...	...	1,000	0	0
The Korgaonkar Trust	...	...	200	0	0
Principal J. R. Gharpure	...	...	100	0	0
The Late Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale Trust Fund	...	...	100	0	0
The Late Justice M. G. Ranade Charities...	...	...	100	0	0
Shri V. J. Gharpure.	...	...	50	0	0
Shri Chhaganlal K. Parekh	...	...	50	0	0
Shri Harakchand Motichand	...	...	25	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	74	8	0
Total			...	1,699	8 0

Bombay Branch

Rs. As.Ps.

Shri K. J. Chitalia	...	...	300	0	0
Messrs. B. Kamtekar and Co. ,	...	...	25	0	0
Total			...	325	0 0

Madras Branch.

Rs. As. Ps.

Mrs. Sharma	...	...	200	0	0
Guild of Service	...	...	50	0	0
Labour Fellowship Rally, Bangalore.	...	...	38	0	0
Madras Tamil Writers' Association.	...	...	30	0	0
Mr. S. C. G. Bach	...	...	25	0	0
Messrs. G. K. Vale and Co.	...	...	25	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	55	0	0
Total			...	423	0 0

Malabar Centre

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Pandit Javaharlal Nehru	...	...	1,000	0	0
The Sir Dorabji Tata Trust	...	...	1,000	0	0
Shri Sri Prakash	...	...	500	0	0
Provincial Welfare Fund, Nilgiris Branch	...	...	500	0	0
Messrs. Patel Bros., Bombay.	...	...	300	0	0
The Vychiry P. C. C. Society, Wyand Taluk	...	...	300	0	0
Shri Jhangir P. Patel	...	...	200	0	0
Dr. Rajendra Prasad	...	...	100	0	0
Shri Chhaganlal K. Parekh	...	...	100	0	0
The Kalpatta Urban Bank	...	...	100	0	0
Shri J. P. L. Gwynn, Eluru	..	...	60	14	0
Shri G. E. Crombie, Madras.	...	...	50	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	171	0	0
Total			...	4,381	14 0

Orissa Centre

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Shri Lingaraj Panigrahi	...	...	100	0	0
Shri Sadhucharan Mahanty	...	...	100	0	0
Seth Vasudeb Modi	...	...	100	0	0
Seth K. K. Rathor	...	...	100	0	0
Shri Souril Prasad Mahapatra	...	...	50	0	0
Shri Harihar Mahapatra	...	...	50	0	0
Shri Lalit Kumar Das-Gupta	...	...	50	0	0
Shri Pitambar Misra	...	...	50	0	0
Shri Rajkishore Das	...	...	50	0	0
Shri Somanath Nanda	...	...	50	0	0
Shri B. Jagannatha Das	...	...	30	0	0
Shri Dinkar Rao	...	...	25	0	0
Total			...	755	0 0

Aboriginal Welfare Work, Orissa

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Sums below Rs. 25.	...	...	339	8	9

Chowdwar Rural Reconstruction Centre.

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Provincial Cooperative Bank, Cuttack	...	...	100	0	0

Gokhale Children's Home, Narasannapet.

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Shri P. V. Jogulayya	...	...	407	9	6
Shri P. Swami Babu	...	...	88	12	0
The Yuvajana Sangh	...	...	75	0	0
Shri P. Nulanna	...	...	31	0	0
Shri Voona Ramamurty	...	...	28	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	163	13	0
Total	...	...	794	2	6

Aboriginal Welfare Work, Mirzapur.

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
R. C. K. M. Fund.	...	...	250	0	0
Seth Vishwanath Prasad	...	...	26	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	842	8	0
Total	...	...	1,118	8	0

U. I. Branch

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Shri Bal Govind Das	...	...	125	0	0
A Sympathiser	...	...	100	0	0
Shri S. R. Bharatya	...	...	47	1	0
Total	...	...	272	1	0

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
Servants of India Society

The following Constitution has been adopted for the Society:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* हिंदू सेवक संघ has been adopted as its name in the vernaculars.

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

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

- (i) The country shall always be the first in my thoughts and I will give to her service the best that is in me.
- (ii) In serving the country I will seek no personal advantage for myself.
- (iii) I will regard all Indians as brothers and work for the advancement of all without distinction of caste or creed.
- (iv) I will be content with such provision for myself *and my family*,* as the Society may be able to make. I will devote no part of my energies to earning money for myself.
- (v) I will lead a pure personal life.
- (vi) I will engage in no personal quarrel with any one.
- (vii) I will always keep in view the aims of the Society and watch over its interests with the utmost zeal, doing all I can to advance its work. I will never do anything which is inconsistent with the objects of the Society.

10. Every Member under Training shall, during the time that he is under training, place himself under the entire guidance and control of the First Member or President, and shall do such work and devote himself to such studies as the First Member or President may direct.

11. An Ordinary Member may be sent by the First Member or President and Council to any part of India on special duty or for general work in connection with the Society. He will be bound to do the work assigned to him under the general direction of the First Member or President and Council.

* The italicised words to be omitted if there be no family.

and shall obey orders and instructions that may be received from them.

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

12. A. The Society may, in exceptional circumstances, permit a member to retire after thirty years' approved service or on the attainment of the age of seventy after twenty-five years' approved service on a recommendation to that effect being made by the Council, with the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the members of the Society, and the recommendation being accepted by the First Member or President. A member so permitted shall cease to be a member of the Society.

13. The Society may remove the name of any member from its roll of members on a recommendation to that effect being made by the Council, with the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the members of the Society, and the recommendation being accepted by the First Member or President. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

14. (a) The First Member will hold office for life.

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

(c) In case, however, it appears undesirable to elect a First Member, the members may elect one of their number to be President of the Society for a period of three years.

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

(e) The First Member or President may, notwithstanding any other rule, delegate any of his functions to the Vice-President and, during the absence of the Vice-President from India, to any other Ordinary Member.

(f) The Council of the Society shall appoint one of the Ordinary Members to be the Secretary of the Society.

15. When a vacancy occurs in the First Membership or Presidentship of the Society, the Council shall exercise all the powers vested by the Rules in the First Member or President singly or the First Member or President and Council, until such time as a new First Member or President is duly elected; and any act done by the Council during such time shall be deemed valid, provided that the Council takes steps with all reasonable despatch to arrange for the election of a new First Member or President under rule 14 (b) or 14 (c), as the case may be.

16. In special circumstances the First Member or President and Council may exempt, for reasons to be recorded in writing, any member of the Society from the operation of any rule save Rule 9.

17. An applicant for membership may be required to pass through a period of probation before admission and may in that case be enrolled as a Probationer on such terms and for such period as the First Member or President and Council may determine.

18. The First Member or President and Council may remove the name of any Probationer from the list of Probationers before the expiry of the period of probation. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

19. The First Member or President and Council may admit any person, who, in their opinion, is capable of being trained to assist members of the Society in their work and who is prepared to devote his life to such work, as a Permanent Assistant of the Society, on such terms as the First Member or President and Council may determine.

20. A Permanent Assistant may, on grounds of special fitness and after a period of approved service of not less than three years, be admitted as Member under Training by the First Member or President and Council.

21. The First Member or President and Council may remove the name of any Permanent Assistant from the list of Permanent Assistants of the Society. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

22. The First Member or President and Council may admit any person who is in full sympathy with the objects of the Society and is prepared to devote himself to such work as may be assigned to him for the benefit of the Society as an Attache of the Society on such terms and under such control as the First Member or President and Council may determine.

23. The First Member or President and Council may remove the name of any Attache from the list of Attaches of the Society. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

24. The First Member or President and Council may enrol any person who is in full sympathy with the objects of the Society and who is prepared to devote a portion of his time and resources to the furtherance of its work as an Associate of the Society.

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

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

27. (a) The property of the Society, whether immovable or movable, including stocks, funds, shares and other securities and all other property otherwise vested in or transferred to the Society as trustee or in any other capacity, shall be held in the name of the Society or the Governing Body as constituted

under Rule 7 and shall remain under the general control, supervision and management of the First Member or President of the Society for the time being and the Council.

(b) All arrangements, deeds, conveyances, contracts, transfers or other instruments relating to the sale, transfer or other transactions or dealings entered into by the Society or to which the Society is a party, whether relating to the property, whether immovable or movable, belonging to the Society or held by the Society as trustee or in any other capacity, shall be made, signed, sealed, delivered or executed by such person or persons as the First Member or President and Council may from time to time appoint. For the purpose of this Rule any authority given by the First Member or President under his signature alone authorising any person or persons to enter into, make, sign, deliver or execute any deed, or instrument, contract or transfer and recording the fact that such authority is given with the approval of the Council shall be deemed sufficient and valid authority to such person or persons to execute the several rights, powers and authorities thereby given to him or them. For all payments received by or made to the Society the receipt of the Secretary or such person or persons as the First Member or President and Council may from time to time appoint, shall be a valid and complete discharge to the party making such payment.

(c) The Society shall be at liberty to invest the surplus funds in its hands in the securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act or in the purchase of such landed properties of any tenure as the First Member or President and Council may from time to time determine.

(d) Subject to the conditions in respect of properties (if any) entrusted to the Society and earmarked for specific objects, if and whenever it is found expedient or necessary, the First Member or President and Council shall be at liberty to deal with the properties belonging to the Society, whether movable or immovable, by sale, mortgage, lease, or pledge thereof or otherwise. All deeds, documents, agreements, mortgages, contracts or transfers in respect of the properties so sold, mortgaged, leased, or pledged or otherwise dealt with shall be executed as provided in clause 27 (b) hereof.

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

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

30. The First Member or President may, with the concurrence of a majority of the Ordinary Members of the Society, make, alter or rescind any Bye-law or Bye-laws for (1) the management of the affairs of the Society and the conduct of its business; (2) the custody, disposal and control of the funds of the Society; (3) the provision to be made for members of the Society and their families, the grant of special allowance to them in special circumstances, and of pensions to members retiring under Rule 12A; (4) the grant of leave to members of the Society; (5) the grant of allowances to Permanent Assistants and Attaches of the Society; and (5) the carrying out in other ways of the objects of the Society.

31. The First Member or President and Council shall have power to take whatever steps may be deemed necessary in the interest of the Society provided that they are not inconsistent with the objects of the Society or with the provisions or spirit of any of the Rules or Bye-laws at the time in force

32. No alteration shall be made in this Constitution unless it is recommended by the Council with the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the members of the Society and the recommendation is accepted by the First Member or President.

Bye-Laws

The following Bye-laws have been made under Rule 30 :—

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

2. (a) Every Member under Training will be granted an allowance of Rs. 155 a month for the first two years of his training and Rs. 165 for the next three.

(b) Every Ordinary Member will be granted an allowance of Rs. 200 a month for the first five years, Rs. 225 for the next five years and Rs. 250 afterwards.

(c) A rent allowance not exceeding Rs. 30 or the actual rent paid, if less, will be granted to members, in case there are no quarters available on the premises of the Society.

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

(e) Every Probationer will be given an allowance of Rs. 135 a month during the period of his probation.

(f) Every Member under Training, who may be deputed to work in the City of Bombay, will be paid Rs. 5 as Bombay allowance until he becomes an Ordinary Member.

(g) In case of serious illness, Members may be paid by the Branches, on the recommendation of the Senior Member, the whole or part of the medical fees and medicine charges,

2-A. The Council may, if it considers necessary, grant a dearness allowance to the Members and Probationers.

3. Notwithstanding any provision in Bye-Law No. 2, the First Member or President and Council may, after due inquiry and for sufficient cause, at a meeting of the Council at which not less than four members are present, reduce by not more than half the allowance for a period not exceeding one year at a time but in no case for more than two consecutive years.

4. (a) A Member under Training is entitled to two months' leave every year, which may be granted by the First Member or President and, if the applicant is attached to a Branch, by the Senior Member of the Branch.

(b) Ordinary Members are entitled to a month's leave every year. Senior Members may grant leave for one month and the First Member or President for three months and the First Member or President and Council for longer periods.

(c) Ordinary Members of the Madhya Pradesh and Berar are entitled to one month and ten days' privilege leave if they go on leave on the 1st of May.

(d) All Members are entitled to twenty days' casual leave in a year.

(e) Both casual and privilege leave mentioned above will only be sanctioned if the work of the Society permits.

5. (a) The life of every member will, on admission, be assured by the Society in favour of the First Member or President for the time being for a sum of Rs. 3,000 payable at death. If no Insurance Company accepts the life of any member for assurance, the First Member or President and Council may make such other arrangements as they deem fit to secure, in the case of such a member, the object of this Bye-law.

(b) On the death of a Member whose life has been assured, the First Member or President shall pay the amount recovered on the life-policy of the deceased to such person or

persons as the deceased Member may, by will or otherwise in writing, have directed. In the absence of such direction, the First Member or President and Council shall have power to determine whether the amount recovered may be paid to and person or persons belonging to the family of the deceased, any if so, to whom.

In this Bye-law, the word "Member" includes a Member who has been permitted to retire under rule 12A.

6. The First Member or President and Council may grant, in special circumstances, a special allowance to a Member or a Permanent Assistant suitable to the requirements of his case;

6A. The First Member or President and Council may grant to a Member who is permitted to retire under Rule 12A such pension as they consider suitable to the requirements of his case. In case, however, such a Member acts in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the Society, the First Member or President and Council may withhold it from him.

7. If a Member's connection with the Society is terminated under Rule 12 or Rule 13, he and his family shall forfeit all claim to the benefit secured to him or them under these Bye-laws.

8. The funds of the Society may be deposited in the Banks approved by the Council, and the accounts shall be in the name of the Society, its Branches, Centres and Business Concerns as the case may be, and be operated upon by such persons and in such manner as the Council may decide from time to time.

9. (a) When the First Member or President and Council resolve to enrol anyone as Associate, the fact will be communicated to the person concerned by the Secretary.

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

(c) A branch may, where practicable, ascertain the opinion of the Associates assigned to it in respect of any new

schemes of work contemplated by it and in respect of any question of policy to be laid down by the Society on occasions when momentous questions are before the country.

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

(e) Associates will be kept informed by the Headquarters of the Society about the progress of work from time to time; will be invited to attend the anniversary of the foundation day; will be allowed to use the libraries of the Society at the Headquarters and at the Branches; may be invited to attend special sessions and be allowed to reside, if room be available, at the Headquarters or the Branches for purposes of study or work.

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

Members of the Servants of India Society, 1st September 1953

Name of the Member	Date of admission to the Society	Address
<i>President :</i>		
1 Hriday Nath Kunsru, B.A., B.Sc., LL.D. ...	11-7-1909	†S. I. S., 1, P. D. Tandon Road, Allahabad 2.
<i>Vice-President :</i>		
2 Shridhar Ganesh Vaze, B.A. ...	23-2-1908	S. I. S., Poona 4.
<i>Senior Members :</i>		
3 Annakavoor Duraiswamy Subramani (A. D. Mani), M.A. ...	14-6-1935	S. I. S. Dhantoli, Nagpur 1.
4 Pandurangi Kodanda Rao, M.A. ...	12-5-1922	„ Bangalore 4.
5 Dattatray Vasudeo Ambekar * ...	20-12-1914	„ Poona 4.
6 Dinkar Dattatray Desai, M.A., LL.B. ...	12-6-1936	„ Vallabhbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4.
<i>Ordinary Members :</i>		
7 Krishna Prasad Kaul, B.A. ...	11-7-1909	S. I. S., Lucknow.
8 Vithal Hari Barve ...	10-4-1913	Aryabhushan Press, Poona 4.
9 Lakshmi Narayan Sahu ...	15-6-1918	S. I. S., Cuttack, Orissa.

Also Secretary.

† S. I. S. stands for Servants of India Society.

Name of the Member	Date of admission to the Society
10 Haradatta Sharma, B.A., LL.B. ..	4-4-1922
11 Shri Ram Bajpai ...	12-5-1922
12 Shankar Govind Gokhale, M. A. ...	29-7-1928
13 Keslav Ganesh Sharangpani, B.A., LL.B. ...	25-9-1930
14 Singanallur Ramakrishna Venkataraman, B A., B.L. ...	25-9-1930
15 Ramchandra Sadashiv Gupte ...	30-6-1933
16 Shyam Sundar Misra, M.A. ...	12-6-1936
17 Rama Shankar Misra, B.A., LL.B. ...	12-6-1937
18 Krishnadas Jagjiwandas Chitalia ...	13-6-1941
19 Raghunath Govind Kakade, M. A., LL. B., Ph. D. ...	12-6-1943
20 Lakshminarayan Rao, B.A. ...	19-6-1945
21 K. Lakshminarayan Rao, B.Sc. ...	12-6-1946
<i>Probationers :</i>	
22 R. Vasudevan, B. A.	1-9-1953
23 K. C. Ojha, M. A., LL. B.	1-9-1953

Address

3. I. S., Ambala Cantonment.

„ **1, P. D. Tandon Road, Allahabad 2.**

„ **Poona 4.**

Aryabhusan Press, Poona 4.

8. I. S., Royapettab, Madras 14.

„ **Dhantoli, Nagpur 1.**

„ **Cuttack, Orissa.**

„ **Sarsa, Dist. Allahabad.**

„ **Poona 4.**

„ **Poona 4.**

„ **Kozhikode 2, (Malabar).**

„ **Bombay 4**

„ **Madras 14.**

„ **Allahabad 2.**

THE HITAVADA

The oldest English newspaper in Madhya Pradesh and Madhya Bharat with a standing of nearly 45 years. It was a tri-weekly till April 1943 when it was converted into a daily. It deals with public affairs in Madhya Pradesh and Berar in particular.

Editor :— A. D. Mani.

Annual Subscription (India) :—Rs. 32.

Office :— Wardha Road, Nagpur 1.

Work of the Society at a Glance

Nature of Work

Members engaged in it

Political :

General —Kunzru, Vaze, Ambekar, Kodanda Rao,
Sharma, Mani, Gokhale, Venkataraman.

Legislatures —Kunzru (Council of States)

Civil Liberties—Vaze, Desai, Kakade, S. S. Misra.

Journalism —Vaze, Kodanda Rao, Mani.

Social :

Labour —Desai, S. S. Misra.

Education —Kunzru, Kaul, Kodanda Rao, Vaze,
S. S. Misra.

Scouting —Kunzru, Bajpai.

Social Service—Kunzru, Kodanda Rao, Sahu, Venkataraman,
Bajpai, Desai.

Depressed } Kunzru, Venkataraman,
Classes } R. S. Misra.

Aborigines —Sahu, R. S. Misra, L. N. Rao, S. S. Misra.

Rural Uplift, } Desai, Sahu, Venkataraman, Gupte,
& Local Self- }
Government } L. N. Rao, Kakade.

Distress } Kunzru, Venkataraman, Ambekar, Desai,
Relief } R. S. Misra, Sharangpani, Kakade.

Business } Barve, Sharangpani (A. B. Press, Poona).
} K. L. N. Rao (Bombay Vaibhav Press).
Concerns } Mani (Hitavada Press, Nagpur).

THE
Servants of India Society

(Registered under the Societies Registration Act No. XXI of 1860)

REPORT
FOR 1953-54

POONA

Saturday, 12th June, 1954

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The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale



FOUNDER
The Servants of India Society

The Servants of India Society.



PREAMBLE.



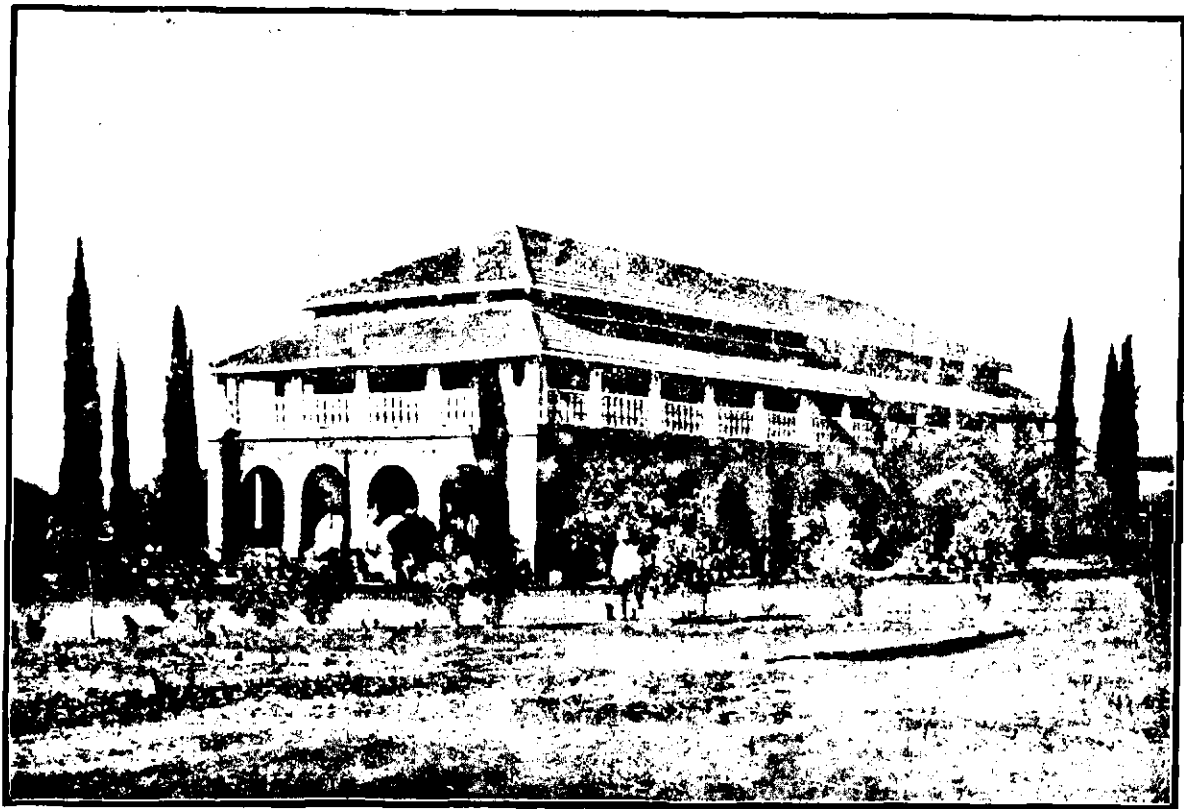
*Extracts from the original Preamble to the Constitution of the Society
written by the illustrious Founder, the late Gopal Krishna Gokhale,
in 1905.*

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

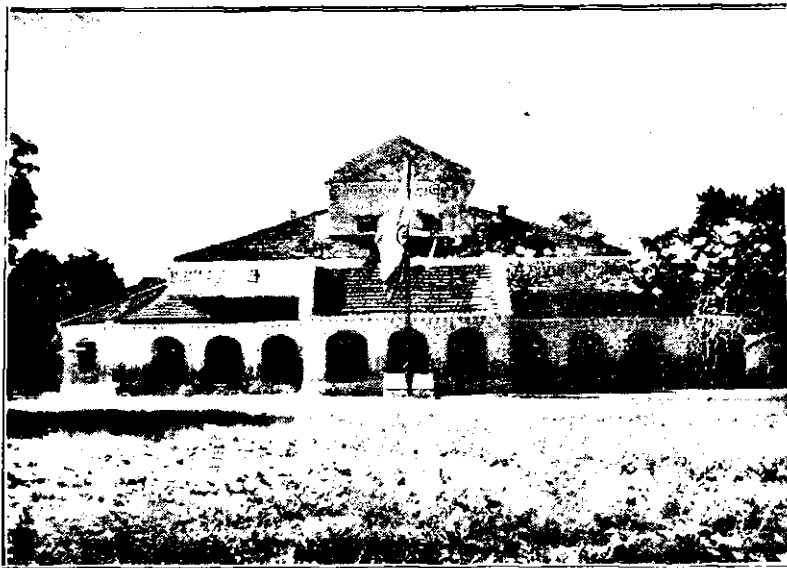
taken in hand, and the situation demands on the part of workers devotion and sacrifices proportionate to the magnitude of the task.

The Servants of India Society has been established to meet in some measure these requirements of the situation... Much of the work must (now) be directed towards building up in the country a higher type of character and capacity than is generally available at present, and the advance can only be slow. Moreover, the path is beset with great difficulties; there will be constant temptations to turn back; bitter disappointment will repeatedly try the faith of those who have put their hand to the work. But the weary toil can have but one end, if only the workers grow not faint-hearted on the way. One essential condition of success in this work is that a sufficient number of our countrymen must now come forward to devote themselves to the cause in the spirit in which religious work is undertaken. Public life must be spiritualised—Love of country must so fill the heart that all else shall appear as of little moment by its side. A fervent patriotism which rejoices at every opportunity of sacrifice for the motherland, a dauntless heart which refuses to be turned back from its object by difficulty or danger, a deep faith in the purpose of Providence which nothing can shake—equipped with these, the worker must start on his mission and reverently seek the joy which comes of spending oneself in the service of one's country.

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



View of the Central Library of the Society, Poona.



The Society's U. I. Branch Home, Allahabad

The Servants of India Society

Report for 1953-54

Introduction

The Servants of India Society was founded by the late Gopal Krishna Gokhale on June 12, 1905. Its objects are the training of national missionaries for the service of India and the promotion, by all constitutional means, of the interests of the Indian people without distinction of caste or creed. The members of the Society are pledged for life to give the best that is in them to the cause of the country in all secular fields. The circumstances in which the Society was founded and the objective which the Founder had in view in founding it are explained in the preamble he wrote to the constitution in 1905, extracts from which are given on the preceding two pages. This preamble has been a source of unfailing inspiration to the Society, and the members have striven their utmost during the forty-nine years of the Society's existence to keep true to the ideals placed before them by the Founder.

Organisation

The Headquarters of the Society are at Poona where the members meet every year in June for the annual session. The Society has Branches at Madras, Bombay, Nagpur and Allahabad, and centres of work at Ambala, Cuttack, and Kozhikode.

Hriday Nath Kunzru continued to be President and S. G. Vaze, Vice-President of the Society. Kunzru, A. D. Mani, P. Kodanda Rao, D. V. Ambekar and Dinkar D. Desai continued to be Senior Members of the Society's Branches in the Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Poona and Bombay respectively. K. P. Kaul, S. S. Misra and R. S. Gupte

were elected to the Council by the members of the Society. Ambekar continued to be Secretary.

Founder's Day Celebration

The usual Gokhale Day celebrations were held at the Headquarters on February 19, 1954, the expenses being met out of the interest on an endowment created for the purpose by the late Shrimant Baba Saheb Ghorpade, Chief Saheb of Ichalkaranji.

Lady Laxmibai's Bequest of Rs. 45,000

During the year, the Society received from the executors of the will of the late Lady Laxmibai, widow of Sir Jugmohandas Varjiwandas, of Bombay, a donation of Rs. 45,000. The amount is intended for relief of distress resulting from such natural calamities as famine, floods, etc. in any part of India. It is to be separately credited in the accounts of the Society and either the corpus or the interest thereon is to be used for relief work. The Society expresses its grateful thanks to the executors of the will of the late Lady Laxmibai for this handsome donation.

Political

H. N. Kunzru continued to be a member of the Council of States. He took part in the debates in the Council on the Railway Budget, the General Budget, the Appropriation Bill, the Indian Finance Bill, the Bill for the creation of the Andhra State, the President's Address and on the unemployment situation. He spoke on the motion for the extension of the President's rule in PEPSU. When the Estates Duty Bill was under discussion, he moved two amendments to it, which sought exemption for (1) gifts made for public charitable purposes and (2) gifts made in connection with marriages. He spoke on the Bill fixing the salaries of the officers of Parliament and on another Bill dealing with the conditions of service of the Auditor-General. He participated in the debate on the Bill providing for the imposition of an additional excise duty on

dhotis produced by mills in excess of their allotted quota. He opposed the Press Bill.

He was appointed a member of the States Reorganisation Commission in December last when he resigned his chairmanship of the Railway Corruption Inquiry Committee. He was also appointed chairman of a committee to advise Government on matters relating to the rejection of officer cadets during their training at the National Defence Academy and in corresponding institutions of the Navy and Air Force.

He continued to be President of the Indian Council of World Affairs and took active interest in the collection of funds for the Sapru House which is to be the Headquarters of the Council. He continued to be President of the Deccan Sabha at Poona. He was the President of the Indian Overseas Central Association. He visited Kashmir in October and later issued a press statement embodying his impressions of the political situation there. He presided over the All-India Travel and Transport Conference held at Poona in June 1953.

S. G. Vaze worked mainly in the field of civil liberties. Since Kakade was engaged in famine relief work, Vaze had been mainly responsible for editing the *Indian Civil Liberties Bulletin*. He and Kakade appeared before the Press Commission to give oral evidence in support of the memorandum submitted on behalf of the All-India Civil Liberties Council on Freedom of the Press. They prepared a note on the Preventive Detention (Second Amendment) Act of 1951 on the eve of the Government placing a resolution before Parliament for allowing it to keep the Act in operation for another year. The note, which was distributed among leading members of the Opposition, pleaded for repeal of the Act or at any rate for circumscribing its scope. He initiated a move for an inquiry by Government into the allegations of the use of third degree methods against the accused in a criminal case. He and Kakade collected the necessary material, and got a note prepared by a friend of high judicial experience, urging Government to institute an inquiry. The note has been submitted to Government

and the result is being awaited. Vaze has been re-elected Secretary of the All-India Civil Liberties Council at the fifth session of the All-India Civil Liberties Conference which was held at Cuttack in the last week of April.

P. Kodanda Rao was re-elected a Vice-President of the Indian Council of World Affairs, and President of its Bangalore Branch. He addressed meetings and contributed articles to the press on important public questions. These included Freedom of the Press, Bilingualism for India, Linguistic States, Culture Conflicts, Prohibition vs. Excise, Constitutional Amendments, Beggar Problem, India's Foreign Policy, Reform of Democracy in India, Andhra State and Qualifications for Legislators. He also reviewed books for the *Hindu*, the *Aryan Path* and the *India Quarterly*. He continued to be a member of the Indian Institute of Culture at Bangalore and addressed several of its meetings. He carried on a sustained campaign against the Government's excise policy concerning liquor. He submitted a memorandum to the Press Commission and gave oral evidence before it. He also submitted memoranda to the Taxation Enquiry Commission, and the Backward Classes Commission and appeared before these bodies for giving oral evidence. He was elected a member of the executive committee of the Bangalore UN Association.

Haradatta Sharma continued to be General Secretary of the Study Circle at Ambala Cantonment. Under its auspices he organised eighteen meetings at which important problems, political, social and economic, were discussed, he himself taking part in many of these discussions. He continued to be General Secretary of the Punjab Civil Liberties Council. He also worked as General Secretary of the Nagarik Sabha, Ambala Cantonment. The Sabha drew attention to local civic grievances by means of writings in the press and public meetings. Sharma organised an All-Parties Conference at which the question of excision of the civil areas from the Ambala Cantonment was considered. An anti-Excision Committee was also formed, of which he was convener.

D. V. Ambekar continued to be a member of the Council of the Deccan Sabha. He attended the All-India Civil Liberties Conference held at Cuttack in April 1954.

S. G. Gokhale continued to be Secretary of the Deccan Sabha. He continues to take interest in the work of the Poona Journalists' Association. He is in charge of the Society's Library at the Headquarters since August 1953.

A. D. Mani continued to be Editor and General Manager of the *Hitavada*. A considerable part of his time was taken up with the work of the Press Commission, of which he is a member. He visited Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi with the Commission. As President of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, he was able to persuade its Standing Committee to adopt a professional Code of Ethics which had been drafted four years ago by a sub-committee, of which Mani was the convener. He made representations to Government on behalf of the AINEC against the Press (Objectionable Matters) Act. He reconstituted the Foreign Affairs Committee of the AINEC. He was Deputy President of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society and was elected a Director of the Audit Bureau of Circulation in 1953.

Mani joined the Indian delegation to the Commonwealth Relations Conference, which was held at Lahore in March 1954. He took active part in the debates at the Conference on regional security, the NATO and the Commonwealth, race relations, colonialism and the future of the Commonwealth. At the invitation of the Dutch Government, he visited Holland in April 1954 as a member of the Indian Press-cum-Radio Goodwill Mission. As its spokesman Mani spoke almost every day at some function or the other, stating the Indian point of view on various matters. He continued to be President of the M.P. Branch of the Indian Council of World Affairs. He was elected President of the Foreign Relations Society of India.

Desai devoted a considerable portion of his time to the work of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, of which he is a member. He regularly attended its meetings which are held twice a week. He is a member of three of its committees : (1) Bombay Electric Supply and Transport Committee, (2) Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee and

(3) a Special Committee for revising the Municipal Act. He moved a number of resolutions in the Municipal Corporation dealing with civic problems. He is a member of the executive committee of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union and of the All-India Civil Liberties Council.

S. R. Venkataraman continued to be Secretary of the Madras Branch of the Indian Council of World Affairs which organised twenty public meetings during the year. The speakers at these meetings included such distinguished persons as Dr. Ralph Bunche, Miss Muriel Lester, Dr. Raymond Arron, Dr. Nicolis, Yugoslavian Ambassador in India and Mr. Odinga of Kishumu, an African educationalist. Venkataraman also organised a symposium on "India and the United Nations" which was presided over by Pandit H. N. Kunzru. Along with it was held a conference of Branch secretaries of the Council which was attended by over 40 members. At the request of the Indian Council, Venkataraman arranged for a research study of the "Attitudes to foreign countries and the changing international scene" as reflected in the editorials and news columns of the *Hindu* during the 1926-1946 period. He spoke on the problems of Indians in Ceylon, at Madras and at Vellore. He addressed the Engineering College at Madras on the Human Rights Day.

R. G. Kakade continued to be Assistant Secretary of the All-India Civil Liberties Council and editor of the *Indian Civil Liberties Bulletin*. He attended the session of the Indian Civil Liberties Conference held at Cuttack in April this year.

S. S. Misra continued to be General Secretary of the Orissa Civil Liberties Union. He was chiefly instrumental in organising the fifth session of the All-India Civil Liberties Conference which was held at Cuttack on April 24 and 25, 1954. He addressed many educational and cultural institutions on subjects of topical interest and wrote to the press on current problems.

At the invitation of the American State Department, L. N. Rao visited the U. S. A. last year. He was away for about six months, out of which more than four months were spent in

the U. S. A. in a study of the condition of the American Negro and the American Indian.

K. L. N. Rao was elected secretary of the Bombay Branch of the Civil Liberties Union in December 1953. He called several meetings of the Union at which important bills pending consideration by the legislatures were considered.

Labour and Peasant Organisation

Desai continued to be General Secretary of the Seamen's Union, Bombay, till July 1953 when he was elected its President. The Union has a membership of about 10,000. In addition to representing individual grievances, the Union went on with its work of supplying seamen to various shipping companies. Recruitment through the Union minimises bribery and corruption and ensures every seaman getting a chance of employment by turn. As the seaman who has remained unemployed for the longest period gets the first chance, the available volume of employment is equitably distributed among those who register with the Union. Thus, the Union serves as something like an employment exchange agency. During the year 6,000 seamen secured jobs through the Union. It is an open secret that a seaman is generally required to pay to the recruiting agent what can only be called a bribe of about Rs. 100 for securing a job which lasts about a year or sometimes even six months. On this basis 6,000 seamen who secured jobs through the Union saved for themselves about Rs. 6,00,000. The Union has a whole-time paid staff. It has secured a plot of land measuring about 300 sq. yds. from the Bombay Port Trust on a perpetual lease; and intends to put up a building on this plot. It has already collected about Rs. 1,16,000 for the purpose. The income from subscriptions during the year amounted to over Rs. 76,000.

Desai continued to be President of the Bombay Port Trust Railwaymen's Union which has a membership of over 1,000 out of a total of 1,500 employees. The Union is one of the oldest trade unions in Bombay, having been established as far back as 1920 and is recognised by the Port Trust authorities. The Bombay Docks Staff Union consisting of the

supervisory staff was established in 1951 with Desai as its President. It is recognised by the administration and has a membership of about 1,000. The Government Medical Stores Employees' Union which has a membership of about 250 out of a total of 400 employees is registered and also recognised by the Administration. Desai is President of this Union as also of the Central Bank of India Employees' Union, of the Chartered Bank Employees' Union and of the Eastern Bank Employees' Union.

Desai was elected President of the All-India Seafarers' Federation which was formed at an All-India conference of seamen held in Bombay in May last year. He represented the Federation at a Conference convened by the Transport Ministry at New Delhi in November 1953 when the question of recruitment of seamen was discussed.

Desai continued to be General Secretary of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha till the end of December 1953 when he was elected one of its Vice-Presidents. On behalf of the Sabha, he attended meetings of the Standing Labour Committee convened by the Central Government at New Delhi in July 1953. He also represented the Sabha at the thirteenth session of the Indian Labour Conference which was convened by the Central Government at Mysore in January 1954. He took active part in the deliberations of these bodies and his resolution on minimum wages was unanimously adopted by the Labour Conference. He also represented the Sabha on the Joint Consultative Board of Industry and Labour set up by the Central Government; and attended the Board's meeting at New Delhi in February 1954. The functions of the Board are to promote agreements between Industry and Labour and to examine such questions as productive efficiency, association of workers with the management, and generally matters relating to industrial relations.

On the recommendation of various Trade Unions in the Bombay Port, Desai was re-nominated in April 1953 by the Central Government a member of the Bombay Port Trust Board to represent labour interests.

Desai continued to take keen interest in the work of peasant organisation in the North Kanara District. The kisan organisation known as the North Kanara District Rayat Koota, which was founded by Desai and which generally works under his guidance, made good progress during the year. The immediate demands of the Kisans included reduction in land rents, fixity of tenure and re-instatement of those tenants who have been evicted under the defective provisions of the tenancy legislation, while the long-range demand is for the abolition of the rental system and the establishment of peasant proprietorship. Government has now fixed the maximum rents at one-sixth of the produce instead of one-third. Desai presided over the South Kanara District Kisan Conference held at Kumbla in January 1954.

S. S. Misra continued to be General Secretary of the All-Orissa Primary Teachers' Federation. The Federation exercises control and authority over the District Unions which are registered under the Trade Unions Act. Misra is also the President of the Cuttack District Primary Teachers' Union which has a membership of about 5,000. He is also the General Secretary of the All-Orissa Postal Extra-Departmental Agents' Union which has a membership of about 800.

Harijan Welfare

Kunzru continued to be President of the U. P. (Central) Harijan Sevak Sangh, of which R. S. Misra was Secretary.

Venkataraman continued to be Secretary of the Madras City Harijan Sevak Sangh till the end of December 1953 when it was decided to make the Madras City Harijan Sevak Sangh a part of the Tamilnad Harijan Sevak Sangh. During the nine months in which the Sangh maintained a separate existence last year, it conducted a hostel for 90 girls and a free Ayurvedic Dispensary which treated about 12,000 patients during the year. The dispensary has since been taken over by the Society for management, but with no financial liability. The Sangh subsidised several reading rooms in the City by supplying them with newspapers, books, etc. Weekly prayer:

meetings in Harijan localities were also arranged, in which high class Hindus participated. Venkataraman was elected President of the Social Welfare and Community Centre in Triplicane. The Centre conducts a night school for adults, and a milk centre for about 100 children.

Out of the interest on the Nayanar Memorial Fund, L. N. Rao distributed a sum of about Rs. 300 as scholarships to Harijan students in colleges and undergoing technical instruction. He continued to be a member of the executive committee of the Malabar Harijan Sevak Sangh.

Aborigines Welfare

R. S. Misra devoted most of his time to welfare work for the Adivasis in the Mirzapur District (U. P.). In all 25 schools were conducted in three Tahsils of the District which are predominantly inhabited by the aborigines. Two of these schools are junior high schools, four upper primary schools and nineteen lower primary schools. The number of pupils in all these schools was 1,147 last year including 588 Harijan and Adivasi boys and 55 Harijan and Adivasi girls. Tuition in the schools is free, books, slates and other writing materials being given free to Harijan and Adivasi students. As an inducement for regular attendance, clothes are also given as a gift to those pupils who are present on the largest number of days. A free hostel for 25 tribal boys is maintained at Kharuaon. Eighteen of these are Adivasi and Harijan boys who were reading in classes VI to VIII in the local junior high school and were supplied free food, clothing, light, books, etc. Thirty other boys were given only free hostel accommodation. Efforts are also made to teach crafts like carpentry, clay modelling, mat weaving, spinning, vegetable growing, etc. The expenditure on this educational work amounted to very nearly Rs. 30,000.

Six dispensaries were also conducted in the Adivasi area. Of these four were in the Mirzapur District and two in the Meja Tahsil (Allahabad district) which is contiguous to the Mirzapur tribal belt. Nearly 48,000 persons were treated at

these dispensaries as against nearly 37,000 last year. An anti-malaria campaign, which comprised about 150 villages and lasted for two months, was also organised. Over 9,000 persons were treated free during the campaign. The expenditure on the medical work done by the Society came to nearly Rs. 12,000.

Steps to prevent soil erosion in the tribal area, where, owing to hills and jungles, agricultural land is limited in extent, were also taken. As part of the soil conservation plan, 2,000 fruit trees were planted, of which about 900 have survived. Efforts were also made to popularise the Japanese method of paddy cultivation. The Gandhi Smarak Nidhi has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 5,000 for the purchase of a bone-meal digester for use in the area. Production of lac is an important subsidiary industry in the Dudhi area. With a view to its development, one of our senior workers has been asked to study the problem of collection and sale of lac.

There are many sufferers from V. D. and leprosy in the Dudhi tahsil. The Dudhi Tahsil Enquiry Committee appointed by the U. P. Government in 1948 has estimated that nearly 75% of the tribal people are affected by this scourge. It has, therefore, been decided to start a Leprosy and V. D. Clinic in the area. The U. P. Government have offered a building at Muirpur for the location of the clinic. The Central Government is also expected to make a grant for this work.

An Eye Relief Camp was also organised at Khantara in January last, 379 persons receiving medical attention in the Camp. Out of the 82 persons operated upon, as many as 78 got back their eye-sight. The expenditure on the Camp was nearly Rs. 1,700.

R. S. Misra continued to be a member of the Executive Committee and the General Council of the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh. He was also a member of the U.P. Gandhi Smarak Nidhi. He attended most of the meetings of these bodies.

In spite of unsatisfactory health, L. N. Sahu maintained his interest in public affairs. He gave radio talks on the

life of an aboriginal tribe called the Kondhs in Orissa. He addressed several educational institutions on public questions and submitted a memorandum to the Backward Classes Commission.

L. N. Rao continued to devote himself to work intended for the advancement of the tribal people in Malabar and Travancore-Cochin. Eight elementary schools (seven in Wynad taluka of Malabar and one in Coonoor taluka of the Nilgiris) were conducted which had a total strength of about 833 (525 boys and 308 girls). Of these more than 500 were tribal children. In three of the day schools all the tribal children were given free midday meals at the cost of the Society.

The Toda residential school near Ootacamund received a Government grant of Rs. 4,432 from the Harijan Welfare Department for the first time in March 1954. The school for the Mannans and Muthuvans which was started in September 1952 at Munnar in the Travancore high ranges has also secured a Government grant of Rs. 100 per month.

The residential school for Kadar children in Cochin hills has a strength of nearly 40 and is receiving a monthly grant of Rs. 250 from the Travancore-Cochin Government towards the expenses of the Hostel.

The total expenditure on all this educational work was about Rs. 42,500, out of which nearly Rs. 11,000 was contributed by the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, the balance being largely made up by Government grants.

L. N. Rao organised a tribal conference at Chelode near Nilambur in December 1953. Under his guidance, the tribe of Muthuvans in North Travancore successfully dug an irrigation canal about 1350 feet in length in order to divert a hill stream for irrigating paddy lands for a second crop. He attended a tribal conference held at Guntur in January 1954.

S. S. Misra supervised the tribal welfare work undertaken by the Society in the Rayagada sub-division of the Koraput District. Nine schools intended mainly for the benefit of the

Kondh children had a strength of about 240. The Thakkar Ashram at Rayagada provided accommodation for six tribal boys studying in local schools.

Rural Welfare and Co-operation

In spite of unsatisfactory health, Sahu paid frequent visits to the Servindia Rural Centre at Chowdwar near Cuttack. The Servindia Rural Centre at Chowdwar conducts a dispensary where free homoeopathic treatment is given. Nearly 40 persons are treated daily at this dispensary. The Leprosy Clinic at the centre, which is supervised by S. S. Misra, gives anti-leprosy injections on an average to about 25 persons a week.

The Gokhale Children's Home at Narasannapet (Srikakulam district), for whose management the Orissa Centre is responsible, has 22 inmates (19 boys and 3 girls). It is to be recorded with great grief that the building of the Home was completely burnt down in March, resulting in a loss of about Rs. 7,000. A new building for the Home is under construction mostly as a result of local effort. There is a local Advisory Committee associated with the Orissa Centre in the day-to-day management of the Home. The expenditure borne by the Society on the maintenance of the Home came to nearly Rs. 4,000. In addition, the Society contributed Rs. 1,000 towards the construction of a new building for the Home.

S. S. Misra continued to be one of the secretaries of the Utkal Balashram Committee which is responsible for the conduct of four Children's Homes with about 300 inmates in Orissa. The annual expenditure on their maintenance comes to about Rs. 80,000, nearly four-fifths of which is contributed by the Orissa Government. Misra is also one of the secretaries of the Orissa Relief Committee.

R. S. Gupte continued to be in charge of the Society's Rural Centre at Shendurjana (Amravati district). The Centre conducts a Child Welfare Centre under the supervision of a

Health Visitor maintained by the Red Cross Society. But for want of a suitable Health Visitor, the Child Welfare Centre functioned only for about four months. It also maintains a Maternity Home which handled 22 cases during part of the year, for which the Child Welfare Centre worked. A dispensary for the benefit of the general public is also conducted by the Centre. The multi-purpose co-operative society, conducted under the auspices of the Centre, has a membership of about 125 with a subscribed capital of a little over Rs. 1,100. Since foodgrains have been decontrolled, the off-take at the shop maintained by the co-operative society has been reduced considerably. Gupte continues to be Treasurer of the co-operative society. He also continues to be the sarpanch of the local Gram Panchayat.

During the year Gupte accepted the secretaryship of the Vidarbha Maharogi Seva Mandal with its headquarters at the Tapovan near Amaravti. The Mandal aims at the control and eradication of leprosy in the four districts of Berar. The first colony conducted by the Mandal at the Tapovan has 130 inmates. The State Government has provided buildings and an approach road to the Tapovan at a cost of about Rs. 2,50,000. In Shendurjana Gupte is the local Secretary and Treasurer of the Control Clinic run by the Gandbi Memorial Leprosy Foundation. The Foundation has appointed a Leprosy Organiser to look after the work of survey of the population of the control area comprising of twelve villages. Patients from outside the control area also take advantage of the Clinic.

Venkataraman visited the Firka development area in Thiturmangalam in Madurai district and wrote his impressions to the Director of the Firka Development. He addressed two meetings of the Tamilnad Village Workers' Association and delivered six lectures to the trainees of the Women Welfare Department on social problems.

As one of the Secretaries of the Deccan Agricultural Association, Kakade was responsible for the management of

the Association's Marathi organ, *Shetki and Shetkari*. He served as a member of the Technical Advisory Committee of the Devapur Reconstruction Centre (North Satara District) which is being conducted by the Rayat Shikshan Sanstha in co-operation with the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust. Joint farming in the Mhaswad Tank bed, breeding and rearing of Khillar cattle and running of a primary school are some of the activities of the Centre.

During the year Kakade was re-nominated by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies as his nominee on the Board of Directors of the Pravara Co-operative Sugar Factory in Ahmednagar district. In that capacity he served on the executive committee of the Board of Directors and attended eight of its meetings. The factory produced over 54,000 bags of sugar from over 60,000 tons of sugarcane in the last crushing season and made a profit of over Rs. 2,50,000. During the current season about 80,000 bags of sugar are expected to be produced. Attempts to start similar co-operative sugar factories are being made at some other places.

Kakade continued to be President of the Yeravda Co-operative Consumers' Society. As a result of decontrol of millets, the total turnover of the Society has considerably diminished. It has now taken a permit to import jowar and bajra and to sell them through its shop. The Society also intends to take up grocery business.

Kakade continued to be associated with the Bhilarewadji Co-operative Reconstruction Society, Unlimited, and with the Co-operative Milk Producers' Society there. Owing to the non-availability of loans no new houses could be built. The Milk Producers' Society continues to collect milk and sell it to Government for use in its milk scheme for Poona.

Kakade continued to serve as a member of the Poona Branch Committee of the State Industrial Co-operative Association, Bombay. He served as a member of a ten-member committee appointed by the District Purchase and Sales Union for considering the feasibility of taking over the

Government's Poona Milk Scheme and running it on co-operative lines. The report of this sub-committee has been submitted to the Union.

L. N. Rao continued to work as Secretary of the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust. The Trust maintains three Higher Elementary Schools and four Lower Elementary Schools with a total strength of 916 pupils (557 boys and 359 girls), of whom 85 children were tribals, and Harijans. A free primary school-cum-recreation centre, called the Bapa Sishu Vihar Pathshala after Thakkar Bapa, which was started in January 1952, made satisfactory progress during the year. Its strength is now nearly 100.

Education and Literacy

Kunzru continued to be a member of the executive councils of the Allahabad, Banaras and Delhi Universities. He was also a member of the Court of the Agra University and continued to be President of the Vidya Bhawan at Udaipur. He was also President of the Cultural Film Society of Delhi.

Kaul continued to be Chairman of the Committee of the U. P. Urdu Language Convention, most of his time being taken up with its work. He was also chairman of the reception committee of the U. P. Urdu Conference held at Lucknow in July 1953 and a member of the deputation that waited on the President of India on behalf of the Anjuman Taraqqi-e-Urdu (Hind) with a representation, bearing two million signatures of the Urdu-speaking people in U. P. He met the Prime Minister and the Chief Minister of U. P. in connection with the work of Urdu Language Convention. He wrote a series of articles in the *National Herald* clarifying the position of the Convention regarding the signature campaign.

He attended meetings of the general body and the council of the Anjuman Taraqqi-e-Urdu (Hind), Aligarh, thrice during the year and took active interest in its work. He inaugurated the Urdu Conference held at Kanpur in March last and presided over the Hyderabad State Urdu Conference in April 1954. He inaugurated a function in a connection with "Naseem day" in Lucknow in February and broadcast a

radio talk on Sirshar on the 12th of May. He continued to be Secretary of the Ganga Prasad Varma Memorial Library and a member of the Committee of the Mahila Vidyalaya College at Lucknow.

Kodanda Rao submitted a memorandum on Teacher's Training and connected problems to the Secondary Education Commission appointed by the Government of India, and appeared before the Commission to give oral evidence. The Education Reorganisation Committee appointed by the Mysore Government, of which Kodanda Rao was a member, submitted its report during the year with a dissenting minute by him. He frequently wrote to the press on educational topics.

Desai was largely responsible for founding the Kanara Welfare Trust for organising educational and social welfare work in rural areas, particularly for the benefit of the backward classes, in North Kanara. The Trust's Agricultural High School in Bobruvada village (Ankola taluka) has been functioning since June 1953. The School, which is housed in its own buildings, has a strength of 125, of whom 85 students belong to the backward classes. The School was recognised by the Education Department in September 1953. Since January 1954 the Trust has been working a milk scheme under which all pupils in the School are daily given 8 ozs. of milk prepared from the skim-milk powder donated to it by the Indian Red Cross Society. Desai, who is the Chairman of the Trust, collected about Rs. 40,000 by way of donations, the local peasantry donating another Rs. 6,000 for the School. The Trust's five-year programme includes : (1) The establishment of a Model Primary School ; (2) a Multi-purpose Vocational High School ; (3) a Primary Teachers' Training College ; (4) a Free Public Library ; (5) a Children's Recreation Centre ; (6) a Horticultural Garden ; (7) an Agricultural Demonstration Farm ; (8) a Rural Research Unit ; (9) a Publication Bureau with its own Printing Press ; (10) a Backward Class Hostel ; and (11) a Community Centre.

Bajpai continued to be the Vice-President of the Seva Samiti's Vidya Mandir High School at Allahabad. He attended

meetings of its Managing Committee and took active interest in the work of the School.

K. J. Chitalia, although keeping unsatisfactory health for most of the year, maintained his contacts with educational bodies at Bhavanagar and Bombay, with which he is associated.

The Gokhale Free Reading Room, which is being conducted by the Society in Madras for the last fifteen years, continued to attract about 100 readers every day. Leading local dailies, both English and vernacular, and other weekly and monthly journals, which are received by the Society, are made available to the Reading Room.

Social Service

Kunzru continued to be General Secretary of the All-India Seva Samiti at Allahabad. He was present on the principal bathing day of the Purna Kumbh Mela at Allahabad at the joint camp of the Bharat Scouts and Guides and of the All-India Seva Samiti which was organised for doing social service to the pilgrims. The Purna Kumbh Mela occurs once in twelve years and this time attracted nearly 50,00,000 pilgrims. He addressed the Rotary Club at Patna on Social Service.

Kodanda Rao was elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the Mysore State Branch of the Indian Conference of Social Work. He was a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Conference and read two papers: one on the Aborigines and the other on the Beggar Problem, at its Madras State Conference held at Vellore. He also attended the seventh session of the Indian Conference held at Hyderabad and wrote a paper on the "Aborigines and the Drink Habit" for the Conference.

Shri Ram Bajpai is a member of the All-India Seva Samiti at Allahabad. He worked as Secretary of the Seva Samiti's Gymnasium and of its Mela section.

Desai continued to be a member of the managing committee of the Social Service League, Bombay. He took active interest in the training classes conducted by the League.

Venkataraman was a member of the central executive committee of the Indian Conference of Social Work and one

of its Honorary Associate Secretaries. He was also the Honorary Associate Secretary of its Madras State Branch. At the All-India Conference held at Hyderabad, he led the discussion on Social Welfare and the Five-Year Plan. He represented the Indian Conference of Social Work at the Convention of the conveners of the Bharat Sevak Samaj at Pawapuri near Patna in February last. He acted as Secretary of the tribal welfare section at the Madras State Conference of Social Work held at Vellore. He also read a paper at the Conference on Tribal Welfare in the Madras State. He spoke on the scope of social work at an informal function of the Andhra Council of Social Work held at Vijayawada. He was a member of the managing committee and the advisory committee of the Madras School of Social Work, and its Hony Director for a period of three months.

Kakade was a member of the managing committee of the District Probation and After-Care Association and also of the Mahila Seva Mandal, Yerandawna. The Association maintains a Remand Home for boys and another for girls sent to it by Juvenile Courts and carries on probation work amongst juveniles. The Mahila Seva Mandal aims at the moral welfare and rehabilitation of women and girls. The Mandal carries on both rescue and preventive work. Kakade and Gokhale represent the Society on the Co-ordinating Council of Social Service Agencies in Poona.

Scouting

On the formation of the National Council of the Bharat Scouts and Guides, Kunzru was elected its National Commissioner—an office held by him during the interim period. He took part in the first Scout Jamboree held at Hyderabad in January last and addressed two scout rallies, one at Ambala and the other at Patna during the year.

Bajpai was elected by the National Council of the Bharat Scouts and Guides its National Organising Commissioner and its National Camp Chief. In the discharge of his duties, he undertook extensive tours in all parts of the country and was on tour for seven months out of twelve. He

was responsible for the organisation of the first Bharat Scouts and Guides Mela held at Hyderabad in January, 1954, in which nearly 6,000 Scouts and Guides participated. He was also responsible for organising social service at the Kumbh Mela at Allahabad and was assisted in the work by more than 1,200 Scouts and Guides. Two of his publications, (1) Parade and March Past for Scouts and Guides and (2) the Mela Jamboree Manual, were published during the year and were well received in the scout world. He also conducted an Air Scout Training Camp and a short term course for commercial drawing for the benefit of the Bharat Scouts and Guides at Allahabad. A variety show by the members of the National Headquarters group was staged under his direction on the occasion of the Krishna Janma Utsav. He presided over several scout functions in Allahabad and elsewhere.

Relief of Distress

Owing to the continuance of scarcity conditions in the tribal tracts of Mirzapur district, R. S. Misra opened two relief centres, one at Ghorawal in Robertsganj tahsil and the other at Sendur in the Dudhi tahsil. Foodgrains were sold at 25% concession rates at these centres, and were even given free in particularly needy cases. Over Rs. 7,000 were spent by the Society on these items of relief.

Misra also arranged for the distribution, at three centres, of milk prepared from milk powder donated by the Danish Indian Relief Committee. Nearly 1,800 children below eight years of age were given milk every day for three months, the Society having had to spend about Rs. 1,000 on sugar to sweeten the milk and on payments to the distribution staff. Dhotis, saris and ready-made garments numbering more than 2,000 and costing more than Rs. 3,100 were also given free to about 1,000 persons belonging to 136 villages. A well is under construction in Khantara where much hardship was being experienced owing to scarcity of drinking water. Four ponds were also repaired so as to provide water for the cattle.

Kakade continued to be one of the secretaries of the Maharashtra Central Famine Relief Committee. He had frequently to tour the scarcity areas either for organising or supervising the relief work. The Committee, which was able to collect nearly Rs. 2,00,000 for famine relief work, organised various kinds of relief in the three worst-affected districts of Maharashtra and gave grants to four district famine relief committees for specific purposes. Free kitchens and milk centres for children were conducted and clothes distributed to the needy. Arrangements for giving medical aid to the people in the scarcity areas were also made. The Committee conducted five cattle camps, which served about 2,000 cattles. Grievances regarding rates of wages, conditions of work and living at famine relief camps, etc. were represented to Government. The Committee also distributed seeds free of cost to needy cultivators and arranged for sowing operations at its own cost in the case of those that had no facilities for the purpose. A survey of the Ghod River Valley in the Poona and Ahmednagar districts has been undertaken under the auspices of the Committee with a view to preparing a comprehensive plan for the maximum utilisation of soil and water resources in the area.

Venkataraman arranged for the distribution of over 500 old clothes among the sufferers from the floods of the Godavari.

Business Concerns

Sharangpani was in charge of the Aryabhushan and Dnyan Prakash Press, Mani of the Hitavada Press and K. L. N. Rao of the Bombay Vaibhav Press, all owned by the Society. Sharangpani represents the Poona Press Owners' Association on the Governing Council of the All-India Federation of Master Printers.

V. H. Barve, whose health continues to be very unsatisfactory, generally helped in the management of the Aryabhushan Press.

G. I. P. E.

The report of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, of which D. R. Gadgil is the Director, is appended to this report.

GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS, POONA 4.

(*Founded by Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale*)

Report for the year 1953-54

A number of developments have taken place this year which have led to considerable extension in the activities of the Institute and may, it is hoped, lead ultimately also to a strengthening of its resources. The first development was the setting up of the Research Programmes Committee by the National Planning Commission to sponsor and direct a country-wide programme of socio-economic research which might help in planning for development. It is gratifying to note that a number of lines of research favoured by the Research Programmes Committee are among those along which work has already been done in the Institute in past years. The second development was a decision of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to locate, as an experimental measure for two years in the first instance, units of agro-economic research which would help the Ministry in its programme of work. Among the three centres with which a beginning was made this year one has been located at the Gokhale Institute. This, however, is properly a development falling within the year 1954-55 and details regarding the operation of the unit would be included in the report next year.

The last event of special note was more particularly related to the Institute and was recognition by the Government of India of the Institute as an Institute of all-India importance and the consequent sanction to it of an annual recurring grant. The annual recurring grant sanctioned during the year 1953-54 is small, being only Rs. 8,000. It is, however, hoped that with this recognition given to the work of the Institute the grant will in due course accord more with the size of expenditure and volume and quality of work of the Institute.

The field staff of the Tata Section in Agricultural Economics continued to work on the survey of famine conditions in the Bombay Deccan upto October 1953. During the latter half of this period the investigation was specially directed to the problems of rehabilitation in the post-famine period. The next investigation undertaken by the Section was the one entrusted to the Institute by the Research Programmes Committee of the Planning Commission. The objective of the investigation is to study the operative working and consequences of the Tenancy and other land legislation enacted in recent years in the Bombay State. The investigation was started in November 1953 and is still in progress.

The Institute continued to take active interest in the work of the All-India Rural Credit Survey of the Reserve Bank of India. Besides considerable work of statistical analysis done at the Institute, the Director, as a member of the Committee of Direction of that survey, had to spend a considerable portion of his time during the year on the drafting of the final report of the survey.

The Research Programmes Committee also sanctioned the scheme submitted by the Institute of a resurvey of Poona city with a view to studying the changing structure of occupations and incomes in the city. The inquiry is also aimed at gathering information regarding immigration and unemployment. A random sample of 4 per cent. families in the Poona Corporation area and the Poona and the Kirkee Cantonments is being investigated for this purpose. The survey was launched in April and a large part of the investigational work has already been completed. We have to thank the authorities of the Poona Municipal Corporation and of the Poona and Kirkee Cantonment Boards for their ready co-operation in this work.

Another major project undertaken by the Institute during the year was the inquiry into the economic benefits of the Hirakud Dam. The scheme for this inquiry had been prepared by the Institute towards the end of 1952, at the request of the Central Water, Power, Irrigation and Navigation

Commission. However, the Central Ministry decided later that the scheme could be undertaken only if the Orissa Government accepted the financial responsibility for it and itself entrusted the work to the Gokhale Institute. On this decision being taken by the Central Ministry, the Government of Orissa decided to accept the responsibility for the survey. Details of the scope etc. of the work to be done by the Institute were settled by the beginning of 1954. The Institute has agreed to undertake the survey, according to its original scheme ; it has also agreed to assist in and place its experience at the disposal of the Orissa Government for a comprehensive economic inquiry of the State that they have undertaken. Preliminaries with regard to the Hirakud Inquiry and the survey have been completed and work will begin by the end of June.

The report on the demographic survey of Poona which was published during the year embodied the results of the work of the Section in Demography and Population Studies during its first year of existence. During the second and the first half of the third year the Section carried out a comprehensive fertility inquiry in the districts of Kolaba, Nasik, and North Satara. The report of this inquiry is almost complete and will shortly go to the press. From the experience so far gathered it has been felt that instead of repeating surveys on the same pattern in other districts, experiments might be made with changes in scope and method of investigations in certain directions. With a view to exploring these possibilities we are planning somewhat differently oriented surveys for the new year.

Work on the survey of Modern Bussiness in India has far advanced and we expect to complete the report before the end of 1954.

The Institute put forth three publications during the year. The first was the Report on the Poona Schedules of the National Sample Survey (1950-51) by V. M. Dandekar. The second was the Survey of Fertility and Mortality in Poona District by V. M. Dandekar and Kumudini Dandekar, being the report on the first year's work of the Section in Demography and Population Studies. The third was the report on the

structure and working of Village Panchayats in Bombay and Madras by A. V. Raman Rao. The publication embodies the report of the survey he carried out as Besant Scholar during 1947-48. All these publications have been well received.

Two students submitted their theses for the Ph. D. Examination.

Mr. J. K. Phadke — Industrial Labour in Khandesh.

Mr. S. B. Mahabal — Fluctuations in cropped area and in the production of organized industry in India. (1914-1939).

Both the theses were approved for the award of Ph. D.

The Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale Trust Fund

Statement showing the Trust Fund and its investments as on 31st March, 1954.

TRUST FUND	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.
The R. B. R. Kale Trust Fund balance as per last year	...	1,09,139-10-0	
Amount set aside for redemption of loss on maturity of Bombay Municipal Loan	...	5,656-4-0	
Investment Reserve	...	13,384-6-0	
Interest Account			
Carried forward balance	...	5,494-8-1	
Collected during the year*	...	6,585-1-5	
		<u>12,079-9-6</u>	
Less paid to G.I.P.R.	...	183-9-6	
		<u>11,896-0-0</u>	
Out of the interest collected, a sum of about Rs. 1,363 will have to be set aside for reconciling the mortgage account and Judi payment.			3,750-0-0
		<u>Total ...</u>	<u>1,40,067-4-0</u>
			736-12-8
		<u>Total ...</u>	<u>Rs 1,40,067-4-0</u>
INVESTMENTS			
Mortgage on property of Sayagaon village	...	6,996-1-4	
Govt. and other securities:	Face value		
3% G. P. Notes	Rs. 12,500		
3% Conversion Loan, 1946	Rs. 33,300		
3½% Bombay Municipal Loan	Rs. 4,000		
4% Bombay State Transport Corporation Loan	Rs. 12,000		
4% 1960-70 Loan	Rs. 20,200		
6% Bombay Municipal Debentures	Rs. 40,000		
	Rs. 1,23,000		
	at cost	1,23,584-6-0	
Satara Inamdar Mandal			
50 Debentures of Rs. 100 each fully paid up			5,000-0-0
Kirloskar Bros. Ltd.			
180 shares of Rs. 25 each fully paid up.			3,750-0-0
Balance with the Servants of India Society	...		736-12-8

POONA }
14th June, 1954 }

K. T. DIXIT, B. A., B. Sc., G.D.A., F.C.A.
Chartered Accountant.

The Servants of India Society

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March 1954.

	INCOME		EXPENDITURE		1953-54		
	Rs.	As. Ps.	Rs.	As. Ps.	Rs.	As. Ps.	
Donations	11,200	9 3	76,221	9 3	
Members' Earnings	59,204	12 1	8,569	1 0	
Interest	55,334	13 0	7,624	1 1	
Property Rents	30,302	14 9	34,228	15 6	
Miscellaneous	4,047	13 11	21,081	3 5	
Press Profits	52,201	15 7	1,989	2 1	
Deficit carried to General Fund	12,072	2 9	16,963	5 9	
					7,837	2 1	
					42,852	0 5	
					3,498	8 9	
					3,400	0 0	
Total ...			2,24,265	1 4	Total ..	2,24,265	1 4

Poona, }
17th June 1954.

K. T. DIXIT, B.A., B.Sc., G.D.A., F.C.A.
Chartered Accountant.

The Servants of
Statement of General Fund

		Rs.	As.	Ps.		Rs.	As.	Ps.
The Society's General Fund :								
Balance as on 1st April 1953	...	12,93,240	—5	—6				
Add : unused bonus provision	...	46,347	—7	—6				
		13,39,587—13—0						
Less Deficit as per Income and Expenditure a/c	...	12,072	—2	—9	13,27,515	—10	—3	
Advances Payable :	...						46,486	—7—5
 The Society's Presses' and Paper's								
Credit Balances :								
Arya-Bhushan Press	...	71,653	—3	—11				
Bombay Vaibhav Press	...	1,10,932	—3	—3				
Hitavada	...	75,938	—8	—11				
		2,58,524			—0	—1		
Grand Total ... 16,32,526—1—9								

Poona, }
17th June 1954. }

India Society

account as on 31st March, 1954.

		Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Buildings and Sites:					5,99,633	—	3—4
Library expenditure to date has been charged to revenue	...						
Deadstock :							
As per last year's Statement	...	32,084	—	8—7			
Addition during the year	...	772	—	10—9			
					32,857	—	3—4
Less depreciation	...	1,604	—	3—0			
							31,253—0—4
Advances recoverable:					38,004	—	7—3
The Society's Presses' and Paper's Assets and Debtors :							
Arya-Bhushan Press	...	3,18,689	—	4—9			
Bombay Vaibhav Press	...	1,86,780	—	8—3			
Hitavada	...	3,26,386	—	4—0			
							8,31,856—1—0
Balance as shown in the Statement of Affairs					1,31,779	—	5—10
Grand Total	...	16,32,526	—	1—9			

K. T. DIXIT, B.A., B.Sc., G.D.A., F.C.A.

Chartered Accountant.

LIABILITIES		Rs.	As.	Ps.
The Society's General Fund :				
Balance as per annexed Statement	... ..	1,31,779	5	10
Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund (received in securities as per contra)	... ..	1,33,000	0	0
Gokhale Memorial Library Trust Fund, Nagpur	... ..	11,918	13	10
Rao Bahadur D. Lakshmi Narayan Trust Fund (received in cash)	... ..	1,00,000	0	0
South Indian Flood Relief Trust Fund	... ..	24,895	15	3
Presses' Reserve Fund	... ..	3,37,225	0	0
Servindia Relief Fund	... ..	66,549	13	7
Investment Reserve Fund	... ..	76,606	0	8
Building Reserve Fund	... ..	47,543	1	3
Workmen's Welfare Fund	... ..	6,500	0	0
Servindia Welfare Fund	... ..	8,272	10	6
Insurance Fund—Life Policies Matured	... ..	12,000	0	0
Gokhale Day Celebration Fund	... ..	2,000	0	0
Late Mr. Nayanar Memorial Trust Fund	... ..	10,726	14	0
Building Depreciation Fund	... ..	45,000	0	0
Miss Girija Nayanar Trust Fund	... ..	1,899	15	6
Hiralal Atmaram Patel Trust Fund	... ..	30,483	10	9
Lady Laxmibai Distress Relief Fund	... ..	45,000	0	0
Total ...		10,91,401	5	2

India Society

31st March, 1954.

ASSETS

	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund						
3% G. P. Notes face value ...	1,21,000	0	0			
4% Bombay Port Trust Bonds ...	12,000	0	0			
				1,33,000	0	0
Gokhale Memorial Library Trust Property				23,949	3	6
South Indian Flood Relief Trust Fund Investments				21,415	7	0
Other Investments :						
3 % G. P. Notes Face value ...	2,53,700	0	0			
3½% Bombay Municipal Loan ...	65,000	0	0			
3½% Poona Municipal Corporation Debentures ...	20,000	0	0			
3½% Treasury Savings Deposits ...	1,00,000	0	0			
3½% Bombay Municipal Debentures ...	50,000	0	0			
4 % G. P. Notes, 1960-70 ...	20,300	0	0			
4 % Bombay Port Trust Loan ...	98,000	0	0			
4 % Mysore Co-op. Land Mortgage Bank Debentures ...	15,000	0	0			
4 % Bombay Municipal Loan ...	16,000	0	0			
4 % U. P. Loan ...	20,000	0	0			
5 % Bombay Municipal Debentures ...	13,000	0	0			
Total face value ...	6,71,000	0	0			
At cost price ...				6,78,304	11	4
3% G. P. Notes, Face Value, Rs. 1,53,700, are lodged with the Central Bank of India, Poona City Branch and of Rs. 1,00,000 with the Allahabad Bank, Ltd., Nagpur, against overdraft facilities.						
Servindia Relief Fund Investment (3% G. P. Notes Rs. 65,500)				66,482	8	0
Workmen's Welfare Fund Investment ...				6,500	0	0
Hiralal Atmaram Patel Trust Fund Investment ...				28,848	7	0
Late Mr. Nayanar Memorial Trust Fund Investment (3% G. P. Notes Rs. 10,000) ..				10,356	4	0
Gokhale Day Celebration Fund Investment ...				1,990	8	0
Lady Laxmibai Distress Relief Fund Investment ...				44,942	8	0
Bombay State Co-op. Bank Shares 30 shares of Rs. 50 each fully paid up ...				1,600	0	0
Agricultural Products, Ltd. Poona, one share of Rs. 50 fully paid up				50	0	0
Ogale Glass Works 20 Shares of Rs. 5 each fully paid up				100	0	0
Poona Central Co-op. Bank two shares fully paid up ...				100	0	0
Press Trust of India Ltd., 50 shares of Rs. 100 each ...				5,000	0	0
Press Trust of India Ltd., 4½% 100 debentures of Rs. 100 each				10,000	0	0
Indian Newspapers Co-op. Society, 25 shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid up ...				2,500	0	0
Bank Balances at Centres and at Branches ...				54,855	9	1
Cash Balances at Centres, Branches, etc. ...				1,406	3	3
Total ...				1,09,140	1	2

I have examined the above Statement of Affairs and the annexed Statements of Income and Expenditure account and the General Fund with the books, accounts and vouchers of the Society, and I find the same to be correct. I have verified the investments of the Society.

Poona, }
17th June 1954 }

K. T. DIXIT, B. A., B. Sc., G.D.A., F.C.A.
Chartered Accountant.

The Gokhale Institute of
Statement of Income and

INCOME		Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
<i>Grants:—</i>							
<i>From the Government of India</i>							
For National Sample Survey Research Project		5,288	3	9			
For Land Reforms Survey		7,696	10	3			
For Poona Resurvey		1,208	14	0			
Token Non-recurring Grant		8,000	0	0			
		<hr/>			22,193	12	
<i>From the Reserve Bank of India for All-India Rural Credit Survey (for tabulation work)</i>							
					70,959	0	
<i>From the Government of Bombay</i>							
Grant-in-aid		10,000	0	0			
For Dearness Allowance		1,259	0	0			
		<hr/>			11,259	0	
<i>From the Government of Orissa for Hirakud Project Survey</i>							
					639	4	
<i>From the Rockefeller Foundation</i>							
					20,000	0	
<i>From Sir Dorabji Tata Trust Fund</i>							
					20,000	0	
		<hr/>			1,45,051	0	
<i>Contribution from the University of Poona ...</i>							
Publications—Sales...	...				6,892	4	
Miscellaneous Receipts	...				4,459	12	
Interest on Bank Account	...				630	9	
Contribution from R. B. R. R. Kale Trust Fund towards deficit	...				66	15	
Current year's deficit		36	4	6			
Last year's deficit		147	5	0			
		<hr/>			183	9	

Total ... Rs. 1,57,284 3 7

Poona }
8th June 1964 }

Politics and Economics, Poona 4.*Expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1954.*

EXPENDITURE	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
<i>Salaries and Allowances :</i>						
Teaching and Directing Staff	16,800	0	0			
Research Assistants	5,520	0	0			
Field Staff	7,488	4	3			
Tabulating Section	5,594	6	6			
Office Establishment	10,612	11	0			
				46,015	5	9
<i>Investigational Expenses :</i>						
T. A. & D. A. of Field Staff	4,320	1	0			
Printing & Stationery	752	11	9			
				5,072	12	9
<i>National Sample Survey :</i>						
Salaries and Sundry Expenses				5,288	3	9
<i>All-India Rural Credit Survey :</i>						
For Tabulation Work				45,454	15	6
<i>Land Reforms Survey :</i>						
Salary of the head of the Section	875	0	0			
Salaries of Field Staff	4,090	0	0			
T. A. and D. A. of Field Staff	2,133	10	3			
Printing and Stationery	598	0	0			
				7,696	10	3
<i>Poona Resurvey :</i>						
Salaries	820	0	0			
Printing and Stationery	388	14	0			
				1,208	14	0
<i>Hirakud Project Survey :</i>						
Travelling Expenses				639	4	0
<i>Publications--Cost and Expenditure</i>				8,577	7	0
<i>Library--Books and Periodicals</i>				3,303	7	1
<i>Contribution to Provident Fund :</i>						
Towards subscription	2,459	1	0			
Towards Interest	119	4	3			
				2,578	5	3
<i>Miscellaneous Expenses</i>				2,785	13	9
<i>Postage and Telephone</i>				1,431	15	6
<i>Printing and Stationery</i>				1,860	7	0
<i>Machinery Maintenance</i>				6,473	5	0
<i>Depreciation on Deadstock and Furniture</i>				2,000	0	0
<i>Depreciation on Tabulating Machines</i>				10,000	0	0
<i>Reserve for Publications</i>				6,500	0	0
<i>Audit Fees</i>				250	0	0
Balance being excess of income over expenditure transferred to Balance Sheet				147	5	0
Total ... Rs.				1,57,284	3	7

Examined and found correct.

M. P. CHITALE and Co.
Chartered Accountants

The Gokhale Institute of
Balance Sheet as at

PROPERTY & ASSETS	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Provident Fund Investments :						
National Savings Certificates (at cost) ...	24,620	0	0			
Interest accrued and due on above ...	2,058	8	0			
Balance with the Bank of Maharashtra Ltd.	4,573	4	0			
				31,251	12	0
Library :						
Cost as per last Balance Sheet ...	30,810	7	8			
Additions during the year	3,303	7	1			
				34,113	14	9
Tabulating Machines :						
Cost as per last Balance Sheet ...	78,692	6	6			
Additions during the year ...	678	0	9			
				79,370	7	3
Furniture and Deadstock :						
Office : Cost as per last Balance Sheet ...	9,021	0	6			
Additions during the year	1,540	7	6			
	10,561	8	0			
Library :						
Additions during the year	6,046	0	0	16,607	8	0
Publications :						
Stock on hand (at cost) ...				25,202	10	4
Deposit with the Poona Electric Supply Co. ...				25	0	0
Amounts Receivable :						
From the Government of India	196	10	3			
From Employees	818	10	0			
From Others	69	13	1			
From Servants of India Society	183	9	6			
				1,268	10	10
Cash and Bank Balances :						
Cash on hand with the Office Superintendent Mr. V. N. Bapat ...	665	5	6			
In current account with the Bank of Maharashtra Ltd. in the name of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics	31,682	6	5			
				32,347	11	11
Trust Fund or Corpus						
Deficit as per last Balance Sheet	147	5	0			
Less : Excess of Income over Expenditure during the year as per Income and Expenditure Account	147	5	0			
	0	0	0			
Total ...				2,20,187	11	1

Politics and Economics, Poona 4.*31st March, 1954.***FUNDS AND LIABILITIES**

	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Advance Grants :				28,743	14	6
Liabilities :						
For Library & Hostel Deposits	290	0	0			
For Expenses	994	14	0			
For Sundry Credit Balances	552	7	0			
				1,837	5	0
Publication Reserve :						
Stock of Publications	25,202	10	4			
Advance Provision for Publications	29,500	0	0			
				54,702	10	4
Library Reserve :						
(Stock of Books and Periodicals)				34,113	14	9
Provision for Depreciation				69,538	2	6
Provident Fund :						
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	24,625	5	9			
Members' Contribution for the year	2,459	1	0			
Institute's Contribution for the year	2,459	1	0			
Interest	738	12	3			
				30,282	4	0
Add: Interest accrued on P. F. Investments	Rs. 2,038	8	0			
Less: Appropriated towards interest on P. F. Subscriptions	Rs. 1,089	0	0	969	8	0
				31,251	12	0
Total...	Rs.	2,20,187	11	1		

Examined and found correct.
M. P. CHITALE & Co.
Chartered Accountants.

List of Donations

Headquarters

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
The Seksaria Trust	...	...	2,500	0	0
Dewan Bahadur D. D. Thacker	...	...	101	0	0
The late Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale Trust Fund	...	...	100	0	0
The late Justice M. G. Ranade Charities	...	...	100	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	65	0	0
Total			2,866	0	0

Bombay Branch

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Dharmavijay Agency	...	...	1,001	0	0
Shri K. J. Chitalia	...	...	325	0	0
Grain and Oilseeds Merchants' Association	...	...	100	0	0
Messrs. B. Kamatekar and Co.	...	...	25	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	5	0	0
Total			1,456	0	0

Madras Branch

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Shri T. Ramachandra Rao	...	...	50	0	0
Tamil Writers' Association	...	...	45	0	0
Mrs. Bittman	...	...	25	0	0
Miss Deborah B. Pentz	...	...	25	0	0
Children's Garden School	...	...	25	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	43	0	0
Total			213	0	0

Tribal Welfare Work in Kerala and Nilgiris

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Tea Estate, Sholur	...	...	100	0	0
Mr. J. P. L. Gwynn	...	...	61	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	181	4	0
Total			342	4	0

Orissa Centre

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Hindusthan Charity Trust, Calcutta	...	...	1,000	0	0
Seth Madanlal Jajodia, Cuttack	...	...	200	0	0
Sri S. N. Mahapatra	...	...	100	0	0
Sri D. K. Jhunjhunwala, Barang	...	...	100	0	0
Sri R. L. Narasimham	...	...	50	0	0
Sri H. Naik, Cuttack	...	...	50	0	0
Dr. Balabhadra Prasad	...	...	25	0	0
Total	...	...	1,525	0	0

Aboriginal Welfare Work, Orissa

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Sums below Rs. 25.	...	...	75	0	0

Aboriginal Welfare Work, Mirzapur

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
The Sir Ratan Tata Trust, Bombay	...	...	2,000	0	0
Collections in Dudhi Tahsil	...	...	420	9	0
Collections at Khantara Centre	...	...	351	5	3
Sri C. D. Dady, Poona	...	...	200	0	0
Collections at Amilaudha Centre	...	...	109	7	0
Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Delhi	...	...	230	0	0
Collections at Purkhas Centre	...	...	56	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	20	0	0
Total	...	...	3,387	5	3

Famine Relief Fund, Mirzapur

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
The N. M. Wadia Charities, Bombay	...	...	500	0	0
Sri C. D. Dady, Poona	...	...	200	0	0
Total	...	...	700	0	0

U. I. Branch

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	10	0	0

Gokhale Children's Home, Narsannapet

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Shri Muddada Luxuna Naidu	...	...	152	0	0
The Guild of Service, Srikakulam Dist.	...	...	100	0	0
The Red Cross Association " "	...	...	100	0	0
The Collector, Srikakulam	...	...	100	0	0
The Oxford Committee of Relief Measure, Madras	...	...	100	0	0
Details not available, records having been burnt along with the Home building.	...	...	59	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	15	0	0
Total	...	...	626	0	0

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Servants of India Society

The following Constitution has been adopted for the Society:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

हिंदी सेवक संघ has been adopted as its name in the vernaculars.

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

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

- (i) . The country shall always be the first in my thoughts and I will give to her service the best that is in me.
- (ii) In serving the country I will seek no personal advantage for myself.
- (iii) I will regard all Indians as brothers and work for the advancement of all without distinction of caste or creed.
- (iv) I will be content with such provision for myself *and my family*, * as the the Society may be able to make. I will devote no part of my energies to earning money for myself.
- (v) . I will lead a pure personal life.
- (vi) I will engage in no personal quarrel with any one.
- (vii) I will always keep in view the aims of the Society and watch over its interests with the utmost zeal, doing all I can to advance its work. I will never do anything which is inconsistent with the objects of the Society.

10. Every Member under Training shall, during the time that he is under training, place himself under the entire guidance and control of the First Member or President, and shall do such work and devote himself to such studies as the First Member or President may direct.

11. An Ordinary Member may be sent by the First Member or President and Council to any part of India on special duty or for general work in connection with the Society. He will be bound to do the work assigned to him under the general direction of the First Member or President and Council

* The italicised words to be omitted if there be no family.

and shall obey orders and instructions that may be received from them.

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

12. A. The Society may, in exceptional circumstances, permit a member to retire after thirty years' approved service or on the attainment of the age of seventy after twenty-five years' approved service on a recommendation to that effect being made by the Council, with the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the members of the Society, and the recommendation being accepted by the First Member or President. A member so permitted shall cease to be a member of the Society.

13. The Society may remove the name of any member from its roll of members on a recommendation to that effect being made by the Council, with the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the members of the Society, and the recommendation being accepted by the First Member or President. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

14. (a) The First Member will hold office for life.

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

(c) In case, however, it appears undesirable to elect a First Member, the members may elect one of their number to be President of the Society for a period of three years.

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

(e) The First Member or President may, notwithstanding any other rule, delegate any of his functions to the Vice-President and, during the absence of the Vice-President from India, to any other Ordinary Member.

(f) The Council of the Society shall appoint one of the Ordinary Members to be the Secretary of the Society.

15. When a vacancy occurs in the First Membership or Presidentship of the Society, the Council shall exercise all the powers vested by the Rules in the First Member or President singly or the First Member or President and Council, until such time as a new First Member or President is duly elected; and any act done by the Council during such time shall be deemed valid, provided that the Council takes steps with all reasonable despatch to arrange for the election of a new First Member or President under rule 14 (b) or 14 (c), as the case may be.

16. In special circumstances the First Member or President and Council may exempt, for reasons to be recorded in writing, any member of the Society from the operation of any rule save Rule 9.

17. An applicant for membership may be required to pass through a period of probation before admission and may in that case be enrolled as a Probationer on such terms and for such period as the First Member or President and Council may determine.

18. The First Member or President and Council may remove the name of any Probationer from the list of Probationers before the expiry of the period of probation. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

19. The First Member or President and Council may admit any person, who, in their opinion, is capable of being trained to assist members of the Society in their work and who is prepared to devote his life to such work, as a Permanent Assistant of the Society, on such terms as the First Member or President and Council may determine.

20. A Permanent Assistant may, on grounds of special fitness and after a period of approved service of not less than three years, be admitted as Member under Training by the First Member or President and Council.

21. The First Member or President and Council may remove the name of any Permanent Assistant from the list of Permanent Assistants of the Society. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

22. The First Member or President and Council may admit any person who is in full sympathy with the objects of the Society and is prepared to devote himself to such work as may be assigned to him for the benefit of the Society as an Attache of the Society on such terms and under such control as the First Member or President and Council may determine.

23. The First Member or President and Council may remove the name of any Attache from the list of Attaches of the Society. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

24. The First Member or President and Council may enrol any person who is in full sympathy with the objects of the Society and who is prepared to devote a portion of his time and resources to the furtherance of its work as an Associate of the Society.

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

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

27. (a) The property of the Society, whether immovable or movable, including stocks, funds, shares and other securities and all other property otherwise vested in or transferred to the Society as trustee or in any other capacity, shall be held in the name of the Society or the Governing Body as constituted

under Rule 7 and shall remain under the general control, supervision and management of the First Member or President of the Society for the time being and the Council.

(b) All arrangements, deeds, conveyances, contracts, transfers or other instruments relating to the sale, transfer or other transactions or dealings entered into by the Society or to which the Society is a party, whether relating to the property, whether immovable or movable, belonging to the Society or held by the Society as trustee or in any other capacity, shall be made, signed, sealed, delivered or executed by such person or persons as the First Member or President and Council may from time to time appoint. For the purpose of this Rule any authority given by the First Member or President under his signature alone authorising any person or persons to enter into, make, sign, deliver or execute any deed, or instrument, contract or transfer and recording the fact that such authority is given with the approval of the Council shall be deemed sufficient and valid authority to such person or persons to execute the several rights, powers and authorities thereby given to him or them. For all payments received by or made to the Society the receipt of the Secretary or such person or persons as the First Member or President and Council may from time to time appoint shall be a valid and complete discharge to the party making such payment.

(c) The Society shall be at liberty to invest the surplus funds in its hands in the securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act or in the purchase of such landed properties of any tenure as the First Member or President and Council may from time to time determine.

(d) Subject to the conditions in respect of properties (if any) entrusted to the Society and earmarked for specific objects, if and whenever it is found expedient or necessary, the First Member or President and Council shall be at liberty to deal with the properties belonging to the Society, whether movable or immovable, by sale, mortgage, lease, or pledge thereof or otherwise. All deeds, documents, agreements, mortgages, contracts or transfers in respect of the properties so sold, mortgaged, leased, or pledged or otherwise dealt with shall be executed as provided in clause 27 (b) hereof.

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

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

30. The First Member or President may, with the concurrence of a majority of the Ordinary Members of the Society, make, alter or rescind any Bye-law or Bye-laws for (1) the management of the affairs of the Society and the conduct of its business; (2) the custody, disposal and control of the funds of the Society; (3) the provision to be made for members of the Society and their families, the grant of special allowance to them in special circumstances, and of pensions to members retiring under Rule 12A; (4) the grant of leave to members of the Society; (5) the grant of allowances to Permanent Assistants and Attaches of the Society; and (5) the carrying out in other ways of the objects of the Society.

31. The First Member or President and Council shall have power to take whatever steps may be deemed necessary in the interest of the Society provided that they are not inconsistent with the objects of the Society or with the provisions or spirit of any of the Rules or Bye-laws at the time in force.

32. No alteration shall be made in this Constitution unless it is recommended by the Council with the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the members of the Society and the recommendation is accepted by the First Member or President.

Bye-Laws

The following Bye-laws have been made under Rule 30 :—

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

2. (a) Every Member under Training will be granted an allowance of Rs. 155 a month for the first two years of his training and Rs. 165 for the next three,

(b) Every Ordinary Member will be granted an allowance of Rs. 200 a month for the first five years, Rs. 225 for the next five years and Rs. 250 afterwards.

(c) A rent allowance not exceeding Rs. 30 or the actual rent paid, if less, will be granted to members, in case there are no quarters available on the premises of the Society.

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

(e) Every Probationer will be given an allowance of Rs. 135 a month during the period of his probation.

(f) Every Member under Training, who may be deputed to work in the City of Bombay, will be paid Rs. 5 as Bombay allowance until he becomes an Ordinary Member.

(g) In case of serious illness, Members may be paid by the Branches, on the recommendation of the Senior Member, the whole or part of the medical fees and medicine charges.

2-A. The Council may, if it considers necessary, grant a dearness allowance to the Members and Probationers.

3. Notwithstanding any provision in Bye-Law No. 2, the First Member or President and Council may, after due inquiry and for sufficient cause, at a meeting of the Council at which not less than four members are present, reduce by not more than half the allowance for a period not exceeding one year at a time but in no case for more than two consecutive years.

4. (a) A Member under Training is entitled to two months' leave every year, which may be granted by the First Member or President and, if the applicant is attached to a Branch, by the Senior Member of the Branch.

(b) Ordinary Members are entitled to a month's leave every year. Senior Members may grant leave for one month and the First Member or President for three months and the First Member or President and Council for longer periods.

(c) Ordinary Members of the Madhya Pradesh and Berar are entitled to one month and ten days' privilege leave if they go on leave on the 1st of May.

(d) All Members are entitled to twenty days' casual leave in a year.

(e) Both casual and privilege leave mentioned above will only be sanctioned if the work of the Society permits.

5. (a) The life of every Member will, on admission, be assured by the Society in favour of the First Member or President for the time being for a sum of Rs. 3,000 payable at death. If no Insurance Company accepts the life of any Member for assurance, the First Member or President and Council may make such other arrangements as they deem fit to secure, in the case of such a Member, the object of this Bye-law.

(b) On the death of a Member whose life has been assured, the First Member or President shall pay the amount recovered on the life-policy of the deceased to such person or

persons as the deceased Member may, by will or otherwise in writing, have directed. In the absence of such direction, the First Member or President and Council shall have power to determine whether the amount recovered may be paid to any person or persons belonging to the family of the deceased, and if so, to whom.

In this Bye-law, the word " Member " includes a Member who has been permitted to retire under rule 12A.

6. The First Member or President and Council may grant, in special circumstances, a special allowance to a Member or a Permanent Assistant suitable to the requirements of his case.

6A. The First Member or President and Council may grant to a Member who is permitted to retire under Rule 12A such pension as they consider suitable to the requirements of his case. In case, however, such a Member acts in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the Society, the First Member or President and Council may withhold it from him.

7. If a Member's connection with the Society is terminated under Rule 12 or Rule 13, he and his family shall forfeit all claim to the benefit secured to him or them under these Bye-laws.

8. The funds of the Society may be deposited in the Banks approved by the Council, and the accounts shall be in the name of the Society, its Branches, Centres and Business Concerns as the case may be, and be operated upon by such persons and in such manner as the Council may decide from time to time.

9. (a) When the First Member or President and Council resolve to enrol anyone as Associate, the fact will be communicated to the person concerned by the Secretary.

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

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

Name of the Member

- 10 Haradatta Sharma, B.A., LL.B. ...
- 11 Shri Ram Bajpai ...
- 12 Shankar Govind Gokhale, M. A. ...
- 13 Keshav Ganesh Sharangpani, B.A., LL.B. ...
- †14 Singaullur Ramakrishna Venkataraman,
B.A., B.L. ...
- 15 Ramchandra Sadashiv Gupte ...
- †16 Shyam Sundar Misra, M.A. ...
- 17 Rama Shankar Misra, B.A., LL.B. ...
- 18 Krishnadas Jagjiwandas Chitalia ...
- 19 Raghunath Govind Kakade,
M. A., LL. B., Ph. D. ...
- 20 Lakshminarayan Rao, B.A. ...
- 21 K. Lakshminarayan Rao, B.Sc. ...

Member under Training :

- 22 R. Vasudevan, M. A.

Date of admission to the Society	Address
4-4-1922	S. I. S., Ambala Cantonment.
12-5-1922	,, 1, P. D. Tandon Road, Allahabad 2.
29-7-1928	,, Poona 4.
25-9-1930	Aryabhushan Press, Poona 4.
25-9-1930	S. I. S., Royapettah, Madras 14.
30-6-1933	,, Dhantoli, Nagpur 1.
12-6-1936	,, Cuttack, Orissa.
12-6-1937	,, Sarsa, Dist. Allahabad.
13-6-1941	,, Poona 4.
12-6-1943	,, Poona 4.
19-6-1945	,, Kozhikode 2, (Malabar).
12-6-1946	,, Bombay 4.
12-6-1954	,, Madras 14.

THE HITAVADA

The oldest English newspaper in Madhya Pradesh and Madhya Bharat with a standing of nearly 45 years. It was a tri-weekly till April 1943 when it was converted into a daily. It deals with public affairs in Madhya Pradesh and Berar in particular.

Editor :— A. D. Mani.

Annual Subscription (India) :—Rs. 32.

Office :— Wardha Road, Nagpur 1.

Work of the Society at a Glance

Nature of Work

Members engaged in it

Political :

General —Kunzru, Vaze, Ambekar, Kodanda Rao,
Sharma, Mani, Gokhale, Venkataraman.

Legislatures —Kunzru (Rajya Sabha)

Civil Liberties—Vaze, Desai, Kakade, S. S. Misra.

Journalism —Vaze, Kodanda Rao, Mani.

Social :

Labour —Desai, S. S. Misra.

Education —Kunzru, Kaul, Kodanda Rao, Desai, Vaze,
S. S. Misra.

Scouting —Kunzru, Bajpai.

Social Service—Kunzru, Kodanda Rao, Venkataraman, Bajpai.

Depressed } Kunzru, Venkataraman,
Classes } R. S. Misra.

Aborigines —Sabu, R. S. Misra, L. N. Rao, S. S. Misra.

Rural Uplift, } Desai, Venkataraman, Gupte,
& Local Self- }
Government } L. N. Rao, S. S. Misra, Kakade.

Distress }
Relief } Venkataraman, R. S. Misra, Kakade.

Business } Barve, Sharangpani (A. B. Press, Poona).
K. L. N. Rao (Bombay Vaibhav Press).
Concerns } Mani (Hitavada Press, Nagpur).

THE
Servants of India Society

(Registered under the Societies Registration Act No. XXI of 1860)

REPORT
FOR 1954-55

POONA

Sunday, 12th June, 1955

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The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale



FOUNDER
The Servants of India Society

The Servants of India Society.

PREAMBLE.

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

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

taken in hand, and the situation demands on the part of workers devotion and sacrifices proportionate to the magnitude of the task.

The Servants of India Society has been established to meet in some measure these requirements of the situation. . . . Much of the work must (now) be directed towards building up in the country a higher type of character and capacity than is generally available at present, and the advance can only be slow. Moreover, the path is beset with great difficulties ; there will be constant temptations to turn back ; bitter disappointment will repeatedly try the faith of these who have put their hand to the work. But the weary toil can have but one end, if only the workers grow not faint-hearted on the way. One essential condition of success in this work is that a sufficient number of our countrymen must now come forward to devote themselves to the cause in the spirit in which religious work is undertaken. Public life must be spiritualised. Love of country must so fill the heart that all else shall appear as of little moment by its side. A fervent patriotism which rejoices at every opportunity of sacrifice for the motherland, a dauntless heart which refuses to be turned back from its object by difficulty or danger, a deep faith in the purpose of Providence which nothing can shake—equipped with these, the worker must start on his mission and reverently seek the joy which comes of spending oneself in the service of one's country.

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

The Servants of India Society

Report for 1954-55

Introduction

The Servants of India Society was founded by the late Gopal Krishna Gokhale on June 12, 1905. Its objects are the training of national missionaries for the service of India and the promotion, by all constitutional means, of the interests of the Indian people without distinction of caste or creed. The members of the Society are pledged for life to give the best that is in them to the cause of the country in all secular fields. The circumstances in which the Society was founded and the objective which the Founder had in view in founding it are explained in the preamble he wrote to the constitution in 1905, extracts from which are given on the preceding two pages. The preamble has been a source of unfailing inspiration to the Society, and the members have striven their utmost during the fifty years of the Society's existence to keep true to the ideals placed before them by the Founder.

Organisation

The Headquarters of the Society are at Poona where the members meet every year in June for the annual session. The Society has Branches at Madras, Bombay, Nagpur and Allahabad, and centres of work at Ambala, Cuttack and Kozhikode.

Hriday Nath Kunzru continued to be President and S. G. Vaze, Vice-President of the Society. Kunzru, A. D. Mani, P. Kodanda Rao, D. V. Ambekar and Dinkar D. Desai continued to be Senior Members of the Society's Branches in the Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Poona and Bombay respectively. K. P. Kaul, S. S. Misra and S. R. Venkataraman were elected to the Council by the members of the Society. Ambekar continued to be Secretary.

During the year, the Society's membership was further reduced by the deaths of two of its older members: Krishna Prasad Kaul and Vithal Hari Barve. While both of them were keeping more or less unsatisfactory health for years past, their ends, at the time they came, were least expected and were in the nature of shocks to all concerned. In their own ways both were sources of great strength to the Society. And their deaths are a serious loss to it. The Council passed condolence resolutions on their deaths as on that of Shri N. M. Joshi, a former member of the Society. The resolutions are given elsewhere in this report.

Founder's Day Celebration

The usual Gokhale Day celebrations were held at the Headquarters on February 19, 1955, the expenses being met out of the interest on an endowment created for the purpose by the late Shrimant Baba Saheb Ghorpade, Chief Saheb of Ichalkaranji.

Lady Laxmibai's Bequest

The last report mentioned the donation to the Society of Rs. 45,000 from the executors of the will of the late Lady Laxmibai, widow of Sir Jagmohandas Varjiwandas, Bombay. A further sum of Rs. 3,500 representing the balance of her bequest was received during the year. The whole amount is intended for the relief of distress resulting from such natural calamities as famine, floods, etc. in any part of India. The amount is to be separately credited in the accounts of the Society and either the corpus or the interest thereon is to be used for relief work. The Society expresses its deep gratitude to the executors of the will of the late Lady Laxmibai for this handsome donation.

Political

H. N. Kunzru continued to be a member of the Council of State (Rajya Sabha). He took part in the debates in the Council on the Railway Budget, the General Budget, a Bill dealing with the conditions of service of High Court Judges and a Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code. He also

Late K. P. Kaul

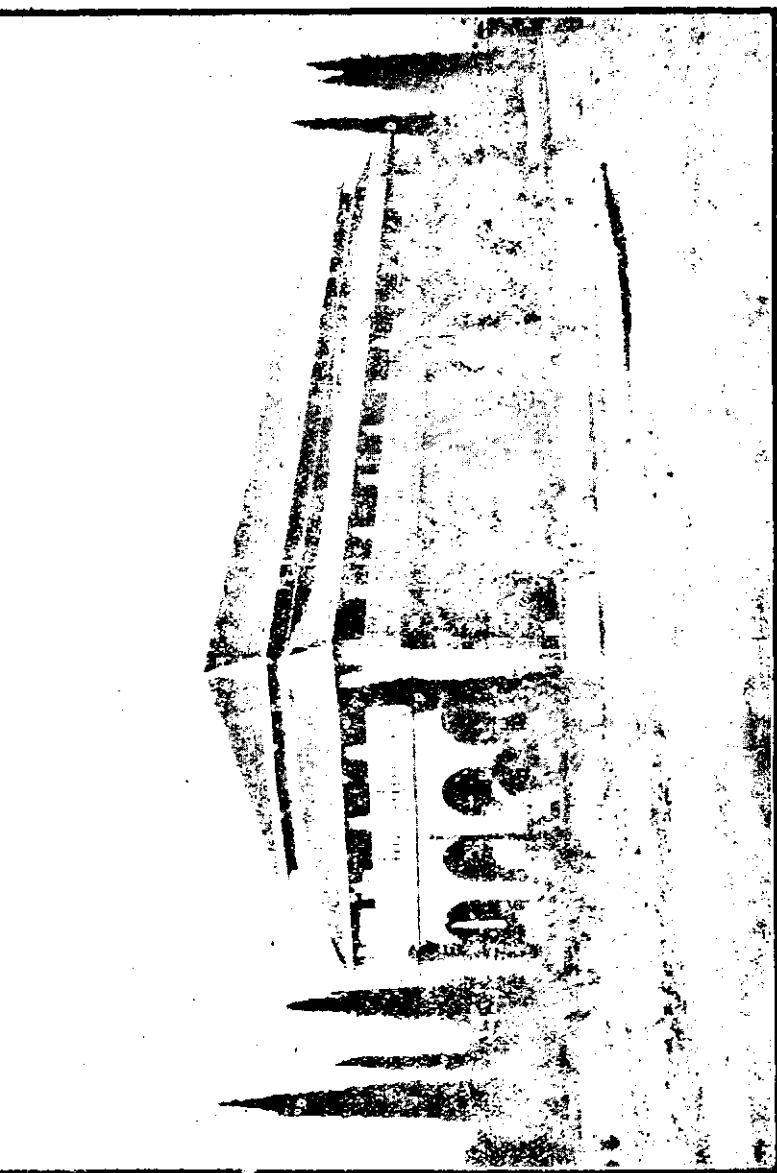
The Council of the Servants of India Society records its sense of deep grief at the death of Krishna Prasad Kaul, which sad event occurred at Agra on Jan 13, 1955. During his forty-six years' membership of the Society, he worked in various fields, political, social, educational, with exemplary devotion and characteristic thoroughness. He was a noted Urdu writer. And during the last three or four years he was actively engaged in a campaign to ensure that children with Urdu as their mother-tongue received instruction in that language in the primary stage. His passing away is a serious loss to the Society.

Late V. H. Barve

The Council of the Servants of India Society places on record its sense of deep grief at the death on December 2, 1954, of V. H. Barve who joined the Society about forty years ago. He had, however, been working for some time earlier as personal assistant to the Founder ; and he might thus be said to have been associated with the Society even in its formative stages. During his forty years' membership of the Society he worked mainly in the Aryabhushan Press, which is a source of financial support to the Society and thus helped to strengthen the Society's finances.

Late Shri N. M. Joshi.

The Council of the Servants of India Society has learnt with great sorrow of the death in Bombay on May 30, 1955, of Shri N. M. Joshi. The late Shri Joshi was a member of this Society for more than thirty years - from 1909 to 1940, during which period, apart from his activities in other fields, he had, by his selfless devotion to the cause of labour, built up for himself a unique position as a trade union leader to whom all sections of labour workers instinctively turned for wise counsel and guidance—a position he retained till the end. In his death industrial labour loses its staunch advocate and unfailing friend.



View of the Central Fibrous of the Society Penna

participated in the debates on Foreign Affairs, the report of the Special Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and the Constitutional Amendment intended to empower Government, as a permanent measure, to control the production, supply and distribution of certain essential commodities. He also spoke on the President's address, the Hindu Marriage and Divorce Bill, the Bill providing for the application of the Industrial Disputes Act to working journalists and on a non-official resolution which proposed the banning of undesirable films. He also spoke on the Special Marriage Bill and on the Railway Convention Committee's Report fixing the rate of dividend for the General Revenues for the next five years at 4 per cent. on the capital at charge.

He continued to be a member of the States Reorganisation Commission and had to undertake extensive tours to different parts of the country on the Commission's business. He continued as Chairman of a committee to advise Government on matters relating to the rejection of officer cadets during their training at the National Defence Academy and in corresponding institutions of the Navy and Air Force.

He continued to be President of the Indian Council of World Affairs and took active interest in the collection of funds for the Sapru House, the headquarters of the Council, whose construction was completed during the year and whose formal opening ceremony was performed by the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, on May 1, 1955. Kunzru inaugurated the Vijayawada Branch of the Indian Council of World Affairs in August last. As head of the Council's delegation to the Pacific Relations Conference, he visited Japan in September last. On his way back he visited Saigon (Southern Viet Nam), Hanoi (Northern Viet Nam), Laos (Vientiane), Cambodia (Pnom-Penh) and Bangkok. He continued to be President of the Deccan Sabha at Poona and of the Indians Overseas Association at Delhi.

He was chairman of the Licenses Reviewing Committee set up by the Central Advisory Board of the Ministry of

Commerce and Industry. He unveiled in August 1954 last a bust of Gokhale at the Tapovan, Headquarters of the Jagadamba Kushta Niwas near Amravati.

S. G. Vaze was mostly engaged in civil liberties activities during the year. On account of other pre-occupations of Kakade, he had to undertake for the most part the responsibility of editing the "Indian Civil Liberties Bulletin" last year. Vaze, who continues to be Secretary of the All-India Civil Liberties Council, and L. N. Rao visited the Andhra State with a view to the formation of the Andhra Civil Liberties Union. Their efforts were successful and a Union has been formed for the Andhra State and affiliated to the All-India Civil Liberties Council. Reference was made in the last report to a Note, initiated by Vaze and Kakade, requesting the Bombay Government to institute an inquiry into the allegations of police torture made by the accused in a case in the Bombay State. The case concerned was the Satara Jalmandir case which has attracted widespread attention in Maharashtra. The 60-page note submitted to the Government set out the facts which went to show that it was incumbent on the Government to inquire into the allegations of the use of third degree methods by the police. The Government were particularly informed that the Note not only established that the police subjected the accused to physical violence of an outrageous kind, which is perhaps a common enough occurrence, but that such cruel ill-treatment could not have become possible without the co-operation or connivance on the part of the magistracy, which is a very serious matter. The Note showed that one of the magistrates concerned was in the position of an accessory before the fact in one instance and an accessory after the fact in another. In spite of such accusations the Bombay Government blandly turned down the request for an inquiry, saying (without going into the merits of the Note) that, in their opinion, "it is unnecessary to reopen the matter as little useful purpose will be served by it." One would have expected the Government to be more solicitous of maintaining the purity of criminal justice than their letter disclosed.

P. Kodanda Rao was re-elected a Vice-President of the Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi and President of its Bangalore Branch. He addressed meetings and contributed articles to the press on important public questions. These included Reorganisation of States, Freedom of the Press, Beggar Problem, Prohibition, Culture Conflicts, Race Relations in World Perspective, Indian Students Abroad, India's Foreign Policy, Unitary Constitution for India, South Africa, and Communism in India. He also reviewed books for the *India Quarterly* and the *Aryan Path*. He continued to be a member of the Indian Institute of Culture at Bangalore and addressed several of its meetings either as president or as a speaker. He submitted two memoranda, one dealing with Linguistic States and the other with Language Policy, to the States Reorganisation Commission. He also submitted a statement on how to implement prohibition to the Prohibition Enquiry Committee and gave oral evidence before it in Madras. He has since been co-opted a member of the Committee and attended its meetings in Delhi, Bombay and Puri. He was elected a member of the executive committee of the UN Association at Bangalore.

Kodanda Rao attended the Conference on Race Relations in World Perspective organised by the Universities of Chicago, California and Hawaii in Honolulu in June and July, 1954. He submitted to the Conference a paper denying any scientific correlation between Race and Culture and suggested that the Conference should give a scientific finding on the subject. The Conference, however, did not act on the suggestion. After the Conference he visited some places on the American mainland and met a number of influential people with whom he discussed world affairs. He spoke and gave several radio talks on India and America, attended the annual meeting of the American Political Science Association at Chicago and participated in its deliberations.

Haradatta Sharma continued to be General Secretary of the Punjab Civil Liberties Council and of the Civil Liberties Protection Society at Ambala, which is a local Branch of the

Venkataraman continued to be Secretary of the Madras Branch of the Indian Council of World Affairs. He organised eight public meetings under the Council's auspices during the year. The speakers at these meetings included such important personalities as Shri Rajgopalachari who spoke on nuclear weapons and Mr. H. C. Ramsay, the American Consul-General in Madras, who dwelt on the possibilities of disarmament. He submitted a memorandum to the States Reorganisation Commission, and appeared before it at Madras. In his evidence before the Backward Classes Commission, he suggested, as a means of helping forward the progress of backward classes, that education up to the 8th standard should be free and compulsory for all concerned.

R. G. Kakade continued as Assistant Secretary of the All-India Civil Liberties Council and editor of the *Indian Civil Liberties Bulletin*.

K. L. N. Rao was re-elected Secretary of the Bombay Branch of the Civil Liberties Union. A number of meetings of the Union were organised by him at which important public questions were considered. He represented the Society at the conference held in Bombay in May 1954 of non-Governmental organisations concerned with the spread of information about the U. N.

Labour and Peasant Organisation

Desai was the President of the National Union of Seafarers, which has a membership of about 30,000. This Union is recognised by both shipowners and the Government as the only representative body of seamen of the Bombay Port. Its income from subscriptions amounted to over Rs. 1,00,000 last year. Besides having its own building, it has a building fund amounting to nearly Rs. 1,25,000. It has secured a plot of land measuring about 300 sq. yards from the Bombay Port Trust on a perpetual lease on which it is intended to put up a building. Desai is one of the representatives of the Union on the Seamen's Employment Board set up by the Government of India for advising the Government Employment Office in

Bombay which is in charge of the recruitment of seamen. A Maritime Board has been recently set up in Bombay Port by the shipowners and the National Union of Seafarers jointly. The Board is a body which carries on negotiations between seamen and shipowners and registers collective agreements between the parties. It has two Chairmen, one representing seamen and the other representing shipowners. Desai was elected as the Chairman representing seamen. He continued to be President of the All-India Seafarers' Federation which was formed at an All-India Conference of seamen held at Bombay in May 1953.

Desai continued to represent labour interests on the Bombay Port Trust Board. He continued to be President of the Bombay Port Trust Railwaymen's Union which has a membership of over 1,000 out of a total of 1,500 employees on the railway. This is one of the oldest Trade Unions in Bombay, having been started as far back as 1920 and is recognised by the Port Trust. The Bombay Docks Staff Union consisting of the supervisory staff was established nearly four years ago with Desai as its President. It is recognised by the administration and has a membership of about 1,000. The Government Medical Stores Employees' Union which has a membership of about 250 out of a total of 400 employees is registered and recognised by the Administration. Desai is also President of this Union.

He continued to be one of the Vice-Presidents of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha : and represented it at a meeting of the Joint Consultative Board of Industry and Labour set up by the Central Government. The Board aims at the promotion of agreements between industry and labour and examines such questions as productive efficiency, association of the workers with the management, etc.

The work of peasant organisation in North Kanara District claimed a considerable part of Desai's attention. He visited the District thrice during the year. The District Kisan Organisation known as the North Kanara District Rayat Koota founded by Desai continued to work generally under his

guidance. The immediate demands of the Kisans included reduction in land rents, fixity of tenure and re-instatement of those tenants who have been evicted under the defective provisions of the tenancy legislation, while the long-range demand is for the abolition of the rental system and the establishment of peasant proprietorship. Government has now fixed the maximum rents at one-sixth of the produce instead of one-third.

S. S. Misra continued to be General Secretary of the All-Orissa Primary Teachers' Federation. The Federation exercises control and authority over the District Unions which are registered under the Trade Unions Act. Misra is also the President of the Cuttack District Primary Teachers' Union which has a membership of about 5,000. He is also the General Secretary of the All-Orissa Postal Extra-Departmental Agents' Union which has a membership of about 800. Though suffering from prolonged and serious illness and consequently unable to move about, he remained in close touch with the working of these organisations and devoted considerable time to making arrangements for the second session of the All-India Primary Teachers' Conference which met at Puri in the last week of May 1955. The Conference was attended by nearly 12,000 delegates and visitors from all over India.

Aborigines Welfare

R. S. Misra devoted most of his time to welfare work for the Adivasis in the Mirzapur District (U. P.). In all 29 schools were conducted in the three Tahsils of the District which are predominantly inhabited by the aborigines and three in the Meja Tahsil (Allahabad District) having a large aborigines population. Three of these 32 schools are Junior High Schools, 5 Upper Primary Schools and 23 Lower Primary Schools and one Adult Literacy Centre. The total number of students in these schools was about 1,600, of whom about a half belonged to the Adivasi and Harijan communities. Education in these schools is free, and books, slates and writing materials are

supplied gratis to Harijan and Adivasi students. Scholarships were given to seven Adivasi students who, after passing the Upper Primary Standard examination, were preparing for the Junior High School examination. As an additional inducement to Adivasi boys to prosecute higher studies, three hostels were maintained. Each hostel provided free food and lodging facilities to Adivasi boys reading in classes VI to VIII at the respective centres. The total number of inmates in the hostels was 115 boys, of whom 73 were supplied free food, clothing, light, etc., the remaining 42 being given only free lodging. Efforts were also made to teach crafts like carpentry, clay modelling, mat weaving, spinning, vegetable growing, etc. in these schools. The total expenditure on all this educational work amounted to nearly Rs. 47,000.

Seven dispensaries were also conducted in the Adivasi area where medical facilities are almost non-existent. Of these, five were in the Mirzapur District and two in the Meja Tahsil (Allahabad district) which is contiguous to the Mirzapur tribal belt. Over 35,500 persons were treated at these dispensaries as against nearly 48,000 in the year before last. An anti-malaria campaign which covered about 25 villages around Konhar Centre was also organised. Owing to scanty rainfall last year, the malaria epidemic was unusually mild with the result that not more than 4,600 people as compared to over 9,000 in the year before last could be treated free during the campaign. The expenditure on the medical work done by the Society excluding the anti-V. D. and yaws relief work came to Rs. 10,760.

A beginning was made during the year with anti-V. D. and Leprosy work, which had been under contemplation for some time past. The proportion of sufferers from these two fell diseases in the Dudhi area is very large, the Dudhi Enquiry Committee having placed it at 75% of the population. As a preliminary to this new activity, a comprehensive survey of 25 villages was made with the help of a doctor, a refugee from Mymensingh. The survey disclosed that it was not leprosy, as was commonly believed, but yaws which was largely prevalent in the area. In cases of yaws, there are typical eruptions all over the

body; appearance of the face is affected, limbs become lifeless and bones can be broken like a dry reed. It is highly contagious but is not transmitted congenitally. At the Centre started last year, 455 patients were treated, of whom nearly 60% appeared to have been cured although it is too early to claim complete success pending verification of the results by clinical tests. Even so there is no doubt the work has evinced widespread public interest. It is worthy of note that the services of our doctor were requisitioned by the Planning Department for an anti-yaws drive in the community project area in the Dudhi tahsil. He was placed in complete charge of a Centre where he treated more than 100 patients. Door-to-door checking of persons in four villages was also organised during the year.

R. S. Misra continued to be a member of the General Council of the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh and was re-elected a member of its executive council. He attended all the meetings of these bodies.

Sahu visited Rayagada Centre twice during the year, and frequently wrote to the press on problems of the aborigines. He published a book in English entitled "Songs on the Hills", and sent three papers to the Tribal Welfare Conference held at Jagdalpur in March last. He contributed six articles on tribal problems to the *Vanyajati*, the organ of the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, and the *Modern Review*. He is a member of the Backward Classes Committee set up by the Orissa Government.

L. N. Rao continued to devote himself principally to work intended for the advancement of the tribal people in Malabar and Travancore-Cochin. There were in all 10 schools for tribal children conducted by him, 7 in Wynad, 1 in the Nilgiris and 2 in Travancore-Cochin. The total strength in these schools was 987 children (641 boys and 346 girls). 507 of these were children of backward communities (hill tribes, Harijans and Muslims). In all the seven schools in Wynad free midday meals were given to children. Clothing was also supplied gratis to all tribal children twice during the year. Only three of the schools do not yet have permanent buildings.

The Toda residential school near Ootacamund had 47 children on its rolls, 15 boys and 23 girls, besides 9 non-Toda day scholars. The Todas are a very small tribe, numbering not more than 500 in all. Owing to the large-scale prevalence among them of V. D., their birth-rate had been declining and there was a risk of the tribe going out of existence in course of time. Thanks to L. N. Rao's exertions, the attention of the authorities was directed to the problem. And as a result of intensive anti-V. D. treatment during the last three years, this progressive decline in their numbers has been arrested and the danger of the extinction of the tribe averted. With the help of the Block Development authorities, arrangements for water supply to the Centre were improved during the year at a cost of Rs. 4,000. The second anniversary of the school was performed on May 22, 1954 under the presidentship of the Governor of Madras. The Hostel section received a total grant of about Rs. 5,250 from the Harijan Welfare Department for 1954-55, while the school section received Rs. 814 as teaching grant. Special mention may be made of the donation of Rs. 1,000 for the Toda welfare work from the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust of Bombay.

The residential school for Kadar children in Cochin hills had a strength of 40 (25 boys and 15 girls). It continued to receive a monthly grant of Rs. 250 from the Travancore-Cochin Government. The school for the Mannans and Muthuvans started three years ago at Munnar in the Travancore high ranges is now firmly planted in the area. It continued to receive a monthly grant of Rs. 100 from the Government of Travancore and Cochin. The total expenditure on this educational work was about Rs. 32,500 in 1954-55 as compared with Rs. 42,500 for 1953-54. Out of this, Rs. 8,000, as against Rs. 11,000 in the year before last, was contributed by the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi. About Rs. 13,540 was received by way of Government grants, the balance being contributed by the Society.

S. S. Misra continued to be in charge of the Society's tribal welfare work in the Rayagada sub-division of the Koraput District. Nine schools intended mainly for the benefit of

Kondh children had a strength of about 250. A scheme for the conversion of the Thakkar Ashram at Rayagada, which used only to provide accommodation for a small number of tribal boys, into a full-fledged tribal hostel for 25 inmates, was prepared last year. It could, however, not be properly put into effect because of the sudden and prolonged illness of S. S. Misra. The responsibility for the management of this work has since been transferred to L. N. Rao. Vasudevan stayed at Rayagada for about two months and supervised the working of the Ashram and the schools.

Venkataraman was engaged in executing a housing scheme for Villis, a nomadic tribe of Chingleput, out of a grant of Rs. 6,800 from the Director of Harijan Welfare for the purpose. The grant was to be utilised for constructing huts 12 ft. by 10 ft. with a verandah 4 ft. wide in front. Forty such huts have already been constructed in villages predominantly inhabited by the Villis. Eighteen pucca tenements, each measuring 10' x 10' with a verandah 4 ft. wide, are under construction in Chingleput town. Venkataraman wrote an article on the Villis for the *Madras Information* and another for *Vanyajati*. He also wrote an article on Tribal Welfare Work for the *Hindu* and another for the *Swatantra* on the Social Welfare day (Feb. 20). He attended, by invitation, two meetings of the Tribal Advisory Committee set up by the Madras Government and participated in its discussions. He acted as interpreter of Todas and Kotas at the interview they had with the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, at Madras during his visit there in Christmas last.

Rural Welfare and Co-operation

Sahu paid frequent visits to the Servindia Rural Centre at Chowdwar near Cuttack. The Centre conducts a leprosy clinic, which is supervised by S. S. Misra. The clinic gives anti-leprosy injections twice a week on an average to about 80 persons.

The Gokhale Children's Home at Narasannapet (Srikulam district), whose management has been transferred to L. N. Rao since August 1954, had an average strength of 23 boys

which will soon be raised to 35. Four inmates appeared for the S. S. L. C. examination in March 1955. As stated in the last report, the building of the Home was completely burnt down in March 1954, making it necessary to construct new buildings for the accommodation of the inmates. The construction work, which started in August, is making satisfactory progress. The new building programme is estimated to cost about Rs. 27,000, of which Rs. 10,000 will be contributed by the Andhra Government and one-fourth or Rs. 7,000 to be exact, by the Central Social Welfare Board. The Sir Ratan Tata Trust of Bombay also sent a donation of Rs. 1,000, while the local collections came to Rs. 1,339. All these donors are entitled to the Society's grateful thanks. The expenditure borne by the Society on the maintenance of the Home came to nearly Rs. 4,000. Vasudevan helped in the management of the Home for some time during the year.

S. S. Misra continued to be one of the secretaries of the Utkal Balashram Committee which is responsible for the conduct of four Children's Homes in Orissa with about 300 inmates. The annual expenditure on these Homes comes to about Rs. 80,000, nearly four-fifths of which is met by the Orissa Government. Misra is also one of the secretaries of the Orissa Relief Committee.

R. S. Gupte continued to be in charge of the Society's Rural Centre at Shendurjana (Amravati district). The Centre conducts a Child Welfare Centre under the supervision of a Health Visitor and a Maternity Home which handled 43 cases during the year. A dispensary is also run for the benefit of the general public. The multi-purpose co-operative society, for whose conduct the Centre is responsible, has a membership of 124 with a subscribed capital of over Rs. 1,100. Gupte continues to be its Treasurer as also Sarpanch of the local Gram Panchayat. The land received by the Panchayat for improving its finances from its produce yielded a net income of about Rs. 600. This became possible only because the villagers worked without payment. Gupte is also chairman of the local Vikas Mandal.

Gupte continues to be secretary of the Vidarbha Maharogi Seva Mandal with its headquarters at Tapovan near Amravati. The Mandal aims at the relief, control and eradication of leprosy in the four districts of Berar. The first colony conducted by the Mandal at the Tapovan has over 140 inmates. The State Government has provided buildings and an approach road to the Tapovan at a cost of about Rs. 2,50,000. The Mandal conducts a primary school and a technical school for the colonist boys. At Shendurjana, Gupte is the local Secretary and Treasurer of the Control Clinic run by the Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation.

Venkataraman visited the block development area in Chingleput district. His article giving his impressions of the visit was published in the *Kurukshetra*, the official organ of the Community Project Administration. He also spoke on the work of the Community Project at the YMCA Seminar at Madras and in the National College at Tiruchirapalli. He wrote another article dealing with his visit to the Alamuru Rural Reconstruction Centre in East Godavari.

As one of the Secretaries of the Deccan Agricultural Association at Poona, Kakade was responsible for the management of the Association's Marathi organ, *Shetki and Shetkari*. He continued to serve as a member of the Technical Advisory Committee of the Devapur Reconstruction Centre (North Satara district) which is conducted by the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust in co-operation with the Rayat Shikshan Sanstha. The Trust's activities in the area include joint farming in the Mhaswad Tank bed, cattle and sheep breeding, and a primary school.

During the year Kakade was re-nominated by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies as his nominee on the Board of Directors of the Pravara Co-operative Sugar Factory in Ahmednagar district. He was a member of the executive committee and of two sub-committees appointed by the Board. As larger quantities of sugarcane from the producer-members are becoming available for crushing, it has been decided to replace the present plant of 500 tons crushing capacity by a plant of 1,200 tons

crushing capacity per day. This can also be extended, if need be, to 1,500 to 1,800 tons per day. During the four crushing seasons since its inception, the factory has been able to build up reserve funds to the tune of over Rs. 33,00,000, after fully meeting its obligations towards the Industrial Finance Corporation at New Delhi by way of payment of loan instalments and interest. The membership has gone up from 200 in 1949 to 900 this year, a large bulk of whom are cultivators of three acres of cane or less.

Kakade has been co-opted as an expert on the Board of Directors of the Kopargaon Co-operative Sugar Factory. He has been nominated as the Registrar's nominee on the Board of Directors of the Karegaon Co-operative Sugar Factory and has been elected its Chairman. It is expected that this factory will have 4,000 acres of sugarcane within its area of operation which is spread over 36 villages. After collecting a share capital of about Rs. 8,00,000, it has applied for a loan of Rs. 55 lakhs to the Industrial Finance Corporation. It is intended to instal a plant of 1,500 tons crushing capacity per day and to commence production from the 1956-57 season.

Kakade continued to be a member of the Poona District Branch of the Bombay State Co-operative Association whose activities have now been taken over by the Poona District Co-operative Industrial Association. This is a registered body which has elected Kakade as its Vice-Chairman. The Association is conducting two shops for marketing the produce of industrial co-operative societies and artisans in the Bombay State in general and Poona District in particular.

L. N. Rao continued to work as Secretary of the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust. The Trust maintained three Higher Elementary Schools and four Lower Elementary Schools with a total strength of 990 children (607 boys and 383 girls), 507 of whom were children of backward communities (Hill tribes, Harijans and Muslims). The Trust decided to dissolve itself from April 1, 1955, the Servants of India Society making itself responsible for the Trust's work from that date. A free primary school-cum-recreation centre, called the Bapa

Sishu Vihar Pathashala after Thakkar Bapa, which was started in 1952, made satisfactory progress during the year. It had a strength of nearly 100.

Out of the interest on the Nayanar Memorial Fund, L. N. Rao distributed a sum of nearly Rs. 300 as scholarships to Harijan students in colleges and in technical institutions. He continued to be a member of the executive committee of the Malabar Harijan Sevak Sangh.

Education and Literacy

Kunzru continued to be a member of the executive councils of the Allahabad, Banaras and Delhi Universities. He was also a member of the Court of the Agra University and President of the Vidya Bhawan at Udaipur. He was also a member of the Universities Grants Commission. He was President of the Cultural Films Society of Delhi and was appointed Chairman of the Children's Films Society, the establishment of which was announced by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting towards the end of 1954.

Desai was largely responsible for founding the Kanara Welfare Trust in 1953 for organising educational and social welfare work in rural areas, particularly for the benefit of the backward classes, in North Kanara. The Trust conducts a multi-purpose Vocational High School teaching agriculture, tailoring, book-keeping and elements of commerce. When the School is fully developed, it will add more subjects like typewriting, surveying, printing, and music to its curriculum. The Trust also conducts a Rural Janata Vidyalaya mainly for imparting secondary education to backward class pupils and a Primary School to serve as a model in the region. Among the Trust's other activities are an agricultural demonstration farm, a weekly journal and a printing press. The Thakkar Bapa Seva Kendra conducted by the Trust at Ankola has a milk distribution centre where pupils of the Vocational High School are daily given a glass of skim milk each. Under its food distribution scheme, sweets prepared out of multi-purpose nutritional food are daily distributed among Harijan children. Facilities for

free maternity aid to poor and backward class women by a qualified midwife are also provided by the Trust and a craft class for village women, conducted under its auspices, teaches toymaking and tailoring. Desai, who is the Chairman of the Trust, collected donations amounting to Rs. 46,000 during the year.

S. R. Bajpai continued to be the President of the Seva Samiti's Vidya Mandir High School at Allahabad and presided over three meetings of its managing committee.

K. J. Chitalia, though in indifferent health throughout the year, maintained his contacts with educational bodies at Bhavnagar and Bombay with which he is associated.

The Gokhale Free Reading Room, which is being conducted by the Society in Madras for the last fifteen years, continued to attract about 100 readers every day. Leading local dailies, both English and Vernacular, and other weekly and monthly journals, which are received by the Society, are made available to the Reading Room. Venkataraman was a member of the South Indian Education Week Committee and wrote an article for the hand-book on education.

Social Service

Kunzru continued to be General Secretary of the All-India Seva Samiti at Allahabad. He was also connected with the executive of the Delhi State Branch of the Indian Conference of Social Work.

Kodanda Rao was elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the Mysore State Branch of the Indian Conference of Social Work and was a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Conference.

Bajpai is a member of the All-India Seva Samiti at Allahabad and served as secretary of its Gymnasium and Mela Section.

Desai, who continued to be a member of the managing committee of the Social Service League, Bombay, took active interest in the training classes conducted by it.

Venkataraman was a member of the Central executive committee of the Indian Conference of Social Work, and of its Madras Branch. He continued to be one of its Hon. Associate Secretaries. He participated in the discussions of the Madras State Conference held at Salem. He attended a seminar at Vellore on Correctional Administration which was organised by the North Arcot Branch of the Conference and spoke on "The Home, Child and Community." At the Indian Conference of Social Work held at Lucknow he read a paper on the Organisation and Administration of Charitable Trusts and Endowments. He continued to be a member of the managing and advisory committees of the Madras School of Social Work and assisted in preparing a syllabus of a short term course for rural trainees sponsored by the School Welfare Board. He delivered two lectures to the trainees on Economic Planning for Rural Welfare. He participated in a discussion on "After-Care Work" for the benefit of offenders on probation or on release. He continued to be President of the Shivarajpuram Social Community Welfare Centre which conducts a Reading Room, and Adult Education Class and Coaching Classes for school children. The Centre also arranges for the free distribution of milk to school children. Envelope-making and mat-weaving have been introduced as an experimental measure with a view to enabling women to earn. In his speech on the Social Welfare Day, Venkataraman suggested the creation of a central financing agency for social work on the model of Community Chests in America. He continued as Secretary of the T. N. C. Ayurvedic dispensary for women and children belonging to the poorer classes in Madras. On an average about 30 patients are treated every day at the dispensary.

Kakade was a member of the managing committee of the Poona District Probation and After-Care Association. The Association maintains a Remand Home for boys and another for girls and conducts a Child Guidance Clinic which has introduced Play Therapy on a small scale to facilitate diagnosis and treatment of problem children. He continued to be a member of the David Sassoon Infirm Asylum at Poona which maintains beggars and old, infirm and decrepit people. He

was also elected one of the Honorary Treasurers of the Mahila Seva Mandal, whose activities, interrupted for some time for want of housing accommodation, were revived in September 1954. The Mandal aims at the moral welfare and rehabilitation of women and girls. It carries on both rescue and preventive work. Kakade and Gokhale represent the Society on the Co-ordinating Council of Social Service Agencies in Poona. The Council has recently interested itself in a Welfare Extension Project for women and children which is working in four centres in the western part of Poona district. When completed, the Project will cover a population of 20,000. An Implementation Committee, of which Kakade was one of the members, has been formed to watch over its work.

Scouting

Kunzru continued to be the National Commissioner of the Bharat Scouts and Guides. He took part in the Scouts Training Conference held at Pachmarhi in the last week of December and stayed there from December 25 to 30, 1954. Addressing a scout meeting at Nagpur in July last, he expressed his anxiety to organise an international scout Jamboree, particularly of Asian countries, in India. While in Japan in connection with the Pacific Relations Conference, he was specially honoured by a number of scout and guide groups as the Chief Executive Head of the Indian Scout Organisation.

Bajpai continued to work as the National Organising Commissioner of the Bharat Scouts and Guides. In the discharge of his duties he had to be on tour in all parts of the country for more than six months during the year. At all the places visited by him he reviewed scout rallies, and camp fires and addressed public meetings. He had to visit Pachmarhi three times in order to finalise arrangement, for taking over the 40-acre plot there which the Madhya Pradesh Government decided to allot to the Bharat Scouts and Guides for the location of their Central Training Centre. During one of these visits he also took part in the Training Commissioners' Conference held there. He

has invented silent signals for the drill of group formations of scouts and guides. These have been published in a book form.

Venkataraman continued to be the President of the Gokhale Service Rover Corps which has been participating in rural work in the Community Project.

Relief of Distress

An area about 16 sq. miles on the banks of Ghaghra in the Basti district (U. P.) was devastated by floods in September, 1954. The worst-affected part was the Harraiya tahsil, where more than 200 villages were hard hit and about 12,000 houses destroyed. The loss due to destruction of crops was estimated at several lakhs of rupees. It was decided to undertake relief work in this area after a careful survey of the situation had been made by R. S. Misra and his assistants. He decided to concentrate mainly on organising medical relief work and distribution of cloth. Although fodder was the most pressing need of the area it was difficult, owing to difficulties of communications, to take it to distribution centres. For this reason that mode of relief could not be undertaken. Misra started six dispensaries in the flood-affected area. They worked for about two months and treated about 14,000 patients. The total cost of medicines alone exceeded Rs. 3,200. Cloth worth over Rs. 3,300 was distributed to more than 2,000 persons in the area. Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, the then Chief Minister of U. P., helped this work with a donation of Rs. 5,000, while the balance was contributed by the Servants of India Society. The workers of the Society also made themselves useful to the flood-sufferers by spreading correct information about the various relief measures undertaken by Government, and representing their grievances to the local authorities.

In view of the prevalence last year of scarcity conditions in the eastern parts of Poona district, a chronically famine tract the Society was asked by the Bombay Government about the middle of July 1954 whether it would be prepared to conduct some milk centres in the area. At the same time they offered a free supply of required quantities of skim milk powder received

by them from the UNICEF for this purpose, the expenses of distribution being met by the Society. After studying the situation and making sure of local co-operation, it was decided to start a milk distribution centre at Varvand, about forty miles from Poona, on the Poona-Sholapur road, Ambekar assisted by Kakade making himself responsible for its working. 3,750 lbs. of milk powder valued at over Rs. 4,000 were received at Varvand at the end of August. And the work of milk distribution, which commenced on September 6, went on for nearly three months. The arrangement was that the milk prepared from the powder was to be given to children under 14 and to nursing and expectant mothers. During the time the centre worked, the number of total feedings came to nearly 60,000, the daily average being about 725. The actual day-to-day distribution work was undertaken by the local co-operative society, whose office-bearers spared no pains in carrying it out satisfactorily. They are entitled to the Society's thanks for their willing co-operation. Our grateful thanks are also due to the UNICEF and the Bombay Government for the free supply of milk powder.

Business Concerns

Sharangpani was in charge of the Aryabhushan and Dnyan Praksha Press, Mani of the Hitavada Press and K. L. N. Rao of the Bombay Vaibhav Press, all owned by the Society. Sharangpani represented the Poona Press-Owners' Association on the Governing Council of the All-India Federation of Master Printers.

G. I. P. E.

The report of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, of which Prof. D. R. Gadgil is the Director, is appended to this report.

GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS, POONA 4.

(*Founded by Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale*)

Report for the year 1954-55

The Institute was engaged throughout the year almost entirely on activities undertaken on behalf of various State authorities. The field work relating to the project of the survey into benefits of the Hirakud Dam was launched during the year. With this is associated a general economic survey of the State of Orissa conducted by the government of the State in relation to which the Institute is helping with technical and other advice. The collection of field data of this survey began in October 1954. It is proceeding according to schedule and is expected to be completed within the next few months.

The establishment, within the Institute, of an Agro-economic Research Unit by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, was referred to in last year's report. It was decided that the Agro-economic Research Units should undertake two types of studies. The first is a series of surveys of villages which would be resurveyed after a period of five years with a view to ascertaining the direction and magnitude of economic change occurring in the rural economy. For this purpose, the Agro-economic Unit in the Institute undertook surveys of six groups of villages in six districts of Bombay and Hyderabad. The districts chosen were West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri and Belgaum in Bombay and Parbhani and Gulbarga in Hyderabad. The survey work will be completed by the end of May this year and the field staff will then move to a set of six groups of villages in other six districts. The other study to be undertaken by the Agro-economic Unit relates to certain ad hoc problems of current interest. During the year it was decided that the Unit at the Institute should prepare studies regarding administration of controlled procurement and distribution of foodgrains in Bombay State. The study is now nearing completion.

The field work relating to the investigation into the operative working and consequences of the tenancy and other land legislation in Bombay State undertaken on behalf of the Research Programmes Committee of the Planning Commission was completed during the year. The report on the investigation is now under preparation.

The work of the Section in Demography and Population Studies was extended in a new direction during the year. The field staff of the Section was, for the purpose, strengthened by the recruitment of qualified female nurses and health visitors as investigators. During the year the Ministry of Health, Government of India, made a grant to the Section for undertaking population surveys with special reference to the attitudes of the rural population towards family planning and this enabled the Section to undertake work on a larger scale than before. Detailed demographic investigations with special reference to attitudes towards family planning are now in progress at six rural centres in six different districts. On account of the many advantages of joint work this work is being carried on in the groups of villages chosen for investigation by the Agro-economic Unit.

The resurvey of Poona undertaken for the Research Programmes Committee of the Planning Commission was launched in the Poona Corporation area in April 1954. The investigational work was completed by the end of July 1954. A total of 5601 families constituting a 4 per cent. random sample of the resident families of this area has been covered and very valuable data regarding employment, unemployment, incomes, occupations, etc. have been collected. All these data were transferred to punch cards and preliminary sortings begun during the year. To supplement information gathered in the survey regarding unemployment, another small inquiry was conducted into a sample of persons on the live register of the Poona Employment Exchange. A total of 216 cases have been investigated. It is hoped to present the report on these inquiries in the next few months. We have to thank the general public of Poona for their cooperation in this survey and also the authorities of the Employment Exchange for their willing cooperation in the survey of the registered unemployed.

The Institute published during the year under report two books. The first was Dr. Raman Rao's "Structure and Working of Village Panchayats—A survey based on case studies in Bombay and Madras." This embodies the results of the survey that Dr. Rao carried out at the Institute as the Besant scholar. The second publication was the "Second Report on the Poona Schedules of the National Sample Survey" by Mr. V. M. Dandekar. This is a continuation of the first report published in 1953 and contains a wealth of data gathered in that survey. Both these publications have been well received.

The R. R. Kale Memorial Lecture was delivered, this year, by Professor P. C. Mahalanobis. The subject of his lecture was "Some Thoughts on Planning in India".

The Servants of

Income and Expenditure Account

EXPENDITURE	Rs.	As.	Ps.
To Expenses in respect of properties :			
Rates, Taxes, Cesses	...	5,821	1 5
Repairs	...	8,703	1 3
Insurance	...	756	8 0
Garden	...	2,223	2 9
Other expenses (lease rent)	...	989	2 4
„ Establishment	...	1,09,091	3 4
„ Legal Expenses	...	891	1 0
„ Audit fees	...	2,775	0 0
„ Contributions and fees	...	2,747	12 0
„ Amounts written of: Bad debts	...	549	12 6
„ Interest on Central Bank overdraft	...	446	12 0
„ Miscellaneous	...	30,508	4 7
„ Amounts transferred to Reserves or Specific Funds	...	12,960	6 0
„ Depreciation on Deadstock	...	1,562	7 10
„ Expenditure on Objects of the Trust :			
Women's Welfare Work	...	8,630	13 0
Rural Uplift Work	...	38,598	12 3
Distress Relief Work	...	13,307	5 9
Library :			
Servants of India Society	Rs. 7,645	0	2
Gokhale Memorial Library, Nagpur	Rs. 3,461	6	0
Gokhale Day	...	214	3 0
Total	...	2,51,886	3 2

Poona,

11th July 1955. }

Society, Poona 4

31st March, 1955.

ASSETS

	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Immoveable Properties :						
Buildings and Sites owned by the Society on Freehold or Leasehold Lands... Balance as per last year	6,23,582		6 10			
Additions during the year :						
Hitsvada Buildings at Nagpur	24,677		14 3			
New Construction work at Poona			491 4 6			
				6,48,751		9 7
Investments :						
Government and other Securities						
Face Value Rs. 9,68,800 at Cost	9,76,863		3 4			
Shares at Cost	37,203		7 0			
Debenture Loans (P. T. I. Ltd. 4½ p. c. face value Rs. 10,000) at Cost	10,000		0 0			
				10,24,066		9 4
(3 p. c. G. P. Notes of face value of Rs. 1,00,000 are lodged with the Allahabad Bank Ltd., Nagpur and 3 p. c. G. P. Notes of face value of Rs. 1,53,700 are lodged with the Central Bank of India, Poona City branch, for overdraft facilities.)						
Assets in Progress :						
Machinery, Furniture, Types and Deadstock ...						
	3,60,802		2 3			
Stores, Stocks and Incomplete Works	1,21,168		2 10			
Book Debts ...	3,09,898		11 0			
Advances Rs. 7,239 3 2 and Copyright Re. 1			7,240 3 2			
				7,99,109		3 3
				24,71,927		6 2
Total carried forward ...						

Society, Poona 4

31st March 1955.

		ASSETS				Rs. As. Ps.		Rs. As. Ps.	
		Total brought over						24,71,927 6 2	
Furniture and Fixtures :									
Balance as per last									
Balance Sheet		31,253	0	4					
Additions during the year		742	15	6					
		<hr/>				31,995 15 10			
Less : Depreciation									
		<hr/>				1,562 7 10			
		<hr/>						30,433 8 0	
Stock of foodgrains		2,436	8	6					
Live-stock		230	0	0					
		<hr/>						2,666 8 6	
Advances :									
To Members		5,127	5	3					
To Employees		2,214	6	6					
To Contractors		29,747	8	0					
To Deposits		800	0	0					
To Others		6,251	10	9					
		<hr/>						44,140 14 6	
Doubtful...Rs. 5,045 4 5									
Income Outstanding :									
Rent	...	1,243	8	0					
Interest	...	500	0	0					
Other Income	...	584	4	0					
		<hr/>						2,327 12 0	
Cash and Bank Balances :									
In Current Accounts, Savings									
Accounts with Banks at Centres,									
Branches and Presses									
						79,081 5 3			
With Secretaries of Branches and									
Centres and Managers of Presses									
						2,065 1 0		81,146 6 3	
		<hr/>						<hr/>	
						Grand Total ...		26,32,642 7 5	

I have examined the above Balance Sheet and the annexed Statement of Income and Expenditure account with the books, accounts and vouchers of the Society, and I find the same to be correct. I have verified the investments of the Society.

Poona, {
11th July 1955 }

K. T. DIXIT, B. A., B. SC., G.D.A., F.C.A.,
Chartered Accountant.

LIST A**Servants of India Society, Poona 4.**

Statement of earmarked Funds handed to the Society as Trust Funds as on 31st March, 1955.

NAME OF THE TRUST FUND	Rs. As. Ps.			Rs. As. Ps.		
1. Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund	...			1,33,000	0	0
2. Gokhale Memorial Library Trust Fund	...			11,918	13	10
3. Rao Bahadur D. Laxminarayan Trust Fund	...			1,00,000	0	0
4. South India Flood Relief Fund	...			25,546	15	3
5. Late Mr. Nayanar Memorial Trust Fund	...			10,726	14	0
6. Miss Girija Nayanar Trust Fund	...			1,956	15	6
7. Hiralal Atmaram Patel Trust Fund	...			32,186	15	0
8. Lady Laxmibai Distress Relief Fund	...			50,102	2	0
9. Gokhale Day Celebration Fund	...			2,000	0	0
				<hr/>		
	TOTAL	...		3,67,438	11	7

LIST B

Statement of other earmarked Funds set aside by the Society from its own income or resources as on 31-3-1955.

NAME OF THE EARMARKED FUND	Rs. As. Ps.			Rs. As. Ps.		
1. Presses' Reserve Fund	...			3,37,225	0	0
2. Servindia Relief Fund	...			63,862	7	10
3. Investment Reserve Fund	...			76,606	0	8
4. Building Reserve Fund	...			53,149	6	3
5. Workmen's Welfare Fund	...			9,180	9	5
6. Servindia Welfare Fund	...			8,520	13	0
7. Insurance Fund	...			12,000	0	0
8. Building Depreciation Fund	...			45,000	0	0
9. Retrenchment Reserve Fund	...			25,500	0	0
				<hr/>		
	TOTAL	...		6,31,044	5	2

LIST C**Servants of India Society, Poona 4.**

*Statement of Depreciation and other Reserves set aside by the
Presses of the Society in their A/c Books.*

		Rs.	As.	Ps.
1. Bombay Vaibhav Press:				
Depreciation Reserve as on 31-3-1955	...	60,813	12	0
Types Adjustment Reserve	...	20,539	6	6
Press Reorganisation Fund	...	15,016	0	0
2. Aryabhushan Press:				
Depreciation Reserve as on 31-3-1955	...	39,088	2	9
B/D Reserve	...	72	12	0
3. The Hitavada Press, Nagpur:				
Depreciation Reserve as on 31-3-1955	...	31,210	5	11
TOTAL		...	1,66,740	7 2

Poona }
11th July 1955. }

K. T. DIXIT, B.A., B. Sc., G.D.A., F.C.A.

Chartered Accountant.

Gokhale Institute of
Income and Expenditure Account for

EXPENDITURE	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.
<i>Salaries and Allowances :</i>		
Teaching and Directing Staff	19,740 0 0	
Research and Statistical Assistants	9,485 4 3	
Field Staff	1,320 13 3	
Office Establishment	3,090 0 0	
	33,636 1 6	
<i>Tabulation Expenses</i>		
<i>Library</i> —Books and Periodicals ...	4,797 5 7	2,320 13 6
Establishment ...	7,624 9 6	
Printing and Stationery ...	2,795 11 0	
	15 217 10	
<i>Publications</i> —Cost and Expenditure ...		3,304 4 9
<i>Postage and Telephone</i> ...		2,008 6 0
<i>Printing and Stationery</i> ...		999 7 0
<i>Rent of Two Rooms</i> ...		660 0 0
<i>Miscellaneous Expenses</i> ...		2,760 7 0
<i>Contribution to Provident Fund :</i> ...	5,929 15 0	
Less charged to different Ad-hoc Projects	1,670 5 0	
	4,259 10 0	
<i>Purchase of Typewriters & Furniture</i> ...		1,001 0 0
<i>Purchase of Tabulating Machine</i> ...		3,266 3 0
<i>Audit Fees</i> ...		250 0 0
		69,583 14 10
<i>Tabulating Section :</i>		
Salaries and Allowances ...	4,620 0 0	
Piecework payments ...	3,025 0 0	
Printing & Stationery ...	1,421 3 9	
Machine Maintenance ...	4,649 4 0	
Miscellaneous ...	304 0 0	
Depreciation on Tabulating Machines	5,500 0 0	
	19,419 7 9	
Less charged to different Ad-hoc Projects		
Tabulation expenses—Demographic Survey	2,220 13 6	
Land Reforms Survey ...	7,558 0 0	
Resurvey of Poona ...	4,828 8 0	
Agro-Economic Research Unit ...	587 12 0	
National Sample Survey ...	3,316 12 3	
F. A. O. Study in Surplus Food Disposals	69 12 0	
Indian Cancer Research Institute ...	837 14 0	
	19,419 7 9	
Total brought down ...		69,583 14 10

Politics and Economics, Poona 4.

the year ending 31st March, 1955.

INCOME	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.
Grants:—		
From Government of India-Grant-in-Aid	8,000 0 0	
From Government of Bombay Grant-in-Aid	10,000 0 0	
From Government of Bombay-For Dearness Allowance	3,000 0 0	
From The Rockefeller Foundation ...	13,560 0 0	
From Sir Dorabjee Tata Trust Fund ...	12,541 13 3	
	<hr/>	47,101 13 3
<i>Contribution from University of Poona ...</i>		14,542 14 9
<i>Publications—Sales... ..</i>		5,710 8 9
<i>Miscellaneous Receipts</i>		13 1 0
<i>Interest on Bank Account</i>		117 1 10
<i>Contribution from R. B. R. R. Kale Trust Fund towards deficit</i>		2,098 7 3
		<hr/>
		69,583 14 10
<i>From the Research Programmes Committee Planning Commission, Govt. of India :</i>		
For Land Reforms Survey	18,068 14 6	
For Resurvey of Poona	18,442 0 0	
	<hr/>	36,510 14 6
<i>From the Ministry of Health, Government of India .</i>		
For Family Planning Research ...		18,113 8 9
<i>From the Ministry of Food and Agri- culture, Govt. of India :</i>		
For Agri. Economic Research Unit ...		29,930 14 3
<i>From the Government of India</i>		
For National Sample Survey		3,316 12 3
<i>From the Government of Orissa</i>		
For Hirakud Project Survey		40,399 1 9
<i>From F.A.O.</i>		
For Study in Surplus Food Disposals		3,091 2 0
<i>From the Indian Cancer Research Institute</i>		837 14 0
		<hr/>
Total brought down ...		2,01,734 2 4

Gokhale Institute of
Income and Expenditure Account for

EXPENDITURE	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Total brought over ...				69,583	14	10
<i>Land Reforms Survey :</i>						
Salaries & Allowances ...	4,587	1	9			
Field Staff ...	2,996	0	0			
Investigational Expenses...	2,440	5	3			
Printing & Stationery ...	72	8	0			
Tabulation Expenses ...	7,558	0	0			
Contingencies ...	414	15	6			
				18,068	14	6
<i>Resurvey of Poona :</i>						
Salaries & Allowances ...	5,983	6	3			
Investigational Expenses ...	7,070	12	0			
Printing & Stationery ...	299	5	9			
Tabulation Expenses ...	4,828	8	0			
Contingencies ...	260	0	0			
				18,442	0	0
<i>Family Planning Research :</i>						
Salaries & Allowances ...	4,769	11	3			
Field Staff ...	8,546	4	3			
Investigational Expenses ...	1,865	2	6			
Printing & Stationery ...	1,172	8	6			
Contraceptives, medicines, etc.	932	4	9			
Field Office Rent ...	494	5	6			
Contingencies ...	333	4	0			
				18,113	8	9
<i>Agro-Economic Research Unit :</i>						
Salaries & Allowances ...	10,549	15	3			
Field Staff ...	6,634	8	0			
Investigational Expenses...	6,576	3	3			
Printing & Stationery ...	4,477	2	9			
Tabulation Expenses ...	587	12	0			
Contingencies...	1,105	5	0			
				29,930	14	3
<i>National Sample Survey :</i>						
Tabulation Expenses ...				3,316	12	3
<i>Hirakud Project Survey :</i>						
Salaries & Allowances ...	14,130	11	0			
Field Staff ...	13,172	9	0			
Investigational Expenses ...	5,427	7	0			
Postage, Printing and Stationery ...	6,401	3	0			
Miscellaneous Expenses ...	969	2	6			
Equipment ...	298	1	3			
				40,399	1	9
<i>F. A. O. Study in Surplus Food Disposals:</i>						
Salaries & Allowances ...	1,402	7	0			
Field Staff ...	302	5	0			
Printing & Stationery ...	1,316	10	0			
Publication Expenses ...	69	12	0			
				3,091	2	0
<i>Indian Cancer Research Institute :</i>						
Tabulation Expenses ...				837	14	0
				2,01,784	2	4

Politics and Economics, Poona 4.
the year ending 31st March 1955.

INCOME

	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.
Total brought over ...		2,01,784 2 4

Total ... 2,01,784 2 4

The Gokhale Institute of

Balance Sheet as at

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES

	Rs.	As.	Pa.	Rs.	As.	Pa.
Trust Fund or Corpus				0	0	0
Publication Reserve :						
Stock of Publications	25,682	15	0			
Advance Provision for Publications	29,500	0	0			
				55,182	15	0
Provision for Depreciation						
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	69,538	2	6			
Add Provision made during the year	5,500	0	0			
				75,038	2	6
Liabilities :						
For Expenses		250	0	0		
For Library & Hostel Deposits		205	0	0		
For Sundry Credit Balances		1,065	15	0		
				1,520	15	0
Advance Grants :				62,074	6	0
Provident Fund :						
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	30,282	4	0			
Members' Contribution for the year	5,929	15	0			
Institute's Contribution for the year	5,929	15	0			
Interest		908	6	9		
				43,050	8	9
Add : Interest accrued on						
P. F. Investments	Rs. 2,970	12	0			
Interest on Bank Account		20	14	0		
				2,991	10	0
Less : Appropriated						
towards interest on Provident Fund						
Subscriptions	1,997	6	9			
				994	3	3
				44,044	12	0
Total ...				2,37,861	2	6

List of Donations

Headquarters

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Women's Fellowship of Service	6,344	9	0
Dewan Bahadur D. D. Thacker	101	0	0
The late Justice M. G. Ranade Charities	100	0	0
The late Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale Trust Fund	100	0	0
Shri N. Chandrasekhar Aiyar	50	0	0
Principal K. M. Khadye	40	0	0
Shri S. M. Merchant	25	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	25	0	0
Total	6,785	9	0

Bombay Branch

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Executors of the will of the late Mr. P. N. Vakil (Ahmedabad)	1,000	0	0
Shri K. J. Chitalia	300	0	0
Bombay Sugar Merchants' Association	50	0	0
Messrs. B. Kamtekar and Co.	25	0	0
Total	1,375	0	0

Madras Branch

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Sums below Rs. 25	15	0	0

Tribal Welfare Work, Kerala

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
P. C. C. Society, Vythiri	150	0	0
Shri P. K. Kunhikanna Nambiar	25	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	355	7	2
Total	530	7	2

Tribal Welfare Work, Nilgiris

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
The Sir Dorabji Tata Trust	...	...	1,000	0	0
Shri Jehangir P. Patel	...	...	100	0	0
Shri J. P. L. Gwynn	...	...	60	12	0
			<hr/>		
		Total	1,160	12	0
			<hr/>		

Orissa Centre

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Shri D. K. Jhumjhumwala	...	...	100	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	20	0	0
			<hr/>		
		Total	120	0	0
			<hr/>		

Rural Uplift Centre, Chowdwar

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	4	0	0

Aboriginal Welfare Work, Mirzapur

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
The Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Bombay	...	...	1,000	0	0
The N. M. Wadia Charities, Bombay	...	...	500	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	130	13	6
			<hr/>		
		Total	1,630	13	6
			<hr/>		

Flood Relief Work, Harraiya

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant	...	...	5,000	0	0

U. I. Branch

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	30	0	0

Punjab Centre

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Shri Ved Prakash	...	...	25	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	10	0	0
			<hr/>		
		Total	35	0	0
			<hr/>		

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
Servants of India Society

The following Constitution has been adopted for the Society:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* हिंदू सेवक संघ has been adopted as its name in the vernaculars.

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

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

- (i) The country shall always be the first in my thoughts and I will give to her service the best that is in me.
- (ii) In serving the country I will seek no personal advantage for myself.
- (iii) I will regard all Indians as brothers and work for the advancement of all without distinction of caste or creed.
- (iv) I will be content with such provision for myself *and my family*,* as the Society may be able to make. I will devote no part of my energies to earning money for myself.
- (v) I will lead a pure personal life.
- (vi) I will engage in no personal quarrel with any one.
- (vii) I will always keep in view the aims of the Society and watch over its interests with the utmost zeal, doing all I can to advance its work. I will never do anything which is inconsistent with the objects of the Society.

10. Every Member under Training shall, during the time that he is under training, place himself under the entire guidance and control of the First Member or President, and shall do such work and devote himself to such studies as the First Member or President may direct.

11. An Ordinary Member may be sent by the First Member or President and Council to any part of India on special duty or for general work in connection with the Society. He will be bound to do the work assigned to him under the general direction of the First Member or President and Council

* The italicised words to be omitted if there be no family.

and shall obey orders and instructions that may be received from them.

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

12. A. The Society may, in exceptional circumstances, permit a member to retire after thirty years' approved service or on the attainment of the age of seventy after twenty-five years' approved service on a recommendation to that effect being made by the Council, with the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the members of the Society, and the recommendation being accepted by the First Member or President. A member so permitted shall cease to be a member of the Society.

13. The Society may remove the name of any member from its roll of members on a recommendation to that effect being made by the Council, with the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the members of the Society, and the recommendation being accepted by the First Member or President. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

14. (a) The First Member will hold office for life.

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

(c) In case, however, it appears undesirable to elect a First Member, the members may elect one of their number to be President of the Society for a period of three years.

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

(e) The First Member or President may, notwithstanding any other rule, delegate any of his functions to the Vice-President and, during the absence of the Vice-President from India, to any other Ordinary Member.

(f) The Council of the Society shall appoint one of the Ordinary Members to be the Secretary of the Society.

15. When a vacancy occurs in the First Membership or Presidentship of the Society, the Council shall exercise all the powers vested by the Rules in the First Member or President singly or the First Member or President and Council, until such time as a new First Member or President is duly elected; and any act done by the Council during such time shall be deemed valid, provided that the Council takes steps with all reasonable despatch to arrange for the election of a new First Member or President under rule 14 (b) or 14 (c), as the case may be.

16. In special circumstances the First Member or President and Council may exempt, for reasons to be recorded in writing, any member of the Society from the operation of any rule save Rule 9.

17. An applicant for membership may be required to pass through a period of probation before admission and may in that case be enrolled as a Probationer on such terms and for such period as the First Member or President and Council may determine.

18. The First Member or President and Council may remove the name of any Probationer from the list of Probationers before the expiry of the period of probation. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

19. The First Member or President and Council may admit any person, who, in their opinion, is capable of being trained to assist members of the Society in their work and who is prepared to devote his life to such work, as a Permanent Assistant of the Society, on such terms as the First Member or President and Council may determine.

20. A Permanent Assistant may, on grounds of special fitness and after a period of approved service of not less than three years, be admitted as Member under Training by the First Member or President and Council.

21. The First Member or President and Council may remove the name of any Permanent Assistant from the list of Permanent Assistants of the Society. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

22. The First Member or President and Council may admit any person who is in full sympathy with the objects of the Society and is prepared to devote himself to such work as may be assigned to him for the benefit of the Society as an Attache of the Society on such terms and under such control as the First Member or President and Council may determine.

23. The First Member or President and Council may remove the name of any Attache from the list of Attaches of the Society. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

24. The First Member or President and Council may enrol any person who is in full sympathy with the objects of the Society and who is prepared to devote a portion of his time and resources to the furtherance of its work as an Associate of the Society.

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

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

27. (a) The property of the Society, whether immovable or movable, including stocks, funds, shares and other securities and all other property otherwise vested in or transferred to the Society as trustee or in any other capacity, shall be held in the name of the Society or the Governing Body as constituted

under Rule 7 and shall remain under the general control, supervision and management of the First Member or President of the Society for the time being and the Council.

(b) All arrangements, deeds, conveyances, contracts, transfers or other instruments relating to the sale, transfer or other transactions or dealings entered into by the Society or to which the Society is a party, whether relating to the property, whether immovable or movable, belonging to the Society or held by the Society as trustee or in any other capacity, shall be made, signed, sealed, delivered or executed by such person or persons as the First Member or President and Council may from time to time appoint. For the purpose of this Rule any authority given by the First Member or President under his signature alone authorising any person or persons to enter into, make, sign, deliver or execute any deed, or instrument, contract or transfer and recording the fact that such authority is given with the approval of the Council shall be deemed sufficient and valid authority to such person or persons to execute the several rights, powers and authorities thereby given to him or them. For all payments received by or made to the Society the receipt of the Secretary or such person or persons as the First Member or President and Council may from time to time appoint shall be a valid and complete discharge to the party making such payment.

(c) The Society shall be at liberty to invest the surplus funds in its hands in the securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act or in the purchase of such landed properties of any tenure as the First Member or President and Council may from time to time determine.

(d) Subject to the conditions in respect of properties (if any) entrusted to the Society and earmarked for specific objects, if and whenever it is found expedient or necessary, the First Member or President and Council shall be at liberty to deal with the properties belonging to the Society, whether movable or immovable, by sale, mortgage, lease, or pledge thereof or otherwise. All deeds, documents, agreements, mortgages, contracts or transfers in respect of the properties so sold, mortgaged, leased, or pledged or otherwise dealt with shall be executed as provided in clause 27 (b) hereof.

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

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

30. The First Member or President may, with the concurrence of a majority of the Ordinary Members of the Society, make, alter or rescind any Bye-law or Bye-laws for (1) the management of the affairs of the Society and the conduct of its business ; (2) the custody, disposal and control of the funds of the Society ; (3) the provision to be made for members of the Society and their families, the grant of special allowance to them in special circumstances, and of pensions to members retiring under Rule 12A ; (4) the grant of leave to members of the Society ; (5) the grant of allowances to Permanent Assistants and Attaches of the Society ; and (5) the carrying out in other ways of the objects of the Society.

31. The First Member or President and Council shall have power to take whatever steps may be deemed necessary in the interest of the Society provided that they are not inconsistent with the objects of the Society or with the provisions or spirit of any of the Rules or Bye-laws at the time in force.

32. No alteration shall be made in this Constitution unless it is recommended by the Council with the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the members of the Society and the recommendation is accepted by the First Member or President,

Bye-Laws

The following Bye-laws have been made under Rule 30 :—

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

2. (a) Every Member under Training will be granted an allowance of Rs. 155 a month for the first two years of his training and Rs. 165 for the next three.

(b) Every Ordinary Member will be granted an allowance of Rs. 200 a month for the first five years, Rs. 225 for the next five years and Rs. 250 afterwards.

(c) A rent allowance not exceeding Rs. 30 or the actual rent paid, if less, will be granted to members, in case there are no quarters available on the premises of the Society.

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

(e) Every Probationer will be given an allowance of Rs. 135 a month during the period of his probation.

(f) Every Member under Training, who may be deputed to work in the City of Bombay, will be paid Rs. 5 as Bombay allowance until he becomes an Ordinary Member.

(g) In case of serious illness, Members may be paid by the Branches, on the recommendation of the Senior Member, the whole or part of the medical fees and medicine charges.

2-A. The Council may, if it considers necessary, grant a dearness allowance to the Members and Probationers.

3. Notwithstanding any provision in Bye-Law No. 2, the First Member or President and Council may, after due inquiry and for sufficient cause, at a meeting of the Council at which not less than four members are present, reduce by not more than half the allowance for a period not exceeding one year at a time but in no case for more than two consecutive years.

4. (a) A Member under Training is entitled to two months' leave every year, which may be granted by the First Member or President and, if the applicant is attached to a Branch, by the Senior Member of the Branch.

(b) Ordinary Members are entitled to a month's leave every year. Senior Members may grant leave for one month and the First Member or President for three months and the First Member or President and Council for longer periods.

(c) Ordinary Members of the Madhya Pradesh and Berar are entitled to one month and ten days' privilege leave if they go on leave on the 1st of May.

(d) All Members are entitled to twenty days' casual leave in a year.

(e) Both casual and privilege leave mentioned above will only be sanctioned if the work of the Society permits.

5. (a) The life of every Member will, on admission, be assured by the Society in favour of the First Member or President for the time being for a sum of Rs. 3,000 payable at death. If no Insurance Company accepts the life of any Member for assurance, the First Member or President and Council may make such other arrangements as they deem fit to secure, in the case of such a Member, the object of this Bye-law.

(b) On the death of a Member whose life has been assured, the First Member or President shall pay the amount recovered on the life-policy of the deceased to such person or

persons as the deceased Member may, by will or otherwise in writing, have directed. In the absence of such direction, the First Member or President and Council shall have power to determine whether the amount recovered may be paid to any person or persons belonging to the family of the deceased, and if so, to whom,

In this Bye-law, the word "Member" includes a Member who has been permitted to retire under rule 12A.

6. The First Member or President and Council may grant, in special circumstances, a special allowance to a Member or a Permanent Assistant suitable to the requirements of his case.

6A. The First Member or President and Council may grant to a Member who is permitted to retire under Rule 12A such pension as they consider suitable to the requirements of his case. In case, however, such a Member acts in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the Society, the First Member or President and Council may withhold it from him.

7. If a Member's connection with the Society is terminated under Rule 12 or Rule 13, he and his family shall forfeit all claim to the benefit secured to him or them under these Bye-laws.

8. The funds of the Society may be deposited in the Banks approved by the Council, and the accounts shall be in the name of the Society, its Branches, Centres and Business Concerns as the case may be, and be operated upon by such persons and in such manner as the Council may decide from time to time.

9. (a) When the First Member or President and Council resolve to enrol anyone as Associate, the fact will be communicated to the person concerned by the Secretary.

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

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

schemes of work contemplated by it and in respect of any question of policy to be laid down by the Society on occasions when momentous questions are before the country.

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

(e) Associates will be kept informed by the Headquarters of the Society about the progress of the work from time to time; will be invited to attend the anniversary of the foundation day; will be allowed to use the libraries of the Society at the Headquarters and at the Branches; may be invited to attend special sessions and be allowed to reside, if room be available, at the Headquarters or the Branches for purposes of study or work.

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

Members of the Servants of India Society, 25th August 1955

Name of the Member	Date of admission to the Society	Address
<i>President :</i>		
1 Hriday Nath Kunzru, B.A., B.Sc., LL.D. ...	11-7-1909	† S. I. S., 1, P. D. Tandon Road, Allahabad 2. also, 18, Feroz Shah Road, New Delhi 1. 'Phone Nos. Allahabad 2130, New Delhi 40243
<i>Vice-President :</i>		
2 Shridhar Ganesh Vaze, B.A. ...	23-2-1908	S. I. S., Poona 4. 'Phone No. 3610.
<i>Senior Members :</i>		
3 Annakavoor Duraiswamy Subramani (A. D. Mani), M.A. ...	14-6-1935	S. I. S., Dhantoli, Nagpur 1. 'Phone No. 2066.
4 Pandurangi Kodanda Rao, M.A. ...	12-5-1922	" Bangalore 4. 'Phone No. 2519.
5 Dattatray Vasudeo Ambekar * ...	20-12-1914	" Poona 4. 'Phone No. 3610.
6 Dinkar Dattatray Desai, M.A., LL.B. ...	12-6-1936	" Vallabhbai Patel Road, Bombay 4. 'Phone No. 71522.
<i>Ordinary Members :</i>		
7 Lakshmi Narayan Sahu ...	15-6-1918	S. I. S., Cuttack, Orissa. 'Phone No. 252.

* Also Secretary.

† S. I. S. stands for Servants of India Society.

Name of the Member	Date of admission to the Society
8 Haradatta Sharma, B.A., LL.B. ...	4-4-1922
9 Shri Ram Bajpai ...	12-5-1922
10 Shankar Govind Gokhale, M. A. ...	29-7-1928
11 Keshav Ganesh Sharangpani, B.A., LL.B. ...	25-9-1930
12 Singanallur Ramakrishna Venkataraman, B.A., B.L. ...	25-9-1930
13 Ramohandra Sadashiv Gupte ...	30-6-1933
14 Shyam Sundar Misra, M.A. ...	12-6-1936
‡15 Rama Shankar Misra, B.A., LL.B. ...	12-6-1937
16 Krishnadas Jagjiwandas Chitalia ...	13-6-1941
‡17 Raghunath Govind Kakade, M. A., LL. B., Ph. D. ...	12-6-1943
18 Lakshminarayan Rao, B.A. ...	19-6-1945
‡19 K. Lakshminarayan Rao, B.Sc. ...	12-6-1946
<i>Member under Training :</i>	
20 R. Vasudevan, M. A.	12-6-1954

‡ Member of Council.

Address

S. I. S., Ambala Cantonment.

.. 1. P. D. Tandon Road, Allahabad 2.
'Phone No. 2130.

.. Poona 4. 'Phone No. 3610.

Aryabbushan Press, Poona 4. 'Phone No. 2813.

S. I. S., Royapettah, Madras 14. 'Phone No. 86252

.. Dhantoli, Nagpur 1. 'Phone No. 2066

.. Cuttack, Orissa. 'Phone No. 252.

.. Sarsa, Dist. Allahabad.

.. Poona 4. 'Phone No. 3610.

.. Poona 4. 'Phone No. 3610.

.. Kozhikode 2, (Malabar).

.. Bombay 4. 'Phone No. 71522.

.. Madras 14. 'Phone No. 86252.

THE HITAVADA

The oldest English newspaper in Madhya Pradesh and Madhya Bharat with a standing of nearly 45 years. It was a tri-weekly till April 1943 when it was converted into a daily. It deals with public affairs in Madhya Pradesh and Berar in particular.

Editor :— A. D. Mani.

Annual Subscription (India) :—Rs. 32.

Office :— Wardha Road, Nagpur 1.

Work of the Society at a Glance

Nature of Work

Members engaged in it

Political :

General —Kunzru, Vaze, Ambekar, Kodanda Rao,
Sharma, Mani, Gokhale, Venkataraman.

Legislatures —Kunzru (Rajya Sabha)

Civil Liberties—Vaze, Desai, Kakade, S. S. Misra, K.L.N. Rao.

Journalism —Vaze, Kodanda Rao, Mani.

Social :

Labour —Desai, S. S. Misra.

Education —Kunzru, Kodanda Rao, Desai, Vaze.

Scouting —Kunzru, Bajpai.

Social Service—Kunzru, Kodanda Rao, Venkataraman, Bajpai,
Kakade.

Aborigines —Sahu, Venkataraman, R. S. Misra, L. N. Rao,
S. S. Misra.

*Rural Uplift,
& Local Self-
Government* } Desai, Venkataraman, Gupte,
L. N. Rao, S. S. Misra, Kakade.

*Distress
Relief* } Ambekar, R. S. Misra, Kakade.

Business } Sharangpani (A. B. Press, Poona).
K. L. N. Rao (Bombay Vaibhav Press).
Concerns } Mani (Hitavada Press, Nagpur).

