

M E F
SILVER JUBILEE SOUVENIR

1937

SOUTH INDIAN MAHARASHTRIANS

(CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC STUDIES)

ISSUED BY

THE MAHRATTA EDUCATION FUND, MADRAS

AS ITS

SILVER JUBILEE SOUVENIR



PUBLISHED BY

**The Mahratta Education Fund
Madrass**

1937

PRINTED AT
THE KESARI PRINTING WORKS, MADRAS
AND
PUBLISHED BY
THE MAHRATTA EDUCATION FUND, MADRAS
23, EAST MADA STREET, MYLAFORE.

Price Rs. Two per Copy.

FOREWORD

We have great pleasure in presenting to our readers, this small volume as a Souvenir on the happy occasion of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Mahratta Education Fund, Madras.

The Souvenir consists practically of four parts. The first gives us a brief History of the M. E. F. with a statement of the progress it has been making all these years, the successive List of Office Bearers and a list of Scholarship-holders whom it has benefited by its activities.

The second part is devoted to a brief account of the Eminent Maharashtrians that have adorned South India for the last one hundred years and more. It is difficult for anybody to choose a standard of eminence which would be acceptable to all; but we have spared no pains to make the list as representative as possible in the circumstances.

The third part consists of a few historical and cultural studies contributed by our good friends, who have laboured long and earnestly in their respective subjects. Some of these articles are devoted to Literature, Art and Music; others are of Economic interest—especially those relating to the Population Problem and the Enquiry into the Economic condition of the people. We hope that the articles will be of use to research workers and therefore the volume will be found on the shelves of every Library—public and private.

Last follows the list of Maharashtrian residents in the City of Madras, (Brahmins, Kshatriyas and others), giving over a thousand names, which we trust will be of great value.

One may notice a few omissions of portraits, which we wish we could have given, if it had been possible to secure them in time.

In commemoration of the Silver Jubilee, a Meeting Hall is to be built on the site belonging to the Fund in Mowbray's Road,

Mylapore—known as *Maharashtra Nivas*—the plans and estimates of which have been approved by the Managing Committee. The Ground Plan and Front Elevation of the Hall are printed to face pages 72 and 73 of this volume. It is hoped that the Hall will be completed in a few months.

We are happy to announce that a Marathi edition of the Souvenir is being issued separately.

Many ladies and gentlemen have sacrificed their time and energy to help us in this work; and to them all we tender our heartiest thanks.

N R. KEDARI RAO,
Editor, Silver Jubilee Souvenir.

MADRAS,
11-12-1937.

T. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Convener, Silver Jubilee Committee.

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GREETINGS

1. This is the hour when we rejoice,
The close of five and twenty years
Of service rendered to the poor,
In a bright and worthy manner.
2. A hundred youths and maidens young,
Whom chance had thrown the hapless among,
Rescued from a life of want and gloom,
Now claim a cheerful home.
3. Hail to those who won the glory,
Heroes and heroines of our story,
Pillars of a strong and mighty structure,
With a bright and rosy future.
4. With hopeful hearts and youthful store,
Of Energy and Faith as before,
The Fund shall do its duty blest,
The Lord will do the rest.



Dewan Bahadur K. KRISHNASWAMI RAO,
Dewan of Travancore, First President, M. E. F.



E. VINAYAKA RAO, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Madras
Honorary Secretary, M. E. F., 1912-1937

The History

OF

The Mahratta Education Fund, Madras

FOR

ITS FIRST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

By

Mr. E. VINAYAKA ROW, B. A., B. L.

Honorary Secretary, Mahratta Education Fund, from 1912 to 1937

Advocate, Madras.

We are deeply indebted to Mr. E. Vinayaka Rao for this long and illuminating article dealing with the History of the Mahratta Education Fund and allied Institutions. No one is better qualified for the task than Mr. E. Vinayaka Rao who has been the Hon. Secretary of the Fund, unanimously elected for the last twenty-five years continuously from 1912 to 1937.—Ed.

I

INTRODUCTORY.

With a prayerful heart, I rejoice that I am vouchsafed the pleasure of writing the history of the Mahratta Education Fund for the first quarter of a century of its useful existence. In presenting this history, I shall only be partially redeeming my debt of gratitude to the members of the Fund for the uniform kindness, unfailing co-operation, and cordial affection which they have always shown me.

TANJORE

The reader may be interested to know something about the main currents of thought that ushered the Fund into existence. Born in 1891 almost within a stone's throw of the Palace walls at Tanjore and brought up in what may be well regarded as an ideal atmosphere typical of the best culture and traditions of Tanjore, early in life I became intimately familiar with the conditions of life of the Mahratta community of Tanjore.

Some of the Maharanees, wives of the late H. H. Sivaji Maharaja, the last ruler of Tanjore, were living in seclusion in the palace enjoying their modest pensions and decent incomes from their private properties. Several other members of the Royal Family were also living in the Palace. The good old forms were kept up, though they were only the tattered remnants of the old magnificence and splendour. A few elephants were still swaying in the outer courtyard. Morning and evening the play of Nawbat and Nāgara went on as usual in the front gate of the Palace. The armed sentinels stood at the main entrance leading to the inner quadrangles from day to day, looking with philosophic indifference on the covered vehicles conveying gosha

ladies related to the members of the Royal family, and moving in and out drawn by pairs of horses or pairs of bullocks. A few half-sleepy sepoys were furbishing up now and then the pieces of fire-arms and military accoutrements that were left in the armoury. A few learned pandits were working in the Saraswathi Mahal Library, deciphering and copying the famous old manuscripts in palm leaves and crumbling old country paper. In another suite of rooms, dusty old record bundles were arranged and rearranged and a few clerks were leisurely examining the musty old papers and cadjans to unearth the palace copy of some ancient grant, or pedigree, or order of precedence or point of ceremonial. The Royal traditions were kept up, though on a very reduced scale. The astrologer, the doctor, the musician and the scholar each had his share of Palace patronage in such measure as the depleted finances could permit. The Palace was not then open to the mere tourist and sight-seer. The big hall containing full-size paintings of the Maharajahs of Tanjore from 1676 to 1855 was eloquent in its very silence and the pictures seemed to tell the sad story of the rise and fall of the Tanjore Raj. Day in and day out, the old watchman at the main entrance rang the hour bell with melancholy precision, announcing as it were the hourly receding into the dim past of the palmy days that were. One after another the old Ranees passed away. So did many other members of the Royal family. The end of one establishment meant the destitution of a large number of families of clerks, dependents and poor relatives and a diminution of patronage to a number of pandits, priests, doctors, musicians, painters and the followers of fine arts. This side of Tanjore history made a deep impression on me as I had frequent opportunities of going into the Palace and spending hours at a time within its walls.

I vividly remember with gratitude the long historical accounts which I had about Tanjore affairs from several old family friends. One of them, happily alive now, is closely related to the Royal family and gave me very faithful accounts of the last days of Sivaji and the cultural history of Tanjore after the annexation in 1855. With the decline of the fortunes of the Royal House began also the decline of the fortunes of the nobility, Brahman, Kshatriya, and others. Outside the Palace walls the story of Tanjore was not less melancholy. By temperament and equipment, the noble houses of Tanjore were not ready to change over to the new order of things which the Annexation meant. One after another, the noble houses went down, their mansions were mortgaged, their lands were alienated, and their sons and daughters were driven to a life of chill penury. It was most painful to see this slow but sure grinding of good, noble and generous men and women, whose only fault was that the new times sprang upon them with lightning speed and they were not alert enough to save themselves.

The condition of the commoners was not so bad. But it was bad enough. A few families had already gone out of Tanjore and had obtained good situations in British service and in Indian States. Many of them won laurels as administrators and educationists. On account of their ability and high

character, the Mahratta Community retained the universal esteem and respect in which it had been held. They still regarded Tanjore as their headquarters and hoped to spend their last days after retirement in their dear old city. Many middle class families at Tanjore continued the cultural traditions. In most middle class homes there was music of one kind or another. In their leisure hours men loved to sing to the accompaniment of the melodious Thambur. Some practised on the Mridanga, some on the Veena, and some others on the Gote Vadhyā. The Ganapathi festival, annually celebrated in West Main Street, attracted huge crowds of music lovers, when men rivalled with one another to show their skill. The love of the fine arts among the common folk gave ample opportunities to professional musicians, pipers, bandsmen, the exponents of the famous art of Bharata Natya, pith workers, florists, etc., to distinguish themselves. The great Maharashtrian scholars pursued their studies in Sanskrit and Marathi, largely depending upon their modest private incomes. Every year, Maharashtrians from all over India halted at Tanjore on their way to Rameswar. At Tanjore they always had a warm welcome. Such of them as were musicians gave their performances and listened to Tanjore music with rapt attention and all had enormous cultural gains. Such of them as were Sanskrit or Marathi scholars gave and listened to many discourses, to mutual advantage. After the famous Vishnu Bava Morgaumkar made his famous Kirtans at Tanjore, year after year, a regular stream of Kirtankars from all over India visited Tanjore and blessed the people with their kirtans, and they in turn received the homage of the people and their patronage, which in terms of money continued to diminish with the decrease in the material resources of the people. Men like Rajwade came and collected Marathi manuscripts of historical value. I have myself listened to many Marathi kirtans of the famous Ramachandra Bava of Benares and attended some of the musical performances and Bharata Natyams of some of the celebrities in their respective arts. I saw before my eyes all this sweetness and all this grandeur passing away, with nothing worth mentioning to take its place.

In my own house where I spent most of my vacations, the morning programme included a group study of some great Marathi classic like Dasa bodh, Gnaneswari, Ekanathswami's Rāmāyana, etc. Verse by verse these great books were read and explained in Marathi to a large group of listeners young and old. Every Saturday and every Ekadasi there was Marathi Bhajan. The sound of the cymbal and chipri used to fill my soul with inexpressible joy. My own grand-aunt, who by the way did not know to read or write, knew by heart literally hundreds of Abhangs, Padas, Ovis, Bhupalis, etc., which she used to sing every morning in most delightful tunes. The cult of Pandharpur was verily a living reality. In the bhajana hall, over the pictures of Rama and Krishna there hung the portrait with only the loin cloth of Sri Samarth Ramdas Swami. The story was often repeated to me, and every time I loved to listen to it with the same joy, as to how Ramdas Swami came all the way to Tanjore, when there were no railways to found the Big Mutt at Tanjore. I loved to see the copy of the great Dasabodh written or used by

Ramdas himself still happily preserved by the family in-charge of the Mutt. I knew that this great saint was the spiritual guru of the great Sivaji himself. I remember the occasion when the Sivaji janmothsav was celebrated at Tanjore. The picture is unforgettable. The portrait of the great national hero was put in a howdah on a Palace elephant. There were camels, horses and uniformed retainers in front. The Palace nobles including the two grandsons of the last ruler walked in procession, along with a large crowd of Maharashtrian and non-Maharashtrian citizens. To my young mind Maharashtra history and Maharashtra traditions acquired a new meaning and a new fascination. The rapidly growing impoverishment of the community and the intellectual stagnation and decay that appeared to have set in had also a pathetic significance to me. A good many old families had lost all, and were leaving Tanjore for good in search of employment elsewhere. With the meagre knowledge of Maharashtra history that a boy of sixteen could have had in 1907, I had a special sense of pride in being a Maharashtrian. At the same time, I had a passionate desire to understand more the history and the problems of my community and to do my bit of service to stem the advancing tides of economic distress and intellectual decay and to arrest the process of regression from true Maharashtrian culture and traditions which had already set in.

II

EARLIER INSTITUTIONS

Before beginning the history of the Maharashtra Education Fund it will be appropriate to give here brief accounts of the history and activities of the previous institutions that strove for the improvement of the Marathi language and for the preservation of Maharashtrian culture and traditions in South India.

THE MARATHI VACHAN MANDIR, TANJORE

Naturally the earliest attempt in this direction was the one made at Tanjore in the Eighties of the last century. I am informed that the attempt then made was to have a central organisation at Tanjore for the benefit of the community and it functioned for some time without leaving any permanent results. The details are not available. After that failure, some enthusiastic ladies and gentlemen again organised an institution called the 'Marathi Vachan Mandir' at Tanjore. This institution was running reading classes for adult men and women, where Marathi classics were read and explained. It was also running a free Marathi Girls School where instruction was given in Marathi by a paid teacher assisted by a few voluntary teachers. Under the inspiring guidance of Rao Bahadur C. Nagojee Row, who was then Inspector of Schools at Tanjore, the Mandir was conducting Marathi classes for the benefit of boys and girls reading in the recognised schools at Tanjore, the classes being held every Saturday and Sunday for two hours in the morning in one central place. By 1910 these classes had ceased to be held and the

reading classes for adults had been practically discontinued. The girls' school alone was being conducted on a small scale owing to the indomitable energy and enthusiasm of Rao Saheb T. Sambamurthi Rao, (the author of the Marathi inscriptions of the Tanjore temple) and his talented wife.

THE MADRAS MAHRATTA ASSOCIATION, 1888

Perhaps about the same time, a big attempt was made on the same lines at Madras. The Madras Mahratta Association which appeared to have been founded in 1883 had ceased to work, but it was revived in 1888. I obtained full particulars of this institution some time after the founding of the Mahratta Education Fund. In 1913 I had personal conversations with Mr. T. Venkasami Rao, who was the Secretary of the Madras Mahratta Association in 1888. He was good enough to put into my hands the only printed copy available of a scheme for the reorganisation on a proper basis of the Madras Mahratta Association which was put before the public by him in May 1889. The copy is preserved by the Fund and forms very interesting reading. But he was not in a position to give me a copy of the rules of the said Association. By pure accident I got a copy of the rules in July 1937 and I found it as interesting as it was instructive.

The following were the office-bearers

Patrons—

- (1) A. A. Srinivasa Rao Saheb Esq., *Jagirdar of Arni.*
- (2) Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rao, K.C.S.I.

President—

- (3) Dewan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao

Vice-Presidents—

- (4) Dewan Bahadur T. Venkaswami Rao
- (5) Mr. K. Rajah Rao
- (6) „ A. Ramachandra Rao
- (7) „ T. Ranga Rao
- (8) „ R. Balajee Rao, B.L.
- (9) „ C. Ramachandra Rao Saheb, B.L.
- (10) „ T. Ramachandra Rao

Managing Committee—

- (11) Mr. D. Rama Rao
- (12) „ C. Ramachandra Rao, B.A., B.L.
- (13) „ T. M. Annaswami Rao
- (14) „ C. Hanumantha Rao
- (15) „ Balvant Trimbuck Sahasrabudhe
- (16) „ A. Raghavendra Rao
- (17) „ A. Sarvothama Rao
- (18) „ M. Balakrishna Rao

Secretary—

(19) Mr. T. Venkaswami Rao

Treasurer—

(20) Mr. A. Raghavendra Rao

In addition to the above 20 office-bearers, there are 41 names in the list of ordinary members. I find among the ordinary members here, Mr. P. Ramachandra Rao, B.A., who later on did yeoman service to the Fund as Vice-President, Mr. D. R. Balajee Rao who became one of the life members of the Fund and was a Vice-President for some time, Mr. T. Rangaswami Rao who became a Patron of the Fund and whose executors made a munificent endowment to the Fund ear-marked for the S. S. Raghavendra Rao Elementary School, and Mr. Kashirasagar Rajagopala Rao who happily is still a member of the Fund and most appropriately responded to the toast of the community on the occasion of the Foundation Day in 1937.

The object of the Association was to encourage Marathi Literature by*

- (i) Holding meetings and discussions in Marathi in view to the gradual development of the language.
- (ii) Opening a Library and Reading Room.
- (iii) Delivering occasional lectures.
- (iv) Awarding prizes for Marathi Literary productions.
- (v) Establishing schools for regular instruction, for preparing students to make Marathi their Vernacular in the University Examinations.

An Association started under such influential auspices with brilliant men in charge of the management, when the community was in affluent circumstances and the mother tongue was spoken in a much purer form than now, could not but have produced some positive results. They were able to persuade the University of Madras to include Marathi as a subject for examination from the Matriculation to the M. A. Degree Examination. Be it noted that at that time such a recognition had not been accorded to Marathi even by the Bombay University. Secondly, they started a middle school in Rajah Hanumantha Lala Street, Triplicane, where there were classes from the infant standard to the third form. In this school an attempt was made to teach everything in Marathi. The library was located in the School premises and all the meetings were held there.

The Association presented an address to His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore on 26—2—1888. Both the address and the reply to it contain very touching sentiments and I think I may appropriately give the same here *in extenso* :

“MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

“We, the Members of the Madras Mahratta Association, thus wait on Your Highness, with the utmost cordiality and respect, to welcome

Your Highness to this Southern Capital of India. With unfeigned pleasure we recognise in Your Highness the representative of one of the most ancient Hindu Royal houses. Your beautiful and ever-green country is still the home of a happy, contented and loyal population. Your Highness is the worthy successor of a series of rulers renowned for learning, refinement, piety and benevolent solicitude for the welfare of their subjects. You have already variously manifested your wise resolve to maintain the high character of the Travancore administration, and to help on the progress of your subjects by every means which Providence has placed in your hands. We have every assurance that the highest object of your ambition is to obtain the love of your people. May the mild radiance of your countenance shine on your country and be a blessing to it for a long series of years. May all your wishes, as a paternal ruler, be fully crowned with success. We as members of the Marathi nationality, naturally derive satisfaction and pride from the well-known circumstances that the Marathi language has been the adopted language of successive rulers of Travancore, and that several Mahratta gentlemen have been among their most faithful and devoted Ministers—the last and not the least of whom is Your Highness's present Dewan. With sentiments of profound respect and esteem, and with reiterated best wishes, we remain,

The Members of the Mahratta Association."

His Highness replied :—

"GENTLEMEN,

I will begin my reply to your address at the point where you concluded it. As I said at Tanjore, the Southern home of the Mahrattas, the State of Travancore is much indebted to your intellectual race for some of the best Dewans who have administered its affairs and to none more than to the distinguished politician, Sir Madhava Rao, who came into Travancore a scholar and left it a statesman of renown, to carry into the service of two Sovereigns successively of his own race, the benefit of the knowledge and experience he had acquired in the land of the Perumals, which he had first stamped with the impress of his genius and sound practical wisdom so indelibly that fifteen years of other administrations have left unshaken the foundations of good government, which he had laid deep and broad. In selecting Rama Rao as my Dewan, I am free to confess that I was not moved so much by the fact of his being a Mahratta, and a relation of Sir Madhava Rao, as by the fact that he was his apt pupil and co-adjutor, who, after him, had administered large divisions so successfully that I felt he was the best fitted to assist me to build on the lines which his distinguished relative had laid down, and which his Royal pupils, my illustrious predecessors and their administrators, had been glad to work upon. You have evoked the expression of this sentiment by the allusion made in your address, and I am glad you have given me the opportunity of thus publicly acknowledging the gratitude I owe for services rendered to my predecessors—services which have rendered my own duties to my subjects comparatively easy. I wish it, however, to be distinctly

understood that I do not by any means underrate the services of those who followed him in office, one of whom, his worthy class-mate and friend, is nobly doing for Pudukotah what Sir Madhav Rao did for Travancore. Having discharged this duty, I will now proceed, Gentlemen, to thank you, and that I do most sincerely, for all the kindly sentiments you have so feelingly expressed. I am very happy indeed to have the pleasure of meeting you here. Allow me in return to wish you happiness and every prosperity. A nation with a history like yours, which can in the present day, produce such remarkable men as Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rao, Dewan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao and others, whom I have lately met in Tanjore and Poona, need have no fear of being beaten in the great race for a position in the front ranks of civilisation, which is vigorously being run all over India."

In May 1889, the Secretary of that Association made an attempt to organise a Central Association which was not successful. He told me with sorrow that gradually the work of the Association dwindled, the Library fell into disuse and the school had to be closed down after a few years of lingering existence. There was not money enough and there were not pupils enough to run the institution even as a primary school. Soon the Association passed into the limbo of oblivion. I have often wondered why an Association started under such influential and wealthy auspices and in times so propitious should have failed so soon. But it is a pity that it did fail.

THE SOUTH INDIAN MAHRATTA BRAHMINS ASSOCIATION, MADRAS

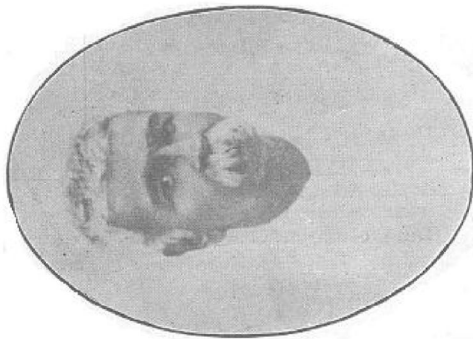
Long after the failure of the Madras Mahratta Association, another effort was made to organise the community for its general advancement, by Mr. P. Ramachandra Rao, who started the South Indian Mahratta Brahmins Association, Madras. I had the pleasure of discussing with Mr. P. Ramachandra Rao long after the Mahratta Education Fund itself was started a copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the South Indian Mahratta Brahmins' Association. He told me that notwithstanding his best efforts the Association had failed though the objects were quite comprehensive as regards the development and preservation of the Marathi language and culture and its usages and traditions. The experience gained by Mr. P. Ramachandra Rao in the working of this Association was, however, of considerable use to the Mahratta Education Fund of which he was the first Vice-President, for nearly eight years.

THE MAHARASHTRA SABHA, MADRAS

Yet another Madras Association that blossomed for a brief while and thereafter ceased to live was the Maharashtra Sabha, Madras. On 18-10-1904 the Dasara day of the year, a few Maharashtrians living in and around Triplicane met together and started the Maharashtra Sabha, Madras with the object of bringing together the scattered members of the Marathi speaking



Rao Sahib P. RAMACHANDRA RAO, B.A.,
Chief Interpreter, High Court, Madras
First Vice-President, M. E. F. 1912—1920



Dewan Bahadur
R. RAMACHANDRA RAO, c.s.i.
Madras Civil Service (Seconded)
President, M. E. F. 1923-1930



C. BHEEMA RAO,
First Asst. Secy., M. E. F. 1912-1918

community and to encourage the study of Marathi language and literature. Dewan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, was elected President, though he had by then permanently settled down at Kumbakonam. The membership was not large and the Sabha arranged for occasional lectures and conducted a reading room subscribing for the *Hindu* and the *Kesari* newspapers. The Sabha was located in a rented room in the Davanotsava Bungalow at Triplicane. A small Marathi Library was therein maintained for some time. Kirtans in Marathi were arranged whenever there was a suitable opportunity. Sivaji Janmotsav was celebrated for about four years. In 1908 the Indian National Congress was held at Madras and Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnaswamy Rao was the Chairman of the Reception Committee. Mr. G. K. Gokhale attended this Congress. The Sabha invited Mr. Gokhale to tea and there was a reception accorded to him. In April 1909 Mr. P. Ramachandra Rao presided over a function when prizes were distributed to girls who showed proficiency in Marathi. Notwithstanding the encouraging start, the enthusiasm for the aims and objects of the Sabha waned and in the course of 1909 the Sabha ceased to function and became defunct.

MARATHI MANDALI, KUMBAKONAM

In 1907 I joined the Government College at Kumbakonam. A few friends invited me to attend a meeting of the Marathi Mandali that had just been started. The veteran leader Dewan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, of revered memory, was the President. His grandson was a class-mate of mine and so I had frequent opportunities of meeting the Grand Old Man. He attended the meetings of the Mandali and moved with the young men as if he were one of them and without any reserve. The object of the Mandali was to encourage the study of Marathi and to arrange for meetings and debates for the benefit of the young men of the community. There was an apology of a reading room. In my opinion the best part of its work was the frequent opportunities young men had to have long and intimate talks with their President the great leader and statesman. Personally I benefited a great deal. Some of us desired him to teach us the elements of politics. He taught us several passages from Burke's *Reflections on the French Revolution* in his own inimitable manner, enriching the conversations with personal anecdotes. In these conversations we learnt from him a great many things in Mahratta history. His illuminating talks on many aspects of Mahratta culture had a special value as he was a practical man of action with progressive ideas and of an intensely religious disposition. He was one of the formative influences that led me to the work of the Fund and I am ever grateful to him for all that he had done for me. I left Kumbakonam in January 1909 to join Pachaiyappa's College, Madras for my B.A. Course. I heard from my friends that the work of the Marathi Mandali gradually declined and had ceased to function about the end of 1909.

III

THE BEGINNINGS OF THE FUND

While I was at College I read many books on Mahratta History and the enthusiasm which I had as a member of the Marathi Mandali, Kumbakonam continued to grow though I could not then take any part in any such activities for there were none at Madras. After I graduated in April 1911, I spent a good deal of my leisure to consider the question of organising the community for meeting effectively the economic, educational and cultural problems which called for urgent solution. I had several discussions with prominent men of the community in and out of Madras and I had also talks with many men, young and old, rich and poor, who occupied different stations in life. I tried to understand from persons who were connected with the previous institutions the nature of their objects and activities and tried to discover the reasons for their failure. In matters of this kind the historical outlook is specially valuable. After nearly a year's work I came to certain tentative conclusions :—

(a) Immediate provision should be made for the educational advancement of the community so that every one, rich or poor, received enough of education, general or technical, to make a decent start in life.

(b) Economic amelioration should be striven for by the promotion of thrift, the spread of co-operative ideas, the diffusion of modern ideas among men and women, and above all the spread of a sincere desire to render unselfish social service among the men and women of the community

(c) The scattered members of the community had to be organised on a Provincial basis with Headquarters at Madras and Branches in different mofussil centres, and periodical meetings and gatherings should be arranged for to celebrate all festive occasions and to give opportunities for social intercourse to have Kirtans and Bhajans in Marathi.

(d) The study of Marathi should be encouraged by maintaining libraries and reading rooms and providing in some measure for Marathi instruction in recognised aided schools.

THE FOUNDATION OF THE FUND

15th September 1912

I invited a few leading Mahratta gentlemen of Madras to meet together at 4 p.m., on the 15th September 1912 at the residence of Rao Saheb P. Ramachandra Rao at Egmore, to hear my suggestions on the lines mentioned above and to see what could be done for the betterment of the community. The following gentlemen were present :—

- (1) Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Rao, C.I.E., *Retired Dewan of Travancore.*
- (2) Rao Saheb P. Ramachandra Rao, *Chief Interpreter, High Court.*
- (3) Mr. T. V. Thuljaram Rao, *Proprietor, Scottish Press, Madras.*

- (4) Mr. A. Krishnaswami Rao, *Dy. Examiner of Accounts*, Accountant-General's Office, Madras.
- (5) Mr. S. Sankara Rao, *Accountant*, P.W.D., Madras Division.
- (6) Mr. P. Raghava Rao, *Retired Tahsildar*, Madras.
- (7) Mr. T. T. Bhavaniswami Rao, B.A., L.T. *First Assistant*, Madrasa-i-Azam, Madras.
- (8) Mr. P. Subba Rao, Madras Records Office.
- (9) Mr. R. Lakshmana Rao, *Head Clerk*, Revenue Board, Madras.
- (10) Mr. C. Bheema Rao, *Jeweller*, Sowcarpet, Madras.
- (11) Mr. S. M. Punathambekar, *Asst. Superintendent*, C. N. Technical Institute, Vepery.
- (12) Mr. R. Krishna Rao, "Jumna House," Mylapore.
- (13) Mr. E. Vinayaka Rao, *Lecturer in Mathematics*, Pachaiappa's College, Madras.

Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Rao was voted to the Chair. The Chairman called upon me to place before the meeting my suggestions and scheme of work. I stated in broad outline the main aspects of the problem, my tentative conclusions aforesaid and the lines on which solutions should be attempted. After a full discussion in which every one participated, it was unanimously resolved to start immediately an institution for the purposes aforesaid. The rate of subscription was fixed at one pie in the Rupee of a member's income. A committee was appointed to enrol members, to collect funds, to invite suggestions from all over the Province and to convene a bigger meeting to settle finally the details as regards the name, office-bearers, etc. The first committee consisted of Mr. T. T. Bhavaniswami Rao, B.A., L.T., Mr. R. Krishna Rao, B.A., Mr. C. Bheema Rao and Mr. E. Vinayaka Rao, B.A., with Mr. E. Vinayaka Rao as the Honorary Secretary. Thus was born the Mahratta Education Fund and I entered upon my duties as its First Honorary Secretary.

THE GENERAL MEETING ON 2-2-1913

To consider the Report of work done by the Committee and the suggestions sent by mofussil gentlemen, to frame a constitution and to elect office-bearers, a General Meeting was held at 3-30 p.m., on Sunday 2nd February 1913 with Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Rao in the chair. The suggestions received from mofussil members and sympathisers were read out and then an interesting discussion followed. It was said that the old Maharashtra Sabha might be revived and the new objects proposed for the Fund incorporated in the objects of the older association. Another suggestion was made that the development of Marathi language and Literature should be the chief object of the Fund and should be given the position of primary importance. It was also suggested that special importance should be given to Primary education. All these points of view were discussed at great length and the conclusion was arrived at that the objects clause of the Fund should

be drawn up in a simple and elastic form so that all the legitimate activities of the Fund on the lines mentioned above could be covered. As finally drawn up the object of the Fund was stated as follows :—

“ The object of the Fund shall be to afford facilities for the education of Mahratta youths in the Madras Presidency and the province of Mysore by meeting their College and School fees, and if funds permit by arranging for their boarding and lodging, and also to encourage the study of Marathi.”

A set of simple and elastic rules was also framed.

Out of several competing names suggested, the name “ The Mahratta Education Fund ” was accepted as the most suitable and expressive of the objects and methods of work adopted by the Fund. A Board of Directors of 19 members, of whom 12 were permanently residing out of Madras, was constituted. The Fund was organised on a province-wide basis. From the start, great stress was laid on the most meticulous accounting and audit, and no one can deny that this is one of the bed rocks on which the Fund's progress and prosperity are founded. Thus was the new vessel christened, declared sea-worthy and put out on the high seas, manned by a crew of seasoned seamen.

IV

AFTER THE INAUGURATION OF THE FUND

The Marathi Sangh, Madras

Those who wished to give primary importance to the development of Marathi among the objects of the Fund began to press forward their proposal insistently. My request that they should wait for sometime before anything tangible can be achieved in that direction did not meet with a favourable reception at their hands. A few gentlemen belonging to the old Maharashtra Sabha and a few others who were for immediate language work on a large scale joined forces. Their point of view was pressed with much vigour and clarity by a Committee member ; but the Managing Committee, decided that the Fund should not start on new schemes of work when success was not reasonably assured with the resources then at their disposal. I suggested that a separate association may, if necessary, be formed with the sole object of encouraging the study of Marathi. If it succeeded, the community would undoubtedly gain, and if it did not, the other objects of the Fund which were equally important would not be adversely affected. My suggestion was accepted and a separate institution was started under the name “ Marathi Sangh ” at Triplicane. I was asked to be the Secretary of that institution also, but I was unable to accede to the request, as the responsibility of being the Honorary Secretary of two institutions, both in their infant stages and requiring a great deal of attention, would have been too heavy for me. I was, however, a member of the Managing Committee of the Sangh and continued to serve in that capacity as long as the Sangh was alive. During its short existence of

about a couple of years, it did useful work in arranging for periodical meetings and debates where the proceedings were mostly in Marathi. It also made some efforts, though unsuccessfully, to get back the small library which the Sabha had and the balance of the moneys in the hands of the Treasurer of the Sabha. But for want of the requisite enthusiasm the Sangh ceased to exist.

THE FIRST MAHARASHTRA ASSOCIATION, MADRAS.

Before resuming the narrative of the progress of the Fund, I must re-very briefly, the history of another Maharashtrian institution which was started in 1918 and worked for five years.

After the Marathi Sangh ceased to function, the idea of doing something exclusively for the promotion of Marathi was revived in 1917 and an attempt was made to establish a Marathi Library in Triplicane. After one or two meetings, an association called the "Marathi Library Association" was formed. Those connected with it thought of running a free Marathi Girls School at Triplicane, teaching only English and Marathi. The name of the association was therefore changed to "The Marathi Girls School Association". After some months even that name was dropped and the name "Maharashtra Association," Triplicane, was adopted. Though originally started with a view to concentrate on the work of encouraging the study of Marathi, running a library, and running a free Girls School, the Maharashtra Association developed some other activities and formed the following sections: the Mahila Sangh, the Young Men's Branch and the Arts Section. Several members of the Fund were also members of the Association and gave considerable financial support to it. I was unable to join the Association as a member, though I attended most of the dramas staged by them and their functions to which I was invited. Several of my friends also did so.

In 1919, the Marathi-English Free Girls School had a strength of 84 pupils with one Teacher. Rent, establishment and other charges came to Rs. 581-10-9 that year, but it was practically impossible for one teacher to handle all the classes. The expenditure had to be met from members' subscriptions which for various reasons were tending to decline. The essential weakness of the situation began to show itself. The ultimate closure of the school was thus a question of time. I was one of those who were sceptic about the wisdom of undertaking the large financial obligations of running a complete and efficient primary school without an adequate funded capital.

Secondly, in the circumstances of the community and the permanent interests of the children, I felt that a complete divorce of the local vernacular languages from the curriculum was not desirable. Needless to say that on this point there was a marked difference of opinion.

Their Second Annual Report contained the following passage: "A worker for society needs must give an honoured place to differing minds in his scheme of social service. The Committee expects every member of the Maharashtra community of South India who earnestly thinks about problems of

communal welfare to co-operate with it, and guide its deliberations, and make the Association representative of the future of our communal life and an effective central organization for the realisation of our progressive life."

The Fund had already successfully organised itself for seven years on a provincial basis. The claim of the Association to become "an effective central organisation for the realisation of the progressive life of the community" naturally caused much embarrassment to members and to workers. Those assembled at the Seventh Annual meeting of the Fund in 1919 voiced a desire for the unification of all desirable communal activities and for better financial support. With the approval of the Managing Committee of the Mahratta Education Fund, I convened a meeting as Honorary Secretary of the Fund, at 4 p.m., on 28—9—1919 at the Sarada Hall, Triplicane, (the premises of the Maharashtra Association, Triplicane) of six members of the Managing Committee of the Fund, six representative members of the Maharashtra Association and three other gentlemen of the community interested in communal activities, with Rao Bahadur C. Krishnaswami Rao in the Chair. The object of the meeting was to explore all avenues of unifying all desirable communal activities and arrive at agreed conclusions in a spirit of give and take. But the Maharashtra Association had just an hour before held a special meeting and had given specific instructions to the representatives chosen by them. After considerable discussion it was found that the proposals put forward by the Association were such as could not be accepted by the Fund. The meeting terminated without anything tangible to its credit except that both sides understood each other's view-point and agreed to differ. For nearly three years thereafter the supporters of the Association worked hard. But the School was soon closed down, the rented premises were given up, the library was shifted, and the Association itself ceased to work in 1923.

To the credit of the Association must be said that the dramas enacted by them were well-attended and brought the community into living-touch with the modern dramatic literature of Maharashtra. The actors who took part in the dramas had necessarily to read several dramatic works to choose the play and afterwards to get by heart the pieces for their respective parts. The library contained many good books and some members at least took a genuine interest in reading Marathi.

I do not say anything about the Second Maharashtra Association started in 1928, as it is not within the scope of this article to mention anything about existing institutions serving the community in some direction or other.

THE MAHARASHTRA NIDHI LTD.

The supporters of the Maharashtra Association promoted a banking concern known as the Maharashtra Nidhi Ltd., to carry on banking business and to make a suitable grant-in-aid annually to the Association after paying a reasonable dividend to shareholders who were mostly members of the

community. After the Association became defunct in 1923, the rules of the Nidhi were amended so as to give to the Fund the grant-in-aid originally intended for the Association. After a few years there was mismanagement, and serious defalcations occurred. The Secretary and Treasurer absconded, and the Company went into voluntary liquidation. Far from the Association receiving any benefit from the Nidhi, this experiment cost the community a great deal. The defalcation was to the extent of several thousands of rupees. The shareholders lost all the capital they had put in. The creditors and the depositors got back only a dividend of 9 annas in the rupee. Above all, the good Maharashtrian friends who agreed to serve as Directors were obliged to pay in all about Rs. 30,000 to settle with the creditors.

The failure of this institution brought to the forefront one of the most essential elements of the situation—the paucity of workers in a field where capacity and efficiency count and the need to provide full safeguards in all financial administration.

V

AIMS AND OBJECTS

Let me now resume the narrative of the Fund's work and progress from 1912 to 1937 without any more digression. Reference has already been made to the simple and elastic set of rules framed in 1913, with the 'Objects clause' stated in equally simple and elastic language. The rules were slightly altered in 1918. After the Sarada Hall meeting on 28—9—1919 proved abortive, the question of a further revision of rules was taken up, in connection with the registration of the Fund under the Societies Registration Act (Act XXI of 1860). I framed a set of rules which was accepted by the Managing Committee, with some modifications, and placed at an extra-ordinary general meeting held on 31—7—1920. With a few further modifications, the rules were adopted. The occasion was also used to place the memorandum of Association on a comprehensive footing; the fundamental ideas alone were incorporated in the Memorandum; while matters of lesser importance and those relating to mere procedure were relegated to the Section of Rules and Regulations. In framing the Memorandum, the Fund was guided not only by its own experience of about eight years but also by the experience of previous institutions which had worked with similar aims. The result was that though there was an occasion to revise "the rules and regulations" of the Fund in 1935 to suit the needs of the time and its own expanded activities, there was no necessity to touch the Memorandum of Association, which was quite comprehensive and complete for all practical purposes.

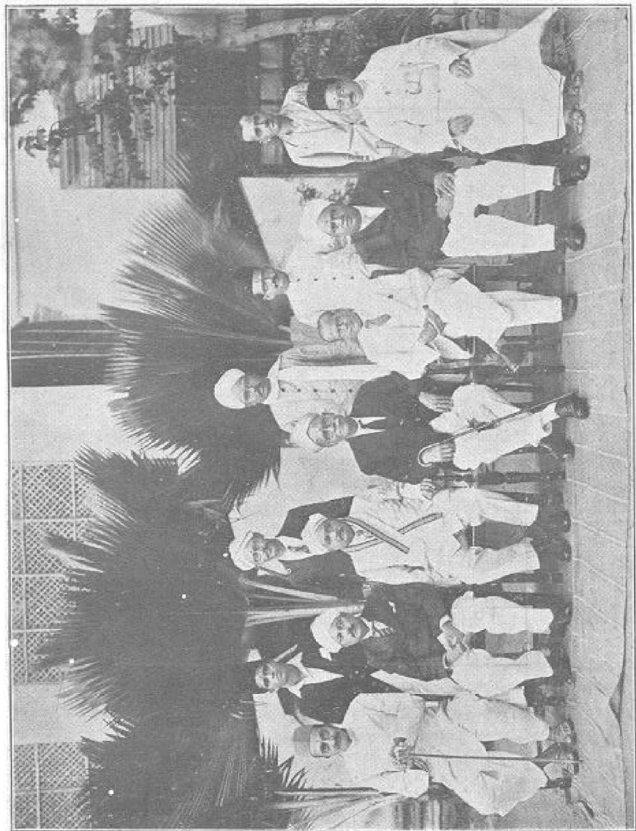
The registration of the Fund in 1920 added greatly to the stability of the Fund and big donations began to flow in quite steadily

Naturally the work of promoting educational advancement claimed the first attention. The clauses relating to this line of work are as follow :—

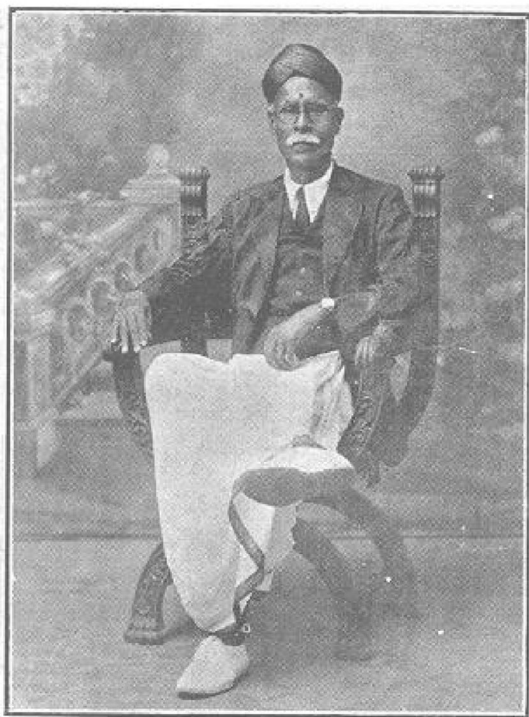
- (1) To promote the higher education of Marathi speaking boys and girls in colleges affiliated to the Universities of Madras and Mysore and in such other institutions as may be decided upon by the Board of Directors from time to time, by granting scholarships to poor and deserving students.
- (2) To afford all possible facilities to Marathi-speaking youths for the acquisition of commercial and technical knowledge by adopting such means as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors from time to time.
- (3) To afford all possible facilities to young men and women of the Mahratta Community for undergoing training, leading to professional careers such as Medicine, Engineering, Commerce, Agriculture and Law in institutions that may be decided upon by the Board of Directors from time to time.
- (4) To assist in all possible ways students belonging to the South Indian Mahratta community studying abroad.

The first clause relates to the grant of scholarships to poor and deserving students to promote their higher education in Colleges affiliated to the Universities of Madras and Mysore. Under the provision that the Board of Directors can recognise other institutions also, scholarships are now made available to students reading in Colleges affiliated to the Andhra, Annamalai, and Benares Universities. Of course, the recently started University of Travancore will also be added to the list at the next meeting of the Board of Directors.

The second clause does not refer merely to the award of scholarships. We desire to afford all possible facilities to Marathi-speaking young men and women to acquire commercial and technical knowledge. We have so far awarded scholarships tenable in commercial institutions like the Government School of Commerce, Madras, and Technical Institutions like the Chengalvaraya Naicken's Technical Institute and the Engineering College at Madras. If suitable applicants are forthcoming, it is the intention of the Managing Committee to provide facilities for our young men to get proficiency in such subjects as Printing, Photography, Painting and Sculpture, Textile Industry, the Leather Industry, Tailoring and other subjects. We feel that very soon the community will recognise the necessity and the great practical value of giving such education and training to our young men. The facilities contemplated by this clause will include boarding and lodging, securing places as apprentices paid or unpaid, and securing seats in such institutions whether in the Madras Presidency or outside. Of course, more honorary workers and more money will be required to make this part of the work as big a success as it deserves to be.



M. E. F. MANAGING COMMITTEE, 1937



Dewan Bahadur T. VENKOBA RAO,
Retired Superintendent of Police, Madras,
President, M. E. F. 1930-32; 1936-

Equally important is the work of giving similar facilities to our young men and women for undergoing training leading to professional careers as indicated in clause (3) above. Already there is a specific endowment for promotion of medical studies and a number of our young men have received scholarships for medical courses. From our general funds engineering and commerce have both required and obtained adequate support. So far there has been no application for aid in the Agricultural College.

The fourth clause is even more ambitious. The idea is to assist in all possible ways students belonging to the South Indian Mahratta community studying abroad. This is not restricted to poor students only, even as the Object clauses (2) and (3) are not restricted to poor students alone. I wish to lay emphasis on this aspect of the work as sometimes an erroneous impression is found among the members of the community that the Fund is only an eleemosynary institution giving money aid to needy and deserving college boys and girls. This impression has to be corrected whenever and wherever found. As an instance may be cited the recent award of a scholarship to a girl who is specialising in Indian Music by undergoing a course of training in the Music Diploma class conducted by the University. As another instance may be cited the case of a young qualified L.M.P. who was given a scholarship to undergo special Post Graduate Training in the School of Tropical Medicine at Calcutta. Recently a member from Trivandrum who belongs to an aristocratic and well-known family desires that the Fund should take upon itself the responsibility of looking after the higher education of his son at Madras, acting as it were the local guardian of the boy. This work will undoubtedly come within the scope of the Fund's activities. The Fund has carried on much propaganda work among the members of the community, rich and poor, urging upon them the claims of higher education and technical education. This incessant propaganda for the last 25 years has borne rich fruit and it must be admitted on all hands that there has been a most encouraging response from the community to all these appeals and activities of the Fund.

The Fund has so far awarded scholarships to about 101 students to meet their College and School fees to the extent of about Rs. 20,000. It is one remarkable feature of this institution that scholarships awarded are returnable in very small monthly instalments by the recipients after they begin to earn. Out of the 101 persons who have received aid, 26 past scholarship-holders have refunded in full and 24 of them have returned in part, the amounts received by them together with interest at a small rate. The total amounts so far refunded exceed Rs. 7,000. This ensures a regular source of income to the Fund, besides giving to the past scholarship-holders an opportunity to demonstrate in a tangible form their loyalty and gratitude to the Fund whose timely assistance enabled them to have decent starts in life. Further details of the scholarship-holders and their present position in life will be found in the succeeding pages.

ECONOMIC AMELIORATION

The second main object of the Fund relates to economic advancement. The clauses relating to this topic are :—

- (5) To ameliorate the condition of the Mahratta community settled in South India by the diffusion of useful knowledge among them.
- (6) To concert such measures, as may from time to time be necessary for the advancement of the Mahratta community in South India, and to do all such acts as may be necessary and conducive for effectually carrying out the objects of the Fund.

Under the revised rules, the Managing Committee are required to set apart 10% of the net receipts for building up an Economic Amelioration Fund as provided for in Object (v) of the Memorandum of Association, provided that the total amount to the credit of the Economic Amelioration Fund does not exceed Rs. 1,000. The Fund has recently conducted an economic census of the Mahratta community, Brahmin, Kshatriya and others, resident within the City of Madras. The results of the census are given in the form of special articles in this volume. A number of volunteers have assisted the Fund in carrying out this difficult work to a successful conclusion. It is proposed to take a similar census in the mofussil also and to consolidate the results so obtained, in order that we may have a comprehensive picture of the economic position of the community all over the Presidency.

Lectures and debates on subjects like Unemployment, Co-operative Housing, Chit Funds, and the promotion of thrift, Banking as a career, Agriculture as a career, etc., have also been held from time to time. The Fund has also promoted the Maharashtra Building Society Ltd., which is a Co-operative Building Society registered under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act of 1932. The community has not as yet realised the scope and importance of this aspect of our work. The pre-occupations of the workers of the Fund in connection with the activities of the Silver Jubilee, the S. S. Raghavendra Rao's Elementary School and the revision of the rules in 1935 have prevented them from concentrating upon this part of the Fund's work. It is proposed to do in the near future intensive work in that direction. Members of the Building Society can build houses anywhere within the limits of the City of Madras on sites owned by them and the Society will advance loans to them for such building purposes out of finances lent entirely by the Government of Madras through the Co-operative Department. Recently the Madras Government have reduced the rate of interest charged for loans advanced to Co-operative Building Societies to 4 per cent per annum. This is a very attractive rate indeed and the Fund trusts that with the spread of further information on the subject, good results will be produced in this direction also.

Another imperceptible manner in which much good has come may be stated here. The frequent meetings and opportunities for social intercourse

afforded by the Mahratta Education Fund have created a spirit of healthy social service and mutual support.

THE LANGUAGE SECTION

The next important object of the Fund is to promote the study of Marathi and to preserve the language in South India by :

- (a) providing grants of money to educational institutions for meeting in whole or in part the salary of qualified Marathi teachers for giving instruction in Marathi as an Optional Vernacular and in Marathi Composition ; provided no grant shall be made to any institution in which the number of Marathi-speaking pupils who benefit by such instruction is for two consecutive years less than twenty each year ;
- (b) running elementary schools for girls in suitable Mahratta centres, Marathi being the Vernacular in the curriculum of studies ; provided no such school shall be run without at least twenty pupils on its rolls, unless special exemption is granted by the Board of Directors ;
- (c) forming libraries and reading classes for ladies and gentlemen in different centres for the purpose of studying Marathi Classics and otherwise improving their mother-tongue ;
- (d) maintaining a central library of Marathi books at Madras, and running free reading rooms at different centres for the benefit of the members of the Fund, to give them access to standard Marathi books and current Marathi newspapers, periodicals, etc. ;
- (e) encouraging candidates who sit for public examinations offering Marathi as one of the subjects by granting them special scholarships and by supplying them with text-books in Marathi gratis ;
- (f) arranging for periodical meetings and gatherings of Marathi-speaking people in different centres for the purpose of lectures, harikathas, etc., provided all the proceedings be in Marathi ;
- (g) doing such other acts as the Managing Committee may deem proper in this behalf.

The detailed methods of work indicated in the above clauses speak for themselves and require no further elucidation. Clause (g) has been frequently availed of by the Managing Committee to bring within the scope of the Fund's work forms of activities not specifically covered by the remaining clauses. The same purpose has also been achieved by resorting to clause (7) of the Objects which authorises the Fund to concert such measures, as may from time to time be necessary, for the advancement of the Mahratta community in South India, and to do all such acts as may be necessary and conducive for effectually carrying out the objects of the Fund. All the works

relating to the promotion of Marathi and the social, recreational and literary activities of the Fund are placed in the hands of a member of the Managing Committee who is to devote his special attention to this work. In this work he is assisted by a Committee called the 'Language Committee' which is nominated by the Managing Committee of the Fund and works under its general control. The Language Section of the Fund has been for several years arranging periodical meetings, Marathi kirtans, debates and other functions whenever possible. These have been generally well attended and members have evinced much enthusiasm. In work of this kind there are many limitations of a practical character which must be remembered. Some years ago the Managing Committee of the Fund opened correspondence with the Headmaster of the Hindu High School, Triplicane, with a view to get a Marathi teacher appointed to impart instruction in Marathi as an Optional Vernacular in place of Tamil or Telugu in the IV, V, & VI Forms of the School. The arrangement suggested was that the Fund should initially pay the salary of a qualified Marathi teacher and after some time the educational department should be persuaded to make a special teaching grant to meet the whole or some part of the salary of the Marathi teacher. The Headmaster obtained the requisite statistical information. It was ascertained that Marathi-speaking pupils in the three higher forms were too few and even they were not prepared to give up Tamil as a Vernacular and study Marathi in its place. In the circumstances the Headmaster felt that there was no use in making an experiment and the idea was dropped.

The Fund has been maintaining a Marathi library in Triplicane and has been running a free reading room, where a few Marathi papers and journals are made available to the readers.

POLITICS, ETC

Another important provision in the Memorandum of Association is that the Fund shall not undertake any activity of a political character nor shall any part of its funds be utilised for such activities. This specific provision has made it easy for several Government servants to be members of the Fund and to take a prominent part in its activities.

THE SCHOOL IDEA

Successive Managing Committees of the Fund have had before them the idea of running an elementary school where Marathi instruction can be imparted to boys and girls as part of the school curriculum. At the 9th Annual meeting held in 1921 the Fund agreed to take over under its own management the Marathi School at Tanjore then managed by Messrs. T. Sambamurthi Rao, V. Malhari Rao and others on the distinct stipulation that the local gentlemen should form themselves into a Branch of the Mahratta Education Fund and be in management of the School on behalf of the Fund, and that the financial responsibility of the Fund should not in any event exceed 25 per cent of its net annual collections. At that stage our Tanjore members were unable to

shoulder the responsibility of managing the school; and it was naturally impossible for the Managing Committee of the Fund working at Madras to manage an institution at Tanjore without any recognised local branch to bear the responsibility and so the scheme had to be given up.

The Fund attempted the next best. In 1923 the Fund started the Mylapore Marathi Girls School. Pupils were taught only reading, writing and arithmetic in Marathi and the classes were held every Saturday and Sunday for two hours in the morning. The teaching was entirely in the hands of four ladies who were good enough to render voluntary service with great enthusiasm. The classes were held for the first few months at the residence of Mr. R. Vasudeva Rao, Kutcheri Road, Mylapore, and thereafter by the kind permission of the management at the premises of the National Girls High School in Mylapore. There were about 50 pupils attending the school and the children were greatly benefited. After 18 months of useful work the school had to be closed down as two of the lady teachers left Mylapore, and the remaining two found it difficult to continue their work on account of personal inconveniences.

The brief success of the school and the closing thereof in the above circumstances, made the Managing Committee think of acquiring a running school at Triplicane and providing therein instruction in Marathi for one hour a day and depending wholly on paid teachers. With this end in view negotiations were carried on with Mr. Sundararaja Rao, the Headmaster and Proprietor of the Sama Rao's Elementary School, Triplicane in the year 1930. Before the negotiations reached a definite stage, Mr. Sundararaja Rao died and the conversations were continued with his representatives. Arrangements were practically completed for the acquisition by the Fund of that school for the sum of Rs. 1,500 as a running institution; but unfortunately when the deed of conveyance was presented to the vendors for their signature they went back on the arrangement and wanted a much larger amount. On account of the uncertainty in the matter of teaching grants and the award of compensation for aided schools, the Fund was not in a position to take undue risks in the matter and they waited for a more propitious opportunity before they could take up that or any other school. In 1932, the Madras Elementary Education Act was suitably amended and schools were permitted to levy fees from pupils and rules regarding teaching grants were framed and published. The Fund began to consider the question of acquiring an existing school in Triplicane, as the Sama Rao's Elementary School had already passed into the hands of others.

While this was under contemplation, a new proposal came upon the scene. The following notice was issued by the signatories in a personal capacity without reference to any existing institution :—

“DEAR FRIEND,

We are calling a meeting of a few interested members of our community on Tuesday 16th instant at 5-30 p.m., at Sarada Hall, Triplicane, to discuss over a friendly cup of tea a scheme for

- (1) starting at first an Elementary Marathi School with the help of the Corporation of Madras,
- (2) conducting later on an Anglo-Marathi Middle School through private enterprise,
- (3) providing later still a local High School with the services of a qualified Marathi teacher.

We shall feel very grateful for your esteemed attendance and advice.

Yours in service,

T. A. RAMA RAO,
T. APPAJI RAO,
RAJARAM PINGLE,
KRISHNA BAI NIMBKAR."

Madras,
12—8—1932.

This notice was put in my hands at 4 p.m., on the very day of the meeting and I attended it. I explained to those assembled the facts relating to the repeated attempts of the Mahratta Education Fund to secure and to run a school at Triplicane with the object of imparting instruction in Marathi for one hour every day as part of the school time-table. Strong opinions were expressed on the part of some persons who were present, that any school that should be started, should be an exclusively Marathi School, imparting instruction in all subjects in the Marathi language without making any provision for teaching Tamil or Telugu. A very interesting debate then followed. I formulated the following objections to the proposal of a purely Marathi Elementary School :—

- (i) Government recognition will be difficult to obtain as there is no suitable inspecting staff with sufficient knowledge of Marathi.
- (ii) After the V Standard, pupils who pass out of the School will find it impossible to continue their Marathi studies for want of instructional facilities in the High Schools and it will not be possible or practicable for High Schools to make special arrangements to provide instruction in Marathi in all subjects in which instruction has to be imparted through the medium of the vernacular.
- (iii) In the keen struggle for existence, a good knowledge of the local vernacular is indispensable for young men and women domiciled in this province and exclusive instruction in Marathi will be found in the long run to be detrimental to their interests and will not give them the necessary equipment to survive in the struggle for existence.
- (iv) Parents living in and about Triplicane and willing to send their children to such a school will not be found in sufficiently large

numbers, to warrant the starting or the conducting of a school where the medium of instruction will be Marathi.

- (v) The financial responsibility for the starting and the running of a school of the above character will be too heavy to be undertaken by the Mahratta Education Fund or by any other organisation working for the general advancement of the community.

It was therefore agreed that the requisite statistics should be collected and a proper budget framed before the subject could be further considered. So a committee was appointed to collect the necessary statistics and to frame a budget, showing the probable income and expenditure for the School. But unfortunately, the Committee did not function and therefore no report could be expected from them. Nearly two years elapsed and yet no report was placed before the community. In 1934 the Managing Committee of the Fund decided to acquire the S. S. Raghavendra Rao's Elementary School, at Triplicane, and the transfer of management was completed on 12-5-1934.

At the meeting of the Managing Committee held on 20-5-1934 the following resolutions were passed :—

“Resolved that the following School Committee be constituted to be in charge of the administration of the School under the general control of the Mahratta Education Fund :—

- (1) M.R.Ry. Rao Saheb T. K. Hanumantha Rao Avl., M.A., L.T., M.E.S., (*Chairman*).
- (2) Mr. E. Vinayaka Rao, (*Correspondent*).
- (3) Srimati N. Ammani Ammal M.A., L.T., *Asst. Professor of Physics*, Queen Mary's College, Madras, (*Hon. Secretary*).
- (4) Mr. T. Ramachandra Rao, B.A.
- (5) Mr. P. Subramanya Rao,
- (6) Sow. Rama Bai (Mrs. R. Krishna Rao), and
- (7) Srimathi Indira Bai, B.A., L.T.

Resolved that the affairs of the school be placed in the hands of the School Committee with effect from to-day, subject to such resolutions as may be passed by the Managing Committee of the Mahratta Education Fund, from time to time.”

The School receives a teaching grant of about Rs. 1,000 per annum from the Educational Department. There are now eight teachers in the School and five standards. One Marathi teacher is on the staff giving instruction in Marathi for about one period a day to every class. The School is located at No. 17, Parthasarathiswami Street, Triplicane, centrally situated with a large Marathi-speaking population around the school. The experience of the Fund

for the last 3½ years in the management of the school has been quite satisfactory and encouraging. The Fund is contemplating to make the school premises a suitable educational centre for the development of Marathi studies among adults also. Already, several of the periodical meetings and gatherings of the Fund are held in the premises of the School and the reading room of the Fund is located in the school building. The School requires a building of its own and there is every reason to hope that the community will give to this school all the material and moral support which it deserves.

AFFILIATION OF OTHER INSTITUTIONS

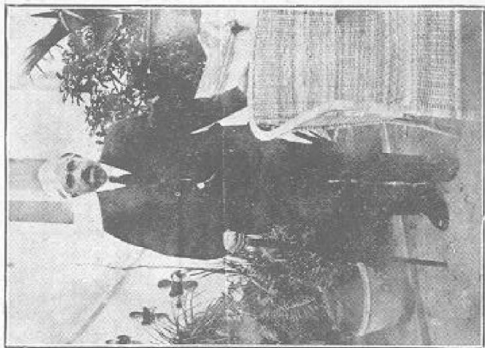
Being a Central Association organised on a Province wide basis, the Fund naturally desires to be linked to itself by bonds of mutual good-will and co-operation sister institutions concentrating on one or other objects of the Fund, whether working in the Metropolitan city or in the mofussil. For example, there may be a small boarding house for Marathi speaking children at a place like Proddatur. By that institution becoming affiliated to the Mahratta Education Fund it will have the advantage of its activities becoming better known to the members of the Fund and to the community at large through the annual reports regularly printed and circulated every year and through meetings and other means of publicity adopted by the Fund from time to time. The Fund will have the advantage of having a group of organised workers sympathising with the Mahratta Education Fund in its work and acting in consonance with its ideals and methods of work. The Fund recognises that every local institution which does any part of the work which is included among the objects of the Fund is to that extent promoting the work of the Fund for the benefit of the community. With this end in view, the rules provide that institutions whose objects are the same, as one or more of the objects of the Fund, may apply for affiliation to the Fund and that affiliated institutions may be given such grants-in-aid as may be deemed proper and under such conditions as may be fixed by the Managing Committee. This provision while strengthening the one central organisation of the community will give moral, and, to some extent, even material support to individual institutions working in different centres in co-operation with the Mahratta Education Fund.

BRANCHES OF THE FUND

The rules also provide for the constitution of Branches of the Mahratta Education Fund in different centres both within the City of Madras and outside. The rules provide for the constitution of a Local Committee and a Branch secretary to discharge such functions as may be allotted to the Branch by the Managing Committee from time to time. It is also provided that every Branch Secretary shall have notice of all meetings of the Managing Committee and the Board of Directors and he shall be entitled to attend any such meetings and to take part in the discussion without a right to vote. This will keep the Branches in intimate touch with the Managing Committee.



RAO SURESH N. CHANGANACHARI, B.A.
Retd. Asst. Secy., L. & M. Scott, Madras,
President, M. E. F. 1932-35



Dewan Bahadur T. BHUJANGA RAO, M.A., B.L.
Retd. D. & Sessions Judge, Bangalore
Vice-President, M. E. F. 1936—



Arni SUBBA RAO, B.A.
Retd. Supt. of Police, Madras,
Vice-President, M. E. F. 1920-23



T. JIVAJI RAO, B.A., B.L.,
Ag. Dt. & Sessions Judge,
Vice-President, M. E. F. 1920-27

Such branches are now functioning at Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Cuddappah and Bombay. It is hoped that in other centres also branches will soon begin to function.

VI

A FEW DEPARTED FRIENDS

It is appropriate to refer to the valuable work done by a few of the important office-bearers of the Fund who are not with us now to enjoy the Silver Jubilee Celebrations.

Rao Saheb P. Ramachandra Rao, B.A., was the first Vice-President of the Fund and he held office from 1912 to 1920. In his death in 1920, the Fund sustained a serious loss. I must acknowledge with gratitude the great affection and kindness which he always showed me personally and to the Fund. He was a man of great moral earnestness, probity of thought, unsullied character and integrity. He never spared himself or others in the proper discharge of duties undertaken. A man of cool and calm judgment, he had the courage of his convictions sublimated with a passionate idealism and he always did what he conceived to be right without being deflected by any fear of the consequences. His association with the Fund in the first eight years was an asset of inestimable value. It is a source of joy and strength to us to find that the members of his family continue to give to the Fund the same enthusiastic support.

Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnaswamy Rao, C.I.E., the first President of the Fund, remained in office for eleven years from 1912 to 1923, when he died. I must here record my deep debt of affection and gratitude to him. I still remember the way in which he listened to me in 1912 when I had more than one interview with him at his residence in connection with my proposals for the preliminary meeting held on 15th September 1912. I remember equally vividly with gratitude the very kind terms in which he proposed me as the first Honorary Secretary of the Fund on 15-9-1912. I was then only 21 and I felt somewhat diffident to accept the very heavy responsibility. He and Rao Saheb P. Ramachandra Rao pressed me to accept the office without any hesitation and said that I began with the blessings of two old men and promised to give me all their support and advice. To-day after 25 years, I realise that the blessings of those pious and great souls have been potent indeed. I learnt a great deal sitting at their feet. If Dewan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao influenced me in certain directions, Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Rao influenced me in certain other directions with equal and lasting effect. The Fund owes much to its first President. Of a conservative and God-fearing temperament, his very presence at any meeting created a spiritual atmosphere. His transparent sincerity and ever kind and affectionate speech touched the hearts of every one present. In his presence there was no question of any angry discussion or exhibition of any personal vanity or ill-temper. At no meeting have I seen him frown or say an angry word. He was an ideal President for any social service organisation. He gave a

real spiritual touch to all our proceedings and placed the Fund's work on a high level of moral elevation and purposefulness. The poor scholarship-holder was not a needy boy requiring a few rupees but was a soul struggling for expansion under grave handicaps, to assist whom was to please yourself and to please God. I am painfully aware that sometimes our workers have fallen short of this high standard. I may be permitted to say that whenever I become personally aware of such a deviation in me or in my co-workers, I have made every effort in my power to set the correct level again. The next contribution of his to the Fund as a renowned administrator is naturally the high level of efficiency which he has taught the Fund to maintain since its inception. While he forgot nothing, he was ready to forgive all. Only a man of his culture and spiritual ripeness could practise that rare virtue. Lesser men can only admire from a distance and strive to rise to that level in the fulness of time.

Dewan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao succeeded Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Rao on the latter's demise in 1923. The second President of the Fund was a radical and a democrat by temperament and very different from the first President. For some time he had kept away from the movement holding that his national outlook was not consistent with his associating himself with any sectional or communal movement. I had several interviews with him before I could convince him and enrol him as a life-member of the Fund. He had some hesitation before he could accept the Presidency of the Fund in 1923. When he was convinced, he rightly agreed to be the President of the Fund. He insisted upon the Committee meetings being held at the office of the Fund, which was the humble residence of its Secretary. His long administrative career continued to influence the work of the Fund in the direction of further efficiency.

Mr. C. Bheema Rao was one of those that attended the first meeting on 15th September 1912. He had been once, one of the active members of the Maharashtra Sabha, Triplicane. He was a cousin of mine, several years older than myself. He had much personal affection for me and immense faith in the schemes formulated for the establishment of the Fund. He agreed to be the Treasurer of the Fund. As Treasurer he set up a very high standard of efficiency which happily has been maintained by his successors in office. Though he was only a Treasurer, he placed his services unreservedly at our disposal and did a great many things involving very heavy work for popularising the ideals of the Fund and establishing it on firm foundations.

When I look back over 25 years, I recall to my mind the names of many good and kind friends who co-operated with the Fund and made its work so successful and who unfortunately are not with us to-day to participate in the joys of the Silver Jubilee Celebration. To recount in detail their names and their work will make this article too long. In the name of the community and on its behalf I shall only say here that the Fund will be for ever grateful to those good and active men and women for all that they have done to the Fund.



Dharmaseela Rao Bahadur
KHAJANA VENKOBABAO, Land-holder, Madurai,
Vice-President, M. E. F. 1927—28



Rao Sahab T. SAMBAMURTI RAO, B.A., B.L.,
Advocate, Tanjore, Vice-President
M. E. F. 1928—33



Rao Sahab C. PURUSHOTHAMA RAO,
Retd. Excise Inspector, Rajahmundry,
Vice-President, M. E. F. 1933—36

I have received the greatest kindness and support from my friends and supporters of the Fund who are happily with us to-day. It will be invidious to mention any names. Let me only say that the very valuable work done by these tried and steadfast friends of the Fund has taken the Fund to the stage of its Silver Jubilee ; and God willing, with their continued support, the Fund will reach the Golden Jubilee and the Diamond Jubilee as well in course of time and many of our friends who are to-day rejoicing on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee will live to see and rejoice over the later jubilees as well.

CONCLUSION

The work of the Fund has not been altogether a bed of roses. Controversies there have been and some times they have been quite heated, the protagonists of different viewpoints taking very strong views and giving expression to them in equally strong words. As the Honorary Secretary and therefore the chief executive worker of the Fund I have been obliged to protect with the utmost vigilance and enthusiasm the interests of the Fund ; and in doing so, I have always made every effort to be as impersonal as possible and to deal only with the differences in principle and in the methods of work or methods of controversy. I have given as Appendix A to this article the Twenty-fifth Annual Balance Sheet of the Fund which presents to the public the result of the Fund's work for the last 25 years. Appendix B is the comparative statement of the progress of the Fund for the first twenty-five years, giving every material information under important heads. As a central organisation incorporated under the Societies Registration Act, supported and backed up by the illustrious men and women who have worked as office-bearers, and with the loyal and grateful support of a body of nearly 100 past scholarship-holders who are keenly alive to what the Fund has done for them and what they should in return do for the Fund, the future of the Fund is assured indeed. In writing this history of the Fund, I have made every effort to record truly and faithfully all the material and relevant facts in a dispassionate manner. If any critic should feel that I have fallen short of the ideal set to myself, I would implore him to attribute the deficiency only to my pen and not to my heart. To me the work of the Fund has brought spiritual solace and I cannot adequately describe how much I owe to the Fund for the continued joy and spiritual comfort I have received in the discharge of my duties as the Fund's Secretary. It is a source of even greater joy that many other co-workers have been also sharing with me the same feelings. With the continued services of tried and trusted workers, I pray that the Fund should grow in usefulness and the Mahratta community in South India should continue to give the Fund their utmost material and moral support and rally round it in a spirit of faith and hope for the lasting benefit of the whole community.

Our programme might seem ambitious, our work so far might not have come up to our expectations ; but we continue our work in a spirit of hope and faith. May God bless this humble attempt to better our community !

SCHOOL DONATIONS:

T. Rangasami Rao (Executor under his will)
R. Krishna Rao

1,000 0 0
250 0 0

1,250 0 0

SCHOOL ENDOWMENTS:

Seetha Bai
Messrs. R. H. Ranga Rao
and K. H. Ramachandra
Rao

1,000 0 0

500 0 0

BUILDING FUND as per last
B/S

1,500 0 0

INTEREST SUSPENSE

P. E. FUND as per last B/S
Add amount transferred
Excess of Income over
Expenditure

32,666 5 6
554 9 6

500 0 2

Less Irrecoverable

33,720 15 2
60 0 0

33,660 15 2

SILVER JUBILEE FUND

Less amount expended
during the year

646 8 0

149 11 11

Total Rs.

496 12 1

45,567 5 6

(EXAMINED AND FOUND CORRECT)

No. 5, Errabaka Chetty St., Madras,
9th September, 1937.

(Sd. K. GOPALAKRISHNA RAO,
Registered Accountant and Auditor.

APPENDIX A

10 Shares of S. M. S. O. Nidhi
Ltd. of Rs. 25 each.

PROPERTY as per last

250 0 0

Balance Sheet

6,172 4 1

S. S. RAGHAVENDRA RAO'S

3,317 0 0

SCHOOL as per last B/S

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES

2 14 9

(Building Society)

253 11 6

FURNITURE as per last B/S

22 8 0

Less Depreciation

231 3 6

CASH AND OTHER BALANCES:

With the Indian Bank

554 2 2

Ltd., on C/A

2,951 13 9

Do. on S/B a/c

111 7 1

With the Treasurer

3,617 6 0

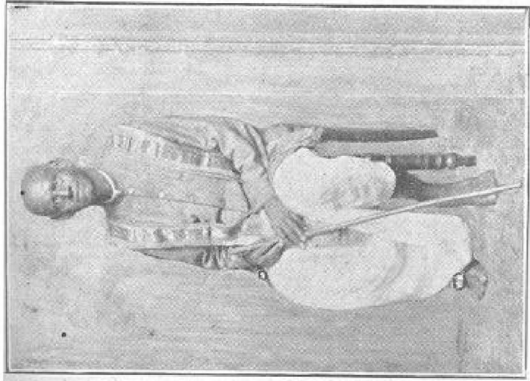
Total Rs. 45,567 5 6

APPENDIX B **Comparative Statement of the Progress of the Fund**

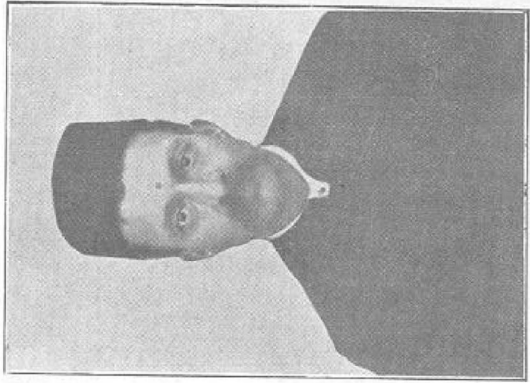
Year.	No. of members on 31st July.		Subscription.		Scholarships refunded.		Scholarships awarded.		No. of Scholarshipsholders on 31st July.
	Local	Mofussal.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	
1912-13	60	60	409	1 8			69	0 0	3
1913-14	70	62	662	6 8			300	3 0	5
1914-15	64	58	581	1 10			510	0 0	6
1915-16	66	72	630	5 9			310	4 0	9
1916-17	86	84	619	14 3			583	4 0	10
1917-18	90	99	648	14 4			702	12 0	8
1918-19	82	131	531	2 9	2	0 0	447	6 0	5
1919-20	93	129	533	14 10	52	12 0	370	4 0	6
1920-21	94	137	733	0 2	33	8 0	603	8 0	6
1921-22	106	171	624	13 3	39	12 0	506	12 0	6
1922-23	104	177	446	6 6	350	3 0	524	8 0	8
1923-24	112	199	673	15 0	187	0 0	680	0 0	10
1924-25	119	263	868	15 6	392	12 0	1,234	9 0	14
1925-26	157	305	913	3 0	306	4 0	1,398	0 0	14
1926-27	163	327	733	1 3	270	9 0	1,426	0 0	14
1927-28	164	337	635	13 6	725	3 0	1,336	0 0	14
1928-29	176	377	631	4 9	931	9 0	1,275	8 0	15
1929-30	173	384	490	2 0	490	0 0	1,204	0 0	13
1930-31	159	386	486	5 0	547	1 5	1,162	8 0	11
1931-32	144	339	380	2 0	463	2 8	1,346	0 0	12
1932-33	143	334	354	5 0	363	10 1	1,070	0 0	9
1933-34	153	332	261	4 6	491	9 0	992	0 0	11
1934-35	158	337	363	1 0	399	4 0	601	0 0	6
1935-36	*45	*9	238	9 0	236	8 0	410	0 0	6
1936-37	+81	+106	288	7 6	233	5 4	779	0 0	8

+ as on 13-9-26
+ as on 25-9-27

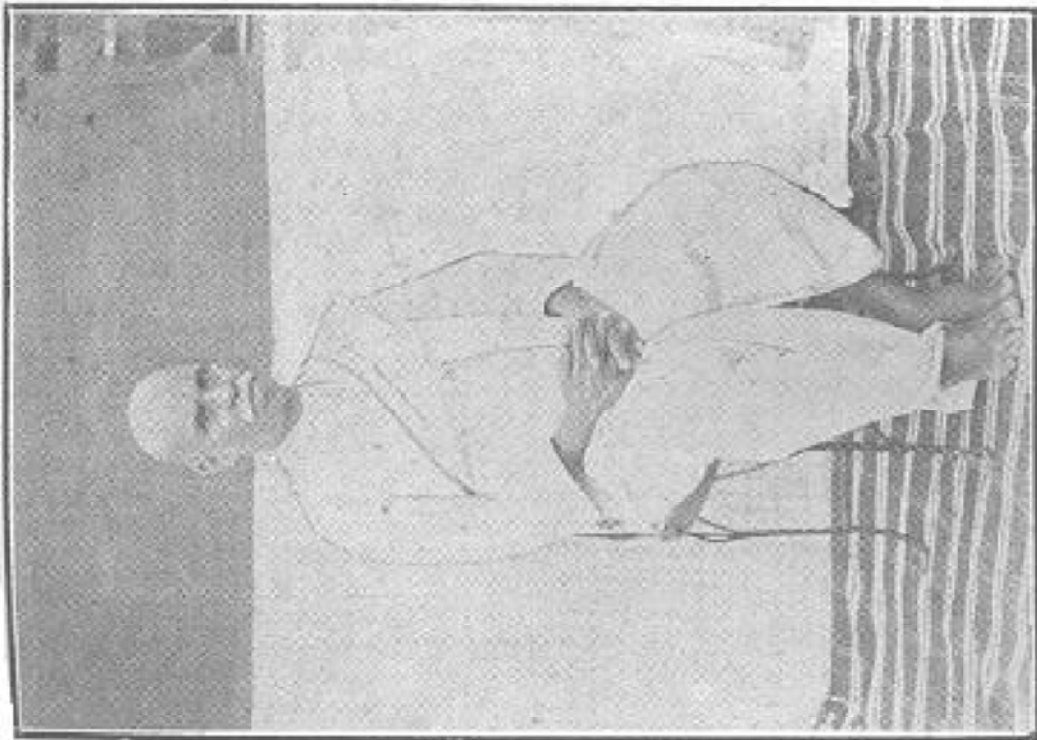
(c) There are also 8 Patrons and 68 Life-members; and 25 members have made part payments for Life-membership.



T. T. BHAVANISWAMI RAO, B.A., L.T.,
Member, First Managing Committee,
1913-15



R. KRISHNA RAO, B.A., B.L.,
Advocate, Madras
First Treasurer, M. E. F. 1912-18



T. S. LAKSHMANA RAO,
Park Overseer, Mysore
Patron, M. E. F.



T. RANGASWAMI RAO,
Cashier, Volkart Bros., Madras
Patron, M. E. F.

LIST OF OFFICE-BEARERS.

Presidents :

1.	M.R.Ry.	Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Rao, C.I.E.	1912—23.
2.	"	R. Ramachandra Rao, C.S.J	1923—30.
3.	"	T. Venkoba Rao,	1930—32.
4.	"	Rao Saheb N. Chavvala Rao, B.A.	1932—36.
5.	"	Dewan Bahadur T. Venkoba Rao,	1936—

Vice-Presidents :

(Local)

	M.R.Ry.	Rao Saheb P. Ramachandra Rao, B.A.	1912—20.
	"	Arni Subba Rao, B.A.	1920—23.
	"	Dewan Bahadur T. Venkoba Rao	1923—30.
4.	"	D. R. Balaji Rao, B.A., B.L.	1930—33.
5.	"	Dr. T. V. Ranganatha Rao, L.C.P.S.	1933—

(Moffussal)

	M.R.Ry.	T. Jivaji Rao, B.A., B.L., Coonoor, R.S.	1920—27.
2.	"	Rao Bahadur Dharmaseela Khajana Venkoba Rao Madura.	1927—28.
3.		Rao Saheb T. Sambamurthi Rao, Tanjore	1928—33.
4.		Rao Saheb C. Purushothama Rao, Chittoor	1933—36.
		Dewan Bahadur T. Bhujanga Rao, M.A., B.L., Bangalore	1936—

Secretary

M.R.Ry	V	ayaka Rao, B.A., B.L.	1912-37.
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Treasurers :

	M.R.Ry.	R. Krishna Rao, B.A., B.L.	1912—18.
2.	"	C. Bheema Rao	1918—20.
3.	"	T. Ramachandra Rao, B.A.	1920—27.
4.	"	Rao Saheb C. Purushothama Rao	1927—29.
5.	"	T. Ramachandra Rao, B.A.	1929—30.
6.	"	S. Appu Rao, B.A., B.L.	1930—32.
7.	"	R. Krishna Rao, B.A., B.L.	1932—33.
8.	"	T. N. Ramachandra Rao, M.A., B.L.	1933—34.
9.	"	T. Ramachandra Rao, B.A.	1934—36.
10.	"	C. S. Rama Rao Saheb, B.A., B.L.	1936—

Assistant Secretaries :

1.	M.R.Ry.	C. Bheema Rao	1912—18.
2.	"	R. Krishna Rao, B.A., B.L.	1918—21.
3.	"	T. Appaji Rao, B.A., B.L.	1921—27.
4.	"	T. Ramachandra Rao, B.A.	1927—29.

5.	M.R.Ry. A. S. Krishna Rao, M.A.	1929—33.
6.	" D. Rajaram Rao	1933—36.
7.	" T. Ramachandra Rao, B.A.	1936—

Language Section (Assistant Secretaries)

1.	M.R.Ry. T. Appaji Rao, B.A., B.L.	1920—21.
2.	" R. Hari Rao, B.A., L.T.	1921—22.
3.	" T. N. Swaminatha Naig	1922—23.
4.	" T. N. Bheema Rao, M.A. L.T.	1923—29.
5.	" T. Appaji Rao, B.A., B.L.	1929—33.
6.	" T. J. Lakshman Rao	1933—36.

Accountant :

1.	M.R.Ry. D. Rajaram Rao	1936—
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Record Keeper and Safe Custodian :

1.	M.R.Ry. R. Krishna Rao, B.A., B.L.	1936—
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Member-in-charge of Scholarship holders :

1.	M.R.Ry. A. S. Krishna Rao, M.A.	1936—
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Member-in-charge of Social and Literary work :

1.	M.R.Ry. N. R. Kedari Rao, M.A., L.T.	
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Member-in-charge of Schoolwork

1.	M.R.Ry. P. Jeevan Rao	
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Member-in-charge of Building Programme :

1.	Dr. P. Sundaresa Rao, L.M.F.	1936—
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*Members of the Managing Committee :**(Other than Office-Bearers)*

1.	M.R.Ry. T. T. Bhavaniswami Rao, B.A., L.T.	1913—15.
2.	" Pingle Subba Rao, B.A.	1913—15.
3.	" S. M. Punathambekar	1915—18.
4.	" G. R. Dadaswami Rao	1915—18.
5.	" T. Ramachandra Rao, B.A.	1918, 1930—34.
6.	" N. Ramachandra Rao	1918—21.
7.	" C. Bheema Rao	1920—21.
8.	" T. N. Bheema Rao, M.A., L.T.	1921—23.
9.	" T. S. Krishna Rao, B.A.	1921—25.
10.	" N. R. Kedari Rao, M.A., L.T.	1923—29.
11.	" K. Sambasadasiva Rao, B.A.	1925—26.
12.	" P. Devaraja Rao	1927—36.
13.	" P. K. Bhujanga Rao	1929—30.
14.	" T. S. Sundar Rao	1933—36.

Branch Secretaries :

1.	M.R.Ry. N. V. Govinda Rao, Bombay	1921—36.
2.	" D. B. Nagaraja Rao, Coimbatore	1924—

3.	M.R.Ry.	R. Subba Rao, B.A., B.L., Trichinopoly	1925—28.
4.	"	J. R. Donkar, Trichinopoly	1928—31.
5.	"	T. A. Mahadeva Rao, Trichinopoly	1937—
6.	"	K. Krishnamurthi Rao, Pudukottai	1928—32.
7.	"	K. Rama Rao, B.A., B.L., Pudukottai	1932—36.
8.	"	C. N. Ramamurthi, B.A., B.L., Bangalore	1932—33.
9.	"	K. Gopal Rao, Tanjore	1937—

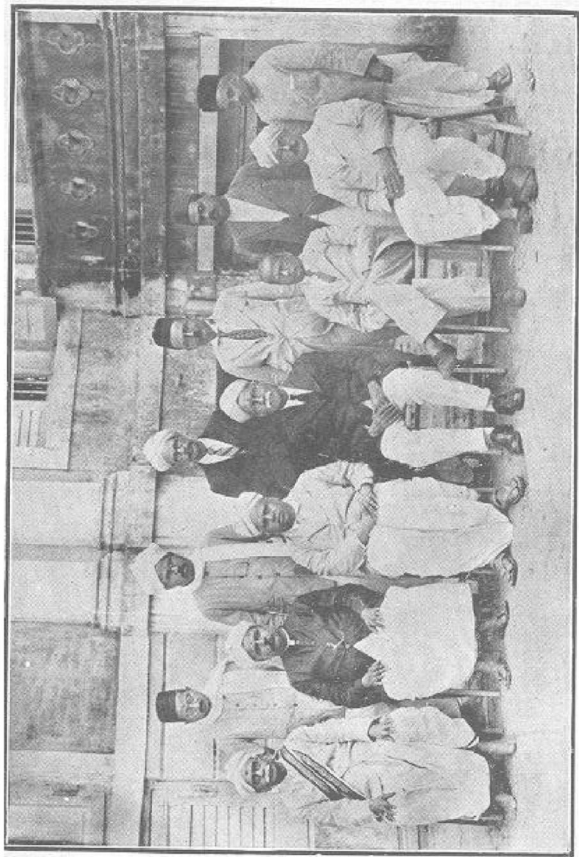
Language Committee :

1.	M.R.Ry.	R. Krishna Rao, B.A., B.L.	1920—21, 1924—30.
2.	"	C. Bheema Rao	1920—21.
3.	"	T. Gopinatha Rao	1920—21.
4.	"	T. N. Swaminatha Naig	1920—23.
5.	"	R. Hari Rao, B.A., L.T.	1920—23.
6.	"	T. N. Bheema Rao, M.A., L.T.	1921—27.
7.	"	T. S. Sankar Rao, B.A.	1921—24.
8.	"	G. Krishna Rao	1921—23, 1936—
9.	"	R. Vasudeva Rao, B.A., B.L.	1924—30.
10.	"	R. Venkat Rao, B.A.	1924—33.
11.	"	Rao Saheb T. Hari Rao, B.A.	1924—29.
12.	"	T. Appaji Rao, B.A., B.L.	1927.
13.	"	T. Vittal Rao, B.A.	1929—30.
14.	"	G. R. Dadasami Rao	1930—33.
15.	"	P. Subramania Rao	1930—33.
16.	"	R. Krishnaswami Rao, B.A., B.L.	1930—33.
17.	Mrs.	Tara Bai Sahasrabudhe	1931.
18.	M.R.Ry.	T. J. Lakshman Rao	1933.
19.	"	P. Devaraja Rao	1933.
20.	Mrs.	Mangala Bai Punathambekar	1933—34.
21.	Mrs.	Sow. Godavari Bai	1936—
22.	M.R.Ry.	N. R. Kedari Rao, M.A., L.T.	1936—
23.	"	P. Jeevan Rao	1936—
24.	"	S. Visvanatha Rao, M.A.	1936—

Directors (Local) :

1.	M.R.Ry.	Rao Bahadur O. Nagoji Rao, B.A.	1912—15.
2.	"	A. Krishnaswami Rao, B.A.	1912—20.
3.	"	S. Sankara Rao	1912—15.
4.	"	T. T. Bhavanisami Rao, B.A., L.T.	1912—15.
5.	"	T. V. Thuljaram Rao	1912—15.
6.	"	R. Lakshman Rao, B.A.	1912—18.
7.	"	Pingle Subba Rao, B.A.	1912—15.
8.	"	Df. M. C. Nanjunda Rao, M.B., C.M.	1912—15.
9.	"	S. M. Punathambekar	1916—20.
10.	"	G. R. Dadaswami Rao	1915—18, 1921—24.
11.	"	T. S. Krishnaswami Rao	1915—21.

12.	M.R.Ry. T. Raghava Rao	1915—18.
13.	" G. Venkoba Rao	1915—18.
14.	" C. Nagaraja Rao Saheb, B.A.	1915—20.
15.	" T. Rangaswami Rao	1915—21.
	(and <i>Ex-Officio</i> from 1925—1931.)	
16.	" S. Govindaswami Rao	1915.
17.	" T. Ramachandra Rao, B.A.	1918—20.
	(and from 1923 <i>Ex-Officio</i> for Life)	
18.	" T. Pranatharthihara Rao, B.A., L.T.	1918—20.
19.	" N. Ramachandra Rao	1918—21, 1936—
20.	" C. Bheema Rao	1920—24.
21.	" D. Appu Rao	1920—21.
22.	" P. Thyagaraja Rao	1920—24.
23.	" N. Chengal Rao (Rao Saheb)	1920—21, 1930—32.
24.	" T. N. Swaminatha Naig	1920—21.
25.	" P. Subramania Rao	1920—24.
26.	" T. S. Krishna Rao, B.A.	1921—26.
27.	" T. N. Bheema Rao, M.A., L.T.	1921—23.
28.	" T. S. Sankar Rao, B.A.	1921—24.
29.	" Rao Saheb T. Hari Rao, B.A.	1921—30.
30.	" N. R. Kedari Rao, M.A., L.T.	1921—29.
	(and from 1925 <i>Ex-Officio</i> for Life)	
31.	" Arni Subba Rao, B.A.	1924—33, 1936—
32.	" R. Venkat Rao, B.A.	1924—33.
33.	" R. Krishna Rao, B.A., B.L.	1924—30, 1933.
34.	" Rao Bahadur R. Krishna Rao Bhonsle	1925—33.
35.	" K. Sambasadasiva Rao, B.A.	1925—26.
36.	" P. Devaraja Rao	1927—36.
37.	" P. K. Bhujanga Rao	1929—30.
38.	" T. N. Ramachandra Rao, M.A., B.L.	1930—33.
39.	" A. S. Ramachandra Punth, B.A., L.T.	1930—36.
40.	" T. B. Sethu Rao	1930—36.
41.	Mrs. Tunga Bai	(from 1932 <i>Ex-Officio</i> for Life).
42.	M.R.Ry. T. S. Sundar Rao	1933—36.
43.	" V. M. Ekambara Rao, B.A.	1933—36.
44.	" T. Appaji Rao, B.A., B.L.	1933—
45.	" N. Gopalakrishna Rao, B.A.	1933—36.
46.	" A. S. Krishna Rao, M.A.	1933—36.
47.	" Dr. N. Jiyannah Rao, L.M.P.	1933—36.
48.	" T. Vasudeva Rao, B.A.	1933—36.
49.	" R. Madhava Rao, B.A.	(from 1934 <i>Ex-Officio</i> for Life).
50.	" T. S. Padmanabha Rao, B.A.	1936—
51.	" T. A. Rama Rao	1936—
52.	" T. V. Sankar Rao, B.A.	1936—
53.	" G. Krishna Rao	1936—
54.	" R. H. Ranga Rao, M.A.	1936—
55.	" T. V. Subba Rao, B.A., B.L.	1936—



M. E. F. BOARD OF DIRECTORS (LOCAL) 1937



J. R. DONKAR,
Secretary, Trichy Branch, M. E. F.



K. GOPALA RAO,
Secretary, Tanjore Branch, M. E. F.

Directors (Moffussal)

1.	M.R.Ry.	N. Rama Rao, Tinnevely	1912—15.
2.	"	T. Sambamurthy Rao, B.A., B.L., Tanjore	1919—20.
3.	"	V. Mulhari Rao, Tanjore	1912—15.
4.	"	K. T. Chandrasekhara Rao, Kulitalai	1912—18.
5.	"	M. V. Bhagavanta Rao, Koilpatti	1912—23.
6.	"	S. Mulhari Rao, B.A., Kolar	1912—15.
7.	"	T. Jivaji Rao, B.A., B.L., Srirangam	1912—20.
8.	"	Rao Bahadur G. Srinivasa Rao, Madura	1912—15.
9.	"	Khajana Venkoba Rao, Madura	1912—15.
10.	"	M. Vinayaka Rao, B.A., Calcutta	1912—18.
11.	"	S. Sankar Rao, Tanjore	1915—21.
12.	"	T. T. Bhavaniswami Rao, B.A., L.T., Trivadi	1915—20.
13.	"	S. Sethurama Rao, B.A., Calcutta	1915—20.
14.	"	N. Subramanya Rao, B.A., B.L., Pattukottai	1915—
15.	"	C. Gomaji Rao, B.A., B.L., Narasaraopet	1915—21.
16.	"	V. V. Patankar, B.A., L.C.E., Yedatore	1915—20.
17.	"	R. Srinivasa Rao, Cuddappah	1918—20.
18.	"	T. K. Nagaraja Rao, B.A., L.T., Tanjore	1918—25.
19.	"	P. S. Madhava Rao, Bombay	1920—25.
20.	"	S. Visvanatha Rao, Tanjore	1920—21.
21.	"	M. Lakshman Rao, Trivandrum	1920—26.
22.	"	C. Balaji Rao, M.A., B.L., Coimbatore	1920—30.
23.	"	T. S. G. Bhutgoswami, Trivadi	1920—
24.	"	T. D. Vedaji Rao, B.A., Anantapur	1920—30.
25.	"	T. R. Raghunatha Rao, Mayavaram	1920—30.
26.	"	R. Subba Rao, B.A., B.L., Trichy.	1921—25, 1930—36.
27.	"	V. Shama Rao, B.A., Cuddappah	1921—30.
28.	"	S. Krishna Rao, Kurnool	1921—33.
29.	"	Rao Bahadur M. R. Govinda Rao, Madura	1924—27.
30.	"	T. S. Lakshman Rao, Mysore (<i>Ex-Officio</i>)	1924—32.
31.	"	K. Venkat Rao, Trivandrum (<i>Ex-officio</i>)	1924—37.
32.	"	T. Padmanabha Rao, Trivandrum, (<i>Ex-Officio</i> from 1925 for Life).	
33.	"	K. Gopal Rao, Tanjore	1927—36.
34.	"	T. R. Bheemasena Rao, B.A., Jammalamadugu	1927—30.
35.	"	Sreemant Narayan Rao, Babasaheb Ghorpade (Joshi), Chief of Ichalkaranji (S.M.C.), Bombay (<i>Ex-Officio</i> from 1928 for Life).	
36.	"	G. Krishna Rao, Madura	1930—33.
37.	"	E. Rajaram Rao, M.A., Calcutta	1930—
38.	"	V. P. Madhava Rao, C.I.E., Bangalore	1930—33.
39.	"	T. D. Krishna Rao, Nellore	1930—33.
40.	"	Rao Saheb C. Purushothama Rao, Sivaganga	1930—33.
41.	"	S. R. Kuppu Rao, Erode	1930—33.
42.	"	P. S. Jeevan Rao, M.A., Coimbatore	1930—33.

43.	M.R.Ry.	A. Parasurama Rao, B.A., B.L., Proddatur	1930—33.
44.	"	N. R. Kedari Rao, M.A., L.T., Kumbakonam, 1929—36, (<i>Ex-officio</i> from 1925 <i>for Life</i>).	
45.	"	K. N. Annaji Rao, B.A., B.L., Coimbatore	1933—36.
46.	"	N. Ramachandra Rao, Kotagiri	1933—36.
47.	"	S. Lakshman Rao, Tanjore	1933—36.
48.	"	Dr. T. Hari Rao, L.M.F., Burma	1933—36.
49.	"	C. P. Krishna Rao, G.D.A., Chittoor	1933—36.
50.	"	D. K. Srinivasa Rao, M.A., B.L., Berhampore	1933—36.
51.	"	P. Sakharama Rao, B.A., B.L., Trivandrum	1933—
52.	"	T. Govinda Rao, Bangalore	1933—36.
53.	"	Khajana Bapu Rao, Madura	1933—36.
54.	"	N. Ramachandra Rao, Trichinopoly	1933—36.
55.	"	M. R. Srinivasa Rao, Bhadravathi	1936—
56.	"	T. K. Bapu Rao, Tanjore	1936—
57.	"	T. S. Srinivasa Rao, B.A., B.L., Tinnevely	1936—
58.	"	T. Lakshman Rao, B.A., D.I.C., Coimbatore	1936—
59.	"	C. Srinivasa Rao, Saheb, B.A., B.L., Madura	1936—
60.	"	V. V. Chitale, Nagpur	1936—
61.	"	T. V. Narasinga Rao, Tekkali	1936—
62.	"	Dr. A. M. Patankar, Rangoon	1936—
63.	"	N. Kesava Rao, B.A., B.C.E., Tanjore	1936—

SCHOLARSHIP HOLDERS

(PAST AND PRESENT)

T. R. Lakshmana Rao, B.A., L.T.

Son of: Mr. T. R. Ramachandra Rao.

Born: 4—6—1897.

S. 1913—1915 for the Intermediate course in the Presidency College, Madras, passed B.A., in 1917, and was the Mathematics Assistant in the K. V. Sala, Virudhunagar and later in the Kalyanasundaram High School, Tanjore. Recently retired under medical advice.

Address: 1444, Devaji Rao Lane, West Main Street, Tanjore.

T. Pranatharthihara Rao, B.A., L.T.

S. 1913—1915 for B.A. Class. Took his degree in 1915; was a teacher in the National High School, Negapatam and the Hindu High School, Triplicane before joining service under Government. He is now Deputy Inspector of Schools, Gingee. Between 1918-20 he was a local member of the Board of Directors.

Address: Deputy Inspector of Schools, Gingee.

Suryesh Ambaji Rao, B.A.

Son of: Mr. S. Narasinga Rao.

Born: 1—7—1896.

S. 1913 for Intermediate Class in the Christian College, Madras. The first Kshatriya to be helped by the Fund. Served as Assistant in the Municipal High School, Kurnool and joined the Registration Depart-

ment in 1918. Became a permanent Sub-Registrar in 1921. Passed B.A., in 1933 from the Nizam's College, Hyderabad, while on study leave.

Address: Sub-Registrar, Nandyal.

T. N. Bhima Rao, M.A., L.T.

Son of: Mr. Nagoba Goswami, Tanjore.

Born: 1897.

S. 1914 for Intermediate in the Presidency College, Madras; obtained a Government Scholarship. Passed the Intermediate in the I Class and B.A. (Hons.) in Mathematics in the II Class (1919). Was an inmate of the R. S. Home. After becoming an L.T., joined Government service as Sub. Assistant Inspector of Schools on 22—6—20; then served as Mathematics Assistant respectively in the Government Muhammadan College, Madras, Model High School, Saidapet, and Assistant Lecturer in Mathematics in the Engineering College, Guindy. The first scholar to become a Life member. Was Assistant Secretary in charge of Language work between 1923—29.

Address: Asst. Lecturer, Government Muhammadan College, Madras. Kutcheri Road, Myslapore.

N. V. Govinda Rao.

S. 1914 for the Inter Class, Wesley College, Royapettah. Was an inmate of the R. S. Home. Joined Government service as clerk in the

S indicates the Award of Scholarship by the M. E. F.

D. I. G. of Police Office, but resigned soon after. Went to Bombay and is attached to a commercial office as shorthand typist. Was the Branch Secretary at Bombay between 1921-36.

Address : Anand Bhuvan, Supari Bagh Road, Parel, Bombay.

S. R. Kuppa Rao, B.A., L.T.

S. 1914 for Intermediate course in the American College, Madura. Joined the Board High School, Dhara-puram as Assistant. Was a member of the Board of Directors (Mofussil) between 1930—33.

A. Gopalakrishna Rao.

S. 1915 for Intermediate course, Wesley College. Joined Government service as a clerk in the Postal Audit Office, Madras. Now transferred to Rangoon.

Address : Auditor, Office of the D. A. G. Posts and Telegraphs, Rangoon.

K. Rajaram Rao, B.A., B.L.

S. 1915—16 for Intermediate course tenable in the American College, Madura. Died in 1927.

V. Sarvothama Rao, B.A., B.L.

Son of : Mr. T. G. Venkoba Rao.

Born : 22—5—1899.

S. 1915—19 for study in the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum. Took his degree in 1919 and joined the Law College, Trivandrum. Got the Lappa Memorial Prize for standing First in History and Economics in B.A. In B.L., secured a high rank in II Class.

Address : Vakil, Ranipet, (North Arcot District)

T. S. Rajagopal Rao, B.A.

Son of : Mr. Swaminatha Rao.

S. 1915 for Intermediate course in the Pachayappa's College, Madras. Passed B.A., in 1919. Was Sub-Registrar at Bapatla, Palni and other places.

Address : Sub-Registrar, Kilapalur via., Ariyalur, Trichy Dt.

Dr. M. Ramachandra Rao, B.A., M.B.B.S.

S. 1916 for the B.A. Course, Presidency College. Took his degree in 1918. Passed M.B.B.S., in 1925. Was awarded a Mysore Government Scholarship for higher studies in Medicine at Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A. Is now occupying a good position in Mysore State Medical Service.

D. Srinivasa Rao, B.A., L.T.

S. 1916 for the B.A. course in the Christian College, Madras. Took his degree in 1920. Joined the Board High School, Nandalur as Assistant.

Address : Asst. Board High School, Nandalur.

T. S. Subramania Rao.

Son of : Mr. T. R. Somanatha Rao.

Born : 15—5—1902.

S. 1916 for High School study in the American Mission High School, Madura. Was for some time in the Postal Department. Now an Assistant in St. Mary's High School, Madura.

Address : 10, Krishnarajapuram, Madura.

K. Rangaswami Rao.

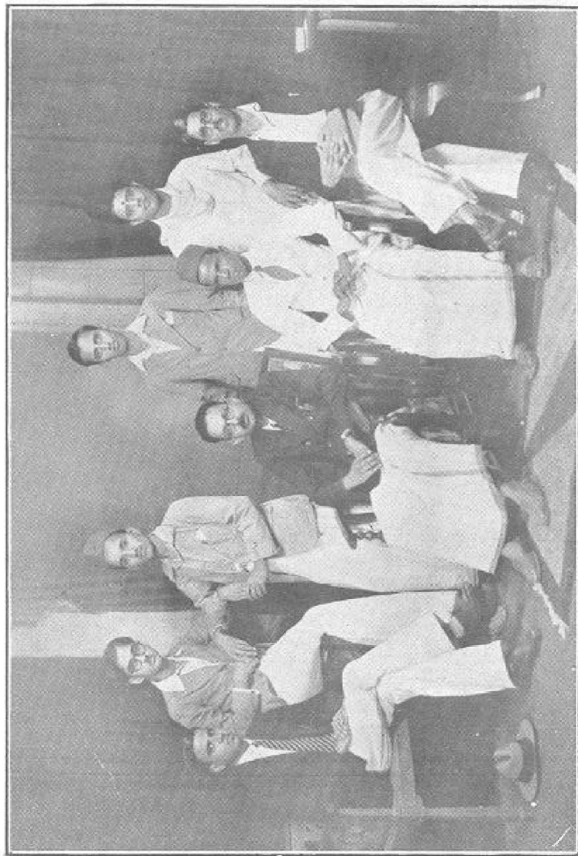
Born : 19—5—1897.

S. 1916 for Intermediate course, St. Joseph's College, Trichy. Now clerk in the Taluk Office, Trichinopoly.

Address : Clerk, Taluk Office, Trichinopoly.



SCHOLARSHIP HOLDERS (PAST & PRESENT) AT MADRAS, 1937—I



SCHOLARSHIP-HOLDERS (PAST & PRESENT) AT MADRAS, 1937-II

T. B. Raghava Rao.

Son of : Mr. T. B. Subba Rao.

S. 1916 for High School study in the C. A. Mission High School, Nellore and Wesleyan Mission High School, Trivellore. Is now a clerk in the Court of Small Causes, Madras.

Address : Clerk, Small Causes Court, Madras.

B. Krishnaswami Rao.

Born : 16—7—1900.

S. 1916 for Intermediate course in the S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.

T. S. Sankara Rao.

S. 1917 for High School study in the K. H. School, Tanjore.

Died in 1919.

E. Ambasankar Rao.

S. 1917 for the B.A. Class in St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

Died in 1925.

K. Sambasadasiva Rao, B.A.

Son of : Mr. K. Subba Rao.

S. 1917 for Inter and B.A., courses in the Christian College, Madras. Took his degree in 1919 and joined Government service as clerk in the Accountant General's Office, Madras, where he is now an Auditor. Was a member of the Managing Committee in 1925—26 and of the Board of Directors.

Address : 65, High Road, Egmore.

A. Gundu Rao, B.A., B.L.

S. 1918 for the B.A., course in the Pachaiyappa's College, Madras. Took his degree in 1919 and joined the Law College. Is practising as an Advocate at Gooty.

Address : Pleader, Gooty.

A. S. Ramachandra Punth, B.A., L.T.

Son of : Mr. A. R. Subramania Punth.

Born : 15—2—1901.

S. 1919 for B.A. in the Madras Christian College. Was an inmate of the R. S. Home. Completed his B.A. in 1921 and L.T. in 1923. Was Physics Assistant in the Muslim High School, Triplicane and is now First Assistant in the Ramakrishna Mission High School at Mambalam. Member of the Board of Directors between 1930—36.

Address : Assistant, Ramakrishna Mission High School, Theagarayanagar, Madras.

K. Sarangapani Rao, B.A.

Son of : Mr. R. Krishna Rao.

Born : 15—3—1902.

S. 1919, tenable in the S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly. Took his B. A. degree in 1921. Joined Government service as clerk in the Collectorate, Saidapet.

Address : 2, Kotnis Gate, Mambalam.

A. S. Krishna Rao, M.A.

Son of : Mr. A. R. Subramania Punth.

Born : 2—4—1903.

S. 1919—1921 for S.S.L.C. and Inter. courses, the latter in the Pachaiyappa's College, secured a free scholarship in the Presidency College for Sanskrit Hons., and passed the same in 1925 in the First Class taking the first rank. Won four University gold-medals for proficiency in Sanskrit and did research work up to 1928 under University auspices. Became lecturer in Sanskrit, Loyola College from 1—7—1928. Chief Examiner in

Sanskrit for the Madras, Annamalai, Oosmania Universities. Assistant Secretary of the M. E. F. for some time and now Member of the Managing Committee in charge of scholarship-holders.

Address : "Kamadhenu," No. 2, Bazlullah Road, Theagarayanagar.

K. Sankaranarayan Rao, B.A.

S. 1920 for B.A. Course in the Madras Christian College. Joined the Imperial Service as clerk in the Office of the Collector of Customs, Calcutta.

Address : Clerk, Sea Customs Office, Bhawanipur, Calcutta.

R. Sama Rao, B.A.

S. 1920 for Senior Inter and B. A. courses in the Christian College. He is employed in the Office of the Examiner of L. F. Accounts.

Address : Chengalvaroya Mudali Street, Triplicane.

T. S. Gopalakrishna Rao, B.A.

Son of : Mr. T. G. Sankar Rao.

Born : 1903.

S. 1920 for Intermediate and B.A. in the Government College, Kumbakonam. Is now Revenue Inspector, Pattukottai (Tanjore Dist.).

Address : As above.

A. K. Narasinga Rao.

S. 1921 for the G.D.A. course in the Institute of Commerce, Madras.

Address : Ramakrishnapuram, Howrah, Calcutta.

L. Narayan Rao, B.A. (Hons.).

S. 1922-1927 for collegiate course in St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly. Passed his B.A. (Hons.) degree examination in 1927. Now employed in the Telegraph Office, Calicut.

Address : As above.

T. R. Bheemasena Rao, B.A.

Born : 19-12-1905.

S. 1922. Studied in Wesley College and Presidency College. Took his degree in 1926, was an inmate of the R. S. Home while receiving the Fund Scholarship. Native of Tiruppattur. Now employed as clerk in the Taluk Office, Jammalmadugu.

Address : As above.

K. Rama Rao, L.M.P.

Son of : Mr. R. Krishna Rao.

Born : 17-12-1904.

S. 1922 for studies in the Medical School, Tanjore. After completing his course worked under Khan Sahib Dr. Tajuddin and is now having a lucrative private practice.

Address : Registered Medical Practitioner, Tanjore.

T. L. Nagaraja Rao, B.A., B.L.

Son of : Mr. T. Lakshmana Rao.

Born : April 1905.

S. 1923 for B.A. study in the Christian College, Madras. Graduated in 1926. Now a practising vakil at Tirupattur.

Address : Pleader, Tirupattur, (N. Arcot).

M. Venkoba Rao, B.A.

Son of : Mr. N. Madhava Rao of Coimbatore.

Born : November 1906.

S. 1923-1927 in the Presidency College from which he passed out taking a degree in 1927. Is now employed in the Office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Vellore.

Address : 39, Avulkara St., Vellore.

N. Srinivasa Rao.

Son of: Mr. Narayanachar of Mayavaram.

Born: 15—1—1905.

S. 1923 for Intermediate course in the Pachaiaappa's College. Employed in the Office of the D. T. S., M. & S.M. Railway, Hubli.

Address: As above.

T. R. Mahadeva Rao.

Born: 15—6—1907.

S. 1923 for Intermediate course in the Wesley College, Royapettah. Now clerk in the Transportation Department, B. N. Ry., Calcutta.

Address: 82-B, Mansatola Lane, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

S. Madhava Rao, B.A.

Son of: Mr. K. Seshagiri Rao of Salem Dt.

S. 1924 for B.A., in the St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and took his degree in 1927. He is now employed in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

Address: 2-38, Muthu Mudali St., Royapettah.

T. A. Nagaraja Rao, B.A.

Son of: Mr. T. Appasami Rao.

Born: February, 1906.

S. 1924—26 for Collegiate studies in the National College, Trichinopoly. Now clerk, Government 'Middle School for Girls, Little Conjeevaram.

Address: As above.

K. Srinivasa Rao, B.A.

Son of: Mr. K. Subba Rao of Tirupati.

Born: 31—7—1907.

S. 1924—28. Passed the Intermediate and B.A., Exam. from Pachai-

appa's in the 1 Class. In the latter, he stood 5th in the Presidency, was also awarded a scholarship for the Diploma Course in Economics. Now employed as clerk in A. G's. Office, Madras.

Address: 54-C, Gangu Reddi St., Egmore.

T. R. Govinda Rao, B.A.

Son of: Mr. T. V. Ramachandra Rao.

Born: 6—4—1906.

S. 1924—28 in the Presidency College for Intermediate and B.A. courses. Now employed as an Assistant, Messrs. Roberts Maclean & Co., Ltd., Calcutta.

Address: 34/1, Hemchandra Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

Arni Vittal Rao.

S. 1924 for L. M. P. class in the Tanjore Medical School, but did not avail himself of the same.

T. Sethu Rao, L.M.P.

S. 1924 for study in the Medical School, Bangalore. After passing the L.M.P. in 1926 was attached to the Victoria Hospital till 1927 and then joined the State Medical Service as Sub-Asst. Surgeon.

Address: Mysore Medical Service, Hosanagar P. O.

S. Mahalingam, B.A.

Son of: Mr. V. Sama Rao.

Born: 27—5—1909.

S. 1925—29 for Collegiate course in St. Joseph's College, Trichy. Now employed in the Hindi Prachar Office, Theagarayanagar.

Address: As above.

C. S. Venkoba Rao.

Son of : Mr. C. R. Srinivasa Rao.

Born : 26—7—08.

S. 1925 for II U.C. in the Government College, Coimbatore. Passed intermediate in 1926. Is now a clerk in the Office of the Executive Engineer, Water-works, Coimbatore.

Address : 19, Perumal Koil St., Coimbatore.

S. V. Rama Rao.

S. 1925 for the Intermediate course in the Government College, Coimbatore. Now Head Clerk, Office of the Inspector of Boilers, Coimbatore.

Address : 18-181, Edayar Street, Coimbatore.

T. M. Krishna Rao.

Born : 2—11—08.

S. 1925 for the G. D. A., course in the Government Institute of Commerce. Now clerk, Mettur Chemicals, Madras.

Address : Alumelumangal Agraharam, Mylapore.

G. Raghunatha Rao, L.M.P., D.T.M.

S. 1925 for the study of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene in Calcutta. Employed in various capacities in Northern India and is now a specialist in skin diseases at Purulia (C.P.).

M. Ramachandra Rao.

S. 1925 for I U. C. in Bishop Heber College, Trichinopoly. Did not avail himself of it as he got a college scholarship.

N. Divakara Rao, M.A., L.T.

Son of : Mr. Narayanaswami Rao.

Born : 15—7—1907.

S. 1926 for B.A., and M.A., courses in the Presidency College, Madras.

Served as Assistant in St. Anthony's High School, Coonoor. Passed L.T., in 1930, was assistant in St. Gabriels' School, Madras till 1935. Entered Government service in 1936 as junior Deputy Inspector of Schools.

Address : Junior Dy. Inspector of Schools, Gudiyattam.

T. Vittal Rao, B.A.

Son of : Mr. T. S. Khande Rao.

Born : 1907.

S. 1926 for B.A. course in the Christian College, Madras. Was awarded the Aberdeen Prize for proficiency in Physics. A member of the Language Committee during 1929—30. Is now clerk, Office of the Superintending Engineer, Construction and Civil Engineering Branch, Mettur Dam.

Address : As above.

S. Sundararaja Rao, B.A.

Son of : Kowlagi Sethumadhava-char.

S. 1926—28 for B.A., course in the Government College, Kumbakonam. Won a gold medal for proficiency in Sanskrit. Now Revenue Inspector, Cuddalore.

Address : As above.

M. Sadasiva Rao, B.A.

Born : 23—1—1909.

S. 1926 for II U. C., in the Maharajah's College, Pudukottah and for B.A. in the Madura College. Now clerk, Taluk Office, Alangudi, Pudukottai State.

Address : As above.

B. Krishnamurthi Rao.

Born : 18—6—1911.

S. 1926—29 the first recipient of the Kanchi Lakshmi Bai Scholarship in the Municipal High School, Kurnool.

M. E. F. PAST SCHOLARSHIP-HOLDERS



N. V. GOVINDA RAO,
Secy., Bombay Branch, M. E. F.



M. S. NARAYANASWAMI RAO,
Mysore

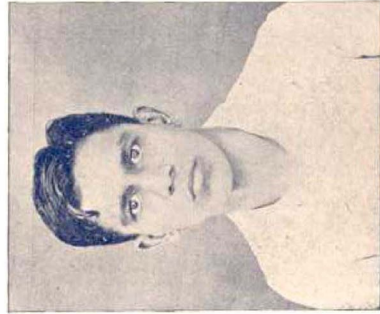


F. SRIDHARA RAO, M.A.,
Geologist, Associated Cement Co., Bombay.

M. E. F. PAST SCHOLARSHIP HOLDERS



T. K. BANGANATHA RAO, M.A.



S. S. RAO,
Bombay



S. AMBAJI RAO, B.A.,
Sub-Registrar

Studied Intermediate in the Theosophical College, Madanapalle with the help of M. E. F. Scholarship. Now clerk, Taluk Office, Kurnool.

Address : As above.

A. K. Vasudeva Rao, L.M.P.

S. 1926 for the L.M.P. course in the Medical School, Madura. Now Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Veltgaranpudur via Pollachi.

Address : As above.

K. Thuljaram Naig, B.A.

Son of : Mr. T. Krishnaswami Naig.

Born : 1—6—1910.

S. 1927—29. Belongs to Pudukotah. Passed B.A., from the St. Joseph's College, Trichy, taking a high place in the second class in Economics and History. Worked under Messrs. P. N. S. Iyer & Co., Auditors, for some time. Now employed in Dunlop Rubber Co., (India) Ltd., Madras as an Assistant.

Address : 1, Kandappa Mudali St., Triplicane.

V. Lakshmana Rao.

S. 1927 for the Intermediate course in the Christian College, Madras. Died in 1928 after a brief illness.

C. Krishnaswami Rao, M.B., B.S.

Son of : Mr. C. Bheema Rao.

Born : November 1906.

S. 1927 for a medical course in the Medical College, Bangalore. Passed M.B., B.S., in 1936. Won the second prize in medicine. Was House Surgeon in the Krishnarajendra Hospital, for some time.

Address : 1186, Chamrajapuram, Mysore.

R. Sethu Rao, M.A.

Son of : Mr. M. N. Rama Rao.

S. 1927 for the B.A. (Hons.) course in Economics. Passed in 1930. Is an Insurance Agent at Ellore.

Address : C/o, The Asst. Engineer, (Tank), P.W.D., Ellore.

P. Sridhara Rao, M.A.

Son of : Mr. P. Nagaraja Rao.

S. 1927 and 1935 for B.A. (Hons.), in Geology and Diploma course in Geography. Did not avail himself as he received a college scholarship in 1927. Now a Geologist in the Associated Cement Co., Ltd., Esplanade House, Wardley Road, Bombay.

Address : As above.

S. K. Raghava Rao.

Son of : Mr. R. Krishna Rao, Guntur.

Born : 1—7—1911.

S. 1928 for Intermediate course in the Andhra Christian College, Guntur. Passed Intermediate in 1930.

N. Vasudeva Rao.

Son of : Narayanaswami Pandithar.

Born : 15—6—1911.

S. 1928 for Intermediate course in Maharajah's College, Pudukottah. Now clerk, Tanjore Permanent Fund, Ltd., Tanjore.

Address : 1002, Petta Perumal St., Tanjore.

M. S. Narayanaswami Rao.

Born : 27—11—1907.

S. 1928 for a higher course in the School of Engineering, Bangalore. Passed in 1930. Worked as an apprentice in the Chamrajendra Water Works, Thippagundanhalle. Now Asst. Operator, Chamraj Sagar Water Works, Chamraj Sagar, P.O. (via), Bangalore.

Address : As above.

N. Giri Rao.

S. 1928 for study in the L.M.P. class, Medical School, Royapuram. Did not avail himself of the scholarship.

A. Rama Rao.

S. 1928 for B.A., studies in Pachaiappa's College. Discontinued studies under medical advice.

M. J. Kanthota.

Son of : Mr. Jeevan Rao, Mysore.

Born : 5—1—1913.

S. 1928 for I U.C. St. Joseph's College, Bangalore. Now employed in the Jubilee Stores, New Market St., Calcutta.

Address : As above.

S. Nagaraja Rao.

S. 1929. Second recipient of the Kanchi Lakshmi Bai Scholarship for study in the Municipal High School, Coimbatore.

Mrs. Sulochana Bai, L.M.P.

S. 1929 for the L.M.P. course but was discontinued as she got a free scholarship from the Mysore Government. Is now Lady Sub.-Asst. Surgeon in Sagar.

Address : As above.

R. Narasinga Rao, B.A. (Hon.)

Born : 12—12—1910.

S. 1929 for Honours course in Physics tenable in St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly. Passed B.A. (Hons.) Examination in 1932 in the II class. Recipient of Sir T. Madhava Rao's first prize in 1930. Now Asst., Central High School, Tiruvadi, via Tanjore.

Address : As above.

C. N. Narasinga Rao, B.E.

Born : 15—6—1905.

S. 1929 for completing a course of Civil Engineering in the Engineering College, Bangalore. Now Civil Engineer, Messrs. Gannon Dunkerly Ltd., Bangalore.

Address : As above.

A. Narayana Rao.

S. 1929 for M.B., B.S., course in the Medical College, Madras. Discontinued after finishing one term. Is a native of Trivandrum.

Address : C/o A. R. Padmanabha Rao, Advocate, Bhakti Vilas, Trivandrum.

T. Krishna Rao, B.A.

Born : 1—7—1911.

S. 1929—33 for Intermediate and B.A. in the Ceded Districts College, Anantapur. Took his degree in 1933. Now employed in the Taluk Office, Madanapalli, Chittoor Dt.

Address : As above.

D. L. Rama Rao, B.A.

S. 1929 for B.A. course in the Presidency College, Madras. Is now Accountant, The Hyderabad National Industries Factory, Lingampalli, N. G. S. Ry.

Address : As above.

H. Srinivasa Rao.

S. 1929 for collegiate education in the Madura College. Took his degree in 1934. Now employed in the Trichy Mills, Ltd., Trichinopoly.

Address : As above.

P. R. Rama Rao, B.A.

Son of : Dr. P. K. Raghunatha Rao, Pudukottah.

Born : 22—1—1911.

S. 1929 for B.A. course tenable in St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, Took his degree in 1931.

Address : North II St., Pudukottah.

V. Krishnaswami Rao.

Son of : Mr. Vadiraja Rao,

Born : 1—7—1914.

S. 1930 for study in the Native High School, Kumbakonam and Government College, Kumbakonam. The third recipient of Kanchi Lakshmi Bai Scholarship.

Address : East Iyen St., Kumbakonam.

B. Sundara Rao Maskay, M.B. B.S.

Born : 7—2—1910.

S. 1930 for M.B. B.S., in the Medical College, Bangalore. Passed M.B., B.S., in 1935 and underwent practical training as House Surgeon, Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.

Address : 154, Narayan Pillai St., Bangalore.

D. Rajaram Rao.

Son of : Mr. Devaji Subba Rao.

S. 1930 for the B. course in the Government Institute of Commerce, Madras. Passed the subjects and served as apprentice under Messrs. P. N. S. Aiyar & Co., Accountants and Auditors. Now employed in the Triplicane Fund, Ltd. Was Asst. Secretary in-charge of Scholarship-holders between 1933—36 ; is now Hon. Accountant, and member of the M. E. F. Managing Committee and Silver Jubilee Committee.

Address : 66, T. P. Koil St., Triplicane.

P. Nagaraja Rao, B.A. (Hon.)

Son of : Mr. P. Raja Rao.

Born : 19—5—1914.

S. 1930 for Intermediate course in Government College, Coimbatore, passed Intermediate in 1932 in the 1st class. Secured a college scholarship for the B.A. (Hons.) course in St. Joseph's College, Trichy. Passed B.A., (Hons.) taking a first class in mathematics and standing second in the Presidency (1935).

Address : Sunkuwar St., Triplicane.

T. K. Ranganatha Rao, M.A.

Son of : Mr. T. Kesava Rao.

S. 1930 for Inter & B.A. course respectively in St. Joseph's College, Trichy and B.A. in St. Xavier's College, Palamcottah. Passed B.A., standing first in the 1st class in Mathematics and Sanskrit and taking a second class in English. He passed his M.A., (Math) standing first among the First classes ; and was a tutor in Loyola College in 1936—37.

Address : C/o T. K. Dattatri Rao, Minor Irrigation Overseer, Sankarainar Koil.

D. B. Narasinga Rao, B.Sc.

Born : 14—2—1913.

S. 1930 for Inter and B.Sc., courses in the Pachaiappa's and Christian College. Has passed the Madras Services Commission Examination.

Address : 1/46, S. M. V. Koil St., Triplicane.

S. Srinivasa Rao.

Born : 15—5—16.

S. 1931—33 for the High School classes in the Hindu High School, Triplicane (Kanchi Lakshmi Bai Scholarship). He received help for a collegiate course also. Now employed

in Messrs. Ragnekar and Palekar, Bombay.

Address : 14, First Floor, New Ganjawala Building, Arthur Road, Tardeo, Bombay.

R. Narayana Rao, B.A.

Son of : H. Rama Rao.

Born : October 1912.

S. 1931 for collegiate course in the Christian College, Madras. Now employed in the Bank of Hindustan, Ltd., Madras.

Address, 1|14, North Mada St., Mylapore.

R. Krishnaswami Rao, B.A. (Hon.).

Son of : Mr. R. Ranga Rao of Trivandrum.

Born : 3—1—1913.

S. 1931 for an Hon. course in Maharajah's College of Science, Trivandrum. Now employed in the United India Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Madras.

Address : 17, Paripoorna Vinayar Koil St., Mylapore.

S. Krishnaswami Rao, B.E.

Son of : Mr. S. Soundararaja Rao.

Born : 5—12—1912.

S. 1931 for B.E. course in the Engineering College, Guindy. Passed in 1935 and had practical training in the Pallivasal Hydro Electric Works.

Address : 14 Rajagopal Vilas, Manargudi.

V. Arunachallam, B.A. (Hon.).

S. 1932 for B.A. (Hons.) course in the Loyola College. Did not avail himself as he secured a college scholarship, came out first in Mathematics in the I class (1937).

Address : Tutor, Loyola College, Madras.

J. Krishna Rao, B.A.

Born : 13—6—1912.

S. 1932 for M.B.B.S. course in the Madras Medical College. Is now a student in the IV Year Class, M.B. B.S.

Address : 3|1, Saiva Muthia Mudali St., G. T., Madras.

T. R. Kamalakara Rao, L.M.P.

Son of : Mr. T. Ranganatha Rao.

Born : 10—3—1914.

S. 1932 for an L.M.P. course in the Royapuram Medical School. Passed in 1935. Worked as Hon. House Surgeon in Government Hospital, Royapuram. Is now an Assistant under Dr. M. Devaji Rao, Triplicane.

Address : 20|9 Chengalvaraya Mudali St., Triplicane.

T. K. Mahadeva Rao, B.A.

Son of : Mr. T. S. Krishna Rao.

Born : 26—9—1916.

S. 1932—36 for Inter. and B.A. courses in Findlay College, Mannargudi and St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly. Took degree in 1936. Worked for some time in Messrs Kedar & Co., Madras and as clerk in the High Court, Madras.

Address : Kuppu Muthu Mudali St., Triplicane.

T. V. Balaji Rao.

Son of : Mr. T. L. Venkoba Rao.

Born : 27—7—1916.

S. 1932 for study of the Higher Electrical Engineering course in the Government School of Engineering, Bangalore.

Address : Tumkur.

M. E. F. PAST SCHOLARSHIP-HOLDERS



T. L. NAGARAJA RAO, B.A., B.L.,
Pleader, Tirupattur

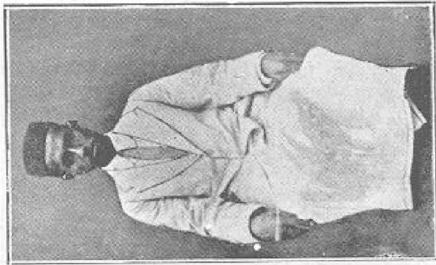


Dr. T. SETHU RAO, L.M.P.,
Mysore Medical Service



T. S. RAJAGOPALA RAO, B.A.,
Sub-Registrar

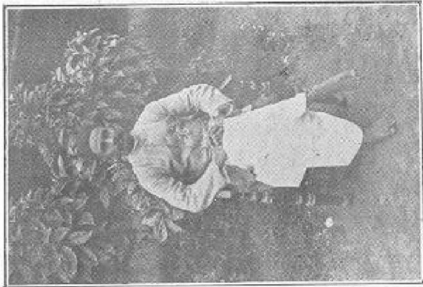
M. E. F. PAST SCHOLARSHIP-HOLDERS



V. SARVOTTAMA RAO, B.A., B.L.,
Pleader, Vellare



T. R. GOVINDA RAO, B.A.,
Calcutta



T. R. LAKSHMANA RAO, B.A., L.T.,
Tanjore

A. V. Sadasiva Rao.

Son of : Mr. Arcot Vasudeva Rao.

Born : 11—12—1918.

S. 1933. for a High School course under the Kanchi Lakshmi Bai Endowment. Passed S.S.L.C., in 1935; Intermediate in 1937 obtaining creditable marks. Studies in the Presidency College, Madras for an Honours Course in Mathematics.

Address : Triplicane, Madras.

K. K. Kshirasagar.

Son of : Mr. Kasinatha Rao Kshirasagar.

Born : 31—12—15.

S. 1933 for the B.A. course in the College of Commerce, Madras. Passed the Junior Examination and joined the Travancore National Bank Ltd.

Address : Travancore National Bank, Ltd., Bangalore.

V. Krishnamurthi Rao.

Born : 15—7—1915.

S. 1933 for the L. M. P., course in the Royapuram Medical School. Is now in the final year L.M.P. class.

Address : 11, Barracks St., G. T., Madras.

R. Rajagopal Rao.

Born : 3—6—1918.

S. 1933 for a High School course in St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly. First recipient of Ranganatha Rao Memorial Scholarship.

Address : "Sri Rama Vilas" Pennington Road, Tanjore.

Pingale Rajaram Rao.

Son of : Mr. P. Bhujanga Rao.

Born : 22—7—18.

S. 1935 for an Honours course in Mathematics in the Presidency Col-

lege, Madras. Was in the Final Year Class till his unfortunate death in October 1937.

A. Mullari Rao.

Born : 28—8—23.

S. 1935 for High School course in the K. H. School, Tanjore. Is the present recipient of Kanchi Lakshmi Bai Scholarship and is in the VI Form.

Address : 982, Venkoba Rao Lane, Rani Vaikal St., Tanjore.

R. Gopinatha Rao, B.A. (Hon.).

Born : 15—12—13.

S. 1935 for the Final Year Hons., course in English Literature in the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum. Passed B.A. (Hons.) in 1936.

Address : C/o Y. Narasinga Rao, Mundakal, Quilon.

K. R. Hayavadana Rao.

S. 1935. Did not avail himself of the scholarship.

Address : Bangalore.

K. Venkataramana Rao.

Son of : Mr. K. Govinda Rao.

Born : 4—8—1921.

S. 1936 for Senior Intermediate in the Pachaiappa's College, Madras.

Address : Student, II Class, Pachaiappa's College, Madras.

H. M. Satyanarayan Rao.

Born : 10—8—1920.

S. 1936 for Senior Inter Class, Pachaiappa's College. Is a resident of R. S. Home and belongs to Hoskote.

Address : R. S. Home, Mylapore, Madras.

T. R. Natarajan.

Born : 15—5—1920.

S. 1936 for a course of Electrical Engineering in the P. T. Chengalvaraya Naicker's Technical Institute, Madras.

T. S. Baluswamy Rao.

Son of : Mr. T. D. Sundara Sastri.

S. 1936 for Intermediate course in St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

Address : I Class, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

Miss Dwaraka Bai.

Daughter of : Mr. G. Harisarvotama Rao.

S. 1936 for a University Diploma course in Music (Violin), Madras.

K. N. Raghavendra Rao.

S. 1937 for High School course in the Bishop Heber High School, Trichinopoly. Recipient of Ranganatha Rao Memorial Scholarship.

Total number of Scholarship Holders is 101.



Pradhana Siromani
T. ANANDA RAO, C.I.E.,
Dewan of Mysore



Shrimant NARAYAN RAO BABASAHEB
GHORPADE (Joshi),
Chief of Ichalkaranji
Patron, M. E. F.

The Marathi Speaking Population of South India

BY

Mr. T. RAMACHANDRA RAO, B. A.

[In this interesting article, the author surveys the growth of our population from 1901 to 1931, and shows that we have increased very little in numbers ; in fact, the total increase is only 4.7% per decade, as against the general growth of the entire population which works to 8.5%. This disparity is deplorable and steps must be taken to set it right—especially in view of the fairly high average reached in intellectual equipment by our community.]

Proceeding, the author shows us that the opinion that is sometimes held that there is over-population is not supported by facts. The real causes of our tardy growth in numbers, are then examined in detail ; and we are told that the proper remedies lie in economic uplift and the improvement of the physique of our people.

In the concluding part of the article the author shows what part an institution like the Mahratta Education Fund can play not only in forming and directing sane and sound views on a subject like this but also in planning and carrying out remedial measures.—Ed.]

On the eve of the Silver Jubilee of the Mahratta Education Fund, it is desirable to take a survey of the Marathi speaking population in the Presidency, to consider its growth or decline during the past decades and to look for the probable causes of such variations. For the sake of brevity, let us describe the community as Marathas, including in that term Brahmins, Kshatriyes and others.

The sources of our information for this purpose are obviously the various census reports and statistics. Vital statistics would have been valuable if separate figures had been furnished for our Community, but this has not been done even by the Corporation Health Department, though in Madras, classification has been made on the basis of communities and groups.

At the outset, it may be necessary to state what is meant by the word "Marathi," as used in the census reports. Mr. Thurston in his "Castes and Tribes of South India" writes that, according to the census reports of 1891, Marathi denotes the various Marathi non-Brahmin castes who came to the South, either as soldiers or as camp-followers in the armies of the Marathi invaders ; but in South Kanara, in which district the caste is most numerous it appears to be the same as Are, a class of Marathi cultivators. Mr. Stuart

in the South Kanara Manual observes, "Marathi as a caste name is somewhat open to confusion, and it is probable that many people of various castes who speak Marathi are shown as being of that caste." Further, Konkani and a few other dialects of Marathi are classed under Marathi. Recent literature mentions Marathis as one among the scheduled classes. It is by no means clear if they are to be treated as Marathas for the purpose of our article, but it seems very likely that the language group in the census makes no distinction between the two.

According to the census report of 1931, the number of Marathi-speaking people in South India including Mysore, Travancore and Cochin is 2,34,150 out of a total population of 60,051,893 and represents 0.38% of the entire number. The distribution of this in British territory and the Indian States is given below :—

Madras (British territory)	..	1,29,076
Madras (Feudatory States—Pudukottah, Banganapalle, and Sandur	..	1,488
		<hr/>
Mysore State, including C. & M. Station	..	1,30,564
Travancore	.. ..	91,322
Cochin	.. ..	7,054
		5,210
		<hr/>
		2,34,150
		<hr/>

Further analysis of the strength of the Maratha population in the districts of Madras Presidency furnishes the following details :—

South Kanara	..	47,635	South Arcot	..	1,673
Bellary	..	11,350	Ramnad	..	1,009
North Arcot	..	9,947	Nilgiris	..	1,301
Tanjore	..	9,149	Guntur	..	783
Madras	..	7,539	Vizagapatam	..	751
Anantapur	..	6,172	Nellore	..	747
Salem	..	5,903	Krishna	..	737
Kurnool	..	4,536	Godavari, W.	..	522
Chittoor	..	3,787	Godavari, E.	..	358
Coimbatore	..	3,095	Tinnevely	..	333
Chingleput	..	2,932	Ganjam	..	312
Malabar	..	2,261	<i>Feudatory States :—</i>		
Cuddappah	..	2,205	Pudukottah	..	660
Trichinopoly	..	2,037	Sandur	..	651
Madura	..	2,002	Banganapalle	..	177

It will be an interesting study to follow the progress of the Maratha population of South India from 1891 onwards and to compare it with the corresponding variations in the total population. To a certain extent we may expect transfers of people from one district to another, chiefly among women-folk, owing to marriage alliances. There may also be immigration into business or industrial centres and seasonal migration of labour from the borders of one district to a neighbouring plantation area. If it is possible to have an accurate measure of these varying elements, it will be easy to estimate the actual increase or decrease in the size of the population, owing to a difference of births and deaths. But the figures available do not furnish these particulars in sufficient detail. We have therefore to content ourselves with a statement of probabilities supporting our conclusions with the facts or inferences embodied in the census reports.

For convenient reference the population figures in respect of the different geographical areas set down below :—

	Total population	Variation percent/age	Marathas	Variation percentage
Madras and Feudatories				
1891	36,064,408	..	not available	
1901	38,653,558	7·18	119,040	..
1911	41,870,160	8·32	127,129	6·78
1921	42,794,155	2·26	124,984	1·68
1931	47,193,602	10·8	130,564	4·46
Mysore				
1891	4,943,604	..	65,357	..
1901	5,449,800	10·24	77,594	18·72
1911	5,806,193	6·54	78,109	0·66
1921	5,978,892	2·97	78,336	0·29
1931	6,557,302	9·67	91,332	16·57
Travancore				
1891	..	..	..
1901	2,912,322	..	7,588	
1911	3,426,548	17·65	6,740	11·17
1921	4,006,054	16·91	2,629?	..
1931	5,095,973	27·20	7,054	?
Cochin				
1901	812,025	12·3	926	..
1911	918,110	13·1	1,061	14·57
1921	979,080	6·5	3,013	183·97
1931	1,205,016	23·1	5,210	72·91

It will be evident from the above, that on the whole, there has been a more or less steady growth of the total number in Madras, but that as a percentage there is a slight fall in 1921. This is no doubt due to the occur-

rence of the influenza epidemic in 1918 which took away a large number of people. The Maratha population, while also generally recording an increase, suffered a reduction in 1921. Its growth too, compared with the neighbouring communities has been much less steady and has been of a smaller size than for the total. The same observation applies to the Indian States as well, if account is taken of the following explanations where a departure from this rule is noticeable :—

(1) In the case of Mysore, the decade 1891 to 1901 witnessed the migration of a large number of labourers to the Kolar Gold Fields area. Similarly the decade ending with 1931 was a period of great industrial activity, and the establishment of mills by the Saraswaths and others should have added considerably to the numbers of the Maratha population. It was also a period of educational activity, when on account of the award of scholarships to Marathas and the influx of students for a higher course at the Indian Institute of Science there was probably a rush from other provinces, apart from a section of the local population claiming to belong to our community to avail themselves of the facilities offered.

(2) In the State of Travancore, the enumeration of Marathas is said to have been defective in 1921. Any calculation based on the figure shown in 1921 is therefore likely to lead to wrong conclusions.

(3) As regards Cochin, the large disparity in figures is accounted for by "wrong and misleading returns of mother tongue and the displacement of the language of foreign minorities by the language of the local majority." The census report also mentions that many Konkani Brahmins who were formerly included under the Gauda Caste "deem it an honour to call their mother tongue as Marathi."

What is the explanation for this comparative smallness is our rate of growth? Is it to be taken as a healthy sign making for economic strength and happiness, or does it imply a biological weakness?

The effect of emigration on the number of Marathas resident in the province is difficult to estimate. For the province taken as a whole, it is clear that the influx of strangers is greater than the efflux, and it is extremely probable that in this respect the movements in our community are in no way different. This cannot therefore account for the rate of growth being smaller than that of the other communities.

A second explanation may be the frequency in the number of mixed marriages which had led to difficulties in enumeration, as a result of which one of the parties is therefore classed under another language group. That this is plausible appears from the fact that in 1931 the usual "language ordinarily spoken at home" in respect of each citizen was changed into "mother tongue." It is stated that many cases occurred where the answer to the precise question was different from what was previously given. This has special reference to cases where the mother tongues of the husband and the wife were different,

and it was therefore a matter of accident whether "the language ordinarily spoken at home" was the mother tongue of the father or that of the mother.

As mentioned above, there is no means by which to measure the extent to which these causes have operated to diminish our numbers. The interpretation of the available statistics in the absence of this information naturally becomes extremely difficult. It, however, appears unlikely that treated as a percentage of the total number of marriages in any year, mixed marriage would in fact assume the importance that in theory it might. This leads us naturally to a consideration of the subject of births and deaths with which largely the science of vital statistics is concerned.

The present population may be stated to be the result of the combined operation of births and deaths. If births exceed deaths, the population must grow. If on the other hand, the number of deaths exceed the births, the population must diminish. So far as the Maratha population is concerned, we may take it for granted that except in one decade (ending 1921) it has not shown signs of absolute decline. But the trend should not be missed and if we are to save ourselves from gradual extinction, necessary steps should be taken to prevent a fall in numbers. Life in the main depends upon the natural instincts of self-preservation and reproduction. The former has led all civilised communities to the fight against death. But mere survival up to a late age will not be enough to maintain a race. What is required is a fresh addition by births, so that the population may consist of different age-groups to ensure that each generation is replaced as it dies out. To form an adequate picture of the biological status of a community, a "vital index" has been devised. It is merely the ratio of 100 deaths to births in any specified period. If the population should increase, this should always have a value less than 100.

The depletion of the population by deaths is naturally a phenomenon that calls for the first consideration. The average expectation of life in India is very short (being about 26 years only) and this is chiefly to be traced to economic causes. Malnutrition owing to poverty and the lack of purchasing power has been recognised to be the most pressing evil. Over-population in the absolute sense does not exist in India, although the size of individual families combined with the smallness in the number of earners sometimes magnifies one of the causes of poverty. The main problem then is to attack poverty and thereby improve the prospects of resistance in the individual to disease and death.

Side by side, we must be assured of a stream of births sufficient to replace deaths. The subject of births mainly concerns the women folk and it is important to see that their fertility rates are maintained. In India a special enquiry into 900,000 families among all classes and over all parts of the country has revealed that the average married woman has 4 children born alive, of whom 2.9 survive. The relatively small number of children is not due either to the prevalence of birth control or to the postponement of marriage. The real explanation, in the opinion of Mr. Carr Saunders is that many

women die before they reach the end of the reproductive period. The remedy is to be found in the application of methods to prevent maternal mortality—both medical and economic.

An attempt has been made in this article to state the facts regarding the population growth in broad outline. Technical details have been omitted, especially as regards the methods of measuring fertility in women which must be dealt with when we have to grapple with the problem. I shall merely indicate in what respects our data should be improved. As mentioned already, in this country we have to depend mainly on census statistics. Vital statistics should also be provided in a form that will be helpful. In both these respects, even in countries more advanced than India, considerable reforms are called for. For instance, in the case of child births the ages of both the parents at the time of birth should be noted. In census statements, the age groups of women in each community should be given in detail. The number of children born to each woman before the date of enumeration should be ascertained, and this should include the children that are dead. These reforms should necessarily be introduced with the help of Government during census time.

As to what action the M. E. Fund can take independently of the help of Government must necessarily be of immediate interest to us. We have no authoritative record of marriages taking place every year in our community. Whether we should have compulsory registration for the purpose of enforcing legal rights is a matter open to controversy. For purely statistical purposes, however, I would personally welcome some such record that could be relied upon. Perhaps voluntary societies or religious mutts will be the suitable places where such records can be maintained. The question of supervision and control of these institutions with a view to keep these up-to-date is a matter to be thought over and decided on.

More than this, voluntary associations can help in making a survey of the present economic position with a view to consider ways and means of improving the same. Intensive enquiries should be undertaken to arrive at the necessary data. There is a disposition in some quarters to regard such enquiries as unnecessary or at any rate of too inquisitive a nature in regard to personal details. This cannot, of course be helped, but if it be understood that the object is not to publish individual details but to arrive at a conception of the average in regard to particular trends in our community, much argument may be dispensed with. There has been a lot of misunderstanding as to the purpose of our enquiry recently carried out in Madras. This should be set at rest on the publication of the Report in this Silver Jubilee Souvenir. It is hoped that similar enquiries will be started in other centres as well, and will render possible the emergence of the Mahratta community as strong in vitality as in economic power and better qualified to play its part in the future of the province than the generations that have preceded us.

The Economic Enquiry

[Our community cannot be too grateful to the selfless service rendered by Messrs. T. Ramachandra Rao and B. R. Dhondurao, who with a band of enthusiastic volunteers worked hard for over six months to conduct an Economic Enquiry—the first of its kind amongst us—and to summarise the valuable results obtained in this very interesting article. From the facts set forth we have to note that our material condition requires improvement and that for this purpose we have not merely to be content with Government service and the learned professions, but enter a variety of new fields like Journalism, Banking, Insurance, Aviation, Industry, Commerce, etc. Life depends on our adaptability to the changing environments and we must be quick to benefit ourselves by the changes brought about by modern conditions of life.]

The object of the M. E. Fund is not merely to confine ourselves to the education of our youths as several people wrongly imagine, but to work for their general economic amelioration. This will be made clear by the fact that we have set apart a certain sum for this specific purpose and have conducted this Economic Enquiry, which though confined just now to the City of Madras, is ultimately to cover the whole of South India.—Ed.]

INTRODUCTION

In connection with the Silver Jubilee of the M. E. Fund a Committee was appointed on 15—10—1936 with instructions, among other things, to prepare a Directory of the Marathi-speaking citizens of Madras. As the work involved house-to-house visits to the respective gentlemen, it was resolved that advantage be taken of this opportunity to make a more detailed investigation into the economic conditions under which our people are at present living. Accordingly, a questionnaire was prepared (a copy of which is printed at the end of this article as an Annexure), and about twenty volunteers, with the necessary qualifications, were engaged to carry out the work. The whole city was marked off, for this purpose, into several divisions, and every division into a number of wards. Every volunteer was entrusted with one of these wards, and he was asked to visit every house where there was a Mahratta family and try to get as many particulars about the head of the family as possible. Detailed instructions were given as to what each question in the enquiry-form meant, and how the form should be filled up. But as it happened, the volunteers were not always successful in obtaining the required particulars immediately, and very often, the forms had to be left with the gentlemen concerned for being taken over at a later date. This has led to a certain amount of ambiguity and a lack of uniformity in regard to the nature of the information collected.

Several gentlemen could not be persuaded to furnish all the particulars about their person and family in the way that would make our work really

successful. Where there was objection to any information being supplied, full freedom was given to people to place at our disposal such particulars only as they pleased, with the request, however, that as far as possible our demands should be met. Not being familiar with scientific enquiries of this kind, many of our people had no clear perception of our motives and had many doubts and difficulties as to the consequences that might possibly arise out of their disclosures. Our volunteers, of course, endeavoured earnestly to dispel such fears, but all the same there were gentlemen who could not fully cast off their suspicions. So our forms are sometimes filled with particulars that may not be strictly correct, but as we had taken the precaution that our volunteers should satisfy themselves that none were wide of the mark, we are of opinion that the particulars recorded may be taken as fairly accurate in all essentials.

THE PROGRESS OF THE ENQUIRY

Our field work was actually started on 24—1—37. It went on regularly from week to week till 6—6—37 with a certain break in the middle, owing to our volunteers having been called away on other important private work, particularly University Examinations. The enquiry included Mahratta Brahmin, Kshatriya and Namdev families. As our volunteers were largely drawn from the former community, they were only partially successful in winning the confidence of the latter. Over 175 forms, however, have been collected up to the date of writing this report but as a sufficiently large percentage has still to come, we are compelled to postpone tabulation of their results to a later date. Two gentlemen representing the Kshatriya section have offered themselves to supplement our work, and it is hoped with their co-operation to issue another portion of this report shortly.* Meanwhile, we may state that as the food requirements of the Kshatriyas and Namdevs are different from those of the Brahmins, this section should be treated separately since the conventional "poverty line" applicable to them must be different on this account.

Our present report therefore deals with Mahratta Brahmin families only. An attempt was made to reach every one of them, but in those Municipal divisions where our population is sparse, this was rendered difficult. To some extent our work also suffered through lack of co-operation on the part of a few gentlemen who refused to give us their forms. All the same we hope that the enquiry undertaken by us has been sufficiently intensive for the results to be relied upon.

The distribution of our families, Brahmin, Kshatriya and others, in the different parts of Madras is given in the following table. *-(We have recorded only the number of forms collected up-to-date as regards the latter section).

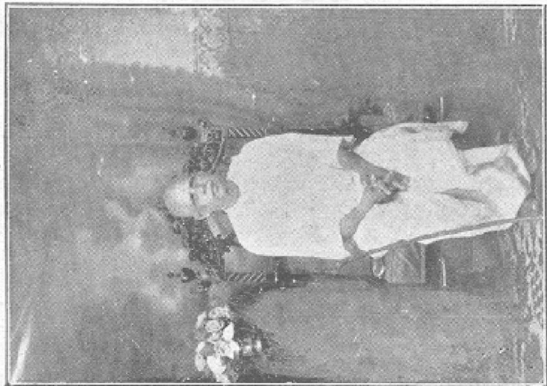
* This has since been completed and is printed as Part II of this article.



R. MADHAVA RAO, B.A.

Madras

Patron, M. E. F.



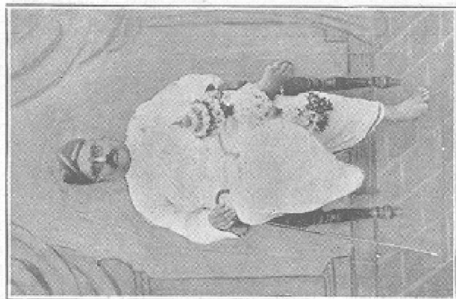
T. V. SANKARA RAO, B.A.,

Saidapet

Director, M. E. F. 1936



Rao Bahadur T. SUNDARA RAO, B.A., I.S.O.,
Deputy Collector, Trichy



K. VENKAT RAO, B.A.,
Anchal Supt., Trivandrum,
Patron, M. E. F.

	Total number of forms in the division	Brahmins	Kshatriyas & Namdevs
Chintadripet	2		2
Kodambakkam	..		
Nungambakkam	.. 2	2	
Royapuram	.. 1		1
Washermanpet	.. 3	3	
New Mambalam	.. 41	40	1
Saidapet	.. 17	17	0
Tiruvatteswaranpet	.. 26	12	14
Triplicane	.. 158	140	18
Egmore	.. 16	14	2
Vepery & Purasawalkam	.. 10	4	6
George Town	.. 26	25	1
Mylapore	.. 83	76	7
Park Town	.. 126	..	126
	512	334	

Of the 334 Mahratta Brahmin families, 32 supplied very meagre information, so that for very many purposes they had to be left out of consideration altogether. Most of our conclusions are therefore drawn from the remaining 302 forms, though for certain purposes the entire number have been taken into account.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

For the purpose of ascertaining the population resident in Madras, we had to exclude 32 forms owing to evident uncertainties and have arrived at the final figure of 1,443 including men, women and children in respect of the remaining 302 forms. A further analysis disclosed the following results:—

	Total	Per 1,000
Men under 14 years	457	317
14 to 20 years	83	58
20 to 40 "	258	179
40 to 65 "	159	110
65 and over	21	14
Women 14 to 20 years	77	53
20 to 40 "	245	170
	118	82
	25	17
	1,443	1000

	Total	Per 1,000
Occupied : Males ..	369	380
Females ..	16	16
Unoccupied : Boys under 18 ..	38	39
Girls under 16 ..	14	14
Males over 18 ..	94	97
Females over 16 ..	441	454
.. ..	972*	1,000
0		

* The rest are boys between 14 and 18, girls between 14 and 16, and children below 14.

It will be useful to deduce the proportion of children under 14 to the total population and to arrive at the number of children per family. Perhaps an average of this kind will convey no meaning unless it is used for purposes of comparison with the results of a similar enquiry carried out some years hence. As largeness of the family is one of the causes of poverty, a diminution or increase in the number of children is bound to have a marked effect on the proportion of families found to be in poverty.

PERSONS AND FAMILIES

Whole population	1,443
Number of families (or separate occupiers) ..	302
Children under 5 years	160
Children 5 to 14 years	297
Children per "family" :-	
Under 5 years	53
5 to 14 years	98
	151

(In making a comparison of the circumstances of a family as at two different dates, it will of course be necessary to take into account the cost of living at the later date relatively to the first taken as a base. For this purpose index numbers will be useful. They will enable us to calculate and find out to what extent the head of the family is better or worse off than before.

HOUSING

Under the head "habitation," we had asked for information about the surroundings, the number of rooms occupied with dimensions of each, and whether the house occupied was rented or owned. From the answers received it is clear that the questions were either not properly understood or that the persons concerned had no inclination to give the full facts. We are not therefore in a position to give any idea of the type of houses occupied or the ex-

tent of overcrowding that actually exists. Nor are we in a position to indicate even to a remote degree of accuracy the number of rooms per house or the number of individuals per room which are very material in any consideration of the health of our families.

Overcrowding may be generally said to exist when there are on an average more than two persons to a room. Health conditions require 600 cft. of air-space per adult as a minimum. When this is not available, ordinarily the reason should be inability on the part of the family to pay the rent charged for the accommodation required. There are of course exceptions to this rule. For instance, if people are attached to certain surroundings, they may sometimes refuse to shift to a more commodious place under better conditions owing to sentiment even when they can well afford such a change.

We find on analysis that out of 334 families 89 live in houses of their own. One occupies a rented house while owning one himself. Of the rest, a classification has been made according to the amount of rent paid, and this is shown in the following table :—

Rent paid.	No. of families	Percentage to the total of families under this group
Rs. 0— 5 per month	28	11%
" 6—10 "	32	13 "
" 11—15 "	35	14 "
" 16—20 "	25	10 "
" 21—25 "	8	3 "
" 26—30 "	6	2 "
" 31—35 "	4	2 "
" 36—40 "	4	2 "
" 41—45 "	2	1 "
" 46—50 "	2	1 "
Over Rs. 50 per month	5	2 "
Others (particulars not known)	93	39 "
	<hr/> 244	<hr/> 100

Among those paying a rent of Rs. 0—5 are included, nine families paying no rent either because they are closely related to the head of another family who owns a house or because they are permitted to remain in a portion of a house free of rent on account of their poor circumstances.

In the case of the very poor, the expenditure on rent forms, on an average, 23.7% of their income.

It will be convenient to state rents (in fact all measurements involving money) in terms of the median, the quartile and decile. Median rent is such that when the rents paid are arranged according to the ascending or descending order, half the houses have a rent not greater than it and the remaining half have a rent not less than it. The quartiles and deciles at both ends of the scale are intended to imply rent such that 1/4 and 1/10 of the houses have

rents not greater and the remainder not less than it. This measurement is peculiarly suitable in social studies which are descriptive rather than mathematical. Further, when money undergoes a change of value this affords an easy method of comparison between the rents paid at the two dates. We have calculated the Median, quartile and decile rents as they exist now and hope they will prove useful when a similar enquiry is next undertaken.

1. Decile	..	..	..	Rs.	5	4	0
2. Quartile	..	..	..	"	10	0	0
3. Median	..	..	..	"	14	0	0
4. Quartile	..	..	..	"	20	0	0
5. Decile	..	..	..	"	39	0	0

CONSTITUTION OF THE FAMILY

The families reviewed have been classified according to the number of earners every one contains. The result is remarkably illuminating.

No. of earners in the family	No. of families	Percentage of the total
1	241	79.8
2	43	14.2
3	16	5.3
4 and more	2	0.7
Total	302	100

It will be noticed that nearly 80% of the families are dependent on a single earner. We can easily conceive of a situation in which he either becomes unemployed, or is incapacitated by ill-health or old age, or is removed by death. The consequence, even in the case of a well-to-do family, should be a sudden change of fortune. It is easy to think of remedies, such as insurance, to avert an unlooked for disaster, but we are at present concerned only with a description of facts as they are.

The conception of an average Mahratta Brahmin family is important for many purposes of calculation, and we shall now proceed to give an idea of the same, based on the results of our enquiry.

AVERAGE BRAHMIN FAMILY

Earners		Non-earners	
Men over 18 years	.. 1.22	Men over 18 years	.. .31
Women over 16 years	.. .05	Women over 16 years	.. 1.46
Boys under 18 years	.. ..	Boys under 18 years	.. .13
Girls under 16 years	.. ..	Girls under 16 years	.. .05
		Children 5 to 14	.. .98
		Children under 5	.. .53
Total	.. 1.27	Total	3.46

All persons (earners and non-earners)

4.73

The 1.27 earners in a family must naturally feel the burden of having to support 3.46 non-earners, especially when their earnings are small.

A further classification has been made of Mahratta Brahmin families according to the number of dependent children with percentage of families shown under each category. This table will help us to estimate the number of families with 4 or more children, and conversely to find out the number of children being brought up in families of four or more persons. These results again have their value only for purpose of comparison at two different dates. Even when the change apparently visible is slight, it considerably affects the standard of living and the proportion of families in poverty.

Families classified according to the number of dependent children :—

Number of non-earning children including boys under 18 and girls under 16.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number of families.	93	62	58	46	23	10	6	3	1
Percentage of all families.	30.8	20.5	19.2	15.2	7.6	3.3	2	1	4

RESPONSIBILITY

The number of dependants (adults and children) for whom earners are responsible have been analysed, and the table annexed is very revealing. As to the definition of responsibility, it is difficult to be precise. We have closely followed the definitions adopted by Bowley and Hogg in their examination of the condition of 5 English towns in 1924 :—

“Non-earners : receiving what are intended to be full pensions are not counted dependants.

Dependant children are non-earning boys under 18 and girls under 16. All other dependants are adults.

An *earning man* is alone responsible for his non-earning wife or child—whatever his age (whether adequate or not) and whatever other earners there may be.

Where a man's *father* is also earning, the father would have responsibility for his own wife and any other children, and the young man for *his* wife and children.

An *earning wife*, when her husband is earning, may have responsibility for her dependent father, mother, brother or sister—either sole or shared with her earning brothers or sisters. She has no responsibility for her children so long as her husband is an earner.

Where the man in addition to his own family has his dependant father or mother living with him, he is responsible for them unless another of their children without other responsibility is in the household, in which case he, she or they relieve the head of the responsibility for their parent or parents.

If there is not a male head earning, any adult earners among wife or widow and children share the responsibility for dependants.

For purposes of deciding responsibility, men become adults at 18 and girls at 16. Earners below these ages are not regarded as having responsibility for dependants unless there is no one else to take it. Such earners are not included in the following table, but are mentioned in the text."

We may add that we rarely meet with lodgers (paying boarders) and very likely there are none in the families investigated.

Personal responsibility of Earners for Dependants

Degree of responsibility of earners.		Male earners over 20.	Percentage of such earners.	Female earners over 18.	Percentage of such earners.
No responsibility		17	5.8	4	36.3
Part responsibility for					
	1 person.	14	4.7		
do.	2 "	13	4.5	1	9.1
do.	3 "	9	3.1	...	
do.	4 or more	18	6.2	1	9.1
Total responsibility for 0 children.					
	1 adult.	45	15.4	2	18.1
	2 "	13	4.5		
	3 "	1	.3		
	4 or more	2	.7		
1 . "	0 adult.	1	.3		
	1 "	23	7.9	1	9.1
	2 "	17	5.8	1	9.1
	3 "	6	2.1		
	4 or more	4	1.4		
2	0 adult	1	.3		
	1 "	20	6.9		
	2 "	9	3.1		
	3 "	8	2.8		
	4 or more	1	.3		
3	0 adult	...			
	1 "	16	5.6		
	2 "	12	4.2		
	3 "	4	1.4		
	4 or more	4	1.4		
4 , "	0 adult	...			
or more	1 . "	19	6.6		
	2 "	9	3.1		
	3 "	1	.3	1	9.1
	4 or more	4	1.4		
		291	100.0	11	100

It will be noticed from the above that 6.9% of the earners are supporting none but themselves, 74.6% are fully responsible to support their dependants and children and the remaining 18.5% share their responsibility with others.

WEALTH AND POVERTY

The Indian Economic Enquiry Committee (1924) suggest that the preparation of an inventory of each citizen will be the best method of computing property-wealth and savings. This is clearly out of the question for an enquiry like ours. We have taken into consideration only the income-wealth of the various families and tabulated them thus :—

RUPEES PER MONTH

Incomes	Not Known	Under 50	51—100	101—150	151—200	200 & over
No. of cases	54	75	92	35	18	29
Percentage						
of total	17.8	24.8	30.3	11.6	5.9	9.6

It is gratifying to note that the average income is fairly high, though when the expenditure is considered, difficulties are met with. A few cases have come to our notice where the expenditure given far exceeds the income. The only conclusion is that such people are drawing upon savings or property, or that they are in receipt of external money contributions which they have not cared to disclose or that they are thriftless and running into debt.

Our main purpose, however, is to measure the extent of poverty prevailing in the community. This is done by considering the number of families whose income is insufficient to provide the minimum amount of food, clothing and shelter needed for the maintenance of health and physical efficiency.

The quantity of food required is usually stated in terms of Proteins, fats and carbohydrates. As these are mutually convertible, the more recent tendency is to state the food requirements in terms of protein contents (a minimum of which is absolutely necessary in this form), and energy as equivalent to so many heat units or calories. The quantity of food consumed must necessarily differ with the age and sex of the person concerned and also with the severity of effort required for his particular kind of work. But for general guidance an average has been derived which will ordinarily satisfy all requirements. This standard requires 3,500 calories of heat and 125 gms. of Proteins per man per day. A moderate lowering of this standard has only a very slight effect on health or activity.

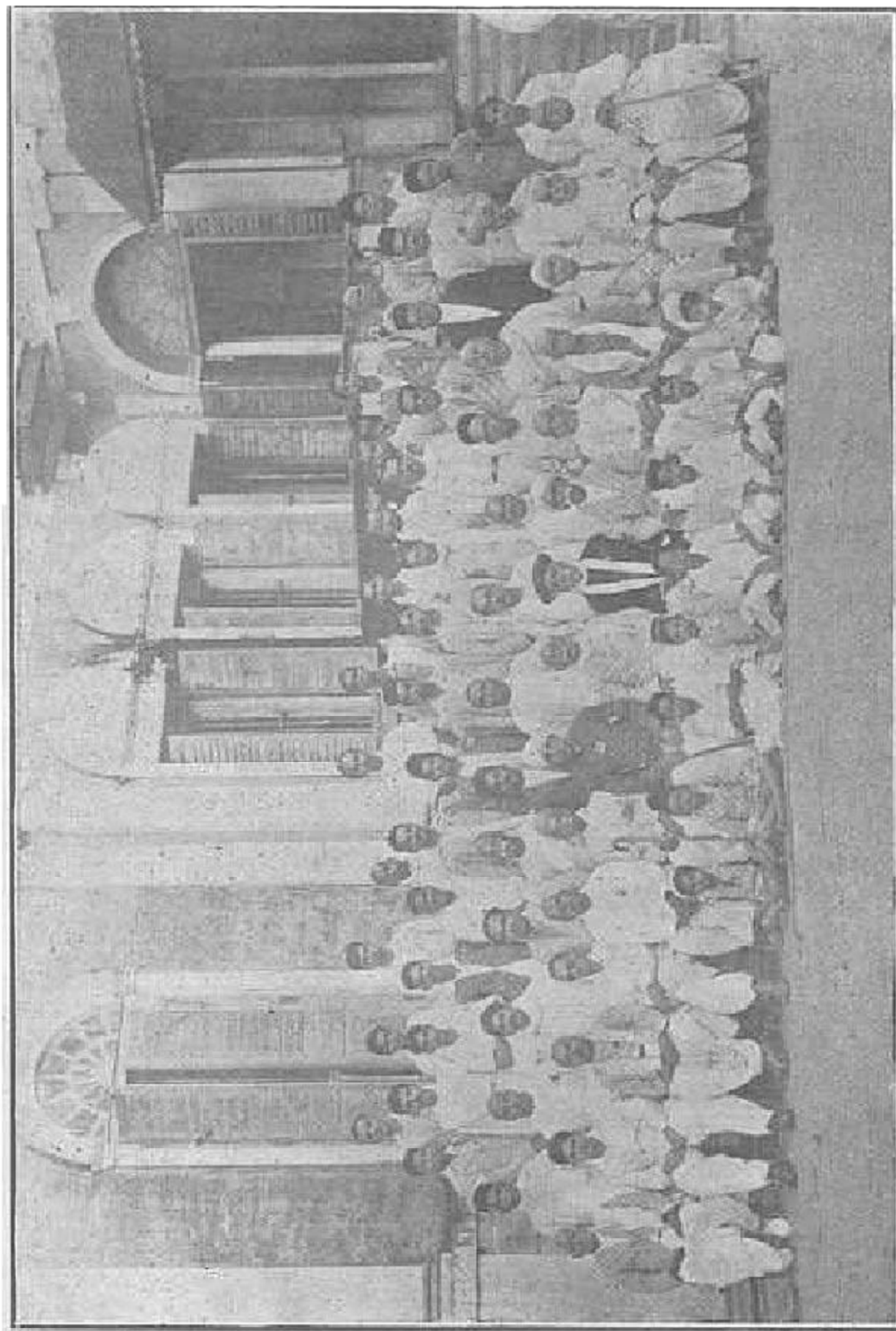
It will be possible to draw up a standard diet on this basis in various ways according to the items used. But our object should clearly be to select a diet containing the necessary nutrients at the lowest cost compatible with

variety. In this connection the Indian Economic Enquiry Committee suggest that the minimum subsistence level may be arrived at by taking into account the three lowest standards officially fixed, viz., (1) the jail diet, (2) the hospital diet and (3) the famine code rations. While it may be possible for people to live on any of these standards of diet, we are of opinion that none of these is of value from the point of view of balance, and we are further of opinion that it may be useless to change the entire constituent elements of food for the sake of merely securing this balance. Sir Robert McCarrison in his book on FOOD gives details about the well-to-do Hindu family diet which with slight alterations can be made to serve our purpose. According to him a well-balanced diet should contain 90 to 100 gms. of proteins, 80 to 90 gms. of fats and 360 to 450 gms. of carbohydrates. To suit these requirements we have modified his table as follows :—

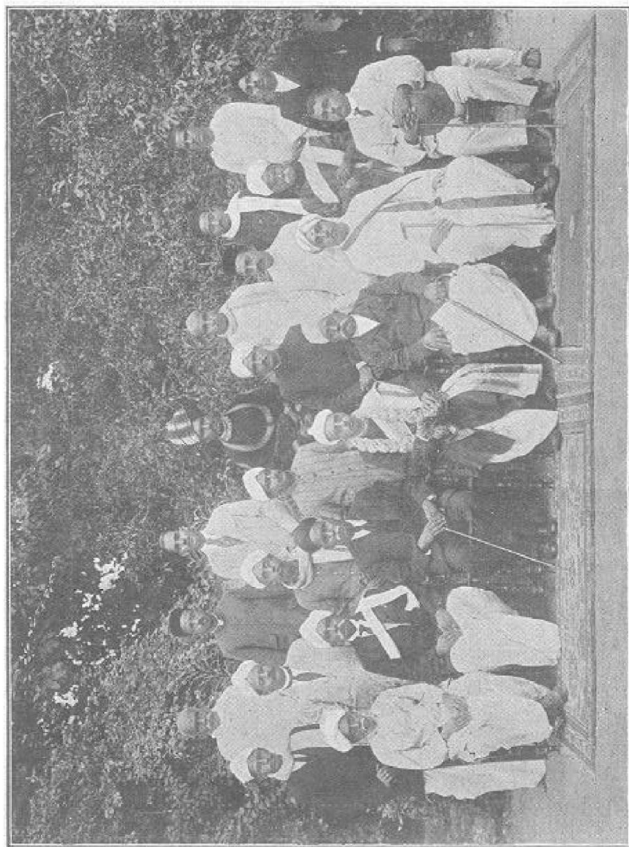
Food Stuff.	Amount in ounces.	IN GRAMMES.			Calories.
		Proteins.	Fats.	Carbo- Hydrates.	
Polished Rice.	19'0	34'0	2'4	495'6	3147
Dhal.	3'6	23'4	3'6	58'2	360
Gram.	1'9	10'8	2'5	29'0	182
Vegetable oils.	1'2	0'0	33'6	0'	302
Ghee.	0'4	0'0	9'2	0'0	83
Curd.	9'0	12'6	9'0	7'2	162
Vegetables.	6'0	2'0	0'5	8'6	48
Cocoanut.	2'0	3'2	28'6	15'8	334
Sugar.	1'0	0'0	0'0	25'0	100
Milk.	7'0	6'5	7'1	9'5	126
	51'1	92'5	96'5	648'9	3844
Less 10% for waste	5'1	9'3	9'7	64'9	384
	46'0	83'2	86'8	584'0	3460

The poor can only afford to buy this in retail quantities, so that for calculating the cost we shall have to charge them at retail prices. On the basis of the current rates in the T. U. C. S. the total cost of the diet per man per day comes to As. 3 only. To arrive at the food consumption per family, we have used the following factors given by Mr. Rowntree in his book on Poverty.

A woman requires 8/10 of the food of a man at moderate muscular labour.		
A boy of 14 to 16 requires 8/10 of the food of a man at moderate muscular labour.		
A girl of 14 to 16 requires 7/10	do.	do.
A child of 10 to 13 requires 6/10	do.	do.
A child of 6 to 9 requires 5/10	do.	do.
A child of 2 to 5 requires 4/10	do.	do.
A child of under 2 requires 3/10	do.	do.



A GROUP OF MADRAS MEMBERS, M. E. F.



RECEPTION TO THE CHIEF SAHEB OF ICHALBARANJI, 1926

With regard to expenditure other than food, *viz.*, clothing, light, fuel etc., it is necessary to ascertain what could be 'done without' and to put down the cost as cheaply as possible. Rent is a necessary item, and in the case of poor families extravagance on this item is improbable. On this account we have deducted this from the total income in the case of each one of the families and compared with the cost of food together with the expenditure on other sundries. It will be noted that 'food' in our calculations takes no account of coffee which of late has become for most people a necessity. Education of children is another which consumes a large percentage of income. In order to find out what exactly on an average the poor families spend we have taken into consideration a number of forms relating to the lower incomes where the particulars given could be taken as fairly accurate. A slight complication arose from the fact that expenses on food and clothing were mixed up together. An estimate on a rough basis gave the impression that the expenditure on other items taken as a whole was more or less equal to the value of the food consumed by each family. In the case of 50% of the families examined the results on this basis tallied with the figures given on the forms. We have accordingly taken the total expenditure per family as twice what was incurred on food. In all cases where the net income of the family after deducting rent and remittances to dependants fell short of this figure the families concerned may be treated to be in "poverty." This then is the "poverty line" which gives us an intelligible basis for further discussion, though we must admit that it is only conventional and by no means absolute as a standard of comparison.

Once the poverty line is determined there is little difficulty in classifying families according to their position with reference to the minimum standard. Where income or expenditure data were insufficient a fairly accurate estimate has been possible.

The table given below will give an idea of the number of families falling under different categories.

Position	No. of families	Percentage.
Certainly above standard	207	68.6
Probably above standard	28	9.3
Marginal	20	6.6
Probably below standard	17	5.6
Certainly below standard	30	9.9
	302	100

An analysis of the classes not above the standard has been made with a view to show the number of persons in each group and the percentages given in the annexed table are percentages of the total in that group :—

	No. of persons below standard.	Percent- age.	No. of persons probably below standard.	Percent- age.	No. of persons classified as margi- nal.	Percent- age.
Earners :						
Men over 18.	30	96·8	17	94·4	21	87·5
Women over 16.	1	3·2	1	5·6	3	12·5
Boys and girls.	...	...	...	...	...	...
All earners.	31	100·	18	100·	24	100·
Non-earners :						
Men over 18.	9	9·7	3	5·4	8	12·3
Women over 16.	41	44·0	21	37·5	25	38·5
Boys under 18.	2	2·2	2	3·6	4	6·2
Girls under 16.	2	2·2	0	...	1	1·5
Children.	39	41·9	30	53·5	27	41·5
All non-earners.	93	100·	56	100·	65	100·
Earners and non-earners :						
Men over 18.	39	31·4	20	27·1	29	32·6
Women over 16.	42	33·9	22	29·1	28	31·5
Boys under 18.	2	1·6	2	2·7	4	4·5
Girls under 18.	3	1·6	0	...	1	1·1
Children.	39	31·5	30	40·5	27	30·3
	124	100·	74	100·	89	100·

For a clear understanding of the situation, our readers are to be acquainted with the fact that in the case of the 5 towns investigated in England by Bowley and Hogg, the percentage of working class families above poverty line is as large as 97% as against 77·9% in our community. This shows that there is no reason for complacence that the percentage in poverty here is comparatively small. If account is taken of the other section in Madras to be dealt with separately and the large number of people in other places outside Madras, it will be clear that a much higher percentage of people in poverty is to be expected. Even assuming that on the whole the position is as represented by the percentage found in Madras, the number of persons affected by poverty will be as great as 51,480 in South India.

CAUSES OF POVERTY

Next we have scanned closely the forms occurring in the two groups "certainly below standard" and "probably below standard" with a view to

find out the causes of poverty. It must be stated in this connection that we are not concerned with the ultimate causes of poverty, some of which may be due to governmental, or other action. We have only attempted to discover what may be called the "immediate causes" which can be partially or wholly removed by the individual action of members of our Society. These families, we have been able to classify in three groups as under :—

Causes of poverty	Certainly below standard	Probably below standard
Dependants unemployed	.. 6	3
Smallness of income	.. 7	7
Largeness of family	.. 17	7
	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 17

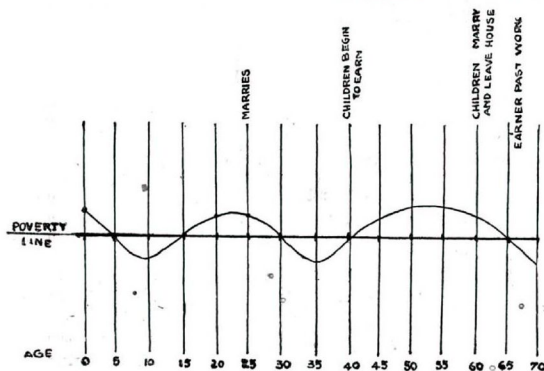
A further analysis was made to understand if possible the relative importance of dependants and children found in these families. The following results were obtained :—

The 17 families "certainly below standard" contained 44 dependants and 41 children.

The 7 families "probably below standard" contained 12 dependants and 24 children.

The preponderance of dependants is quite clear, and this rather than the number of children accounts for the largeness of family in most cases.

Our readers may be interested in the accompanying diagram which we reproduce from Mr. Rowntree's book. It is intended to illustrate the five alternating periods of want and comparative plenty in the life of each earner :



"During early childhood . . he probably will be in poverty ; this will last until he, or some of his brothers or sisters, begin to earn money and thus augment the father's wage sufficiently to raise the family above poverty line. Then follows the period during which he is earning money and living under the parents' roof ; for some portion of the period he will be earning more money than is required for lodging, food and clothes. This is his chance to save money. If he has saved enough to pay for furnishing a cottage, this period of comparative prosperity may continue after marriage until he has 2 or 3 children, when poverty will begin to overtake him. This period of poverty will last about 10 years, that is until the first child is 14 years old and begins to earn wages ; but if there are more than 3 children, it may last longer. While the children are earning, and before they leave the home to marry, the man enjoys another period of prosperity possibly, however, to sink back again into poverty when his children have married and left him, and he himself, is too old to work, for his income has never permitted him saving enough for him and his wife to live upon for more than a very short time."

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

In the foregoing analysis, we have classified as earners all people in receipt of independent income, of whatever kind. Pensioners are also included under this category as their income will relieve to some extent the family of which they are constituent members.

We have shown in the earlier pages that in the total number of forms considered we have a male population of 369 earners. It will be useful to set down here the particulars of distribution in the several callings and to indicate roughly what can be done to improve their general lot. We have :—

Government servants and those in semi-Government institutions	..	..	..	120
Employees in business concerns	..	..	..	64
Pensioners	..	..	..	45
In private service	..	..	..	36
Teachers (both Govt. and private)	..	..	..	24
Advocates	..	..	..	19
Businessmen	..	..	..	15
Doctors	..	..	..	9
Landlords	..	..	..	7
Purohits	..	..	..	6
Engineers	5
Auditors	2
Musicians	2
Cooks	2
Journalist	1
Tailor	1
Others	11

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Owing to the absence of industrial undertakings, and possibly the existence of caste prejudices, the variety and number of avocations suitable to our community, is somewhat limited. But all the same, we must admit that all avenues of employment have not been sufficiently explored. Further, the conditions either of service or of other occupations are not quite well-known. The consequence is that entrants into jobs have no exact conceptions of what they can expect once they enter any particular job. We would like to point out that the statistical department of Government will do a great public service if they could publish from time to time details about the condition of employees in the respective lines, the average income earned by each person, the number of such persons in each trade or calling etc. In strict theory, a perfect balance in the different occupations should be automatically reached if the labour is fairly mobile, that is, if the persons concerned can exchange occupations easily without special effort or training. These conditions, however, are never realised in practice, and it is fairly certain that wages in over-crowded professions, except in the case of very skilled professionals, must remain at a low level. It will be a very substantial help if there is a record of the actual conditions prevailing in every profession, which would enable our young men to choose a calling in which they consider there is good scope for improving their prospects.

This leads us to a consideration of the existing conditions with regard to the incidence of unemployment in our community. We have scanned closely all the forms available with us and have arrived at the following figures in respect of persons possessing the qualifications noted against each :—

B.A. or B.Sc. (Hons.)	..	..	..	6
B.A. or B.Sc.	..	..	..	7
Advocates or (Apprentice at Law)	..	..	..	2
Medical Men	..	..	..	2
Accountancy, Technology and Tailoring (1 each)	..	..	..	3
Intermediate	..	..	..	8
Engineering (L. S.)	..	..	..	1
S. S. L. C.	..	..	..	23
Poor qualifications	..	..	..	8
Retired people (above 55)	..	..	..	8
Invalids	..	..	..	3
Students above 18	..	..	..	14
Not known	..	..	..	9

Leaving out the unemployables for the time being, such as retired people, invalids, students and those with poor qualifications unwilling to work, it must be possible to provide employment for the others. Of course the number of qualified people contains a few who are probably young and can afford to wait for some little time to get employed.

SUGGESTIONS FOR ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENT

In answer to a question how the economic position of every member who has filled up our forms can be improved, a number of suggestions have been made. We have classified these answers for general information and note with pleasure that the enquiry, in however inadequate a measure, has set people thinking. The following may be given as samples :—

1. A more equal distribution of wealth by a proper organisation of our resources.
2. Business, industries or co-operative enterprise in the forms of a Loan Society or a Building Society. (Give cheaper accommodation in a better locality).
3. Improvement of lands.
4. Having subsidiary occupations yielding income.
5. Giving unemployment doles to youngsters.
6. Not having high family connections. (We presume that what is meant is avoiding extravagant spending).
7. Children's marriage and formation of matrimonial and Cook's Bureau.
8. Reduction of land-tax by 50%.
9. Employment.
10. The Senior members of any profession to pull up the juniors belonging to this community.

We do not propose to comment on these, as investigations of this kind are still to be made in other places, and a comprehensive scheme can only be considered when the full facts are known all over the Presidency. A Conference to consider ways and means to improve ourselves has also been suggested. We naturally have to wait for these developments to take shape, but meanwhile we trust that mofussil branches of the Mahratta Education Fund will earnestly continue the work begun in the city of Madras and that materials for a bird's eye view of the entire situation regarding our community will be placed at our disposal at a very early date. In this work it is hoped that the co-operation of all our young men will be freely available and that such remedial measures as may be considered to be immediately necessary will be taken up at an early date.

Madras, }
15-7-1937. }

T. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
B. R. DHONDU RAO.

The Mahratta Education Fund Jubilee Directory

(Married or Unmarried.)

Age

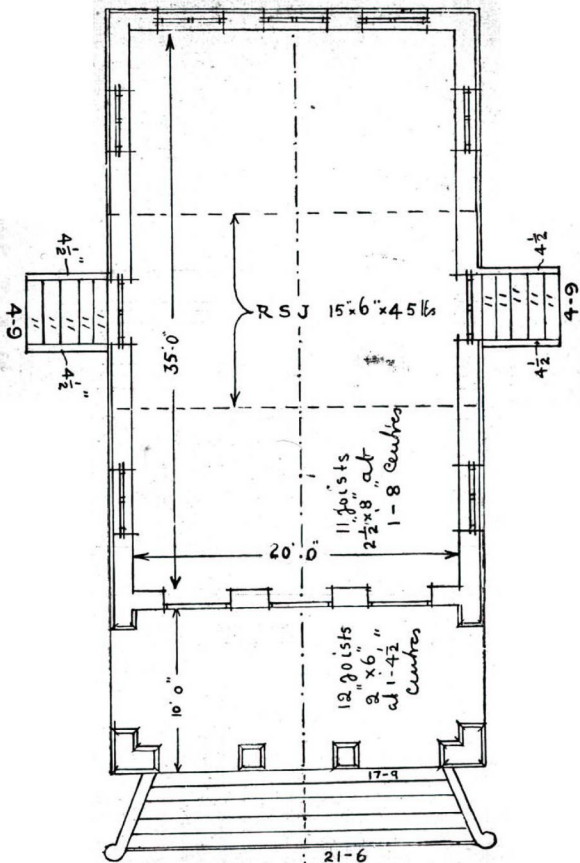
Name and relationship.		Age.	Parents.	Educational.	Knowledge of Marathi.	Occupation.	Independent Income.	Remarks.
8. Wife or Husband								
9. Other members and Dependents (living with the principal)								
10. Children								
11. Brothers and Sisters								
12. Habitation								
Location								
Accommodation								
Rented or owned								

	Main Rs.	Subsidiary Rs.	Total Rs.
13. Family Income	...		
14. Expenditure	...		
Food & Clothing	...		
Rent	...		
Education	...		
Other Expenses	...		
15. Remittances to dependants outside	...		
16. Have you Insured?	...		
17. Are you contributing to a Provident Fund?	...		
18. Debts (if any)	...		
19. General Condition	...		
(1) Health	...		
(2) Recreation	...		
(3) Are you a member of any Co-operative Society?	...		
(4) Are you a member of any club?...	...		
(5) Hobbies and special attainments...	...		
20. Ancient history and family connection.	...		
21. In what way can your economic condition be improved?	...		
22. Remarks	...		
Place			
Date,			

Signature

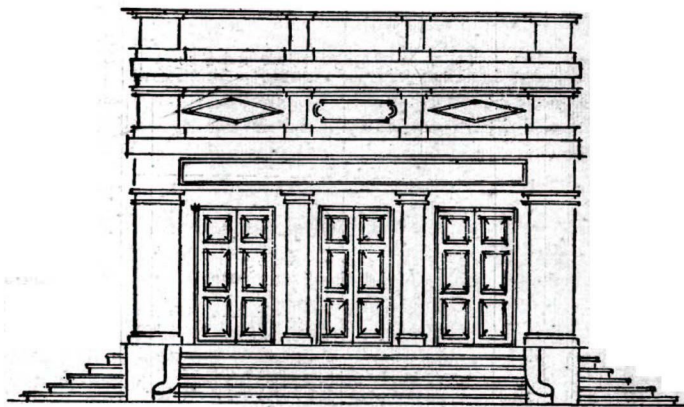
P. S.—The object of this enquiry is to collect the necessary data required to determine the economic condition of the Mahratta Community in the City of Madras and to consider any scheme for its social and economic uplift. Your answers will be kept strictly confidential.

M. E. F. Silver Jubilee Committee.



PLAN

MAHARASHTRA NIVAS, MADRAS



FRONT ELEVATION

MAHARASHTRA NIVAS, MADRAS