

## 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.I.	1923—30.
3.	"	" T. Venkoba Rao,	1930—32.
4.	"	Rao Saheb N. Chawgal 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 Dharinaseela Khajana Venkoba R. 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.
--	---------	-------------------------	----------

### *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—
----	------------------------	-------

*Record Keeper and Safe Custodian :*

1.	M.R.Ry. R. Krishna Rao, B.A., B.L.	1936—
----	------------------------------------	-------

*Member-in-charge of Scholarshipholders :*

1.	M.R.Ry. A. S. Krishna Rao, M.A.	1936—
----	---------------------------------	-------

*Member-in-charge of Social and Literary work :*

1.	M.R.Ry. N. R. Kedari Rao, M.A., L.T.	
----	--------------------------------------	--

*Member-in-charge of Schoolwork*

1.	M.R.Ry. P. Jeevan Rao	
----	-----------------------	--

*Member-in-charge of Building Programme :*

1.	Dr. P. Sundaresa Rao, L.M.F.	1936—
----	------------------------------	-------

*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—

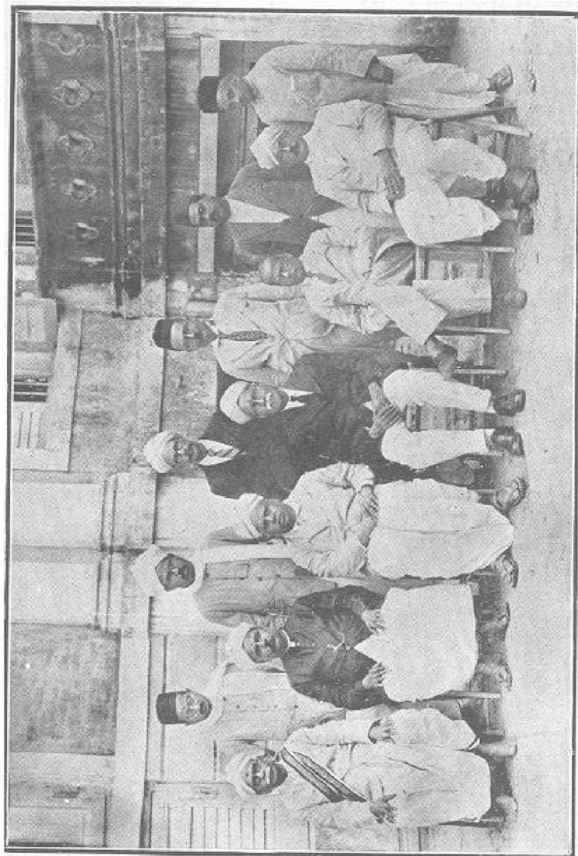
*Language Committee :*

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.	"	Dr. 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. Jivannah 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. DUNKAR,  
Secretary, Trichy Branch, M. E. E.



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

C

8

*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. Nagarsaja 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—35.
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. Saktharama 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 Department in 1918.

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

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, Mylapore.

### **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

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, Dharampuram 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.

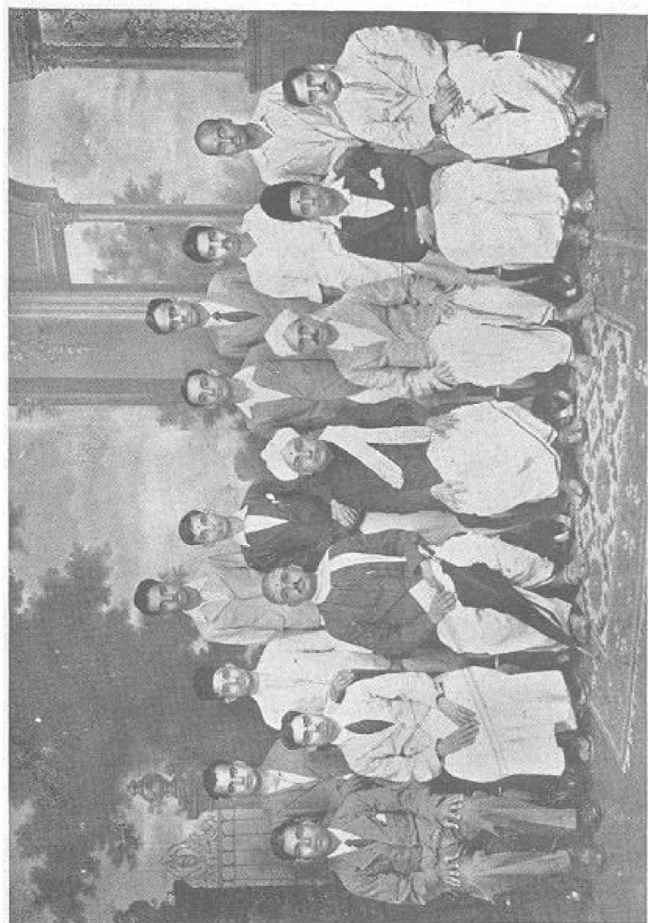
*Address* : 10, Krishnarajapuram, Madura.

**K. Rangaswami Rao.**

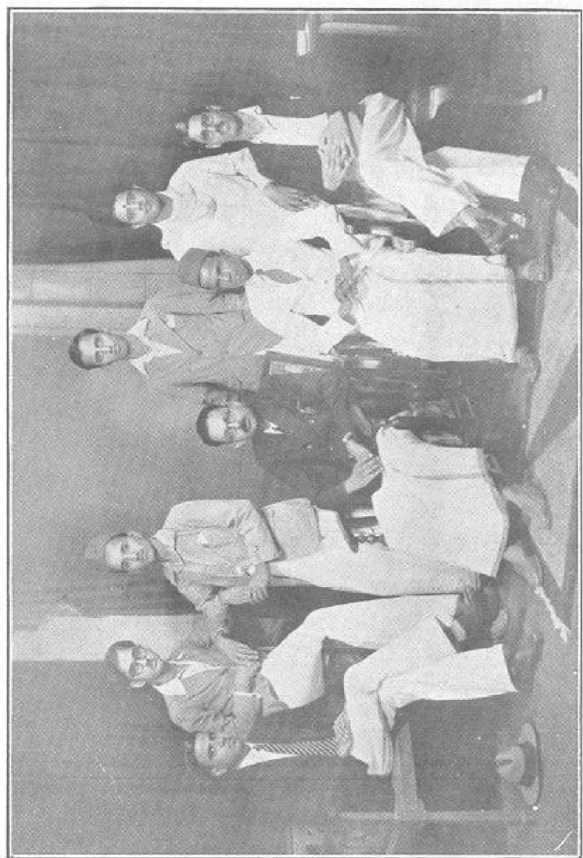
*Born* : 19-5-1897.

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 G: 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 on 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, Bazhullah 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 Pachaiappa'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, Hosur Nagar P. O.

**S. Mahalingam, B.A.**

*Son of :* Mr. V. Saina Rao.

*Born :* 27—5—1909.

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

*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. Gabriel's 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 Sethumadhavar.

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

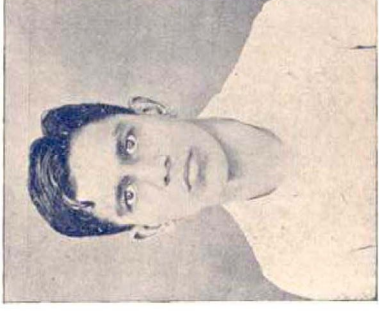


P. SIDDHARA RAO, M.A.,  
Geologist, Associated Cement Co., Bombay.

M. E. F. PAST SCHOLARSHIP-HOLDERS



T. K. RANGANATHA 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.

**O. 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. Baghava 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 Chamarajendra Water Works, Thippegundanhalle. Now Asst. Operator, Chamaraja Sagar Water Works, Chamraja 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, Sankaranainar 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—1916.

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 : 114, 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 Vinayagar 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, Mannargudi.

**V. Arunachalam, 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 : 31, 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.

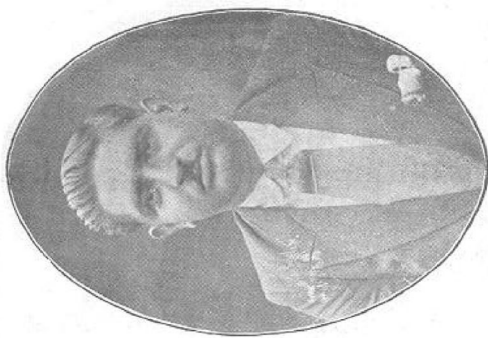
S. 1932 for study of the Higher Electrical Engineering course in the Government School of Engineering, Bangalore.

Address : Tumkur.

M. E. F. PAST SCHOLARSHIP-HOLDERS



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

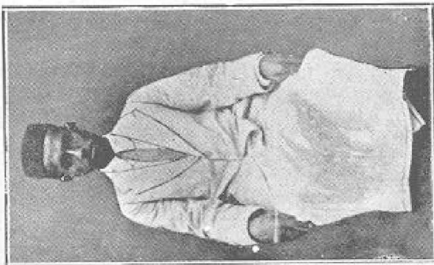


Dr. T. SETHU RAO, L.M.P.,  
Mysore Medical Service



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

M. E. F. PAST SCHOLARSHIP-HOLDERS



V. SARVOTHAMA RAO, B.A., B.L.,  
Pleader, Vellore



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



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 Pachaappa's College, Madras.

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

**H. M. Satyanarayan Rao.**

Born : 10—8—1920.

S. 1936 for Senior Inter Class, Pachaappa'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. Chengalva-roya 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.

—————:0:—————



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
	1,30,564
Mysore State, including C. & M. Station	91,322
Travancore	7,054
Cochin	5,210
	2,34,150

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	Feudatory States :—	
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 percentage	Marathas	Variation percentage
<b>Madras and Feudatories</b>				
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
<b>Mysore</b>				
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
<b>Travancore</b>				
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	?
<b>Cochin</b>				
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.

—:o:—

## 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.

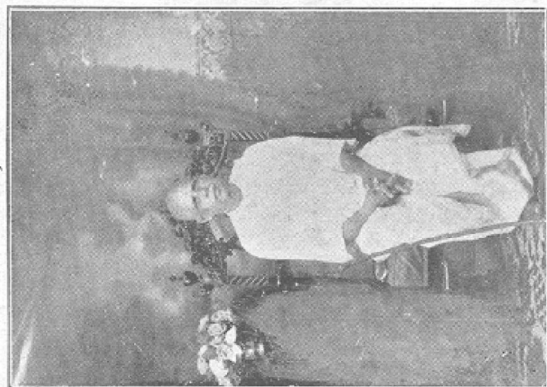
Our present report therefore deals with Mahratta Brahmin families only. An attempt was made to reach every one of them, but in those Municipal divisions where our population is sparse, this was rendered difficult. To some extent our work also suffered through lack of co-operation on the part of a few 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.



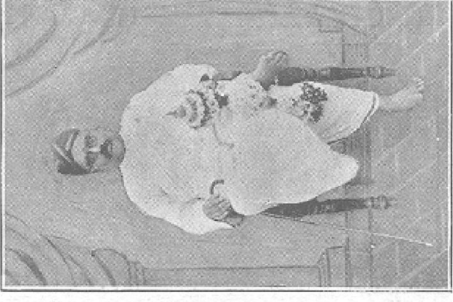
R. MADHAVA RAO, B.A.,  
Madras  
Patron, M. E. F.



T. V. SANKARA RAO, B.A.,  
Saidapet  
Director, M. E. F. 1936—



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



K. VENKAT RAO, B.A.,  
Amlial 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
	1·51

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 Maharashtra 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, ref 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.

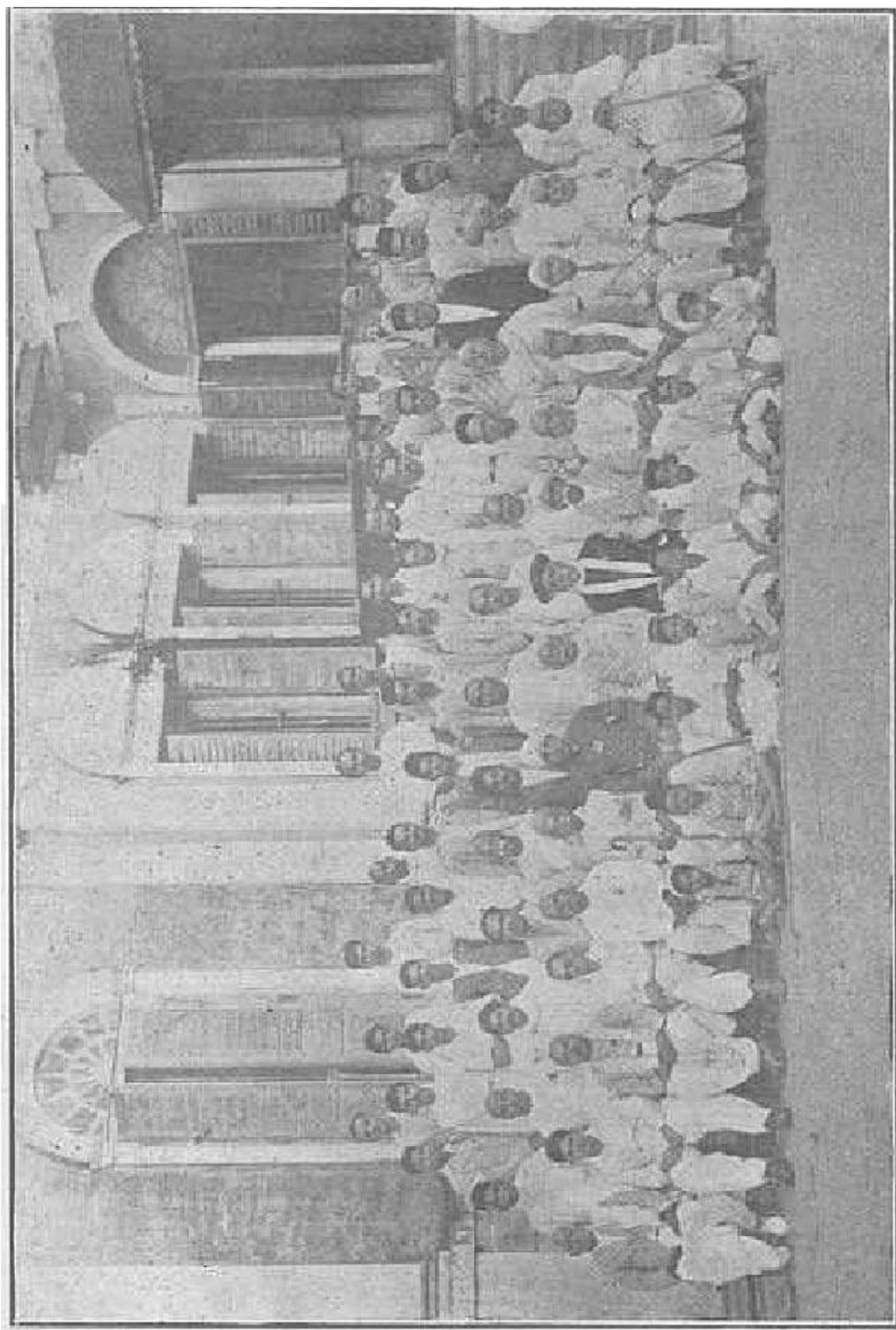
It will be possible to draw up a standard diet on this basis in various ways according to the items used. But our object should clearly be to select a diet containing the necessary nutrients at the lowest cost compatible with

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 :—

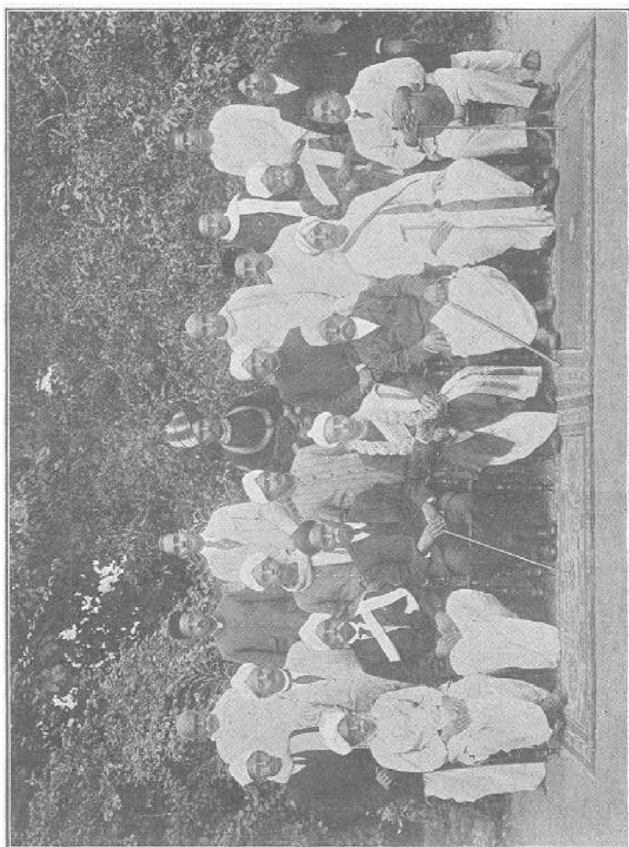
Food Stuff.	Amount in ounces.	IN GRAMMES.			Calories.
		Proteins.	Fats.	Carbo- Hydrates.	
Polished Rice.	19'0	34'0	2'4	495'6	2147
Dhal.	3'6	23'4	3'6	58'2	360
Gram.	1'9	10'8	2'5	29'0	182
Vegetable oils.	1'2	0'0	33'6	0	302
Ghee.	0'4	0'0	9'2	0'0	83
Curd.	9'0	12'6	9'0	7'2	162
Vegetables.	6'0	2'0	0'5	8'6	48
Cocoonut.	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	649'9	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 Rs. 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.
<b>Earners :</b>						
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
<b>Non-earners :</b>						
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
<b>Earners and non-earners :</b>						
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 complacency 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
	30	17

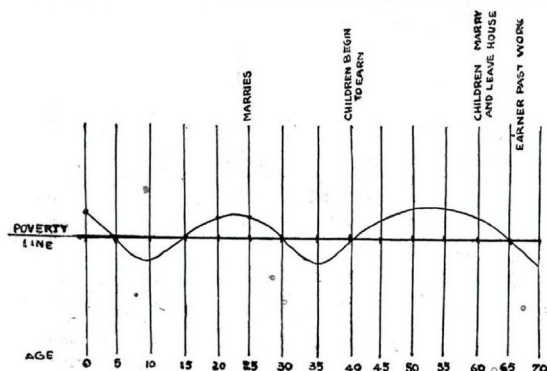
A further analysis was made to understand if possible the relative importance of dependants and children found in these families. The following results were obtained :—

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
				<hr/>
				369
				<hr/>

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.

—:o:—

ANNEXURE

The Mahratta Education Fund Jubilee Directory

Questionnaire.

(Married or Unmarried.)

1. Name, age, caste, religion, Gotra and Pravar ...  
2. House (Family) Name ...  
3. Parents ...  
4. Native place and cause for migration ...  
5. Educational Qualifications ...  
6. Occupation ...  
7. Residence and its Distance to place of work ...

Age

Name and relationship.	Age.	Parents.	Educa- tion.	Knowledge of Marathi.	Ocupa- tion.	Independent Income.	Remarks.
------------------------	------	----------	-----------------	--------------------------	-----------------	------------------------	----------

8. Wife or Husband ...  
9. Other members and Dependents  
(living with the principal) ...

Name.	Age.	Education class School or College.	Knowledge of Marathi.	Occupation.	Income.	If Married, particulars of Wife or Husband.		
						Name.	Age.	Income.

10. Children ...  
11. Brothers and Sisters ...  
12. Habitation ...  
Location ...  
Accommodation ...  
Rented or owned ...

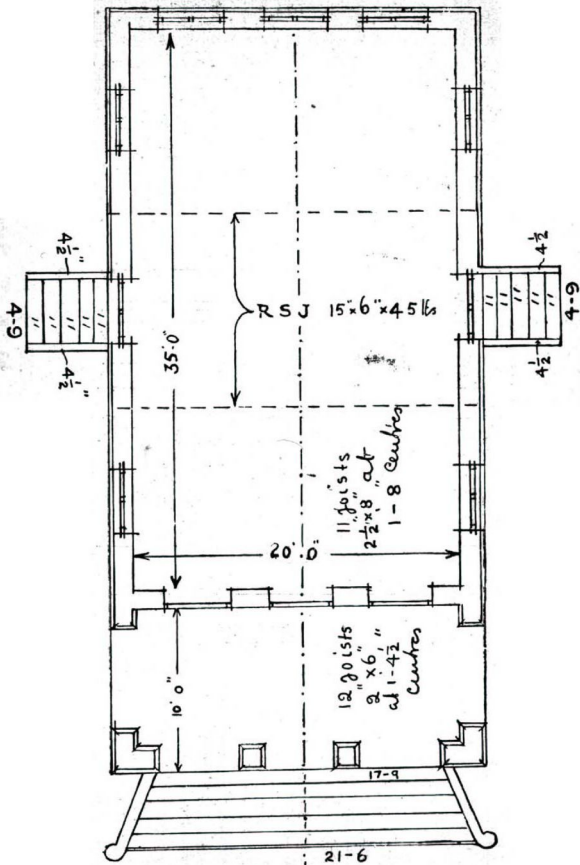
Name.	Age.	Education class School or College.	Knowledge of Marathi.	Occupation.	Income.	If Married, particulars of Wife or Husband.		
						Name.	Age.	Income.

	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

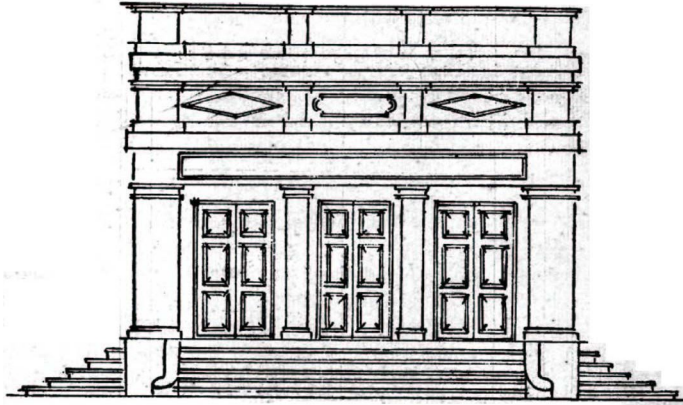
P. S.—The object of this enquiry is to collect the necessary data required to determine the economic condition of the Mahratta Community in the City of Madras and to consider any scheme for its social and economic uplift. Your answers will be kept strictly confidential.

**M. E. F. Silver Jubilee Committee.**



PLAN

MAHARASHTRA NIVAS, MADRAS



# FRONT ELEVATION

MAHARASHTRA NIVAS, MADRAS

---