

All India Women's Conference  
4th Session. Bombay. 1930.

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**DELEGATES TO THE 4TH SESSION OF THE ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.**

For favour of Review in an  
early issue of your paper

**PATRONESSES OF THE ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.**

Her Excellency the Lady Irwin.

Her Highness the Maharani of Baroda.

Her Highness the Begum Mother of Bhopal.

Her Highness Maimuna Sultana, the Begum of Bhopal.

The Consort of His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin.

The Maharani of Maurbhanj.

The Rani of Vijayanagaram.



**OFFICE-BEARERS OF THE ALL-INDIA  
WOMEN'S CONFERENCE, 1930.**

**PRESIDENT.**

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay.

**VICE-PRESIDENTS.**

Mrs. M. E. Cousins, Leadbeater Chambers, Adyar, Madras.

Lady Tata, Esplanade House, Fort, Madras.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta, 23 Napean Sea Road, Bombay.

Lady Abdul Quadir, C/o Sir Abdul Quadir, Temple Road, Lahore.

Dr. Muthulaxmi Reddy, M. L. C. Randall's Road, Vepery Madras.

Mrs. Abbas Tyabji, Camp, Baroda.

**CHAIRWOMAN.**

Mrs. Sushama Sen, Bayley Road, Patna.

**ORGANISING SECRETARY.**

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Dhareshwar Gardens, Mangalore.

**EDUCATIONAL SECTION SECRETARY.**

Mrs. Huidekoper, Mehta Lodge, Victoria Road, Karachi.

**SOCIAL SECTION SECRETARY.**

Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru, 11 Clive Road, New Delhi,

**TREASURER.**

Mrs. Hamid Ali, Alibagh, Colaba District, Bombay Presidency.

**SUB-COMMITTEES.**

Financial	Convener.	Mrs. Hamid Ali
Constitutional	"	Mrs. Huidekoper.
Indigenous Industries	"	Mrs. Chattopadhyaya,
Labour	"	Mrs. Anusuyabai Kale, Craddock Town, Nagpur.

## MEMBERS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE, 1930.

- AGRA :—Miss Asha Adhikari, Women's College, Hindu University Benares.
- AJMERE MERWARA :—Miss Copeland, Mission House, Ajmere.
- ANDHRA :—Miss P. Kameshwari Amma, C/o P. Sundersivarao, Vakil, Rajahmundry.
- BENGAL EAST :—Mrs. P. K. Bose, Municipal Office Street, Dacca.
- BENGAL-WEST :—Mrs. S. N. Ray, Settlement Officer's Bungalow, Burdwan.
- BERAR :—Mrs. Anandibai Damle, Yeotmal, Berar.
- BIHAR :—Mrs. Kamalkamini Prasad, Kishor Bhuvan, South Church Road, Gaya.
- BOMBAY :—Mrs. Sarojini Mehta, Revashankar Jagjivan's Bungalow, Santa Cruz, Bombay.
- CALCUTTA :—Mrs. Saraladevi Chaudhrani, 3 Sunnypark, Ballygunj, Calcutta.
- CENTRAL PROVINCES, SOUTH :—Mrs. J. K. R. Cama, Civil Lines, Nagpur.
- DELHI :—Mrs. Asaf Ali, Kucha Chelan, Darygunj, Delhi.
- GUJERAT :—Mrs. Sharada Mehta, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.
- KARNATAKA :—Mrs. Umabai Coondapur, Karnatak Press, Hubli.
- MADRAS :—Mrs. Ammu Swaminadhan, Gilchrist Gardens, Chetput, Madras.
- MAHARASHTRA :—Miss S. Sorabji, St. Helena's School, Camp-Poona.
- MALABAR :—Miss K. E. Sharada, Challapuram, Calicut.
- ODDH :—Mrs. Phulavathi Shukla, Devi Niwas, Hasan Ganj, Lucknow.
- PUNJAB-CENTRAL :—Miss Ferozuddin, Lahore College for Women, Lahore.
- PUNJAB EAST :—Mrs. Miles Irving, Paget House, Ambala.
- PUNJAB-WEST :—Mrs. S. Bhanot, C/o The Deputy Commissioner, Shahapur, Punjab.
- SIND :—Mrs. Hatim B. Tyabji, Sunny Side Road, Karachi.
- TAMIL NADU :—Mrs. L. D. Srinivasagam, Palamcottah, Tinnevely District.
- UTKAL :—Miss Shoila Bala Das, Patna.

### INDIAN STATES.

- BARODA :—Miss Subhadra Jadhav, Race Course Road, Baroda.
- BIKANIR :—Lady Manubhai Mehta, C/o Sir Manubhai Mehta, Bikanir.
- COCHIN :—Miss Kartiyaniamma, Makkapuzha House Trichur, Cochin.
- DHAR :—Mrs. Kashibai Ayer, Headmistress Girls' High School, Marwar.
- GWALIOR :—Lady Laxmibai Rajwade, Gwalior, C. I.
- HYDERABAD DECCAN :—Mrs. Rustomji Faridoonji, Saifabad, Hyderabad Deccan.
- INDORE :—Mrs. Jyotsna Mehta, Malwa Mill Bungalow, Yeshwant Nivas Road, Indore, C. I.
- JAIPUR :—Miss Manorama Sircar, Lady Supdt., Girls' School, Jaipur City, Rajputana.
- MYSORE :—Mrs. Nanjamna, Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore.
- SANGLI :—Rani Saheb of Sangli, Sangli, M. & S. M.
- TRAVANCORE :—Mrs. Mariam Eappen, C/o E. P. John, Esqr. Trivandrum.

# List of Delegates to the Fourth Session of the All-India Women's Conference, Bombay.

## AGRA.

1. Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru, Anand Bhuwan, Allahabad.
2. Mrs. Sathe, C/o Sathe, Esq., I. C. S., Allahabad.
3. Miss. Krishna Rao C/o Mrs. Uma Nehru, Prayag Road, Allahabad.
4. Mrs. Mayadas, Agricultural Gardens, Cawnpore.
5. Miss Suniti Devi, Khaira.
6. Miss Asha Adhikari, Women's College Hindu University, Benares.

## AJMERE-MERWARA.

1. Begam Sahiba of Sahibzada Abdul Wahid Khan, Jaipur Road, Ajmere.
2. Mrs. N. S. Koyaji, Abu Road, Rajputana.
3. Mrs. Khan, Pilikothi, Ajmere.
4. Miss Copeland, Mission House, Ajmere.
5. Mrs. Sukhdadevi Chand Karan Sharada, Doulat Bagh, Ajmere.
6. Mrs. Kajia Begam.
7. Mrs. Carstairs, Mission House, Nasirabad.
8. Mrs. Chandkaran, Doulat Bagh, Ajmere.

## ANDHRA.

1. Mrs. Koka Krishnavenamma, District Educational Council, Co-canada.
2. P. Kameshwariamma, C/o P. Sunderswa Rao, Vakil, Rajahmundry.
3. Mrs. Eapen, C/o Mr. Eapen, Medical Officer, Bezwada.
4. Darsi Annapurnamma Garu, C/o The Barrister Governospeta, Bezwada.

5. A. S. Vijayalaxmi, C/o P. L. Narayan Rao Garu, Powerpeta, Ellore.
6. Bathule Kamakshamma Garu, Vysya Seva, Sadanam, Rajahmundry.
7. Balantrapu Seshamma Garu, Co-canada.
8. Konda Manikiyamba, Teacher, Guntur.
9. Mrs. Sarada Bai Garu, Secretary, Ladies Club, Anantapur.
10. A. Kotamma, Teacher, Anantapur.

## BENGAL EAST.

1. Miss P. Roy.

## BENGAL WEST.

1. Miss Lakshmikuttyamma, 7 Ballygunj, Circular Road, Calcutta.
2. Miss Rani Ghosh, 26, Lansdowne Road, Calcutta.
3. Mrs. Bhandarkar.

## BERAR.

1. Mrs. Manutai Khaparde, Amraoti Camp.
2. Mrs. C. Abhyankar.
3. Mrs. Brahma.
4. Mrs. Manubai Kolhatkar, Akola.
5. Mrs. L. R. Abhyankar, Yeotmal.
6. Mrs. Damle, Yeotmal.
7. Mrs. Bhatt.
8. Mrs. S. Landge, Yeotmal.

## BIHAR.

1. Mrs. Kamalkamini Prasad, Kishore Bhawan, South Church Road, Gaya.
2. Miss Dey, District Inspectress of Schools, Muzafarpur.
3. Mrs. P. K. Sen, Bayley Road, Patna.

4. Miss D'Abreu, Principal, Girls' High School, Patna.
5. Mrs. Akhter, C/o Miss Dey, Inspector of Schools.
6. Mrs. C. C. Das, Patna-Gaya Road, Patna.
7. Mrs. Mule, Girls' High School, Patna.
8. Miss Sokey, St. Margaret's High School, Ranchi.
9. Mrs. Devkidevi, Ramna Road, Gaya.
10. Miss Choudhury.

**BOMBAY.**

1. Miss Kashibai Naorange, Vasudeva Bhuvan, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi, Bombay, 7.
2. Mrs. Jivarsj Mehta, 23, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay, 6.
3. Miss B. A. Engineer, Seva Sadan, Gamdevi, Bombay, 7.
4. Mrs. John Mackenzie, Wilson College, Chowpathy, Bombay, 7.
5. Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Govardhan Mansion, New Bhatwadi, Bombay, 4.
6. Mrs. Shaffi Tyabji, Camar Manzil, Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay.
7. Mrs. Sarojini Mehta, Revashankar Jagjivan's Bungalow, Santa Cruz, Thana.
8. Mrs. Kashalkar, Assistant Lady Superintendent, Municipal Marathi Girls' School, Majestic Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
9. Mrs. Annigiri, Principal, Shri Nathibai Kanyashala, Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay.
10. Miss Carollie Christison Thomson, St. Columbia High School, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, Bombay.
11. Lady Tata, Esplanade House, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay.
12. Mrs. D. N. Sirur, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

13. Mrs. Faiz Tyabji, Somerset House, Warden Road, Bombay.
14. Mrs. Tarben M. Premchand Premodyan, Love Lane, Byculla, Bombay.
15. Miss Gedge, University Settlement Vacchagandhi Road, Gamdevi, Bombay.
16. Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan, New Marine Lines, Fort, Bombay.
17. Miss Gool Bahadurji, Sheridan House, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.
18. Miss Mithan Tata, 144, Cumbala Hill, Bombay.
19. Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Suktankar, Shantharam House, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

**CALCUTTA.**

1. Mrs. Sishit Sen, 41, Hazra Road, Calcutta.

**CENTRAL PROVINCES. (SOUTH)**

1. Mrs. Anusuyabai Kale, Craddock Town, Nagpur.
2. Mrs. Sumatibai Deo, C/o Col. Kulkade, Jail Road, Nagpur.
3. Mrs. Kelkar, Craddock Town, Nagpur.
4. Mrs. Durgatai Gokhale C/o G. H. Gokhale, Assistant Legal Remembrancer, Craddock Town, Nagpur.
5. Mrs. Mandakini Ambegaonkar, 11, Rifle Range Road, Civil Lines, Nagpur.
6. Mrs. Indirabai Deshmukh, C/o S. Y. Deshmukh, Bar-at-Law, Civil Lines, Nagpur.
7. Mrs. Ramabai Kedar, C/o Kedar Vakil, Civil Lines, Nagpur.
8. Mrs. J. K. R. Cama, Civil Lines, Nagpur.
9. Miss G. Drescher, Principal, Mecosa Bagh Girls' School, Nagpur.
10. Mrs. Kinkhede, Civil Lines, Nagpur.



**DELHI.**

1. Mrs. R. Nehru, 11, Civil Road, Delhi.
2. Mrs. Asaf Ali, Kucha Chelan, Darygunj, Delhi.
3. Miss Ram, Lady Hardinge College, Delhi.
4. Miss Young, Dakhni Rai, Faiz Bazar, Delhi.
5. Dr. Scott, 2, Raj Narayan Lane, Delhi.
6. Miss Chandramati Devi.

**GUJERAT.**

1. Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai, the Retreat, Shahibagh, Ahmedabad.
2. Lady Vidyagauri Nilkanth Bhadra, Ahmedabad.
3. Mrs. Indumati Diwan, Sahibag, Ahmedabad.
4. Mrs. Sharada Mehta, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.
5. Mrs. Madhurika Mehta, Mahila Vidyalaya, Surat.
6. Shrimati Manorama Chinubhai, Sahibag, Ahmedabad.
7. Miss Tehmina Bhavnagri, Saras-puri Mills, Saraspur. Ahmedabad.
8. Miss Savita Trivedi, Sharada Mandir, Sarkhej Road, Ahmedabad.
9. Miss Indira Bhagwat, Thukogunj, Indore.
10. Mrs. Premlila Mehta, C/o Mrs. Sharada Mehta, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.

**KARNATAKA.**

1. Mrs. Umabai Kundapoor, Karnatak Press, Hubli.
2. Mrs. Girijabai Dhareshwar, Dhare-shwar Gardens, Mangalore.
3. Mrs. Krishnabai Panjekar.
4. Mrs. Lilabsi Koppikar.
5. Mrs. Umabai Muranjan.
6. Mrs. Shantabai Sirur.
7. Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Dhareshwar Gardens, Mangalore.

**MADRAS.**

1. Mrs. Ammu Swaminathan, "Gilchrist Gardens", Cheput, Madras.
2. Miss Seethammal, Queen Mary's College, Madras.
3. Mrs. Malati Patwardhan, Theosophical Society, Adyar, Madras.
4. Mrs. Jinarajadasa, Theosophical Society, Adyar, Madras.
5. Mrs. Appaswami.
6. Miss Nallamuthuammal, Lady Willingdon Training College, Triplicane, Madras.
7. Miss Barrie, Lady Willingdon Training College, Triplicane, Madras.
8. Miss T. Joseph, Queen Mary's College, Mylapore, Madras.
9. Mrs. Yakub Hasan, "Manorama" San Thome, Madras.
10. Mrs. Cousins, Adyar, Madras.

**MAHRASHTRA.**

1. Mrs. Khadye, Sadasivpeth, Poona City.
2. Miss Gordon, Mission Training College for Women, Rasta Peth, Poona City.
3. Miss Sorabji, St. Helena's School, Camp, Poona.
4. Miss B. Khare, Nathibai Kanyashala, Poona City.
5. Mrs. Janakibai Bhat, Seva Sudan, Sadasivpeth, Poona City.
6. Miss Mustapha Khan, 13 Con-naught Road, Camp, Poona.
7. Mrs. Hudliker, Balak Mandir, Deccan Gymkhana, Poona.
8. Mrs. Chitnis, Varsoli, Alibag, via Bombay.
9. Dr. Mrs. Kulkarni, Nasik.
10. Mrs. P. Ketkar, Nasik.

**MALABAR.**

1. Srimati P. Madhavikuttyamma, Anju Muri, Nilambur, Malabar.

2. Miss E. Narayanikuttyamma, Chalapuram, Calicut.
3. Miss K. E. Sharada, Challapuram, Calicut.
4. Srimati Chinnamma Mannadiar, Moyan Girls' School, Palghat.

**ODDH.**

1. Miss Vincent, Isebella Thoburn College, Chand Bagh, Lucknow.

**PUNJAB EAST.**

1. Miss Devinger Kaur Grewal, Hurgoolal High School, Ambala Cantt.
2. Mrs. Elsie King, C/o The District Commissioner, Karnal.
3. Mrs. Pritam Singh, New Manauli House, Civil Lines, Ambala City.
4. Mrs. Loisa Mitter, Mission Lines, Jullunder City.
5. Miss Daniels, Mission House, Civil Lines, Ambala City.
6. Miss Massey, Mission House, Civil Lines, Ambala City.
7. Mrs. Shantabai Bhatvadekar, Kanya Maha Vidyalaya, Jullunder.

**PUNJAB CENTRAL.**

1. Mrs. Hari Dass, C/o Dr. B. L. Dhingra, Chief Minister, Sangrur, Jind State.
2. Mrs. Soni, Fane Road, Lahore.
3. Mrs. Peacy, Bishop, Cotton Lodge, Simla.
4. Dr. Curjil Wilson, 1, Club Road, Lahore.
5. Miss Ferozuddin, Lahore College for Women, Lahore.

**SIND.**

1. Miss Perin Mehta.
2. Mrs. Desai, Lady Supervisor, Municipal Schools, Karachi.
3. Mrs. Mulchand, C/o Mrs. Tyabji, Sunnyside Road, Karachi.
4. Miss Nakhani, Kundanmal Girls' School, Hyderabad, Sind.
5. Miss A. M. Ward, C. E. Z. Mission Hyderabad, Sind.

6. Miss Piggott, Daas Improvement Scheme, Hyderabad, Sind.
7. Mrs. Huidekoper, Mehta Lodge, Victoria Road, Karachi.

**TAMIL NADU.**

1. Mrs. L. D. Srinivasagam, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly District.
2. Mrs. Rama Swami Sivan, Coimbatore.

**UTKAL.**

1. Miss S. B. Das, Patna.
2. Miss Hazra, District Inspectress of Schools, Cuttack.
3. Miss Nayak, Ravenshaw Girls' High School, Cuttack.
4. Mrs. Sarojini Chaudhary, C/o Miss Hazra, District Inspectress of Schools, Cuttack.
5. Miss S. Bannerji.

**INDIAN STATES.****BARODA.**

1. Mrs. Avantika Acharya.
2. Mrs. Abbas Tyabji, Camp Baroda.
3. Miss Abbas Tyabji, "
4. Mrs. Sarala Mehta, "
5. Miss Gulab Javeri, Raopura, Baroda.

**BIKANER.**

1. Lady Manubai Mehta.
2. Pandita Nemavati Devi.

**COCHIN.**

1. Miss. Kallianikuttyamma, Trichur.
2. Miss Karthiyaniamma, Trichur.
3. Miss Laxmikuttyamma, Trichur.

**DHAR.**

1. Mrs. Kashibai Aiyar.

**HYDERABAD DECCAN.**

1. Mrs. Rustomji Faridoonji, Saifabad, Hyderabad Deccan.
2. Mrs. Pillai, Gulbag, Hyderabad Deccan.

3. Mrs. Hosain Ali Khan, Saifabad, Hyderabad Deccan.
4. Mrs. Engler, New Lane, Hyderabad Deccan.
5. Mrs. Tasker Begampet, Hyderabad Deccan.
6. Mrs. Cornelius, Station Road, Hyderabad Deccan.
7. Mrs. Rajammal Principal, Training College, Hanum Konda, Warrangal District.
8. Mrs. Humayun Mirza, Humayun Nagar, Hyderabad Deccan.
9. Miss Beaver, St. George's School, Hyderabad Deccan.
10. Maharani Shivraj Dharamwant, C/o Mrs. M. K. Pillai, Gulbagh, Hyderabad Deccan.

#### INDORE.

1. Mrs. Jyotsna Mehta, Malwa Mill Bungalow, 7, Yeswant Nivas Road, Indore.
2. Mrs. Saraswati Devi Sharma, C/o H. C. Sharma, State Press, City, Indore.
3. Mrs. Kibe, Saraswati Niketan, Camp, Indore.
4. Mrs. Plow, Tukogung, Main Road, Indore.
5. Mrs. Saraswatibai Mhalas, Mahila Sikshan Seva Samaj, Jail Road, Topkhana, Indore.
6. Miss Vithabai Pantvaidya, King Edward Hospital, Camp.
7. Mrs. Manjuilabai Wagle, C/o Dr. Wagle, Prabhas, Snehalata Ganj, Indore.
8. Mrs. Inamdar.
9. Mrs. Godle.
10. Mrs. Radhabai Bhagwat, Sita Bhawan, 180, Snehalata Ganj, Indore.

#### JAIPUR.

1. Mrs. Daljang Singh Khankar, C/o Dr. Daljang Singh, Chief Medical Officer, Jaipur State.

2. Mrs. Shir Raj Kishori Tewari, Nahargarh Ka Rastha, Jaipur City.
3. Mrs. A. R. Low, Mission House, Jaipur City.
4. Miss H. P. Sinclair Mission House, Jaipur City.
5. Mrs. Durga Prasad Sharma, Jat Ka Kuake Rasta Chowdpol Bazar, Jaipur City.
6. Miss Manorama Sircar, Lady Superintendent, Girls' Schools, Jaipur City.

#### MYSORE.

1. Mrs. Mahomed Sherif.
2. Miss Lazarus, Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore.
3. R. Mandayam, C/o R. Mandayam, Esq., Davangere, Mysore.
4. Miss A. Williams, Wesleyan Mission, Bangalore.
5. Mrs. Sharadabi Scindia.
6. Mrs. S. Raghavachar, Lal Bag Road, Bangalore.
7. Mrs. Meccai.
8. Mrs. Srinivasa Iyengar.

#### TRAVANCORE.

1. Mrs. Eappen, C/o E. I. John, Esq., Trivandrum.
2. Mrs. P. P. John, C/o P. P. John, Esq., Trivandrum.
3. Miss Pansy Muthunayakam, Silver Oaks, Trivandrum.

#### SPECIAL DELEGATES.

Miss Reuben, Bombay.  
 Mrs. Shevade, Poona.  
 Mrs. Jesudasan, Andhra.  
 Lady Rajwade, Gwalior.  
 Mrs. Razdan, "  
 Srimati Shannodevi, Jullunder.  
 Mrs. Sultan Singh, Delhi.

**PROGRAMME OF THE FOURTH SESSION**  
OF THE  
**All-India Women's Conference,**  
**BOMBAY.**

**20th to 24th January 1930.**

**Monday 20th January 1930.**

- 9 a. m. to 11-30 a. m. **REGISTRATION OF DELEGATES.**  
University Buildings, South Wing, Ground Floor.
- 2 p. m. **DEMONSTRATIONS in DOMESTIC SCIENCE.**  
Gamadia School.
- 3-30 p. m. **VISIT TO FELLOWSHIP SCHOOL,**  
( Montessori Department )  
OR  
**CHILD WELFARE CENTRE**  
Wadi Bunder.
- 6 p. m. **OPENING CEREMONY OF THE CONFERENCE.**  
University Convocation Hall.  
Lady Sykes opens the Conference ;  
Presidential address by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.
- 8-15 p. m. **RADIO SPEECHES**  
the Radio House, Apollo Bunder

**Tuesday 21st January 1930.**

- 9 a. m. to 12-30 p. m. **FIRST SITTING OF THE CONFERENCE.**  
( Reports etc. )
- 1-30 to 4 p. m. **Visit to :**
- ( 1 ) **SEVA MANDIR ;**  
( Creche, Nursery School, Children's Clinic ).
  - ( 2 ) **VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL for the BLIND.**
  - ( 3 ) **SIR RATAN TATA INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE**  
**FOR WOMEN ;**  
( Cooking, Laundry, Embroidery etc. )
  - ( 4 ) **SEVA SADAN ;**  
( Social Service Centre for Women ).

5 p. m. **LADY SYKES AT HOME**  
Government House.

9. p. m. **PUBLIC CONCERT**  
**AT**  
The Sir Cawasjee Jehangir Hall.  
( Delegates taking part in it. )

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**Wednesday 22nd January 1930.**

9 a. m. to 12-30 p. m. **SECOND SITTING OF THE CONFERENCE.**  
( Educational Resolutions ).

12-45 to 1-30 p. m. **LUNCH at the TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.**

1-45 to 2-45 p. m. **Mr. M. R. Jayakar's speech on "Hindu Women's Rights of Inheritance", at the Sir Cawasjee Jehangir Hall.**

3-30 p. m. **Visit to :**

( 1 ) **THE CAMA and ALL BLESS HOSPITAL for WOMEN**  
**OR**

( 2 ) **THE MAHILA MANDAL, PAREL.**  
( Industrial Classes for Women )  
**OR**

( 3 ) **THE PRAHLAD MILLS, PAREL.**  
**OR**

( 4 ) **Drive through Mahim Woods to visit THE AVABAI PETIT ORPHANAGE, BANDRA.**  
( Model Industrial Dept. )

4 p. m. **Opening of the PRAHLAD MILLS CRECHE by Mrs. Naidu.**

5-45 p. m. **AT HOME**  
**Bombay Presidency Women Graduates Union and Association of British University Women.**

7-15 to 8-15 p. m. **CINEMA LECTURES**  
**BY**  
**Madame Von Keller & Dr. Miss Wilson at the Sir Cawasjee Jehangir Hall.**

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**Thursday 23rd January 1930.**

- 9 a. m. to 12-30 p. m. **THIRD SITTING.**  
( Social Resolutions ).
- 2 p. m. to 4-30 p. m. Visit to :  
( 1 ) RESCUE HOME.  
( 2 ) WADIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL.  
( 3 ) MUNICIPAL SCHOOL.  
( Vocational Training ).
- 4-45 p. m. ENTERTAINMENT in the New High School for Girls.  
Concert by Prof. Deodhar's School of Indian Music, Girgaum .
- 6-7 p. m. LANTERN SLIDE LECTURE.  
p. m. "Some Aspect of Indian Art" by Mr. K. H. Vakeel at the  
Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall.

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**Friday 24th January 1930.**

- 7-30 to 11-30 a. m. EXCURSION to ELEPHANTA CAVES.  
( Starting from Ballard Pier. )
- 1 to 3 p. m. FOURTH SITTING of the CONFERENCE.  
( Work for the Coming Year. )
- 3-30 to 5 p. m. FINAL SITTING of the CONFERENCE.  
( Election of Officers : Vote of thanks etc. )
- 5-30 p. m. LADY TATA'S AT HOME

AT

Esplanade House, Waudby Road, Fort.

The First Three Sittings of the Conference held in the University Convocation Hall, Mayo Road. The Fourth and Fifth Sittings held in the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall.

Cinema Lectures and Lecture on Art open to the Public.

The Educational and Industrial Exhibitions open from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. on the 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd January in the South Wing of the University Building.

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**MEMBERS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE 1929.**

## Opening Address of Lady Sykes.

LADIES,

This is the Fourth Annual Session of the All-India Women's Conference. Our object in meeting is to discuss the many urgent and pressing problems connected with the education of women in this country of ours.

We meet at a time of crisis in the history of India. India is on the eve of political and social changes of far-reaching and momentous significance, and none can foretell what the upshot may be. It is almost superfluous to dwell upon the enormous importance of the question of Women's Education at this grave juncture. Political reform, unless accompanied, step by step, by social reform, is of little real service in a country's uplift; indeed I may go so far as to say that political advancement *minus* the corresponding social advancement is a contradiction in terms. Let us take for example the subject of Nation-building, on which the future of India so largely depends. The defective physique of the rising generation has caused educationists deep concern, but no real progress in remedying this is possible, so long as there persists, a body of conservative and reactionary opinion, which is responsible for a high rate of infant mortality, apathy in taking precautions against malaria and other preventable epidemic diseases, neglect of sanitation, and social evils like child-marriage and the dowry system. The East is waking up from the sleep of centuries. We see what education has done for women in Turkey. Upon our shoulders lies the grave responsibility of seeing that India does not fail to rise to the occasion.

I do not pretend that the battle can be won without a struggle. No battle worth the winning ever is. In England, Girton College, the first University College for Women, was opened less than sixty years ago, and it was not until Englishwomen had won their spurs in the Great War of 1914-18 that they finally attained their goal. It is not sufficient to meet at Annual Conferences and pass resolutions. That is the least part of our duty. The real spadework begins when we return home, and endeavour to influence those around us, and in our own households put into practice what we preach in public.

Signs of progress—almost startling progress—are not wanting. Last year was signalized by the passing of what may easily prove to be the most momentous piece of legislation affecting the status of Indian women since Lord Bentinck's famous regulation abolishing *Suttee* which, by a curious coincidence, became law exactly a century ago. I refer of course to the Sarda Bill. But the part played by the All-India Women's Conference in the passing of that measure has left us with a clear duty; and those of us who believe in it—and I am sure there are many, both within this Conference and outside it—must now devote ourselves to the task of convincing others, of educating them to accept and welcome it, remembering that legislation, unless it is backed by public opinion, is of small avail.



India has many pressing problems to solve as regards women's education. Some of them she shares with the rest of the civilized world; others are peculiar to herself. Are we, for instance, to have separate universities for women, with their own curricula, or should Indian women, as in the West, attend the same universities as men? Again, if we accept the latter alternative, do we advocate separate colleges for women, as at Oxford and Cambridge, or do we prefer co-education such as prevails in America? Then there is the perennial question of English *versus* the vernaculars as the medium of education for Indian women.

One disquieting fact which I derive from the quinquennial report on education in India is that [while the number of girls receiving education in the lower classes is fairly satisfactory, the numbers dwindle in the higher classes in a most alarming manner, so that] the percentage of girls who remain at school after the age of 12 is infinitesimal. It is, surely, a calamitous thing to take a girl away from school just as her education begins to enter upon its most fruitful stage. I spoke just now of the necessity of educating public opinion. We must try and educate the Indian public into dropping the old prejudice against independent careers for women. They must come to see that there is nothing derogatory in an Indian girl taking up teaching or nursing or business as a profession, as her sisters do in the West. Otherwise higher education for women becomes almost objectless. But above all, we must beware of the common but fatal mistake of confusing education with passing the Matriculation examination, or winning diplomas or degrees.

We have, then, much to accomplish. But we can receive inspiration from the glorious past of India herself. I was reading the other day the life of the great Indian Emperor Harsha, who lived in the 7th century A. D., when Europe was still plunged in the darkness of the Middle Ages. The historian recounts how, at the lectures given before the court upon the Buddhist religion, the King's widowed sister sat by his side, and took a prominent part in the abstruse theological discussions which followed. In this India of ours, which gave birth to administrators and warriors among her women like Ahalya Bai Holkar of Indore and the Rani of Jhansi and in our own days to rulers such as Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, who has taken such an active part in directing and leading our movement, we have, surely, no reason for despair. "Lift up your hearts." Let us go forth to our labours with what the poet calls—

"One equal temper of heroic hearts,  
To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield."

Imbued with these ideals we cannot, I think, fail in the attainment of our goal.

I have now great pleasure in declaring this Conference open.

## Welcome Address of Lady Tata.

LADY SYKES, YOUR HIGHNESSES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is my privilege and pleasing duty to welcome you all, delegates and visitors, to this the Fourth Session of the All India Women's Educational and Social Conference. In extending to you all who have come from so many distant parts of India a warm and cordial welcome on behalf of the women of Bombay I may add that we are proud and happy to have you in our midst. We have endeavoured to do our best in making all arrangements for your comfort during your all too short stay in Bombay, but I fear we may not have succeeded in giving you all the comforts of your own homes and for this I crave your indulgence and forbearance.

This Conference is, I feel sure, destined to play a great part in the regeneration and renaissance of the great Indian Nation by its wide and far-reaching influence upon all the women from every part of India. It was the first body to initiate the idea of fixing the age of marriage by legislation and at its very first Session at Poona passed a resolution to that effect—the result was the drafting of the Sarda Bill which has now become Law.

### THE SARDA ACT.

Great efforts have been and are being made by the opponents of the Act to prevent its passing into law and since its enactment, to have it amended if not repealed. There is talk too of passive resistance in order to defeat its objects. What surprises me most, is the opposition set up against the Act by a certain section of our Mahomedan countrymen. Islam does not prescribe child marriages, and it came as a surprise to most people when the Age of Consent Committee reported that child marriages were also prevalent among Mussalmans in some parts of India. That being the case, it was clearly the duty of the Legislature to protect Mussalman children as well as children of other communities from the physical and moral evils of child marriage. And I earnestly trust that the opponents of the Act will accept it in the best interests of the mothers of the future generations of the great Mahomedan community in India.

Since last year the Conference has widened its scope to include social matters as well. It took up the question of the revision of Inheritance Laws and the abolition of Purdah and Polygamy as the chief items of work for the year. The result is that the following Bills are now pending before the Assembly. Mr. Sarda's Bill to give the widow a share in the husband's property—Mr. Jayakar's Bill to make better provision for certain heirs under Hindu Law, especially the women heirs. Also a Bill for the removal of certain existing disabilities with regard to adoption. Also one more bill of his to further amend the Civil Marriage Act of 1872 to facilitate intercommunal marriages. Further, the Conference interests itself in the welfare of women in Industries and Factories, and co-operates with all Educational Agencies and bodies for bettering and widening educational facilities.

## THE NEED OF WOMEN IN THE LEGISLATURE.

The absence of women members in the Legislative Assembly was felt as a great drawback by the Supporters of the Sarda Bill, as women could have voiced the feelings of their sisters with greater directness and force than men. There are several other social measures either before or awaiting introduction in the Legislature, and I earnestly hope that Government will realise the importance of having women members to assist in their discussion. Bombay has been the pioneer in women's education and social reform. But while many other Provinces have women members in their Legislative Councils and in Madras a woman occupies the responsible position of Vice-President of the Council—it is surprising that in Bombay, we have none.

## CHILD MARRIAGE AND EDUCATION.

The enactment of the Sarda Act is calculated to remove the most serious obstacle in the way of women's education in our country. Child marriage left our girls without the opportunity of education, and the postponement of marriage till at least the fourteenth year, ensures them at least sufficient time to complete their primary education. This is much, but it is not enough. Unless we establish schools in sufficiently large numbers to enable all girls of school going age to be educated, it may be positively dangerous if owing to the absence of adequate educational facilities the girls are obliged to spend their time without any serious interest to occupy their minds. I would earnestly urge on our Education Ministers as well as on Municipal and Local Boards to do all in their power—even at some sacrifice—to provide the necessary institutions for the education of our girls. Equally important and even more necessary is the provision of trained women teachers and training colleges for women.

## COURSES OF STUDY FOR WOMEN.

While on the subject of education for women, I would like to express my strong belief that primary and secondary courses for women should be especially adapted to meet the requirements of the large majority who are destined to become wives and mothers and the guiding spirits of their homes and children. There should, of course, be no barrier in the way of women who wish to embark upon professional or public careers following the ordinary courses of study in colleges and Universities as at present. In these institutions the practice in Bombay for a long time has been co-education, and it has proved eminently successful.

## THE WOMEN'S EDUCATION FUND.

This Conference has not been content merely with passing resolutions on women's education. It has been instrumental in starting the All-India Women's Education Fund Association which aims at helping forward women's education in the most practical way by providing funds. This Association, I need hardly say, cannot relieve Government and Municipal and Local Bodies of their responsibility. It can only supplement them, and that too, to a limited extent. I cordially endorse Mrs. Huidekoper's appeal to our members to join the Fund Association in large numbers so that we may have an influential voice in shaping its policy.

## THE PURDAH SYSTEM.

Another conspicuous example of the close bearing of a social institution on the education of women is afforded by the purdah system. There are a hundred reasons why Burma, Bombay and Madras, Baroda, Mysore and Travancore have the largest proportion of literate women in India. But the most important of them, to my mind, is that women in these Provinces are largely free from the hindrance of the *Purdah*. This point can be further enforced by the fact that even in these Provinces the proportion of literate women and female children in Schools among Purdah communities is less than that among non-purdah communities. It cannot be denied, therefore, that the *Purdah* is detrimental to women's education. There are other arguments against the Purdah, such as the greater tendency to diseases like consumption of women in Purdah, which are too well-known to need mention here. But I would call the attention particularly of men who naturally all wish to see their women bright and cheerful and healthy and happy in their homes, to Mustapha Kemal Pasha's striking observation in the course of his campaign against the veil in Turkey, that contrary to the general belief, the faces and figures of women brought up behind the veil are the reverse of bright and cheerful and beautiful. In the case of women of well-to-do families the rigours of the purdah are neutralised by the ample open spaces and varied opportunities of artistic and social activities open to them in their homes. In the case of the working classes, too, the effect of the Purdah is largely counteracted by the stern necessities of life. It is upon the women of the middle classes that the institution bears hardest, and the middle classes are the back-bone of every society. For all these reasons, the abolition of the Purdah is essential to women's health and progress and I rejoice to see the noble example set by educated Hindu and Mussalman women of high social position such as H. H. the Maharani of Baroda and H. H. the Begum Mother of Bhopal in discarding the Purdah on public occasions.

## SOCIAL PURITY MOVEMENTS.

I should like to express my gratification at the efforts that are being made to abolish the pernicious and degrading practice of the dedication of women as *devadasis* and to deal with commercialised prostitution which has been increasing to an alarming extent particularly in cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Rangoon. The Government of H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore led the way to the rest of India in putting a stop to the service of *devadasis* in temples, thus depriving the profession of its stamp of religion. An Act has been passed by the Madras Legislative Council, at the instance of Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi, prohibiting the dedication of girls, and a similar Bill, I understand, is before the Bombay Legislative Council, which I trust will be passed without opposition. As regards brothels there is one law I should like to see passed here in Bombay, and wherever else such conditions exist; and that is that the woman brothel keeper should be equally penalised with the man, and not be permitted to run a brothel any more than a man may be permitted to do so. As regards Prostitution, laws have been passed in several provinces. But unless there is a strong public opinion behind the law, it is liable to become more or less a dead letter or, what is worse, become an instrument of persecution, blackmail and other evils. If men did not encourage it the evil would die a natural death. But we, women, are also

responsible for the existence of this social curse inasmuch as we do not sufficiently exert our moral influence to create a healthy public opinion against the patrons of vice.

### PROHIBITION.

Another movement which is closely associated with women's well-being is that known as Prohibition. The question of Temperance has always been associated with Social Purity. And rightly so, as it is the palpable fact that the use of intoxicating drinks and drugs is inseparably associated with loose morals. The adoption of Prohibition in the United States has greatly benefited women and children. Drink is the cause of the great misery in India also, and I have no doubt that the introduction of Prohibition will be a great benefit to the country's industries as well as to family life.

### REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

I have always felt very strongly on the questions of Caste and Untouchability. So long as these are allowed to exist in any community no social progress is possible. I, therefore, welcome on the grounds of humanity the growing public opinion, particularly among caste Hindus, against the sin and crime of regarding the untouchables as outside the pale of civilisation. Several temples which have been hitherto closed have within the last few months been thrown open in various parts of the country to these castes, and there is an influential movement to do away with the last relics of this most regrettable custom. A Bill has been drafted by Mr. M. R. Jayakar for introduction in the Legislative Assembly to relieve the "Untouchables" of their disabilities, and I am sure I am expressing the wish of all women present here in hoping that it will become law at an early date.

I now wish to express our very grateful thanks to all those who have helped the Reception Committee in many different ways to enable them to show hospitality to about 210 delegates who have come to this Conference. Our thanks are specially due to all the hosts and hostesses who have so kindly put up a large number of the delegates as their guests, to the University Authorities, to all the donors for their kind contributions, to Mr. Sultan Chinoy and others for the loan of their buses, to the P. and O. Company for their steam Launch, to the Scout Organiser and Scout masters and the Guide Organiser and Rangers who have given their valuable services so efficiently and untiringly and to the Taj Mahal Hotel for giving us great facilities for putting up a large number of our delegates at a very nominal rate.

In conclusion I wish you all a very successful Conference and hope that your deliberations may be fruitful of many necessary and uplifting reforms which will raise the status of Indian womanhood in every direction.

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# Presidential Address

OF

**SHRIMATI SAROJINI NAIDU.**

Mrs. Naidu delivered her presidential address extempore. She said that after the three eloquent speakers who had preceded her there was nothing left for her to say. Lady Sykes had struck the right keynote of the idea of women's emancipation. Lady Tata, practical always, had covered the whole ground of the possible activities of the women of to-day, and the report of the Secretary had given in detail the concrete achievements of the Conference. When so many educational experts and social reformers had spoken before her what was there left for her—a mere visionary, a dreamer and a poet, to say, except to restate in other phraseology the identical things that had been put forward so ably by other speakers.

She did not think that at any time it was her function to go into the details of life or life's manifold activities. Her special function and the function of men and women like her was to kindle, to guard and to cherish the ideals that made possible the achievements of humanity. She would, therefore, try to deal with the larger human issues that transcended race, creed and culture and became part of the great human contribution to progress.

Lady Sykes had reminded them that they were on the threshold of great political and social evolution, and if anything was prophetic of that great evolution which was the re-awakening of the womanhood of India to a sense of its long lost responsibilities and duties.

Four years ago, said Mrs. Naidu, a handful of women met in Poona and a royal woman read a Presidential address which threw into the Indian world of thought ideals of fundamental import some of which have since become realities; the following year in another city, the royal city of Delhi, another royal woman, an old woman, a grandmother, versed in all the culture of Islam, led the deliberations of women; for the third time, in the city connected with the learning of Nalanda and the illumination of the Buddha, another woman of royal birth gave forth inspiring ideals. And now in this cosmopolitan capital of Bombay, where all cultures, all creeds, all colours, all races find a common shelter, where all are fused into a common humanity, you have risen from royalty to democracy, you have chosen one to guide you as your president who is a born democrat, one who is merely the servant of her nation. I am proud of the honour you have done me, not because such honour is new to me. I have been privileged to preside over the greatest assemblage of the people of India, over the National Congress. Yet this our Conference is greater; it is the greatest international gathering in the country where we demonstrate the indivisible fellowship of women in the cause of humanity. Every one who is willing to acknowledge her life-debt to this great land, no matter what her religion, creed or race, is eligible to be a member of this Conference. We give the fellowship of sisterhood to the wife of the Viceroy, solely, supremely, superbly, in the same spirit as we give it to the youngest of our primary teachers or to the illiterate mother

of our servants. It is because of this democratic spirit that we are making the finest contribution to the internationalism of our time.

Do we hold these Conferences only to pass more Resolutions about primary education, or more secondary schools, or to have rhetorical punctuations about Social Reform, or become practising schools for women to be grafted into Councils or Cabinets? There are other Conferences of that kind. We stand for something more, something deeper than controversies on educational or social reform, something more profound, more intimate, more enduring in human value. The genius for human synthesis is the gift of India's women. The charge has been made against India's womanhood that her genius had been one of isolation and exclusion and passive resignation in the hands of destiny, that she was bound by mere traditions and was unable to get beyond the fetters of dead conventions and ideas. This gathering is a triumphant vindication that not a gift of beauty, philosophy, religion, or racial characteristic can be excluded from India's synthesis. India has extended her mother love to all. The genius of India, the whole history of her culture has been creative, and has been able to transmute even the hostility of her enemies. This Conference is a proof of the indivisible quality of fellowship of all women, inclusive as we are of Zoroastrian faith, Christian culture, Hindu ideals, and Muslim devotion.

Such unity is necessary at this special moment for all the circumstances of our national life must temporarily make us seem to be aggressively, almost exclusively nationalistic in our attitude towards life. I am a bad nationalist, I am a nationalist only by the compulsion and the tragedy of the circumstances of my country. I am first and last a human being and I do not recognise divisions of humanity merely because of race or geographical barriers. Men have made wars and created political and economic divisions for selfish interests and created groups of friendship and hostility. But all these are temporary shifts, and the purpose of womanhood in the nation's and the world's life is to do away with these temporary barriers. We women are evangelists of peace, working for the attainment of the common rights of humanity, seeking to stop the exploitation of one nation by another, not assisting hostility, but securing the peace of equal rights for every section of humanity. The gospel of women must be the conservation of the best, the recreating of the world nearer to the heart's desire.

It was as a woman of this ancient race with its millenia of experience that in my travels last year I looked at the life of those child countries of Europe and those kindergarten countries of America. They expected me to fit into their notion of what an Indian woman should be—a timid woman, a modest woman, a jump-on-to-a-chair-at-a mouse woman, who had come to learn from them. They expected me to supplicate for help from them. When they saw that I had come to them as a free woman, one who stood side by side with my comrade man, that I gave knowledge and beauty rather than supplicated for it, they asked "Are you a typical Indian woman?" "Yes," I cried, "I am she who carries the brass pot to the water, I am she who led armies, I am she who gave counsel to kings, I am she who showed forth all renunciation, I am she who went down to hell that her mighty country might rise, I am only the kind of the average Indian woman."

We are not weak, timid, meek, we women who hold the courageous Savitri as our ideal, we who know how Sita defied those who entertained suspicion of her ability to keep her chastity. We possess the spirit of creative energy to legislate for the morals of the world.

I am not an educated woman. I have not passed great examinations. My mind is empty with spaces for youth and experience to fill. I think this Conference is writing the history of the women of the world. I will, however, confess to you one thing. I will whisper it into this loud-speaker. I am not a feminist. To be a feminist is to acknowledge that one's life has been repressed. The demand for granting preferential treatment to woman is an admission on her part of her inferiority and there has been no need for such a thing in India as the women have always been by the side of men both in councils and in the fields of battle. We women recognise our responsibilities. Therefore it is that our rights are taken for granted. The consciousness of what we ought to do for our people is deep in the hearts of our men. Still sometimes we have to struggle against the chivalry of men who want to have protective legislation for us. We have to educate the manhood that the spiritual reform of the world is woman's great work. She, the woman, is "the world unchanging in a world unchanged."

If education means anything it is not Differential Calculus or the Declaration of Independence, or the Constitution of Canada, and all the things, wise or foolish, that depend on whether there is a wise or foolish Minister of Education, but it is the larger vision of things which will produce a syllabus of studies which shall give equal opportunities for self-expression to the boy and girl alike. I oppose every separatist movement except for possible transitional purposes.

The day of triumph of this Conference will be that day when it will have achieved its temporary need and when it can declare there need be no further specialised Women's Conferences. In future we shall be in such a position that we may securely invite the men to work with us and we shall have no women's or men's conferences but people's conferences.

Our best contribution to life is to add the nectar of sweetness to the wine of heroism. We must have no mutual conflict in our homes or abroad. We must transcend differences. Even patriotism is not enough, as Nurse Cavell said. We must rise above nationalism, above religion, above sex. Our common humanity is the bond that cannot, that must not be broken. More and more let us repeat, "we are human." Let us identify ourselves with our soul, and read its capacity and its need.

As we are gathered here in this Convocation Hall, which is like a great vaulted cathedral consecrated to the true cause of education, let us dedicate ourselves anew to become the interpreters of the larger gospel of humanity transcending barriers of race, creed and land.



# The Annual Report of the All-India Women's Conference 1929-30.

The All India Women's Conference has, within the last 3 years grown into a responsible and consolidated organisation to voice the united opinion of the women of India. As the Constituencies of the Conference have a linguistic basis, it provides a wide and open platform from which the women can give expression to their opinions and voice their grievances. It has ever been the aim of the Conference to draw the women of the Country out of their temporary seclusion and to arouse within them a consciousness of their responsibilities and duties.

In the year under report, the Report of the Conference was issued in English, Hindi and Urdu. It is most essential and desirable for the spreading of the work among the masses of Indian women that it should be issued in as many Indian languages as possible and in this connection we appreciate the successful efforts of Maharashtra the first year, to bring out a Marathi edition and Sind's new attempt to have one in Sindhi.

Although, the Conference originally started as an educational reform organisation, it soon began to be evident that its scope of work must be widened so as to include all problems relating to women as gradually their interest broadened, deepened and matured.

As life is indivisible, so are its aspects and expressions and in a progressive movement of this kind its unified character needs to be emphasised. It was, however, thought advisable at this stage to create two sections each with its own Sectional Secretary working in cooperation with the Organising Secretary.

The Educational Section mainly concerned itself with the education of children in the Primary stage. The Primary Education Committee appointed by the Government of India to investigate into the conditions of Primary Education in the centrally administered areas was given every assistance in its survey by the Standing Committee Members of the Conference in Ajmere-Merwara and Delhi. One of the Conference workers has also been coopted on the Committee appointed by the U. P. Government to explore the possibilities of introducing Compulsory Primary Education within a specific period and find out ways and means to launch it forth. The Physical Education Committee appointed by the Government of Madras sought the help of the Conference in its work, through the Organising Secretary. The Madras University has now made physical culture a compulsory subject. The Conference notes with pleasure that among the recommendations of the Bombay Physical Education Committee there is one that strongly advocates the appointment of an Indian lady to be in charge of the physical education of girls in the Presidency.

The Conference has also been striving for the spread of education everywhere. School-visiting Committees have been formed in many of the Constituencies and con-

tinuous representations are being made to all the Local Bodies and Provincial Governments in this connection. In Central Provinces, the Constituent Conference Committee has been successful in persuading the Municipality of Nagpur to open a school and hopes to have 3 more schools opened in the very near future. The Constituent Committee has also become the nucleus of an organisation as recommended by the Committee on Women's Education in 1927 for the purpose of popularising education, particularly among the women, and tackling the problem of teachers.

As a result of the Constituent Conference of 1928, a private Girls' School was started in Jaipur City. In Ajmere two new Municipal schools have been opened through the efforts of the Constituent Conference Committee. Two schools have been started in Lucknow district by two members of the Constituent Conference Committee. One of these is in a rural area and is run on the social service scheme advocated by the Credit Co-operative Society. Both the schools have been welcomed by the local people as a great boon. The Constituent Committee in Burdwan in West Bengal has succeeded in getting the Municipality to open a school. Puri in Orissa has collected funds for improving the local school. Balsoire in Orissa and Ranchi in Bihar are raising funds for building hostels for girls. Some of the Committees such as in Hyderabad-Deccan, Alibag in Kolaba district, Orissa, have also succeeded in having medical inspection of schools enforced.

In Patna a school of music for boys and girls has been started by the local Committee and music has also been made an optional subject in the Matriculation in the Province of Bihar and Orissa. In the North-West Frontier the general lack of education and particularly that of girls is keenly felt. A deputation of women in Peshawar waited on the Director of Public Instruction to demand a High School for girls but with no success. But it is hoped that further efforts will unceasingly be made in this direction till some measure of education becomes an accomplished fact.

The local Conference Committee of Mysore State has got a residential boarding for depressed class girls started. It has succeeded in also having the regulations altered so as to get women into Municipal and Local Bodies. Orissa has been particularly fortunate in securing representation for women on all Educational and Local Boards, and the University. The President of the Cocanada District Educational Council in Andhra is a Member of the Conference Standing Committee and has held this office of Presidentship for the last 8 years having been elected to the office thrice successively.

Industrial schools have been opened by some of the Constituent Committees in their areas. Hyderabad-Deccan started its Vocational school a year ago with 12 girls and the year closed with 48 admissions. Cochin has an industrial class and the making of envelopes is fast growing into a flourishing district industry. Ambala has opened an industrial school for women and in this connection an exhibition was also held by the women last November.

Adult education has been one of the chief aims of the Conference. This is being mainly done by running special classes and lantern slide lectures on cultural subjects. Calcutta has 2 adult education centres where regular lectures are held. Balsoire and Hyderabad-Deccan have each their adult class.

Alibag in the Kolaba District has been most enthusiastic in garden culture and the local hospital and public gardens are growing into spots of beauty under the direction of this Gardening Class. Recreation grounds for women have been secured and it is soon hoped to have swings for children put up. The Constituent Committee of Ambala has also had a purdah garden opened.

The Social Section has concentrated greatly on the Sarda Bill and the Age of Consent Bill.

The Age of Consent Committee had the cooperation of the Conference all through its labours. A deputation of representative women from the Conference also waited on this Committee last January at Patna to place the views of the Conference before it formally. It emphasised the fact that it had at each of its three Conferences recorded its support of Sir Hari Singh Gour's Age of Consent Bill with the proviso that the Age of Consent within marriage should be 16 and without 18 but that it advanced this opinion on grounds of practicability and not on those of physiology as it preferred 18 in both the cases. It further expressed that the Conference was of the decided opinion it was ineffective to raise the Age of Consent without fixing the age of marriage.

The great achievement of the Conference and one which it regards as a personal triumph is the passing of the Sarda Act. It was at the first Conference at Poona that a resolution was passed demanding the introduction of legislation to fix the minimum age of marriage. The Conference had to face much severe criticism and attacks from some on grounds of orthodoxy and from others on grounds of impracticability. Interference by legislation in a marriage rite was unthinkable in those days and the women were accused of soaring into dizzy heights and the prophecy was that they would surely come to grief. But the women's practical sense stood by and helped to render this then impossible dream an actual reality, within the short space of two years and a half.

Every advantage was taken of Mr. Harbilas Sarda's Bill in the Legislative Assembly and the result has been the achievement of what once seemed a futile effort. But the Conference is far from satisfied with the age limits. It will strive and agitate for a further advance to 16 and 21 as originally laid down in its resolution at Poona and which has since been emphatically reiterated at everyone of its Annual Sessions.

Owing to the efforts of Dr. Muthulaxmi, one of the Vice Presidents of the Conference, the Devadasi Bill has been passed into law in the Madras Presidency.

The Social Section took up very earnestly the question of having the Laws of Inheritance altered. Its achievements in this direction have been most creditable and encouraging. There are at present four Bills pending in the Assembly relating to this question. The Governments of Baroda and Mysore have appointed Committees to go into this question and the Conference hopes to give them every assistance.

Propaganda is also being carried on to cultivate public opinion against the custom of enforced seclusion of women.

Representations have also been made to the Provincial Governments on the subject of appointing a woman Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies in each Pro-

vince as has been done in the Punjab. Women Sanitary Inspectresses are also being asked for and at present the Government of Bihar and Orissa is sympathetically considering the matter.

Prison visiting Committees have been at work in many of the Constituencies. Bihar and Orissa has submitted a well thought out memorandum on prison reform. Some constituencies like Baroda have also attempted hospital visits.

Child Welfare and Maternity relief work is now become such an inevitable part of all social work that it hardly needs any particular mention.

The introduction of the Divorce Bill in Baroda has stimulated the fast growing interest of women on this question and some of the women in British India are putting forth a demand for suitable legislation in this direction.

The field of labour work is a new one that the Conference has entered upon and its first venture has been the cooperation with the Labour Commission. Although every effort that was made to have a woman representative on the Commission failed, it was successful in having women co-opted in most provinces and the Conference is doing its best to put up women witnesses to give evidence on behalf of the women industrial workers. But as the subject is rather a new one to most of the workers, the achievement has been modest. But interest is being stimulated on this problem and the Constituency of Malabar has taken the lead in attempting to make a special study of women in industries. Every facility is being given to the delegates to this Conference to visit the Mill area and get first hand information. The Conference, realising the importance and the magnitude of the subject, intends to make it a special item in its future programme of work.

Relief to women passengers on the Railway has been engaging the attention of the Conference. Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru of Delhi is in charge of the work and it is hoped that complaints will be brought to her notice to be dealt with.

One of the essential needs that is being keenly felt is the abolition of kitchen drudgery. The usual charge levelled against the modern woman is that she either refuses to cook or is incapable of that art. Society entirely forgets the fact that with the spread of education the interests of women have been widening and their activities expanding as they legitimately should. But unfortunately the kitchen reform in India has not proceeded hand in hand with other social reform and thus while the outer world has been going through rapid and radical changes, the inner sphere of the woman's domain has stuck in its medieval rut. The Conference however hopes to bring about radical changes by popularising modern labour-saving appliances. And as a first step towards this, a demonstration has been arranged during this week to show the advantages of such devices.

A new arena of work has opened out for women with the admission of women in Travancore into the Secretariat offices, after repeated agitation from the women.

The presence of women in Legislatures is also being felt. A deputation from the Standing Committee of the Conference waited on the leaders of all the parties in the Assembly with a request that women candidates should be adopted by each party at the next elections. The leaders willingly assented to it.

The Conference has been particularly fortunate in having its ideals and knowledge of its achievement made known in foreign countries by some of its prominent workers, particularly Mrs. Naidu and Mrs. Cousins, the latter having done an 18 months tour round the world. Some of them attended the Berlin International Congress of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship where over a thousand representatives from 45 countries had assembled to deliberate upon the problems confronting women all over the world. The Indian delegation which contained many connected with the All-India Women's Conference such as Mrs. Naidu, Mrs. Jinarajadasa, Mrs. Rama Rao and Mrs. Chattopadhyaya, was instrumental in moving and carrying amidst very strong opposition from the British and some other delegations, an amendment fixing the minimum age of marriage at 16 and 18 for girls and boys respectively for the original resolution laid down 16 for both on the principle of sex equality. India was thus able to not only create a favourable impression but also remove to some extent the false impression abroad that India is too orthodox and uneducated to favour progressive ideas. The Organising Secretary also represented the Conference at two other International Assemblies, the International Conference on New Education and the International Congress for Peace and Freedom.

The Fund started at Delhi as a result of a resolution adopted by the Conference has reached the sum of Rs. 94,400 and has now been registered as a separate association and is a concurrent body. Its first general body meeting was held on the 17th January at Bombay and the first Governing Body was elected. The Governing Body is now considering a scheme to establish a Central Training College at some suitable place. And with this view the Governing Body is appointing a special Committee of experts to draft a definite scheme of a practical nature that can be launched in the very near future.

In conclusion one may add that, in reviewing the Constituent reports and the direct and indirect work of the Conference, one feels assured that the Conference is meeting the need of the women of India in finding expression for their awakening powers which will lead them to come forward and join forces in a general National regeneration.

20-1-1930.

KAMALADEVI CHATTOPADHYAYA  
Organising Secretary.



## Educational Section Report 1929-30.

At the Patna Session it was decided that the year's work of the Educational Section should be two-fold.

- (i) to make an intensive study of the education of children in India under eight years of age; and, after collecting and collating reports of such education in India and in other countries, to submit a report to the All India Conference on the actual conditions in India of such education, with recommendations towards improvement in the light of the latest suitable developments in other parts of the world; and in accordance with the published principles of the All India Conference.
- (ii) to assist, as far as possible, any Local Committee in any educational problem of its Area which requires immediate attention.

Soon after the Patna Session a notice was sent asking each Standing Committee member

- (i) to put the Secretary in communication with the most out-standing women in her Area engaged in the education of children under eight; or with the women most qualified to give an accurate survey of such education in the Area.
- (ii) to let the Secretary know whether the Local Committee would help the Section in carrying out this work.
- (iii) to inform her in what way the Section could help the Local Committee with any special local educational work which required immediate attention.

It was suggested that, if the survey of the condition of the education of children under eight was generally undertaken, it would be advisable to report on the work done according to one and the same schedule.

An offer was made to send a copy of a schedule which had been drawn up in the Indore Area, and suggestions as to modifications, etc. were asked for.

Response to this appeal was received from the Central Punjab Area only. The Standing Committee Member there sent out about fifty-five modified schedules to different parts.

Of these about fifteen were returned duly filled in in January 1930, but too late to be considered before the Session.

It is hoped that others of the fifty-five will come in, and then some work can be done in collating them.

But it is obvious that no All India report can be issued from such a mere local response.

The Standing Committee Members were circularised with regard to the Montessori Conference held at Ahmedabad at Easter 1929; and an attempt was made to obtain representatives at this Conference who would report thereon,

Promises of attendance and of reports were received, but these have not yet materialised.

The only help for local work which was asked for was as follows:—

- (i) a suitable syllabus, including domestic science for girls' high schools.
- (ii) information as to where, in India, training could be had in Kindergarten and Montessori methods.
- (iii) information regarding Indian ladies open to engagement (stating their vernaculars) trained in Kindergarten or Montessori methods of teaching young children.
- (iv) names of educational agencies in India able to put managers and others in touch with lady teachers open to engagements.

In trying to answer these queries, it was found:

- (i) impossible to give any syllabus as required based on *wide* usage.
- (ii) that the ladies in touch with the Section and trained in Kindergarten and Montessori methods were all already engaged.
- (iii) that no scholastic agencies for lady teachers seemed to exist.

The Organising Secretary attended the Educational Conference at Elsinore, in Denmark, and has prepared a report which she has promised to send for the files of the Section.

Several others of our members who were in Europe in the course of the year, have notified that they had made a special study of the schools for children under eight in the countries they visited; and have promised to send in their considered opinion as to the possibility, or otherwise, of adapting the methods used to Indian conditions.

At the end of the year a large number of resolutions were received from the various constituent and sub-constituent Areas. Many of these were affirmations of principles already embodied in our Memorandum.

All the resolutions received were issued to all the delegates, asking for amendments and other suggestions; and have been revised by the Subjects Committee in readiness for the Educational Sitting of the Bombay Session.

In conclusion the opinion may be expressed that the year's experience shows that the great possibilities of united educational work through the Section do not seem to have been realised yet by the various Local Committees.

It is hoped that next year the Local Committees will avail themselves in greater measure of the Section and thus allow it to become much more useful.

A. L. HUIDEKOPER,  
Educational Secretary.

## Social Section Report 1929-30.

The year under survey is the first year in which the All-India Women's Conference in conformity with the decisions taken at Patna has worked for social reform. That the very first year of the assumption of its new activities should synchronise with the attainment of what is called its greatest achievement, the passage of the Sarda Act augers well for its future. This one reform will serve as the foundation stone on which the structure of the new society which the Conference is out to construct will be built. With the aforesaid object, the Conference divided itself into two sections and the work of the Social section with which I am dealing was entrusted to a small Committee. The Committee prepared a scheme of work for the year which was approved and passed by the Standing Committee at its six monthly sitting at Delhi in March 1929.

This Scheme contained several items chief amongst them being the prevention of child marriage, abolition of enforced seclusion of women, equal rights of inheritance prevention of polygamy, prevention of unequal marriages, of enforced widowhood, of enforced dowery and leti deti systems. The methods suggested for bringing about these reforms were the appointment of small committees to watch and prevent cases of child marriages by persuasion and pressure, by doing propaganda work through the Press and platform by means of magic lantern lectures and popular songs and holding protest meetings. It was suggested to hold mixed meetings and debates, to encourage mixed clubs and social gatherings with the object of removing Purdah and wherever this was not possible, to hold only women's meetings to discuss and explain the evils of the Purdah system. The methods suggested for the attainment of equal rights of inheritance were :

- (a) Inviting lawyers to speak on the rights of women.
- (b) Persuading members of the legislatures to introduce bills in the legislatures, and,
- (c) Holding women's meetings urging this necessary reform.

As the social conditions of different provinces differ so widely, it could only be left to the discretion of the local committees to take up any suggestions for which they thought their constituencies were ripe.

In response to this programme, there was not much continuous work throughout the year in all constituencies but in Sindh and Alibag and in one or two other places work continued throughout the year on the lines suggested.

Prevention of child marriage and equal rights of inheritance are the two items which have been taken up by all the constituencies with great enthusiasm and zeal as is evidenced from the trend of the resolutions passed by the Constituent Conferences. All of them without an exception have passed resolutions demanding the abolition of



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the custom of child marriage, and similarly, most of them have demanded equal rights of inheritance. The abolition of the Purdah has not met with the same approval nor polygamy nor any other item in the programme. Resolutions urging the abolition of the Purdah have been passed by eight constituencies only and those urging the abolition of polygamy by five only. Even the constituencies which managed to pass these resolutions could not do it without encountering a great deal of opposition.

As far as practical work is concerned, I have received reports from the following nine constituencies only.

Punjab East, Punjab Central, Bihar, Utkal, Sindh, C. P., Delhi, and Alibag.

*Punjab-East.* An industrial school has been started in Ambala which has 29 pupils and two trained teachers at the time of reporting. Subjects taught are tailoring, sewing, knitting, laundering etc. An industrial exhibition in connection with the school was held in November. At the main constituency and the five sub-constituencies of the area, subjects like child marriage and the custom of buying and selling of girls were discussed throughout the year. A Purdah garden for women was opened by the Municipality in the Ambala City.

*Central-Punjab.* Sub-Committees for polygamy, child marriage, sanitation and hospital visiting were formed and the women prisoners were visited by the members of the Conference.

*Bihar:* A Widows' Home with an industrial school attached is being planned and will soon be opened. A mixed meeting of men and women was held in September in support of the Sarda Bill and a similar meeting was held in protest of the Purdah system. In the 4 sub-constituencies social reform was generally urged and music encouraged.

*Utkal:* Had a long list of activities to its credit. Committees were formed for the prevention of child marriage, removal of Purdah and women's franchise. Due to their sustained efforts women's franchise was attained by the women of Orissa, but they had not yet got the right of sitting in the Council for the attainment of which right special efforts were being made. In its three sub-constituencies meetings were often held. In Puri maternity and child welfare centres were opened. In Belasore girls were rescued from a life of shame. Ten widow-marriages were performed during the last year. Lantern lectures were delivered in villages. A home called the Shelter was started for destitute widows and children at Cuttack. Dai training classes were being held and jail visiting done. A memorandum urging certain jail-reforms in female wards was submitted by the Standing Committee member, Miss Das to the Government.

*C. P.:* Jail and slum committees were working in jails and slums.

*Cochin:* Started a small industrial school during the year.

*Sindh:* Saved two girls from early marriages and held monthly meetings of women for discussing different items of social reform especially Hindu women's rights of inheritance.

*Delhi.* Has already formed a small Sarda Committee in connection with child marriages. This Committee has taken on itself to register all marriages of small children which come to the notice of their members. They have decided to send a circular letter of warning to the parents of such children, showing them the evils of child marriage, giving sections of the Child Marriage Restraint Act and those of the Age of Consent Act for their information.

*Alibag.* A new constituency under the able guidance of Mrs. Hamid Ali has sent regular reports of the very thorough work of a varied nature especially in connection with the rights of inheritance.

Besides the above, special efforts were made to give as much assistance to the Labour Commission as was possible. Our members were asked to study the labour conditions of women and children in their areas. Many of those names suggested by the Conference were appointed as assessors on the Commission. Replies to the questionnaire issued by the Commission were sent by our members. This has aroused the interest of many by which we hope to benefit later on.

The few activities mentioned above do not form an imposing record for a year's work. But the atmosphere created and the interest awakened in social reform in general and women's rights in particular though not tangible is felt by every body. Discussions on these subjects in public and private, in the press and on the platform have become much more general and people are realising the importance of social reform more than they did before. As a result of some communication between the members of the Conference and the Assembly and the atmosphere created by them, Mr. Jayakar, R. S. Harbilas Sarda and some other members of the Assembly have introduced several bills in the Assembly proposing to give to women more rights in the property than they now possess.

The Social Section Secretary was entrusted at Patna to send a reply to the questionnaire issued by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship. While the Secretary was trying to collect information required for the questionnaire she learnt from reports issued in the papers that some of the people engaged in the work of compiling the Women of India Survey were already known to hold views which were prejudicial to India. This gave rise to some correspondence between Miss Rathbone, one of the Editors of the proposed Women of India Survey, and the Social Secretary on behalf of the Standing Committee. As a result of this, the Secretary has now been authorised to send the following letter to Miss Rathbone.

## ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

11, Clive Road, New Delhi.

Dated the 30th Jan. 1930.

From

Mrs. B. NEHRU,  
Secretary, Social Section,  
All India Womens' Conference,

To

Miss RATHBONE, M.P.,  
Editor, Women of India Survey,  
4, Tufton Street, London.

Dear Madam,

I thank you for your letter of the 26th September 1929 in reply to mine of the 9th September. I regret the delay in replying which is due to the fact that the matter had to be placed before the Standing Committee which met in connection with the All-India Womens' Conference in the third week of January at Bombay. While it has noted with satisfaction that it is your intention to make any Survey of Women in India as clear and accurate as possible, the Committee after full discussion of all the points involved voted unanimously against taking any share or responsibility in producing the Survey of India proposed to be issued under the auspices of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, and under your Editorship, for the following reasons :

1. That events are moving at such a rapid speed in India that such a Survey would be out of date in a very short time.
2. That it is undesirable that such a Survey should be undertaken at all by women of a different nation.
3. That such a Survey cannot adequately and surely be made by women who do not know India by long residence and by sympathetic co-operation in the life of its women.
4. That the placing of statistics of to day without reference to the incursion of statistics and conditions of the past when India had not been invaded by foreigners (art, learning philosophy, trade, riches, political systems, religion, etc.) would give an entirely misleading picture and that if such statistics and statements were included they would be bound to have such political implications as would not be agreeable to the National Union to publish under their present political restrictions.

5. Without such an investigation into the roots of the present state of affairs, the book would be liable to do more harm than good.

The All-India womens' Conference would much prefer that those who have the interest of this country at heart would come and work with the people who are changing the present statistics.

I am,  
Yours faithfully,  
(Sd.) RAMESHWARI NEHRU.

The success of our work during the past year is by no means discouraging. It inspires us with confidence and we hope to gain a more decided victory in the War we are waging against the evil customs and practices of our society.

By widening our sphere, we have in a way pledged ourselves to undertake activities covering the whole field of life as will be evident from the proposals of the two sub-committees to be appointed by the Conference.

I am quite confident that the unreserved co-operation will be forthcoming from the whole Conference which is so essential for the success of the proposed work.

RAMESHWARI NEHRU,  
Social Secretary.

# FIRST SITTING OF THE ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

21st January 1930, 9 A. M.

## RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

This Conference wishes to express its deep sense of sorrow at the sad demise of Mr. Mazrul Huq, Mr. G. M. Chiplunkar, and Mr. Gokarnanath Misra, who rendered meritorious service in the cause of Women's Education and Social Reform, and places on record its deep sympathy with the bereaved families.

FROM THE CHAIR.

### Statement by the Standing Committee Re the All-India Women's Education Fund Association.

LADIES,

We have to report to you the work that has been done by the Standing Committee with regard to the All-India Women's Education Fund Association and to ask you for your assent to such work.

You will remember that at Patna a whole Sitting was spent in discussing the draft constitution of the Fund Association; and that we made many vital alterations therein in order to safeguard the position of our Conference with regard to the Fund Association and its administration.

You will be glad to hear that all our points were conceded; and that the Constitution as it stands at present only differs from the draft which we passed at Patna in the following particulars:—

#### Constitution or Memorandum of Association.

§ 2 (a) "The A. I. W. C. or under such other name as the Conference may hereafter be registered....."

This was necessitated by its being necessary legally to safeguard a possible change of name on our part for our Conference later.

§ 6 "The promotion and establishment of branches.....particularly in the constituent areas of the A. I. W. C. This was added in order to allow our Constituent Areas to have some advantage over other places.

#### Rules and Regulations.

§ 2 (a) For the word a General Meeting we have its General Meeting.

§ 4 "Life Fellows shall be donors of sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 500"

This was added to encourage Life Members to become Life Fellows,

- § 7 "Honorary Secretary" This change has been made everywhere.
- § 8 (a) The notice for Annual General Meetings has been increased from one month to two months.
- (c) This paragraph on nomination forms was expanded as part of the necessary working detail.
- (d) "Such votes must reach the Honorary Secretary on or before the date fixed for that purpose". This was also added for easy working of detail.
- § 9 (b) "Provided that accidental omission to give such notice to any member shall not invalidate any resolution passed at such meeting." These words were a Lawyer's addition of obvious use.
- § 11 (1) "And with the exception of the President they shall hold office only until the first Annual General Meeting of the Association." This was made explicit whereas before it had only been implicit.
- § 3 "Of the nine members elected by the Association, one shall if possible be a woman M. L. A., one shall be a woman connected with University work, one shall be a woman connected with Secondary schools, one shall be a woman connected with Primary schools, one shall be a woman connected with Training Colleges and Classes". This addition was proposed by our members in order to ensure that the nine members elected at the Annual General Meeting should include women of educational experience and with legislative opportunities of helping the Association.
- § 5 You will remember that this paragraph was clumsily worded and the present form is a clarified version.
- § 7 "But no action of the Governing Body which may be otherwise valid shall be rendered invalid by reason of any such vacancy remaining unfilled, provided however that the number of vacancies so remaining unfilled shall not at any time exceed three". This is a safeguard suggested by a lawyer.
- § 12 This clause about the chairman here has been transferred from § 9 ( „ the Chairman who will preside..... )
- § 13 "Either at Delhi." As we hold our Conference only once a year this "either at Delhi" was put in by us to safeguard a non-central place being chosen for the second meeting which would mean great trouble for our members to attend.
- § 17 "in person". This was inserted to avoid proxies.
- § 18 "And notice of the time and place shall be circulated within a radius of 200 miles of where the meeting is to be held." This was inserted to avoid the practical difficulty of keeping those who had come, from having too long to wait while a quorum was being sought.



- § 20 This paragraph deals with the time when secretaries and treasurers shall be elected, which seems to have been omitted in the Patna draft.
- § 22 The whole paragraph is a lawyer's addition and quite usual.
- § 23 The method of filling vacancies occurring during the year had been omitted in the Patna draft, and so, that final sentence was added in the first paragraph.
- The final sentence of the second paragraph also represents omitted matter, also necessary for practical working.
- § 24 The last three lines also represent necessary working detail.
- § 30 The whole paragraph is quite new and was added by lawyers as being usual under these circumstances.
- § 32 The Patna draft had in this paragraph only "a majority." Whereas the lawyers pointed out that for a change of rules a "three-fifths" majority was usual.

A. L. HUIDEKOPER,  
Chairwoman Standing Committee.

### STATEMENT BY THE STANDING COMMITTEE RE SUBJECTS COMMITTEE.

At the Patna Session the Standing Committee was duly authorised to draw up Rules of Procedure for the conduct of the Conference.

In compliance with these instructions Rules of Procedure were drafted and issued.

In view of the special nature of this Bombay Conference and of the need of economising time in order to allow the delegates to take full advantage of the unique opportunities afforded in this city of visiting social and educational institutions, the Standing Committee, in anticipation of confirmation by the Conference of these Rules of Procedure, have acted as a Subjects Committee in accordance with these Rules.

They have considered *all* the Resolutions sent in by Constituent Conferences, and have condensed the salient points into the maximum number of Resolutions which were likely to be discussed within the time allotted in each Section.

Those Resolutions which were already covered by our Memorandum were eliminated; others were postponed for the sitting of the Conference which will discuss the work of the coming year and for further consideration by sub-committees which it is proposed should be appointed for giving practical effect to them.

A. L. HUIDEKOPER,  
Chairwoman Standing Committee.

## EDUCATIONAL SITTING.

22nd January 1930, 9 A. M.

### RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

#### Group 1.—Urgent.

1. This Conference is of opinion that whereas it is the intention of the University of Bombay very shortly to draw up a new syllabus for the Matriculation examination, the All India Women's Conference should send a deputation of its members to the Bombay University authorities, offering the help of the Conference in drawing up a syllabus on the lines of its Memorandum.

Proposer :—Miss G. Bahadurji, Bombay, (English).

Seconder :—Mrs. Ambegaonkar, C. P. South, (Marathi).

Supporters :—Miss S. Sorabji, Maharashtra, (English).

Mrs. Sharada Mehta, Gujerat, (Gujerati).

2. Whereas in many parts of India the problem of obtaining suitable buildings for girls' schools is becoming more and more acute, this Conference calls upon the Standing Committee of the All India Women's Conference to consider:—

- (a) the advisability of launching a propaganda campaign in its many Constituent Areas in order that companies may be formed on the lines of the Girls' Public Day School Company in England whereby in that country a sufficiency of Girls' High Schools was established.
- (b) the recommending of such a campaign to the All-India Women's Education Fund Association as part of its work in the coming year.

Proposer :—Mrs. Huidekoper, Sind, (English).

Seconder :—Mrs. Desai, Sind, (Gujerathi).

3. This Conference recommends to the University of Bombay and to such other Universities where such facilities do not exist—

- (i) that vernaculars should be allowed, optionally with classical languages, in the curricula at every stage in the University course.
- (ii) that Domestic Science, optionally with physics, should be allowed in the First Year in the Arts examination.

Proposer :—Miss Ferozuddin, Punjab Central, (Urdu).

Seconder :—Miss B. Khare, Maharashtra, (Marathi).

Supporters :—Lady Ramanbhai, Gujerat, (Gujerati).

Mrs. Huidekoper, Sind, (English).

Opposer :—Miss S. Sorabji, Maharashtra, (English).

4. (a) This Conference recommends that immediate steps be taken to carry into effect the repeated Resolution that a Central College be founded to train graduates and matriculates in order to secure a higher standard of kindergarten and secondary teachers and that the Fund Association be requested to allot money for founding and endowing such a college.
- (b) This Conference recommends to the Fund Association that a Committee should be formed at once to draw up plans for the establishment of a Teachers' Training College of a specialised Home Science character covering the complete life of a pupil, whether rural or urban; the courses at which should be on the lines of the Memorandum of the A. I. W. C.

Proposer :—Miss Young, Delhi, (English).

Seconder :—Mrs. Faridoonji, Hyderabad Deccan, (English).

Supporters :—Mrs. Hamid Ali, Maharashtra, (Urdu).

Mrs. Cousins, Madras, (English).

Miss Krishnabai, Agra, (English).

Miss Barrie, Madras, (English).

Mrs. Taskar, Hyderabad Deccan, (English).

Opposers :—Mrs. Sharada Mehta, Gujerat, (Gujerati).

Miss Bhagwat, Gujerat, (English).

Mrs. Mayadas, Agra, (English).

Mrs. Faridoonji replied to the debate.

## Group 2.—Starred.

### A. Compulsory Primary Education.

“This Conference is strongly in favour of compulsory primary education for girls as well as for boys; it recommends all Local Governments and Local Bodies to take immediate steps to introduce compulsory education in urban, suburban and rural districts in such a way that at all district headquarters and towns the scheme shall be in full-working order within five years and is universal within twenty years. This Conference is of opinion that this compulsory education should be made free in all schools provided by public authorities to all those unable to pay for it.”

Proposer :—Mrs. Krishnavenamma, Andhra, (English).

Seconder :—Mrs. Chattopadhyay, Karnatak, (English).

Supporters :—Mrs. Humayun Mirza, Hyderabad Deccan, (Urdu).

Mrs. King, Punjab East, (English).

Mrs. Eapen, Travancore, (English).

Mrs. Akhter, Bihar, (Hindi).

6. In order to carry Compulsory Primary Education efficiently this Conference is of opinion that:—

- (a) More Rural Training Centres should be opened where teachers drawn from rural areas should be trained under conditions such as they will meet with in their work. These teachers should, in every case possible, be of secondary grade, and the employment of all teachers of lower grade should ultimately cease.
- (b) Residential quarters for women teachers should be provided in all teaching centres.
- (c) In order to assist poor parents in compulsory areas, creches and nursery schools, for the care of children under school going age, should be established near schools.
- (d) Only clean, dry, airy and well ventilated buildings with adequate playgrounds should be used as schools.
- (e) The sanitary code for secondary schools should be extended to elementary schools and rigidly enforced in view of the high percentage of diseases borne by contaminated water.
- (f) School texts should be related to the psychology and environment of the child.
- (g) More women should be trained as specialist teachers in domestic science so that the teaching of the subject may be progressive and efficient. It is essential that the foundation of such teaching should be firmly laid in the elementary schools.
- (h) Nutrition Bureaus should be established in every Province where the much needed research work on the value of the food stuffs available in the Province should be carried out and where all information regarding suitable dietaries could be obtained.
- (i) The health claims of the teachers and pupils, as also the mischief of over-crowding should not be overlooked.

Proposer :—Miss Nallamuthammal, Madras (English).

Secunder :—Miss Dey, Bihar, (Hindi).

Supporter :—Miss Mustapha Khan, Maharashtra, (English).

## B. Training.

7. This Conference places on record its dissatisfaction with the policy of the Government of Bombay in reducing the number of students admitted to the Training Colleges and strongly desires that their numbers should be increased.

This Conference regards the standard accepted by the Government of 50% of trained teachers in primary schools as a very low one, and suggests to all Municipalities and Local Boards to engage only trained teachers.

Proposer :—Mrs. Sharada Mehta, Guzerat, (Guzerati).

Secunder :—Miss Gordon, Maharashtra, (English).

8. This Conference considers that the present course of Training for Matriculate and non-Matriculate teachers is very unsatisfactory, and that the standard of examination should be raised, and better provision made for the actual training.

Proposer:—Mrs. Paul Appaswami, Madras, (English).

Seconder:—Miss Ferozuddin, Punjab Central, (Urdu).

Supporter:—Miss Rani Ghosh, Bengal West, (English).

### C. Women's Hostels and Teachers' Quarters.

9. (a) This Conference regrets that the condition of affiliation of colleges to Universities regarding the provision of lodging accommodation for students has in some instances remained a dead letter so far as women students are concerned, and it requests the Senates to see that all colleges affiliated to their respective Universities are suitably provided with hostels or approved lodging accommodation for their women students, and to direct their Syndicates to ask the inspecting committees of the affiliated colleges to report as to whether this condition has been fulfilled.

(b) This Conference is of opinion that, in view of the long hours and the strenuous nature of the work which the Medical Courses entail, hostels for women students in the immediate vicinity of the medical colleges are a necessity, and this Conference recommends that such provision should be made by the College authorities.

Proposer:—Miss Sheila Ram, Delhi, (English).

Seconder:—Dr. Kashibai Nawarange, Bombay, (Marathi).

### Women Inspectors.

10. This Conference recommends that the inspecting staff of girls' schools consist of women only, and that the Chief Inspectress should be considered as Deputy Directress of Instruction.

Proposer:—Mrs. Kashalkar, Bombay, (Marathi).

Seconder:—Miss Ward, Sind, (English).

Supporters:—Mrs. Faridoonji, Hyderabad Deccan, (English),

Mrs. Mohammad Sheriff, Mysore, (English).

Miss Ferozuddin, Punjab Central, (Urdu).

### Group 3.—Local.

11. This Conference supports the resolution of Central Punjab Constituent Conference and draws the attention of the Governments to the condition of women's education in the N. W. Frontier Province and requests that a High School for girls be opened there at the earliest possible date.

FROM THE CHAIR.

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## SOCIAL SITTING.

*23rd January 1930, 9 A. M.*

*and*

*24th January 1930, 2-30 P. M.*

### RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

#### Group 1.—Urgent.

1. This Conference supports all efforts that are being made in the country :
  - (a) to remove untouchability and supports Mr. Jayakar's " Bill to remove disabilities affecting the untouchable classes of Hindus " pending in the Assembly.
  - (b) To remove the evil of intemperance.

#### FROM THE CHAIR.

- (c) To suppress immoral traffic in women and children and in particular it supports the Madras Brothels Bill and Prevention of Devadasi Dedication Bill and all other bills on similar lines. It is also of opinion that women should be equally penalised for keeping brothels.

Proposer:—Mrs. R. Nehru, Delhi, (Hindi).

Seconder:—Mrs. Hamid Ali, Maharashtra, (Urdu).

Supporters:—Miss Gedge, Bombay, (English).

Mrs. Cousins, Madras, (English).

2. This Conference of women calls upon every woman to realise her responsibility to Society by undertaking some form of social service such as helping the Maternity and Child Welfare schemes, visiting hospitals, orphanages and prisons, doing honorary educational work, Girl Guiding rescue work, and suppression of brothels.

Proposer:—Mrs. Abbas Tyabji, Baroda, (Urdu).

Seconder:—Miss. Sorabji, Maharashtra, (English).

Supporter:—Mrs. Jankibai Bhat, Maharashtra, (Marathi).

#### 3. Child-Marriage.

- (a) This Conference expresses its satisfaction at the passing of the Child Marriage Restraint Act, and congratulates R. S. Harbilas Sarda and those who helped in making it the law of the land, on their achievement.
- (b) It further urges that:—
  - (i) The provisions of the said Law be so amended as to bring them in line with the recommendations made by the A. I. W. C. fixing the age at 16 for girls and 21 for boys.

- (ii) In order to make this Act effective, it is necessary to form Sarda Committees, to prevent and to bring to light breaches of the Law, and,
- iii) In order to give effect to the Child Marriage Restraint Act, it is imperative to take immediate steps to provide adequate machinery for the registration of marriages and to ensure the correct registration of births, in accordance with the recommendations of the Age of Consent Committee, and,
- (iv) In order to prevent evasion of the Law, Indian States not yet having a similar Act be requested to come in line with British India in this matter.
- (c) It condemns the agitation started by certain classes against the Child Marriage Restraint Act and the proposed bills asking for exemptions from the operation of this Law.

Proposer :—Mrs. Nehru, Delhi, ( Hindi ).

Seconder:—Mrs. Shaffi Tyabji, Bombay, ( English ).

Supporters:—Mrs. Kamalabai Kibe, Indore, ( Hindi ).

Mrs. Husain Ali Khan, Hyderabad Deccan,  
( English ).

Miss. Ferozuddin, Punjab Central, ( English ).

Mrs. Mandayam, Mysore ( English ).

#### 4. Inheritance.

- (A) This Conference places on record its opinion that there should be complete equality between the sexes in the matter of inheritance and control of property.
- (B) As a step towards this goal the Conference supports the following measures which are pending in the Legislative Assembly :—
  - (a) " A bill to declare gains of learning by a Hindu to be his separate property " ( Mr. Jayakar ).
  - (b) " A bill to make better provision for certain heirs under Hindu Law, especially with regard to women regarding their rights of inheritance. " ( Mr. Jogiah ).
  - (c) " A bill to secure share for Hindu widows in their husbands' family property " ( R. S. Harbilas Sarda ).
- (C) In order to ensure the rights of inheritance to Muslim women in accordance with the laws laid down in the "Quran," the current customary law as practised in some parts of India be not recognised by the Courts.
- (D) The Conference further extends its cordial support to the Committees appointed in Mysore and Baroda for investigating the Hindu

Laws of Inheritance with a view to making them more equitable to women.

Proposer :—Miss Mithan Tata, Bombay, ( English ).

Secunder:—Lady Ramanbhai, Gujerat, ( Gujerati ).

Supporters:—Miss Ferozuddin, Punjab Central, ( Urdu ).

Miss Khan, Maharashtra, ( Marathi ).

Mrs. Laxmibai Abhyankar, Sangli, ( Marathi ).

Mrs. R. Nehru, Delhi, ( Hindi ).

### Labour.

5. This Conference is of opinion that an adequate number of Factory Inspectresses should be appointed to look after the welfare and requirements of all women and children employees in all Industrial areas.

Proposer :—Miss. Engineer, Bombay, ( English ).

Secunder :—Miss. Wingate, Bombay, ( English ).

6. (a) This Conference recommends to its Standing Committee to enquire into the agricultural and indigenous industries of their area and to get into touch with Co-operative Societies and in other ways to foster such industries ; and report to the Sub-Committee appointed by the Conference to deal with this question.

(b) This Conference recommends to its Standing Committee to enquire into the conditions of women and children employed in organised labour areas and to report to the Sub-Committee appointed by the Conference to deal with this question.

Proposer :—Mrs. Chattopadhyaya, Karnataka, (English).

Secunder :—Miss Wingate, Bombay, (English).

Supporters :—Mrs. Bhatwadekar, Punjab East, (Marathi).

Mrs. Kale, C. P. South, (English).

### Purdah.

7. This Conference condemns the custom of enforced seclusion of women and entreats all Hindus, Muslims and other communities that observe this custom to take practical steps to educate public opinion towards abolishing it as soon as possible:

Proposer :—Mrs. Shaffee Tyabji, Bombay, (English).

Secunder :—Sri. Shanno Devi, Punjab East, (Hindi).

Supporters :—Mrs. Kamalkamini Prasad, Bihar (Hindi).

Mrs. Fatma Begam, Bombay, (Urdu).

### General.

8. This Conference demands that in future all Conferences and Commissions appointed to deal with questions of the National Welfare of India should include women representatives well-acquainted with Indian conditions.

FROM THE CHAIR.



## Group II.

### Polygamy.

9. This Conference strongly condemns polygamy and urges parents not to give their daughters in marriage to men who already have wives. It is also of opinion that girls of mature age and judgment who marry men with wives should be boycotted.

Proposer :—Mrs. Fyzee, Bombay, (English).  
 Mrs. Kashibai Nawarange, Bombay, (Marathi).  
 Mrs. Motilal Marfatia, Bombay, (Guzerati).  
 Mrs. Premchand, Bombay, (Guzerati).

### General.

10. This conference strongly urges that a mother should have equal rights of guardianship with the father over her children and that a widow should have preferential rights of guardianship over them.

Proposer :—Miss. M. Tara, Bombay, (English).  
 Seconder :—Miss. Trivedi, Guzerat, (Guzerati).  
 Supporter.—Mrs. Mohammad Sheriff, Mysore, (Urdu).

11. This Conference calls on the organised Political Parties to put up women candidates at each election.

Proposer :—Mrs. Sarojini Mehta, Bombay, (English).  
 Seconder:—Mrs. Asaf Ali, Delhi, (English).

12. This Conference requests the Government to pass Children's Protection Acts and to establish Courts for Juvenile offenders in all Provinces and to ensure that at least one woman Magistrate should be present at each sitting of such Courts.

13. This Conference is of opinion that marriage should not be made compulsory for every girl and urges upon parents the necessity of recognising the rights of sons and daughters to decide their own career in life.

14. This Conference gives its support to "A bill to further amend the Special Marriage Act of 1872." (Mr. Jayakar.)

### FROM THE CHAIR.

### Unequal Marriages

15. This Conference resolves that the unequal marriages of old men to minor girls should be forbidden by law.

### Adoption.

16. This Conference extends its support to "The Bill to remove certain existing disabilities in respect of power of adoption among Hindus." (Mr. Jayakar.)

Proposer :—Miss Taraben Patel, Bombay, (Guzerati).  
 Seconder :—Miss Engineer, Bombay, (English).  
 Supporter :—Mrs. Hamid Ali, Maharashtra, (Urdu).

## WORK DONE AT THE 4TH SITTING.

*24th January 1930, 1 P. M.*

**The Sub-joined budget was passed.**

### DRAFT BUDGET.

<i>Income Expected.</i>		<i>Expenditure expected. Establishment.</i>	
Balance	387-14-6	Typewriter and Duplicator	450
From A. I. W. E. F. A.	2000- 0-0	Clerk for office	1200
From Delegates' Fees	1025- 9-0	Organising Sec.s	300
From Concert about	1300- 0-0	Postage and Stationery	200
Donations	200- 0-0	Chairwoman's ditto	400
	<hr/>	2 Sectional Sec.s "	150
	4912-14-6	Treasurer's ditto	400
		4 Sub-Committees' expenses	166
		Railway fares for officers of the <i>Conference.</i>	400
		Resolution Expenses & Printing etc.	
		<i>Report.</i>	
		1000 English	500
		500 Hindi	400
		500 Urdu	350
		Registration of Conference.	50
		Contingencies.	1500
			<hr/>
			4900
		Balance in hand	12
			<hr/>
			4912

## THE FOLLOWING RULES OF PROCEDURE WERE ADOPTED.

### Re Resolutions.

1 All resolutions concerning changes of (a) constitution ; (b) bye-laws and regulations, must reach the Organising Secretary four months before the date of the Annual Conference.

( See Constitution Art : 6 and Bye-law 60 )

2 All resolutions sent up by Constituent and Sub-Constituent Conferences should be divided into two Groups.....

A Educational

B Social

Each of these two Groups should be divided into

C those sent up for *Information only*

D those sent up for discussion at the Annual Conference.

The latter should be divided into

( i ) *Urgent* on account of pending legislation, or pending appointment of commissions, committees, etc.,

( ii ) *Starred* those of All India importance.

( iii ) *Local* for which the backing of the Conference is desired.

The wording of the Resolutions sent up for discussions should be suitable for actual moving at the Sitting of the Conference concerned.

The resolutions sent up which cover alterations of resolutions already embodied in the Memorandum should be so worded as to ask for the addition or deletion of certain clauses in definite paragraphs of the Memorandum.

All resolutions for discussion should be sent to each of the three secretaries ; resolutions *for information* to the Organising Secretary *only*.

### Re Subjects Committee.

3 That in future there shall be a Subjects Committee composed of

(a) all the Standing Committee members

(b) 2 additional members appointed for the purpose by each Local Committee, who shall be known as the Subjects Committee Members.

(c) the same rule as to substitute for the Subject Committee member shall be in force as for the Standing Committee member.

( See Bye-law 1 ).

4 The Sectional Secretaries shall send to all Subjects Committee members a copy of all the resolutions sent in for discussion at the Annual Conference.

The Subjects Committee members shall send to the Sectional Secretary concerned any suggestions or amendments she desires to make.

The Sectional Secretary shall prepare papers embodying all such suggestions and amendments for the meeting of the Subjects Committee.

5 The Subjects Committee shall meet one day previous to the Opening Day of the Conference and give one sitting to each Section, going through all this matter and deciding on the final form of the resolutions to be printed and distributed to all delegates on the Opening Day of the Conference.

All delegates shall be at full liberty to move any amendments at the Sittings.

6 The delegates shall bear part of their boarding and lodging expenses during the Annual Conference.

7 The Subjects Committee shall have power to make such regulations as may be necessary for, or conducive to, the right conduct of the Sectional Sittings in 1931. Such regulations shall be revised at the 1931 Session in the light of the experience gained and revised regulations be passed for the conduct of future Sectional Sittings.

**The following Suggested Programme for the 1931 Conference Session was passed.**

There shall be the following arrangements made for the 1931 Session.

Opening Day	Morning	Registration
		Sub-Committee Meetings to prepare final form of their Report, etc.
	Afternoon	First Sitting of the Conference.
	2-4	Reports, Balance Sheet, etc.
	5-30	Opening of Conference.
Second Day	Morning	Educational Section Sitting.
	Afternoon	2 to 4 P. M. Conference Sitting.
Third Day	Morning	Social Section Sitting.
	Afternoon	2 to 4 P. M. Conference Sitting.
Fourth Day	Whole Day	Excursion.
Fifth Day	Morning	Sitting for discussion of work for Coming Year.
	Afternoon	Miscellaneous Sitting including Votes of Thanks.

There shall be a time set apart every day from 8 to 8-45 a. m. daily for Standing Committee Meetings, so that

(a) Emergent matters may be quickly dealt with as they arise

(b) S. C. members need not be asked to forego other parts of the programme when it is necessary to hold such meetings.

Provided that, when no such meeting is necessary, an announcement be made on the previous day.

**THE FOLLOWING DRAFT OF THE 1930 REPORT OF THE  
CONFERENCE WAS ADOPTED.**

1. Table of Contents.
2. Office-Bearers.
3. Members of the Standing Committee.
4. List of Delegates.
5. Programme of Conference.
6. Speech of Lady Sykes (abridged)
7. Speech of Lady Tata (ditto)
8. Presidential Address (from notes)
9. Organising Secretary's Annual Report.
10. Reports of Two Sectional Secretaries.
11. Resolutions passed at the Conference with names of speakers, names of constituencies of speakers and language of speech.
12. Speech of Mr. Jayakar.
13. Balance Sheet.
14. A. I. W. E. F. Association Statement.
15. Memorandum.
16. Constitution.
17. Statement re. Registration.
18. Appendix A. List of Constituent and Sub-Constituent Conferences.  
Map of India
  - B. List of Presidents and Secretaries for 1930 of Local Committees in Constituent Areas.
  - C. List of Sub-constituent Areas.
  - D. Synthesis of Resolutions sent up by Constituent and Sub-constituent Conferences held in 1929.
20. E. List of Donors.
- 21.
- 22.



## WORK DONE AT THE 5TH SITTING.

24th January 1930, 3-30 P. M.

The following programmes of work for the year were adopted.

### SOCIAL SECTION.

In speaking about the future work of the year, Mrs. Nehru, the Secretary of the Social Section of the All India Women's Conference, pointed out that after the Patna Conference except in the case of the abolition of child marriage and the raising of the age of consent, the Social Secretary had no direction from the Conference for the kind of work her newly created section was expected to do. The decision for the widening of the scope of the Conference was taken at the very last session and in view of the gravity and complicated nature of social questions, it was not possible to discuss them there and then. The details of the work therefore were left in the hands of a small Committee appointed by the Standing Committee and this Committee was instructed to work through the local Conference Committees. This Social Committee prepared a programme of work which was considered and passed by the Standing Committee at its half yearly meeting held at Delhi. The programme was as follows.....

#### A. Requiring Legislation and Propaganda Method of Work.

##### *Items.*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>* (1) Prevention of child marriage.</b></p>                    | <p>(a) Appointment of small vigilance committees to watch individual cases, to dissuade them and to urge social boycott against them.</p> <p>(b) Propaganda through the Press and platform by means of magic lantern lectures and popular songs.</p> <p>(c) Protest meetings.</p> |
| <p><b>(2) Prevention of unequal marriages.</b></p>                   | <p>The same as above.</p> <p>(d) Members of legislatures should be approached and asked to bring about measures in the Assembly to remedy this evil.</p>  |
| <p><b>(3) Prevention of Polygamy.</b></p>                            | <p>Same as (1) and (2).</p>   |
| <p><b>(4) Segregation and Prevention of marriages of lepers.</b></p> | <p>Protest meetings and the same as (2) (d).</p>  |

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\* Compulsory items.

\* (5) Equal rights of inheritance.

(a) Holding of meetings where public men versed in law should be asked to lecture on the rights of women.

(b) Meetings of women urging the necessity of legislation.

(c) Persuading members of the legislatures to introduce suitable bills.

(6) Protection of women labourers in factories and mines.

Same as No. (4) by means of getting maternity benefits laws passed in local Councils as has been done in Bombay.

## **B. Requiring propaganda only.**

\* (7) Removal of customary Purdah.

(a) Holding of mixed meetings and debates.

(b) Holding of Women's meetings to explain the harmful effects of Purdah especially from the medical point of view.

(c) Encouragement of mixed Clubs wherever they exist.

(d) Encouragement and holding of mixed social gatherings.

(8) Prevention of enforced widowhood.

Propaganda and discussion at meetings.

(9) Prevention of enforced dowery and Deti Leti system.

Same as A (1) (a) (c).

(10) Maternity and Infant Work.

This work can be started by starting Maternity Homes, by appointing Health Visitors and training dais. By opening Baby Clinics and by helping the infant welfare work wherever it exists.

The details of the work done according to this programme during the past year are given in the Social Secretary's report.....The report shows that although a beginning has been made much remains yet to be done to make the programme effective.

All the items mentioned in the programme except Nos. 4, 8 and 9 are embodied in the resolutions passed by the Bombay Conference. It is not necessary to dilate on the importance of these items, namely segregation and prevention of marriages of lepers, prevention of enforced widowhood and prevention of enforced dowery and Leti Deti system, although they have not found a place in the body of the resolutions. The work during the current year therefore should be done on the basis of the resolutions passed this year plus the programme drawn out last year.

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\* Compul-ory items.

The formation of Sarda Committees with the object of preventing child marriages, securing of equal rights of inheritance and abolition of the Purdah system being of course the most important. All constituencies should make special efforts to concentrate on these three items. As for the other resolutions, Constituent Committees may take up any or all of them according to their capacity for work and local needs.

The questions of labour and indigenous industries are two very big problems which the Conference has undertaken this year. For the successful working of these two items, the sub-committees, appointed by the Conference will require the help not only of the members of the Standing Committee but of all the delegates of the Conference. It is hoped that the questionnaires which will be issued by the two sub-committees will meet with the fullest response from all Constituencies.

The delegates were also invited to send in any suggestions or recommendations which they wanted to be taken up by the All-India Women's Conference to the Social Secretary for her to put before the Standing Committee for consideration and necessary action.

### **The following Resolution was passed.**

This Conference supports the proposal placed before it by Mrs. Cousins to hold an All Asian Women's Conference in India and authorises its Standing Committee to elect members to co-operate with the scheme and to act as co-signatories to the invitation sent to the women of Asian Countries.

FROM THE CHAIR.

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# ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

*Income and Expenditure Statement for the  
year ending 31-12-29.*

<i>Income.</i>				<i>Expenditure</i>			
	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.
1. Donation	2,567	0	0	1. Cost of Printing, Translating and Despat- ching Reports.	1,353	9	0
2. Sale proceeds of Reports etc.	289	10	0	2. Printing and Stationery.	520	5	0
3. Miscellaneous Receipts.	0	9	0	3. Postage and Telegrams.	380	5	0
				4. Establishbment, (Clerks, Typists, etc.	194	1	0
				5. Miscellaneous Expenses.	16	15	6
				6. Bank Charges.	4	1	0
					<hr/>		
					2,469	4	6
				7. Balance with the Treasurer.	387	14	6
					<hr/>		
Total Rupees.	2,857	3	0	Total Rupees	2,857	3	0

Patna, }  
14th, January 1930 }

Audited and found correct.  
(Sd.) P. SENGUPTA,  
B. Sc., A. S. A. A.,  
Chief Auditor, Cooperative Societies,  
Bihar and Orissa.

## ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S EDUCATION FUND ASSOCIATION STATEMENT.

The All-India Women's Education Fund Association originated in a Resolution passed at the Second Session of the All-India Women's Conference held at Delhi in 1928. The All-India Women's Conference which had been organising itself and its work all over India since its first Session at Poona in 1927, realised that in order to meet the many demands for the development of education among the women and girls of India, it would be necessary to have very large funds at its disposal.

The Standing Committee of the All-India Women's Conference, in order to carry out this Resolution, appointed a Sub-committee with one of its members, Mrs. Rustomji Faridoonji, as Convener and Honorary Secretary, and through Mrs. Cousins, its Chairwoman, invited H. E. Lady Irwin to be Patroness of the Appeal for funds. The appeal was issued under the signatures of Her Excellency The Lady Irwin, Her Highness the Maharani of Baroda, Her Highness the Begum Mother of Bhopal, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mrs. Rustomji Faridoonji as Honorary Secretary.

After the Appeal was issued, it was suggested that a separate body should be formed to administer the funds collected, and the draft constitution for such a body was drawn up and submitted to the Third Session of the All-India Women's Conference held at Patna in January 1929. The draft was there revised and later another and a final revision was made in April 1929 at a special meeting of the Standing Committee of The All-India Women's Conference hold as a Round Table Conference with Lady Irwin as President, when it was decided to form a registered Association under the title of "The All-India Women's Education Fund Association." In recognition of the fact that the Fund Association would be the offspring of the All-India Women's Conference, under the rules of its Constitution it was laid down that a large proportion of the members of the Governing Body of the Fund Association should be elected by the Standing Committee of The All-India Women's Conference.

A Provisional Governing Body was appointed to take the necessary steps for registration and to act until the first Annual General Meeting of the Association.

There are at present 337 members of the Association, and the actual money in hand is Rs. 93414-5-11.

The general appeal for money has so far not met with a widespread response. Of the Rs. 95000 collected Rs. 83500 have been the donations of some of the Ruling Princes in answer to personal letters to them from Her Excellency.

Our membership too is still small, but we are only at the beginning; that beginning has been a work of love and enthusiasm, and we confidently appeal to the public and to the members of The All-India Women's Conference to give their full support to this Association, so that the women of this country can rely on receiving the help they need in becoming efficient in her service.

H. RUSTOMJI FARIDONJI  
Secretary,  
All-India Women's Education  
Fund Association.

# ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE MEMORANDUM.

BASED ON RESOLUTIONS PASSED AND RATIFIED AT THE FIRST, SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH SESSIONS OF THE ALL INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE, HELD AT POONA, DELHI, PATNA, AND BOMBAY RESPECTIVELY.

## EDUCATIONAL REFORM.

### Preamble.

Women representing all communities and races in India, having gathered together in 25 Constituent Conferences in order to express their opinion on education in general in India to-day, and on the education of girls and women in particular, and from these Conferences having elected representatives to exchange views at the above All-India Women's Conferences, hereinafter record the result of their serious study of these problems, and express as Resolutions their convictions, based on their practical experience and intuition, regarding the broad general lines on which they believe that it is imperative for the good of their children and the future welfare of the Nation that Reforms in education should be carried out.

### Appreciation of the work of the past educationalists.

Women are grateful for the immense service already rendered to the Indian people by the various educational authorities official and non-official, in India. The present system, however was thought out primarily, they believe, in the interests of boys, and was formulated by men. The time has now come for women to review and reform this system.

This Memorandum aims at offering a constructive Programme to those who have already shown a sincere desire to promote the advancement of education.

## RESOLUTIONS.

### A. General.

1. This Conference defines Education as training which will enable the child or the individual to develop his or her latent capacities to the fullest extent for the service of humanity. It must therefore include elements for physical, mental, emotional, civic and spiritual development. The course of study arranged for this purpose must be so flexible as to allow of adaptation to the conditions of the individual, the locality and the community.

2. At every stage of education the spirit of social service should be inculcated

3. Moral training, based on spiritual ideals, should be made compulsory for all schools and colleges.

4. In all education of girls teaching in the ideals of motherhood, and in making the home beautiful and attractive, should be kept uppermost.

5. Agriculture should be included in the curriculum as a compulsory subject in schools in rural areas and as an optional subject in all other schools and colleges.

6. A complete course of physical training should be made compulsory in all boys' and girls' schools and should include as much cheerful recreation out of doors as possible; Eurythmics and Girl-Guiding on Indian lines should be included.

7. Systematic medical inspection should be made compulsory in all schools and colleges; and, in the case of girls, the inspection should be carried out by medical women. Where possible school clinics should be started and arrangements made to deal with cases of malnutrition.

8. Girls' schools should be inspected both by women having general and also those having technical qualifications.

9. This Conference is of opinion that the undue importance given to examinations has greatly hindered the educational progress of pupils, and it recommends that investigation be made into the problem of testing progress.

10. Proper facilities should be provided in purdah educational institutions for girls who observe purdah.

11. This Conference approves of Cinema films being used for educational purposes, in schools generally and in rural schools in particular.

## **B. Primary Education.**

\* 1. " This Conference is strongly in favour of compulsory primary education for girls as well as for boys; it recommends all Local Governments and Local Bodies to take immediate steps to introduce compulsory education in urban, suburban and rural districts in such a way that at all district headquarters and towns the scheme shall be in full working order within five years and shall be universal within twenty years. This Conference is of opinion that this compulsory education should be made free in all schools provided by public-authorities to all those unable to pay for it."

\* 2. In order to carry Compulsory Primary Education efficiently this Conference is of opinion that:—

- (a) More rural Training Centres should be opened where teachers drawn from rural areas should be trained under conditions such as they will meet with in their work. These teachers should, in every case possible be of secondary grade, and the employment of all teachers of lower grade should ultimately cease.

- (b) Residential quarters for women teachers should be provided in all teaching Centres.
- (c) In order to assist poor parents in compulsory areas, creches and nursery schools for the care of children under school going age, should be established near schools.
- (d) Only clean, dry, airy, and well ventilated buildings with adequate playgrounds should be used as schools.
- (e) The sanitary code for secondary schools should be extended to elementary schools and rigidly enforced in view of the high percentage of diseases borne by contaminated water.
- (f) School texts should be related to the psychology and environment of the child.
- (g) More women should be trained as specialist teachers in domestic science so that the teaching of the subject may be progressive and efficient. It is essential that the foundation of such teaching should be firmly laid in the elementary schools.
- (h) Nutrition Bureaus should be established in every Province where the much needed research work on the value of the food stuffs available in the Province should be carried out and where all information regarding suitable dietaries could be obtained.
- (i) The health claims of both teachers and pupils and the evils of overcrowding should not be overlooked.

3. One of the first essentials for improving primary education is that the scale of salary for primary teachers be raised. The standard required for the entrance examination for training institutions should also be raised and a better training should be provided. Well educated men and women should be invited, and given opportunities, to act as honorary teachers while the supply of trained teachers is inadequate.

4. Primary education should be made compulsory for all boys and girls. The present series of Vernacular Text-books should be revised and supplemented by books suitable for children. Facilities and financial provision should be made at the same time for boys and girls alike in all schemes of compulsion by Government and Local Bodies, and special grants should be made for Muslim and other girls who suffer from the disability of the purdah.

5. As far as possible women teachers should be engaged in the earlier stages of education, both of boys and girls, these early stages should in fact be wholly the concern of women.

6. Every educational institution for young children should make full provision for Kindergarten, Montessori or other similar classes.

7. Preparatory vocational and manual training suited to the child's needs and daily experiences should be included in the curriculum.

8. Special schools for defectives whether (physical, mental or moral) should be established and private enterprise in this direction should be encouraged and aided by the Government.

9. This Conference calls upon the Government to withhold its grant from any school which excludes any particular community from it, in all cases where no other provision for that community already exists.

10. This Conference feels that in the poorer districts a mid-day meal should be provided in the schools for those pupils who would otherwise have nothing to eat; and that the Government should be asked to make a special grant to such schools for this purpose. In these poorer districts ladies should come forward and, by their own work and money, organise the provision of meals.

### C. Secondary Education.

1. The Vernacular should be the medium of instruction, English being a compulsory second subject; Hindi or Urdu should be included in the curriculum as an alternative to the classical languages, one of which should be compulsory.

2. Alternative courses should be established to suit the needs of girls who do not intend to take up college education, these should include Domestic Science, Fine Arts Handicrafts and Industries.

3. It is desirable that Sex Hygiene be taught in all Secondary Schools and Colleges, by competent teachers.

4. Separate Middle Schools and High Schools for girls should be established in places where a demand for them exists and where there are no such schools.

\*5. This Conference is of opinion that whereas it is the intention of the University of Bombay very shortly to draw up a new syllabus for the Matriculation examination, the All-India Women's Conference should send a deputation of its members to the Bombay University authorities, offering the help of the Conference in drawing up a syllabus on the lines of its Memorandum.

\*6. Whereas in many parts of India the problem of obtaining suitable buildings for girls' schools is becoming more and more acute, this Conference calls upon its Standing Committee to consider:—

(a) the advisability of launching a propaganda campaign in its many Constituent Areas in order that companies may be formed on the lines of the Girls' Public Day School Company in England where by in that country a sufficiency of girls' High Schools was established.

(b) the recommending of such a campaign to the All India Women's Educational Fund Association as part of its work in the coming year.

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\* Resolutions passed at the Bombay Session.

\*7. This Conference recommends that the Inspecting staff of girls' schools consist of women only, and that the Chief Inspectress should be considered as Deputy Directress of Instruction.

\*8. This Conference supports the resolution of Central Punjab Constituent Conference and draws the attention of the GOVERNMENT to the condition of women's education in the N. W. Frontier Province and requests that a High School for girls be opened there at the earliest possible date.

#### D. College Education.

1. The following subjects should be added as optionals to the present curricula. The Fine Arts, Advanced Domestic Science, Journalism, Social Science, Architecture.

2. Special encouragement in the way of Scholarships should be offered to women students to attract them to take their Degrees in Law, Medicine, Fine Arts and Social Science.

3. Residential colleges for women students should be established in connection with the Universities. Hostels for women teachers and students should be aided by the Government.

4. A Lady Professor should be appointed (to act as advisor) in all colleges where there are women students.

\* 5. This Conference recommends to the University of Bombay and to other Universities where such facilities do not exist:—

(i) that vernaculars should be allowed, optionally with classical languages, in the curricula at every stage in the University course.

(ii) that Domestic Science, optionally with Physics, should be allowed in the First Year in the Arts Examination.

\* 6. This Conference regrets that the condition of affiliation of colleges to Universities regarding the provision of lodging accommodation for students has in some instances remained a dead letter, so far as women students are concerned, and it requests the Senates to see that all colleges affiliated to their respective Universities are suitably provided with hostels or approved lodging accommodation for their women students, and to direct their Syndicates to ask the inspecting committees of the affiliated colleges to report as to whether this condition has been fulfilled.

\*7. This Conference is of opinion that, in view of the long hours and strenuous nature of the work which the Medical Courses entail, hostels for women students in the immediate vicinity of the medical colleges are a necessity, and this Conference recommends that such provision should be made by the College authorities.

## **E. Training.**

1. This Conference recognises the imperative need of a greater number of Training Schools and urges upon the Government and the Local Bodies to take immediate steps to start such schools in every centre where they do not exist.

2. This Conference is of opinion that centres for special courses to train teachers for rural areas should be opened, and that courses should be arranged for teachers already working in rural areas.

3. This Conference recommends that branch committees similar to the Bengal Branch of the Indian Women's Education Society be formed in the different provinces of India to help the Bengal Committee in the selection of a scholar to undergo training abroad.

\*4. This Conference recommends that immediate steps be taken to carry into effect the repeated resolution that a Central College be founded to train graduates and matriculates in order to secure a higher standard of kindergarten and secondary teachers and that the Fund Association be requested to allot money for founding and endowing such a college.

\*5. This Conference recommends to the Fund Association that a Committee should be formed at once to draw up plans for the establishment of a Teachers' Training College of a specialised Home Science character covering the complete life of a pupil, whether rural or urban; the courses at which should be on the lines of the Memorandum of the A. I. W. C.

\* 6. This Conference places on record its dissatisfaction with the policy of the Government in reducing the number of students admitted to the Training Colleges and strongly desires that their numbers should be increased.

\*7. This Conference regards the standard accepted by the Government of 50 p. c. of trained teachers in primary schools as a very low one, and suggests to all Municipalities and Local Boards to engage only trained teachers.

\* 8. This Conference considers that the present course of Training for Matriculate and Non-Matriculate teachers is very unsatisfactory, and that the standard of examination should be raised, and better Provision made for the actual training.

## **F. Adult Education.**

1. This Conference urges the Government, Municipal Councils, Local Bodies and Women's Associations to organise classes and centres for the teaching of adult women, in Domestic Science, Fine Arts, Literary, Industrial and general subjects, including Girl-Guiding.



2. University Extension Lecture Schemes should include special courses for women.

3. This Conference recommends that Industrial Homes for women be established where possible and that Provincial Governments be approached to give sufficient grants to run such institutions in an efficient manner.

### **G. Miscellaneous.**

1. This Conference recommends that Government recognition should be given to successful educational institutions which have been working on experimental lines advocated by this Conference (such as the Indian Women's University and others) and which desire such recognition.

2. This Conference recommends that women should be given adequate representation on all Educational Boards which control Primary, Secondary and University Education and on all Text-Book Committees.

3. This Conference is of opinion that efforts should be made for a better understanding, and for co-operation, between parents and teachers.

## **SOCIAL REFORM.**

### **RESOLUTIONS.**

#### **A. Marriage.**

1. This Conference emphatically condemns the unnatural and devitalising custom of allowing immature girls to become wives and mothers, as it robs them of their right to education and freedom and arrests their mental, moral and physical growth. This meeting demands that the legal age of marriage be fixed at 16 and 21 for girls and boys respectively.

2. This Conference supports Sir Hari Singh Gour's Age of Consent Bill and demands that the age be raised to 16 and 18 for married and unmarried girls respectively.

\*3. (a) This Conference expresses its satisfaction at the passing of the Child Restraint Marriage Act, and congratulates R. S. Harbilas Sarda and those who helped in making it the law of the land on their achievement.

(b) It further urges that,

(i) In order to make this Act effective, it is necessary to form Sarda Committees to prevent, and to bring to light, breaches of the Law.

- (ii) In order to give effect to the Child Marriage Restraint Act, it is imperative to take immediate steps to provide adequate machinery for the registration of marriages and to ensure the correct registration of births, in accordance with the recommendations of the Age of Consent Committee.
- (iii) In order to prevent evasion of the Law, Indian States, not yet having a similar Act, be requested to come in line with British India in this matter.
- (c) It condemns the agitation started by certain classes against the Child Marriage Restraint Act and condemns the proposed bills asking for exemptions from the operation of this Law.

\*4. This Conference strongly condemns polygamy and urges parents not to give their daughters in marriage to men who already have wives. It is also of opinion that girls of mature age and judgment who marry men with wives should be boycotted.

\*5. This Conference recommends that unequal marriages of old men to minor girls should be forbidden by law.

\*6. This Conference gives its support to "A Bill to further amend the Special Marriage Act of 1872".

\*7. This Conference is of opinion that marriage should not be made compulsory for every girl and urges upon parents the necessity of recognising the rights of sons and daughters to decide their own career in life.

## B. Purdah.

\*8. This Conference condemns the custom of enforced seclusion of women and entreats all Hindus, Muslims and other communities which observe this custom to take practical steps to educate public opinion towards abolishing it as soon as possible.

## C. Inheritance.

\*9. (A) The Conference places on record its opinion that there should be complete equality between the sexes in the matter of inheritance and control of property.

(B) As a step towards this goal the Conference supports the following measures which are pending in the Legislative Assembly :—

- (a) "A Bill to declare gains of learning by a Hindu to be his separate property" (Mr. Jayakar)

(b) "A Bill to make better provision for certain heirs under Hindu Law especially with regard to women regarding their rights of inheritance". (Mr. Jogish).

(c) "A Bill to secure share for Hindu widows in their husbands' family property" ( R. S. Harbilas Sarda ).

(d) "A Bill to remove certain existing disabilities in respect of powers of adoption among Hindus". (Mr. Jayakar.)

(C) In order to ensure the rights of inheritance to Muslim women, in accordance with the laws laid down in the "Kuran", the current customary law as practised in some parts of India be not recognised by the Courts.

(D) The Conference further extends its cordial support to the Committees, appointed in Mysore and Baroda for investigating the Hindu Laws of Inheritance with a view to making them more equitable to women.

#### **D. Labour.**

\* 10. This Conference is of opinion that an adequate number of Factory Inspectresses should be appointed to look after the welfare and requirements of all women and children employees in all Industrial areas.

\* 11. (a) This Conference recommends to its Standing Committee Members to enquire into the agricultural and indigenous industries of their Areas and to get into touch with Co-operative Societies and in other ways to foster such industries; and report to the Sub-Committee appointed by the Conference to deal with this question

(b) This Conference recommends to its Standing Committee to enquire into the conditions of women and children employed in organised labour areas; and to report to the Sub-Committee appointed by the Conference to deal with this question.

#### **E. Miscellaneous.**

12. In view of the legislation pending and affecting the education of girls,—such as Child-marriage and Devadasis, this Conference urges the Government to nominate without delay at least two women to the Central Legislature.

\* 13. This Conference demands that in future all Conferences and Commissions appointed to deal with questions of the National Welfare of India should include women representatives well-acquainted with Indian conditions.

\* 14. This Conference calls on the organised Political parties to put up women candidates at each election.

\*15. This Conference supports all efforts that are being made in the country :—

- (a) to remove untouchability; and supports Mr. Jayakar's Bill "To remove disabilities affecting the untouchable classes of Hindus" pending in the Assembly.
- (b) To remove the evil of intemperance.
- (c) To suppress immoral traffic in women and children; and in particular it supports the Madras Brothels Bill and Prevention of Devadasi Dedication Bill and all other bills on similar lines. It is also of opinion that women should be equally penalised with men for keeping brothels.

\*16. This Conference strongly urges that a mother should have equal rights of guardianship with the father over her children and that a widow should have preferential right of guardianship over them.

\*17 This Conference requests the Government to pass Children's Protection Acts and to establish Courts for Juvenile offenders in all Provinces and to ensure that at least one woman Magistrate should be present at each sitting of such Courts.

### **LINES OF WORK OF THE ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.**

1. The All-India Women's Conference instructs its Standing Committee to continue the work inaugurated at its All-India Sessions namely :—

- (a) To collect and deal with suggestions on educational matters sent from the Constituent Conferences and States represented at the Conference.
- (b) To make known to each other the work done in other parts.
- (c) To bring public opinion to bear on matters of general educational and social principle, or policy, where necessary.
- (d) To arrange the Annual Sessions of the Conference.

2. In consideration of the widespread awakening of interest amongst the women of India in all questions affecting their welfare, this Conference is of opinion that while continuing its policy, it should widen its scope and have two Sections :—one dealing exclusively with Educational matters and another dealing with matters of Social Reform. Each Section having its own Sectional Committee and Secretary under the Organising Secretary.

3. The Social Reform Sectional Committee has working under it the following Sub-Committees :

- (a) Labour.
- (a) Indigenous Industries.

4. The All-India Women's Conference recommends that each of its Constituent Conferences should have a Local Committee to carry on the work of the All-India Conference in its locality and to co-operate with all Educational Institutions and to report regularly to the Standing Committee of the Conference.

5. This Conference requests its delegates to visit the schools in their locality ; to investigate cases of differential treatment of Depressed Class children and to report to the authorities concerned. It urges that Provincial Governments and the Governments of Indian States be requested to enforce the laws already existing for the admission of Depressed Class children to schools.

6. The All India Women's Conference is strongly represented on the Governing Body of the All India Womens Education fund association, which came into existence through the Conference after its Delhi Session. It recommends this Fund to all those interested in the development of girls' education along lines of its Memorandum.

7. This Conference supports the proposal placed before it by Mrs. Cousins to hold an All-Asian Women's Conference in India and authorises its Standing Committee to elect members to cooperate with the scheme, and to act as co-signatories to the invitation sent to the women of Asian Countries.

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# CONSTITUTION OF THE ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

## ARTICLE I. NAME.

1. The name of the Conference shall be "The ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE hereafter to be called "THE CONFERENCE."

## ARTICLE II. POLICY, AIMS AND OBJECTS.

1. The Conference shall not engage in party politics, but shall unite on such points as affect women and children.
2. The objects of the Conference shall be :
  - (a) To promote in India the education of both sexes at all stages.
  - (b) To deal with all questions affecting the welfare of women and children.

## ARTICLE III. COMPOSITION.

1. The Conference shall consist of :

(a) Patrons

(b) Office-Bearers

(c) Delegates

**PATRONS:** Past Presidents of the Conference and any others who may be appointed by the Conference.

**OFFICE-BEARERS:** President,

Six Vice-Presidents,

Organising Secretary,

Two Sectional Secretaries,

Treasurer,

Chairwoman of the Standing Committee.

**DELEGATES:** As duly elected by Constituent Conferences which may be convened in the following Constituent Areas and in such other Areas as the Standing Committee may decide from time to time.

Also Special Delegates as provided for in the Bye-laws and Regulations.

**BRITISH INDIA:** Agra, Ajmere-Merwar, Andhra, Assam, Bengal East, Bengal North, Bengal West, Birar, Behar, Bombay, Calcutta, Central Provinces North, Central Provinces South, Coorg, Delhi, Guzerat, Karnatak, Madras, Maharashtra, Malabar, Oudh, Punjab East, Punjab Central, Punjab West, Sind, Tamil Nadu, Utkal.

**INDIAN STATES:** Baroda, Bhopal, Cochin, Dhar, Gwalior, Hyderabad, Indore, Jaipur, Kashmir, Mysore, Travancore.

2. The number of delegates from each Constituent Area shall not exceed ten.
3. The Reception Committee convened for the purpose of holding the Annual Session of the Conference shall be deemed to be a Constituent Area and as such shall have the power to elect ten delegates including its Office-Bearers.

#### **ARTICLE IV. AGENCIES OF WORK.**

1. The work of the Conference shall be accomplished by—
  - (a) The All-India Conference,
  - (b) The Standing Committee; Sectional Committees, and their Sub-Committees,
  - (c) The Constituent Conferences, their Local Committees, or such other agencies as the Conference may decide from time to time.

**THE ALL-INDIA CONFERENCE:** There shall be an Annual Session of the Conference at a place and time fixed by the Committee.

**THE STANDING COMMITTEE:** The Standing Committee shall consist of :

- (a) The President of the Conference for the current year,
- (b) Six Vice-Presidents,
- (c) Office Bearers.
  - The Chairwoman,
  - The Organising, Sectional and Assistant Secretaries.
  - The Treasurer or Treasurers.
- (d) Elected Members: one representative elected by each Constituent Conference.

- (e) Co-opted Members: one woman doctor, one woman lawyer and not more than three experts co-opted by each Sectional Committee.
- (f) Conveners of the Sub-Committees.

There shall be a Finance Sub-Committee and any other Special Sub-Committees as directed from time to time by the Conference.

**CONSTITUENT CONFERENCES:** A Constituent Conference is a public meeting of women in a Constituent Area from which delegates are elected to represent that Area at the All-India Women's Conference.

Each Constituent Conference shall have power to frame and amend its own bye-laws in conformity with the Articles and Bye-Laws of the Conference and to regulate among other matters the election of delegates, and of Local Committees, and the holding of Sub-Constituent Conferences. Such bye-laws and regulations shall be subject to the approval of the Standing Committee.

**SUB-CONSTITUENT CONFERENCES:** Then if any, in different parts of the Area, shall send representatives to their Constituent Conference.

**LOCAL COMMITTEES:** Each Constituent Conference shall elect a Local Committee to act as its Executive.

#### **ARTICLE V. POWER TO MAKE BYE-LAWS.**

1. The Standing Committee shall have power to make bye-laws and regulations for the carrying on of the work of the Conference and to alter them and add to them from time to time, as occasion may require.

#### **ARTICLE VI. ALTERATION OF CONSTITUTION.**

1. This Constitution may not be altered except at an Annual Session by a fourfifths majority of the Delegates present, and provided that a notice of such proposed alteration shall have been sent in writing by registered post to every Local Committee of the Constituent Conferences three months before the Annual Session.



# BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

## CONFERENCE.

- DELEGATES.**
1. Each Constituent Conference shall send, through its Liaison Officer, the names of the Delegates it has elected to represent it at the All-India Conference, and in doing so shall clearly indicate which of them has been elected as its Standing Committee Member, and also send in order of preference two names of delegates to act in her stead at the Annual Session, if necessary. These lists must reach the Organising Secretary a month before the Annual Session. Alterations, if any, should be sent without delay.
  2. The delegates from each Constituent Conference shall include representatives from the Sub-Constituent Conferences, if any, of that Area.
  3. No Societies or Bodies may, independently send Delegates to the Conference.
- SPECIAL DELEGATES.**
4. The Standing Committee shall be empowered to invite special Delegates under exceptional circumstances; also to arrange for a Delegate from the Depressed Classes.
- INVITATION.**
5. Any Constituent Conference wishing to invite the All-India Women's Conference to meet within its Constituent Area, shall pass a resolution to that effect and authorise its delegates to give the invitation at the forthcoming Annual Session for the following Session.
  6. The election of Office-Bearers of the Conference, other than the President, shall take place annually.
  7. The Vice-President shall be elected by the Standing Committee at the Annual Session.
  8. The election of the Organising Secretary and of the Treasurer shall be by ballot at the Annual Conference.
- VACANCIES.**
9. Any vacancy among Office-Bearers which may occur between Annual Sessions shall be filled up by the Standing Committee from amongst its own members; three names being submitted to them by the Organising Secretary or the Chairwoman and the person so elected shall hold office only till the next Annual Session.

- BUSINESS.** 10. At the Annual Session shall be presented for adoption:—
- (a) The Annual Report by the Organising Secretary.
  - (b) A duly audited Balance Sheet by the Treasurer.
  - (c) Reports of Sectional and of Sub-Committees.
  - (d) Brief Reports of their year's work by Standing Committee Members.
- RESOLUTIONS.** 11. Resolutions, and any other items for the Agenda of the Annual Session must reach the Organising and Sectional Secretaries six weeks before the Conference.
- LANGUAGE.** 12. At the meetings of the Conference itself the speeches shall be as far as possible in the Language of the place where the Conference is being held; arrangements shall be made to have any speeches in other languages translated.
13. The Subjects Committee and the Standing Committee meetings shall be conducted in English.
- RAILWAY CONCESSION.** 14. The Organising Secretary shall arrange for railway concessions for delegates and visitors to, and from, the Conference.
- FEES.** 15. Delegates to the Conference shall pay a fee of rupees ten.
16. The Delegates' fees shall be equally divided between the Conference and the Reception Committee.\*
- REPORTS.** 17. There shall be published annually a Report of the Conference with a statement of accounts duly audited; this Report shall be published in English, Hindi and Urdu, and it shall be issued within three months after the Annual Session.
- LOCAL CONFERENCES AFTER ANNUAL SESSION** 18. The Local Committee of each Constituent Area shall send as soon as possible a report to the Organising Secretary, giving an account of the Educational and Social Institutions and the educational and social conditions of the women and girls within its Area, and shall keep this information up date by further reports from time to time.

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\* The amount paid to the Reception Committee is intended to allow Delegates to have free board and lodging during the Annual Session,

19. The Reports thus received by the Organising Secretary shall be kept to form the nucleus of a Reference Library.
20. The Local Committee of every Constituent Area shall, as soon as possible after the Annual Conference, hold a public meeting in its Area in order to give an exposition of the Conference.

**MONIES.**

21. All monies received on behalf of the Conference shall be paid into an account, or Bank accounts, in the name of the All-India Women's Conference and all cheques issued shall be signed by the Organising Secretary and the Treasurer.

**TRAVELLING EXPENSES.**

22. The travelling expenses of the Chairwoman, of the Organising Secretary and of the Treasurer to, and from, the Conference shall be borne by the Conference, if necessary.

**STANDING COMMITTEE.****OFFICERS.**

23. The President of the Conference shall be, during her term of office, ex-officio a member of the Standing Committee.
24. The Organising Secretary and the Treasurer of the Conference shall have ex-officio the same offices in the Standing Committee.
25. The Chairwoman and two Sectional Secretaries shall be elected by ballot by the Standing Committee at the Annual Session.

**DUTIES.**

26. The Standing Committee shall administer the affairs of the Conference, subject to the Constitution and to any general, or special instructions issued at the Annual Session.

**CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.**

27. The Business of the Standing Committee shall be carried out by :
  - (a) Meeting
  - (b) Circulation
28. Meetings of the Standing Committee shall be convened by the Organising Secretary, or, if she is unable to do so, by a member deputed by her. The Organising Secretary shall also call a meeting, on the requisition of two-thirds of the members of the Committee.

29. Proposals for decision by circulation shall be sent by registered post to each member and the decision made according to the majority of replies received. If however, the majority of replies received shows an objection to the matter being decided by circulation, then the question shall be laid before the next meeting of the Standing Committee.
- AGENDA.** 30. Any members wishing to bring forward subjects for discussion at a meeting, shall give four weeks' notice to the Organising Secretary, who shall then insert the same on the Agenda.
31. The Agenda shall be sent by registered post to all members at least two weeks before the meeting.
- MINUTES.** 32. The Minutes of the Standing Committee meetings shall be kept by the Organising Secretary and shall be accessible to members of the Standing Committee. A copy of the minutes of Standing Committee meetings shall be sent by registered post to all members, whether present at the meeting or not.
- QUORUM.** 33. The Quorum for Standing Committee meetings shall be not less than a quarter of the number of members representing Constituent Areas.
- VACANCIES.** 34. Vacancies on the Standing Committee occurring among representatives of Constituent Areas shall be filled up by the Local Committee of the Area concerned electing a new representative.
- SUBSTITUTES.** 35. A Substitute for the Standing Committee member of any Constituent Area may, in the unavoidable absence of the regular member, be appointed by the Local Committee of that Area, to attend and vote at any Standing Committee meeting.
- DEPUTATIONS.** 36. The Standing Committee shall have the power to send one, or more, of its members as representative of the All-India Conference to any other Body, or meeting, inviting it to do so.
- ELECTION OF PRESIDENT OF CONFERENCE.** 37. Each Standing Committee member shall, within three months after the Annual Conference and after consultation with her Local Committee, submit two names for the office of President. The Organising Secretary shall, at the Half-Yearly Meeting of the Standing Committee, place these names before the members who shall then vote indicating the order of their preference.
- SECTIONAL COMMITTEES.** 38. There shall be two Sectional Committees, one for Educational Reform and one for Social Reform.

Each Committee shall include the Sectional Secretary; Conveners of the Sub-Committees of that Section, if any; two members elected by the Standing Committee; representatives of those whom the year's programme of work will chiefly affect, and experts competent to deal with the work in view. The latter shall be co-opted by the Sectional Committee.

In Constituent Areas the Sectional Committees shall work through, or with the consent of the Local Committees.

**SUB-  
COMMITTEES.**

39. The Standing Committee and Sectional Committees shall have the power to appoint such Sub-Committees and their Conveners as shall be required to carry on the work of the Conference.
40. The Chairwoman and the Organising Secretary shall have the right to attend as ordinary members any of the Sub-Committee meetings, if they wish to do so.
41. Conveners of Sub-Committees shall have power to fill vacancies on the Sub-Committees and to obtain the co-operation of experts.
42. Conveners of Sub-Committees shall send a report of their Sub-Committee's work to the Organising and Sectional Secretaries twice within the year; *i. e.* once five months after the Annual Session and again one month before the next Annual Session.
43. The Convener of each Sub-Committee shall be allotted a certain sum for the expenses of the Sub-Committee; any further expenditure shall be considered by the Standing Committee, who shall decide whether to allot further sums or not.

**DUTIES OF STANDING COMMITTEE MEMBERS.**

- RESIDENCE.** 44. Standing Committee members shall, during their term of office, be resident in the Area they represent.
- LIAISON OFFICER.** 45. The Standing Committee Member of each Constituent Area shall be the Liaison Officer between that Area and the Organising Secretary of the Conference.

In case of emergency she may delegate her duties as Liaison Officer to a member of the Local Committee approved by that Committee.

46. Where there is no member to represent a Constituent Area, the Organising Secretary of the All-India Conference shall deal directly with the Secretary of the Local Committee of that Area.
47. The Standing Committee Member of any Constituent Area shall, as its Liaison Officer, be ex-officio member of the Local Committee of that Area, and of Reception Committee of her Area, when such exists.

**RESOLUTIONS.** 48. Each Standing Committee member shall be responsible for forwarding to the Organising and Sectional Secretaries the resolutions passed in her Constituent Conference. She shall also send to the Organising Secretary the number present at the Constituent Conference, and the names and addresses of the delegates elected thereat to attend the All-India Women's Conference. This information must reach the Secretaries six weeks before the Annual Session.

**REPORT.** 49. Each Standing Committee Member shall submit a report of the work done in her Constituent Area to the Organising Secretary five months after each Annual Conference, and another one month before the next one.

She shall also submit for adoption at the Conference a brief report of the year's work in her Constituent Area.

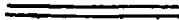
**RECEPTION COMMITTEE.** 50. The Standing Committee Member, acting on behalf of the Local Committee of the Constituent Area in which the Conference is to be held, shall convene a public meeting of women at which a Reception Committee shall be formed, and its Office-Bearers elected.

**CONVENERS OF COMMITTEE.** 51. Each Standing Committee member shall put the Conveners of the Sub-Committees of the All-India Women's Conference in touch with the Conveners of similar sub-committees of her Constituent Conference when such exist.

**ATTENDANCE AT ANNUAL SESSION.** 52. The Standing Committee Members shall arrive at the place where the Annual Conference meets, two days before the Conference and remain after its close for two extra days.

**ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS  
TO  
BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.**

60. These bye-laws and Regulations may not be altered, or added to except by the Standing Committee at one of its meetings, held at the time of an Annual Session, by a two-thirds majority of the members present; and provided that a notice of such proposed alteration, or addition, shall have been sent in writing by registered post to every member of the Standing Committee three months before the Annual Session.



## STATEMENT REGARDING REGISTRATION.

The proposal to register the Conference first arose when the question of the administration of the All-India Women's Education Fund came up. To win public confidence and to give stability to the Fund, it was suggested that it should be in the hands of a registered body. The matter was discussed at the Bombay Sitting of the Standing Committee in August 1928. After some discussion it was turned down on the score that the Fund alone could be registered and it was legally possible for an unregistered Conference to administer it.

A further proposal as a result of this came through Her Excellency Lady Irwin that a separate association should be formed and registered for the express purpose of administering the Fund. At Patna in 1929 the Standing Committee and the All-India Conference both agreed to this but on condition that the Conference had the right of majority representation on the Governing Body of this Fund Association to be formed. Lady Irwin agreed to this at the Round Table Conference held at Delhi in March 1929 but made this reservation, the Conference should also become a registered body and thus establish its unquestionable claims. This was agreed to.

At Bombay the Standing Committee elected the following ladies to be signatories to the Registration:

Mrs. Naidu  
 Mrs. Sushama Sen  
 Mrs. Cousins  
 Mrs. Nehru  
 Mrs. Huidekoper  
 Mrs. Hamid Ali  
 Mrs. Chattopadhyaya

The Conference is being registered as follows:

### MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF THE ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

- 1 The Name of the Conference shall be "The All-India Women's Conference."
- 2 The Conference shall not engage in party politics but unite on such points as affect women and children.
- 3 The object of the Conference shall be:
  - (a) To promote in India the education of both sexes at all stages
  - (b) To deal with all questions affecting the welfare of women and children.

#### Signatures of witnesses.

From Article III onwards the Constitution of the Conference stands as the Articles of Association.

The Standing Committee Members become the Governing Body of the Association.

Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya  
 Organising Secretary.



## APPENDIX A.

### Sectional Committees:

**Educational:**—Mrs. Huidekoper *Convener*.

Mrs. Engler, New Lane, Hyderabad Deccan.

Miss Vincent, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow,  
with power to co-opt.

**Social:**—Mrs. Nehru, *Convener*.

Mrs. Sharada Mehta, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.

Mrs. Abbas Tyabji, Camp, Baroda.

### Sub-Committees:

**Financial:**—Mrs. Hamid Ali, *Convener*.

Mrs. Chattopadhyaya.

Miss Ferozuddin.

Mrs. Huidekoper.

Mrs. Sultan Singh, Kashmiri Gate, Delhi.

Mrs. Sushama Sen.

**Constitutional:**—Mrs. Huidekoper, *Convener*.

Mrs. Cousins.

Mrs. Faridoonji.

Mrs. Nehru.

Mrs. Sharada Mehta.

with power to co-opt.

**Indigenous:**—

**Industries:**—Mrs. Chattopadhyaya, *Convener*.

Mrs. Sumati Bai, Premyatana Ashram, Tungabhadra, M. & S.M. Ry.

Mrs. Hamid Ali.

with power to co-opt.

**Labour:**—Mrs. Anusuyabai Kale, Craddock Town, Nagpur, *Convener*.

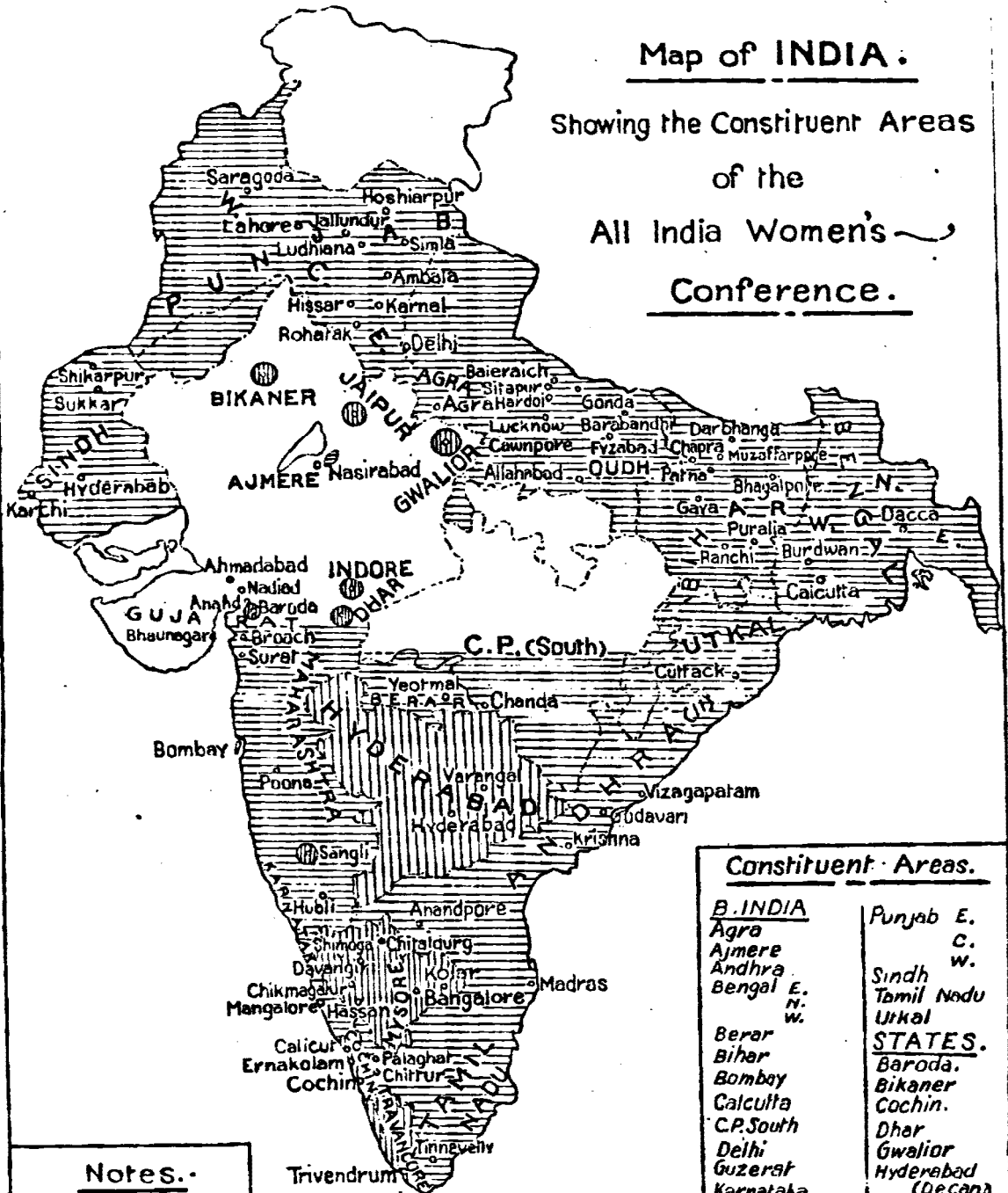
Miss Manibai Kara.

with power to co-opt.

The two Sectional Secretaries are empowered to form their own Sub-Committees.

# Map of INDIA.

Showing the Constituent Areas  
of the  
All India Women's  
Conference.



### Notes.

-  B.I. AREAS
-  Indian State Areas.

### Constituent Areas.

<b>B. INDIA</b>	Punjab
Agra	E.
Ajmere	C.
Andhra	W.
Bengal E.	Sindh
N.	Tamil Nadu
W.	Utkal
Berar	<b>STATES.</b>
Bihar	Baroda.
Bombay	Bikaner
Calcutta	Cochin.
C.P. South	Dhar
Delhi	Gwalior
Guzerat	Hyderabad
Karnataka	(Decan)
Madras	Indore.
Maharashtra	Jaipur
Malabar	Mysore
Oudh.	Sangli
	Travancore.

## APPENDIX B.

## List of Constituent and Sub-Constituent Conferences.

No.	Name	Constituency	President	Secretary	Date
1	Allahabad	Agra			
2	*Cawnpore	"	Mrs. J. P. Shrivastva	Mrs. Mayadas	
3	Ajmere	Ajmere-Merwara	Mrs. Reynolds	Miss. Copeland	2-12-29
4	Anantapur	Andhra	Mrs. Devappa Kini	Mrs. Nanacharamma	15-12-29
5	*Bezwada	"	Mrs. Rukmani Laksmipathi	Mrs. Krishnavenamma	24-11-29
6	Vizagapatam	"			
7	*Dacca	Bengal East	Begum Ferruk Benu		11-1-30
8	*Burdwan	Bengal West	Mrs. B. K. Basu	Mrs. S. N. Ray	22-12-29
9	Chapra	Bihar	Mrs. Savitri Sewal	Mrs. K. Niss	25-11-29
10	Gaya	"	Mrs. S. K. P. Sinha	Mrs. Kamal Kamini Prasad	24-11-29
11	Muzafferpur	"	Sr. Anurupa Devi	Mrs. Hamid	25-11-29
12	*Patua	"	Mrs. Hyder Ali Khan	Mrs. Kamal Kamini Prasad	1-12-29
13	Ranchi	"	Mrs. P. N. Bose	Miss. P. K. Sing	20-11-29
14	*Calcutta	Calcutta	Mrs. Kamini Roy	Mrs. Lotika Basu	27-12-29
15	Bombay	Bombay	Miss. Kashibai Navarange	Mrs. Hansa Mehta	21-9-29
16	*Yeotmal	C. P. South and Berar	Mrs. Tambe	Mrs. Mc Fadyen	19-10-29
17	*Delhi	Delhi	Mrs. Nehru	Mrs. Asaf Ali	26-7-29
18	*Ahmedabad	Gujerat	Mrs. Indumati Divan	Mrs. Sharada Mehta	8-12-29
19	*Hubli	Karnataka	Dr. Miss. Dayabai Hari	Mrs. Umabai Kundapur	27-11-29
20	*Madras	Madras	Mrs. Cousins	Miss. T. Joseph	17-11-29
21	*Poona	Maharashtra	Dr. Mrs. K. Khadye	Miss. M. K. Wadia	20-10-29
22	*Palghat	Malabar	Shri. P. Madhavikutty Amma	Miss. E. Narayanikutty Amma	7-12-29
23	Baleraioh	Oudh			
24	Barabanki	"			
25	Fyzabad	"			
26	Gonda	"			

\* Constituent Conferences.

No.	Name	Constituency	President	Secretary	Date
27	Hardoi	Oudh			
28	*Lucknow	"	Mrs. V. N. Metha	Mrs. Shukla	23-11-29
29	Sitapur	"			
30	Ambala	Punjab East	Mrs. Benarsi Das		7-12-22
31	Hissar	"	Mrs. Roy		10-10-29
32	Hoshiarpur	"	Miss. Orbisan	Mrs. Sen	8-11-29
33	*Lahore	Punjab	Mrs. Bholu Nath	Mrs G. D. Sondhi	9-12-29
34	Simla	" Central			
35	Hyderabad	Sind	Mrs. H. Jagtiani	Miss. Khenchand	20-11-29
36	Karachi	"	Mrs. Huidekoper	Mrs. Hatim Tyabji	16-11-29
37	*Shikarpur	"	Mrs. Gulam Kadar Md. Shaban	Miss. Satyabhavan	30-11-29
38	Sukkar	"	Mrs. Mehta	Mrs. Tyabji	16-11-29
39	*Tinnevely	Tamil-Nadu	S. Subba Lakshmi Ammal	Mrs. L. D. Srinavasagam	7-12-29
40	*Cuttack	Utkal		Miss. Nayak	24-8-29
41	*Baroda	Baroda	Mrs. Mukerjee	Miss. Subhadra Jadhav	23-10-29
42	*Trichur	Cochin	Dr. Muthulakshimi Reddi	Mrs. Karthiayani Amma	23-12-29
43	*Hyderabad	Hyderabad (Deccan)	Lady Barton	Mrs. Chinoy	8-11-29
44	Warangal	"	Mrs. B. Faridooji	Mrs. Rajamma	4-11-29
45	Indore	Indore	H. H. Maharani Indirabai Holkar	Mrs. J. V. Metha	5-12-29
46	*Jaipur	Rajputana	Mrs. Glascock	Miss. M. Sircar	29-11-29
47	*Bangalore	Mysore	Mrs. Mirza Ismail	Miss. Z. Lazarus	8-11-29
48	Trivandrum	Travancore	Miss. D. H. Watts	Miss. Pillay	23-11-29

\* Constituent Conferences.

**APPENDIX C.**

**List of Presidents and Secretaries for 1930 of Constituent Committees.**

Constituency.	President.	Secretary.
Ajmere	Mrs. Reynolds: The Residency, Ajmere	Miss. Copeland Mission House, Ajmere
Andhra	Mrs. K. Krishnakenanna Co-Canada	Miss. P. Kameswari Amma C/o P. Kundersivarao Vakil Rajahmundry
Bengal East	Begum Furrokh Bann, Kazi House. Badamtaly, Dacca	Miss. P. Roy, M. A. Lakshi Bazar, Dacca
Bihar	Mrs. S. K. P. Sinha C/o The District Engineer, Gaya	Mrs. A. Gupta, B. A. C/o Dr. A. Gupta, near Lilla School, Gaya
Bombay	Dr. Miss Kashibai Navarange Vasudev Bhavan, Vachchha-Gandhi Road, New Gamdevi, Bombay	Mrs. Sarojini Mehta, Revashanker's Bungalow, Santa Cruz, Bombay.
Central Provinces.	Mrs. Ramabai Tambe, Civil Lines, Nagpur	Mrs. McFadyen Civil Lines, Nagpur
Delhi	Miss. K. Bose, Modern School, Daryaganj Delhi	Mrs. Asaf Ali, Kucha Chelan, Delhi
Gujarat	Mrs. Indumati Diwan, The Paradise, Shahibag, Ahmedabad	Mrs. Sharada Mehta, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad
Karnatak	Mrs. Laxmibai Madiman Karnatak Co., Hubli	Mrs. Umabai Kundapur Karnatak Co., Hubli
Madras	Miss. M. E. Cousins, Pantheon Gardens, Egmore, Madras	Mrs. Ammu Swaminadhan, Gilchrist Gardens, Chetput, Madras
Maharashtra	Miss. Sorabji St. Helena's High School, Poona	Miss. Patel, St. Helena's High School, Poona
Malabar	Mrs. Gowrie Sankunmi, Inspectress of Girls School, Fifth Circle, Calicut	Miss. E. Narayanikutty Amma, Challaruram, Calicut
Oudh	Mrs. V. N. Mehta, No. 1, Secretariat, Buildings Lucknow	Miss. S. I. Vincent, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow
Punjab East	Mrs. Irving, Paget House, Ambala	Mrs. Pritam Singh Gill, New Manauli House, Civil Lines, Ambala-City
Punjab West	Mrs. Santosh Bhanot, C/o Dy. Commissioner, Sargodha	Mrs. Karam Shah, C/o Treasury Officers, Sargodha
Baroda	Miss. M. A. Needham, Baroda Women's Association, The Park Road, Baroda	Mrs. Sarala Mehta, B. W. A. the Park Road, Baroda
Bikaner	Mrs. Dhan Manubhai Mehta C/o Manubhai Mehta, Bikaner	Mrs. Nimavati Devi, Inspectress of Girls' School, Bikaner
Cochin	Mrs. P. Damodara Menon, Parakat Damodara Menon's House, Trichur	Sry. N. Lakshmi Kutty, Ammal, Parakat Damodara Menon's House, Trichur
Hyderabad Deccan	Mahal Waliud Dowla, Begaumpet, Hyderabad	Mrs. Hosain Ali Khan, Saifabad, Hyderabad
Indore	Mrs. Kamalabai Kibe, Saraswati Niketan, Indore	Mrs. J. V. Mehta, 7 Yeshvant Nivas Road, Indore
Mysore	Lady Mirza Ismail, Carlton House, Bangalore	Miss. Z. Lazarus, L. T. Superintendent, Women's Intermediate College, Bangalore
Travancore	Miss. D. H. Watts, Trivendrum	Mrs. P. Itanu Pillay, C/o A. Itanu Pillay Esqr, High Court Vakil, Trivendrum

## APPENDIX D.

### List of Sub-Constituent Areas.

1	Agra	Agra Benares Allahabad	Sitapur Lakhimpur Partapgarh
2	Andhra	Vizagapatam Godavari Krishna Anantapur	Onnao Hardoi Rai Bareilli Kheri
3	Berar	Yeotmal Amraoti	Lucknow
4	Bihar	Patna Muzaffarpore Chapra Bhagalpore Purulia Darbhanga	10 Punjab Central Lahore Amritsar Simla
5	Gujarat	Surat Bhavnagar Baroda Nadiad Umreth Anand Broach	11 Punjab East Ambala Hissar Hoshiarpur
6	Karnatak	Dharwar Bijapur Belgaum Bellary North Kanara South Kanara	12 Sind Karachi Hyderabad Shikarpur Sukkar
7	Maharashtra	Poona Nasik Ahmednagar Sholapur Satara	13 Tamil Nadu Madura Tinnevelly Trichinopoly Tanjore Coimbatore Salem
8	Malbar	Calicut Challapuram Palghat	<b>Indian States.</b>
9	Oudh	Barabanki Fyzabad Gonda Baraich	14 Cochin Trichur Ernakulum Eringalakudah Cranganore Chittor Thripunithura Addor Vadakancheri
			15 Mysore Hassan Shimoga Kolar Bangalore Chikamagalur Chitaldurg Davanagere

N. B. This list is very incomplete.

## APPENDIX E.

# SYNTHESIS OF THE EDUCATIONAL RESOLUTIONS

By the Educational Section Secretary

In the Bombay Session the main tendency of the educational resolutions was clearly indicated as a desire to spread education among the masses of Indian women; and at the same time to ensure that education should be worth having and should be given under suitable physical conditions in the school.

Another clear indication of the reforms in education considered necessary by the women of India was the decision to approach certain universities who, while allowing Domestic Science and the vernacular in their Matriculation examination, do not include these in the later stages of the university course. It was felt that the absence of these subjects in the later stages negated to a large extent any good effect on high school curricula.

The necessity for more training facilities for women teachers was the subject of several resolutions; and the needs of the rural districts for a specialised type of trained teacher were emphasised.

Some of the special difficulties of women students at colleges—especially at mixed and medical colleges—were recognised and resolutions recommending certain arrangements were passed.

The conference also recommended certain lines of action to the All-India Women's Education Fund Association, which was started under its auspices and is now a registered body with Lady Irwin as its president and a large proportion of Conference members on its Governing Body. The Fund Association has taken up at least one of the suggestions, and has appointed a committee to inquire into the possibility of founding an All-India Training College of a special type, including a Home Science Department, and courses for both rural and urban education.

The need for a better status for the Chief Women Inspector of Educational provinces was emphasised, and the suggestion made that she should become a Deputy Directress of Public Instruction.

One of the Resolutions referred to the coming need of school buildings for girls high school to meet the quickly growing demand for this type of education and suggested that companies after the model of the Girls Public Day School Trust should be encouraged.

It was decided that the work of the coming year of the Educational Section should be a continuation of that of last year; i. e. to investigate the condition in India of the education given to children under eight and to issue a report and suggestions; and also to help the Committees in any special problems they had to deal with.

A. L. H

# **SYNTHESIS OF THE SOCIAL RESOLUTIONS.**

**By the Social Section Secretary.**

Out of the 31 Constituencies 19 Constituencies passed resolutions expressing satisfaction on the passage of the Child Marriage Restraint Act, urging its rigorous enforcement and forming Sarda Committees to prevent and bring to light the breaches of the law as well condemning the agitation against it and urging Indian States to fall into line with British India in respect of this law.

16 Constituencies passed a resolution demanding equal rights of inheritance, Restraint on alienation of property for Hindu as well as Muslim women.

9 Constituencies passed resolutions condemning Pardah, 6 asking for its immediate abolition and 3 for its gradual removal.

5 Constituencies passed resolutions condemning the practice of polygamy 3 demanding its stoppage by law and 2 by social pressure.

4 Constituencies passed resolutions demanding the employment of factory inspectresses, 2 for the non-employment of children under 14, 3 expressed disappointment at the absence of an Indian lady on the Whitley Commission.

3 Constituencies passed resolutions demanding equal rights of adoption

3 Constituencies passed resolution demanding untouchability.

2 passed resolutions urging total abstinence and state prohibition.

2 passed resolutions urging the adoption of Swadeshi cloth by women.

2 passed resolutions urging the Government to nominate women to the Legislative Assembly and Provincial Councils and to nominate them to the Dist. Boards and Education Councils.

2 passed resolutions urging women to have equal rights of guardianship over their children.

2 Constituencies passed resolutions calling upon women to take up some form of public service.

2 Constituencies demanded equal moral standards for men and women

2 Constituencies demanded equal marriage laws.

**R. N.**





## APPENDIX F.

### List of donations actually paid towards the All-India Women's Conference current expenses for 1929.

H. H. the Dowager Rani of Mandi	...	...	Rs. 500—0—0
Lady Shitole	...	...	" 500—0—0
Mrs. Wadhumul	...	...	" 200—0—0
Mrs. Thampi	...	...	" 200—0—0
Mrs. Nehru	...	...	" 200—0—0
Mrs. Hasan Imam	...	...	" 109—0—0
Mrs. Tyabji	...	...	" 100—0—0
Mrs. Hamid Ali	...	...	" 100—0—0
Hyderabad Women's Association through	...	... }	" 85—2—0
Mrs. Faridoonji	...	... }	" 50—0—0
Mrs. Gokhale	...	...	" 50—0—0
Mrs. Kamalabai	...	...	" 50—0—0
Mrs. Mongomkar	...	...	" 50—0—0
Hyderabad, Sind Constituency through Miss Ward	...	...	" 50—0—0
Mysore Constituency through Miss A. F. Paget	...	...	" 40—10—0
Delhi Constituency through Miss A. Young...	...	...	" 38—0—0
Indore Constituency through Mrs. Huidekoper	...	...	" 48—12—0
Mrs. Huidekoper	...	...	" 25—0—0
Mrs. Ismat Ara Begum	...	...	" 25—0—0
Mrs. Faridoonji	...	...	" 25—0—0
Local Committee East Punjab Constituency through			
Mrs. Miles Irving	...	...	" 25—0—0
Mrs. A. Sahay, Bihar	...	...	" 25—0—0
Mrs. Ghose, Dehra Doon	...	...	" 24—12—0
Mrs. Plow, Indore	...	...	" 2—0—0
Small donations received at Patna Conference by Cash			" 102—12—0
<b>Total</b>			<b>Rs. 2567—0—0</b>

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