

THE
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN IN INDIA.



BIENNIAL REPORT

1936-1937.

THE
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN IN INDIA.
(AFFILIATED WITH THE INTERNATIONAL
COUNCIL OF WOMEN.)

6th BIENNIAL REPORT
1936-1937.



H. H. Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi of Travancore.
President.

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*Edited by—*Mrs. KERON BOSE.
MISS LEAH JHIRAD.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN IN INDIA.

(Affiliated to the International Council of Women.)

Motto :—Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you.

Members of the Governing Body :—

President.

H. H. Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi of Travancore.

Vice-Presidents.

H. H. Maharani Saheba of Baroda. (Ex-Officio)

Mrs. Maneklal Premchand.

Lady Ezra.

The Maharani Sucharu Devi of Mourbanj.

Mrs. D. N. Sirur.

Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji.

The Central Executive Committee.

The President and 5 Delegates from each Provincial Council.

The President and 3 Delegates from each Affiliated Group of Societies.

The President and 1 Delegate from Affiliated Single Societies.

Life Members.

Associate Members.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**Headquarters, Delhi.**

Chairman	...	Lady Mitter.
Vice-Chairman	...	Lady Lewis. Mrs. S. C. Sen.
Hon. Treasurer	...	Mrs. Sultan Singh.
Hon. Organising Secretary	...	Miss Leah Jhirad.
Hon. General Secretary	...	Miss J. K Zutshi, M. A. Saraswati Bhavan, 'Daryaganj, Delhi.'
Asst. Secretary	...	Miss Shyama Zutshi.

**MEMBERS REPRESENTING PROVINCIAL COUNCILS AND
AFFILIATED BODIES.**

Bengal	...	Mrs. Remfry. Miss R. Mukerji. Mrs. H. Gibson.
Bihar	...	Lady Hallet. Lady Imam. Mrs. Ganguly.
Bombay	...	Mrs. Maneklal Premchand. Mrs. J. R. Doctor. Mrs. Sumed Shah.
Delhi	...	Lady Glancy. Dr. A. Pennell. Begum Zaffer Hussain.
Orissa	...	Lady Hubback. Mrs. S. Rao.
National Y. W. C. A. of India, Burma & Ceylon	...	Miss Jean Begg. Mrs. Ellen Hindle.

CO-OPTED MEMBERS.

Miss Saraswati Bai.
 Mrs. Thakardas.
 Mrs. Shiva Rao.
 Begum Rahaman.
 Mrs. Sewa Singh.
 Dr. Natrajan.

ADDITIONAL REPRESENTATIVE MEMBERS.

Mrs. Brijlal Nehru.
 Mrs. Keron Bose.

CONVENERS OF STANDING SECTIONAL COMMITTEES.

Art	...	Mrs. R. K. Nehru.	} Saraswati Bhavan, 'Daryaganj,' Delhi.
Child Welfare	...		
Education	...		
Legislation	...	Mrs. Maneklal Premchand.	'Premodyan,' Love Lane, Byculla, Bombay.
Labour	...	Miss Godavari Gokhale.	Servants of India, Society, Sandhurst Rd., Bombay.
Press	...	Miss Kapila Khandwala. Miss Leah Jhirad.	
Public Health & Nutrition	...	Miss Maureen Fregley.	

Official Organ of the N. C. W. I. "The BULLETIN."

Jt. Editors :— Miss Kapila Khandwala. { Ruby Mansion, Darabshaw
 Rd., Bombay, 6.
 Miss Leah Jhirad.

GENERAL REPORT OF THE SIXTH BIENNIAL CONFERENCE HELD IN DELHI, 7th TO 10th MARCH 1938.

The Sixth Biennial Conference of the National Council of Women in India began its work on Monday, 7th March, at Saraswati Bhavan, Daryaganj, Delhi, with an informal and pleasant function arranged by the Delhi Provincial Council of Women in honour of the Delegates.

In the absence of the President, H. H. Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi of Travancore, Mrs. Brijlal Nehru, who is well known for her social work, was requested to take the chair at the opening meeting. There was a large attendance of both men and women.

Lady Glancy, the President of the Delhi Council, in a few well-chosen words welcomed the Delegates and guests to the capital of the country. Miss Zutshi, the local Secretary, read out messages of good will and interest from:—

H. H. Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi of Travancore, President.

H. H. Maharani Saheba of Baroda, the retiring President.

H. E. The Marchioness of Linlithgow.

Baroness Pol Boel, President, International Council of Women. (letter & cable).

Lady Ezra, Vice-President and Chairman of Central Executive.

Maharani Sucharu Devi of Mourbanj, Vice-President.

Mrs. D. N. Sirur, Vice-President...Princess Shakuntala Raje, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu...The Rani of Shercot, The Provincial Councils of Bihar and Bombay, Begum Shah Nawaz, Mrs. Radhabai Subbrayan, The National Y. W. C. A., and others.

Mrs. Brijlal Nehru gave the Presidential Address, which showed clear constructive thought, rarely excelled. (Notes taken of her speech appear on another page.)

Mrs. Keron Bose, the General Secretary, read the Sixth Biennial Report of the National Council after which the Conference passed resolutions of condolence expressing regret at the great loss the country had sustained by the death of the world famous scientist, Sir Jagdish Chandra Bose, the death of Swaroop Rani Nehru, and that of Dr. Sarat Chatterjee, the novelist.

Rai Bahadur Harbilas Sharda, one of the distinguished guests, in a short speech, referred to the need for improving the status of women in India. He said that women had their own role to play in the regeneration of the nation. Progress of a country could be measured from the status of its women. Women in foreign countries

had made great progress and women in India should work hard for their emancipation, as with that would come a new strength in the national life of the country.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Opposition in the Central Assembly, appealed to women to extend their work among the masses. He felt that harmony between Woman and the new woman was of more importance to the nation than equality between the sexes.

A vote of thanks to the President and to the speakers was proposed by Mrs. Sen and the meeting closed with the singing of Bande Mataram.

The Conference continued its sessions for three more days under the able Presidency of Mrs. Maneklal Premchand. Minutes of the 5th Biennial Conference were signed, the Sixth Biennial Report was passed and the Audited Statement of Accounts for 1936-1937 accepted.

Reports of Provincial Councils in Bengal, Bihar, Bombay, Delhi, Orissa and the National Y. W. C. A. were presented by the respective representatives. Reports of Delegates to I. C. W. Meetings and other meetings abroad followed. It was reported that Dr. Kashibai Navrange and Mrs. Deshpande had attended the Plenary Meetings of the International Council of Women held at Dubrovnik in 1936. Dr. Kashibai's report of these meetings has appeared in the Bulletin and would be published as well in the Sixth Biennial Report.

Miss E. Rivett, who has been connected with the work of the Central Executive, attended the Centenary celebrations in Australia, and has sent an interesting report which would also be printed in the next Report.

Mrs. Seetabai Parmanand gave a most interesting and graphic account of her visit to Europe and America, where as the representative of the N. C. W. I. she came into personal touch with the work of the National Councils of different countries and was shown much kindness and hospitality. She has taken films of the different countries she visited, which she hoped to show at the Conference; but the films required some adjustment and therefore could not be shown just yet.

Reports of Standing Sectional Committees with their recommendations and the resolutions bearing on them were discussed at the following sessions. Mrs. Parmanand moved the resolution protesting against the existing discriminations in Hindu Law against the rights of women. It demanded that there should be a uniform law throughout British India and also an amendment of the existing law so as to make it just and equitable. It further asked for the appointment of a non-official commission to consider the removal of the legal disabilities of women. Mrs. Brijlal Nehru and Mrs. Sulochana Mody moved a resolution asking for registration of all marriages and births accurately in order to enforce the Sharda Act more effectively.

Resolutions calling upon the British Government to take the lead in re-organising the League of Nations to make it a force in World Peace, on urging proper authorities to abolish aerial warfare, which ended in appalling damage to life and property as is witnessed in Spain, China and the N. W. Frontier, were moved by Mrs. Rafi, Mrs. Bury, Mrs. Brijlal Nehru and Mrs. Modi respectively.

The Conference recommended Provincial Councils to approach their respective Governments, with a request to form committees of men and women, to formulate schemes of vocational education for adult women, to urge local bodies to employ women teachers in primary schools. Along with this was a resolution demanding free and compulsory education.

The need for providing knowledge on matters of sex to school going children was stressed in a comprehensive resolution moved by Mrs. Taffs and Miss Khandwala. It was followed by a very interesting discussion during which Mrs. Shivrao made some very practical suggestions. Dr. Maar speaking on Medical Inspection of School Children emphasised the need for School Clinics. Educational Resolutions were ably dealt with by Mrs. Sen, Mrs. Dutt, Miss Khandwala, Mrs. Saigal and others. While speaking on Nutrition, Dr. Orkney spoke on the need for supplying cheap and good milk and demanded a campaign against food adulteration.

Resolutions on Child Welfare, moved by Sister Saraswati and Mrs. Jenkins, on Registration of Midwives and Dais by Sister Wilkinson, Dr. Pennell and Lady Haroon, on Traffic in Women and Children by Miss Shephard and Mrs. Hakam, were all fully discussed. Suggestions for future work were made by several members and delegates. These were all of a practical nature and were passed on to the new Executive for consideration.

It was decided to transfer the Headquarters to Delhi for the 7th Biennial Period, and the personnel of the new Executive Committee was elected. In connection with the Standing Sectional Committees it was decided that the ones on Labour, Legislation and Press be located in Bombay and that those on Child Welfare, Education, Art, Public Health and Nutrition be located in Delhi.

A resolution appointing Lady Ezra, Mrs. Maneklal Premchand and Lady Mitter Trustees for the N. C. W. I. Endowment Fund was passed unanimously. Delegates and Proxy Delegates were elected to represent the N. C. W. I. at the Jubilee Meetings of the International Council of Women, to be held at Edinburgh during July 1938.

A vote of thanks to the retiring Committee was proposed by Dr. Pennell. Miss Madhuri Dutt on behalf of the Delegates thanked the President and Members of the Delhi Council for their kind hospitality. Lady Glancy proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to the Chair. Mrs. Maneklal Premchand in her closing speech referred to the

work done at the sessions and expressed her thanks to H. E. Lady Linlithgow for her kindness in asking the Delegates over to an At-Home at Viceregal Lodge, Lady Glancy, Mrs. Sultan Singh, Lady Lewis, Lala Shri Ram and Lala Shankar Lall, and Begum Zaffer Hussain, for the kind hospitality shown to the Delegates, to Messrs. Lublock & Lewis for auditing the accounts free of charge, the Committee of Saraswati Bhavan for the use of its hall, to Miss Winifred John for all the trouble she took in recording the proceedings of the Conference. She specially thanked Mrs. Keron Bose on behalf of the N. C. W. I. for her untiring efforts to advance the work of the Council during the last four years. The Council has been fortunate in securing her help.

Much ground has been covered by the Delegates and Members during the formal and informal meetings. The N. C. W. I. is fortunate in being able to secure Speakers who could state their views on the different subjects with authority and from personal knowledge of facts, providing delegates with valuable hints which will be of great use to them in their future work.

**Message from H. H. The Maharani Saheba of Baroda.
Retiring President of the N. C. W. I.**

Her Highness regretted that she would not be able to attend the Conference as she had just returned from Delhi and it was not possible for her to revisit it so soon. She wished the 6th Biennial Conference of the National Council of Women in India every success.

**MESSAGE FROM :
H. H. MAHARANI SETU PARVATI BAYI OF TRAVANCORE.**

President : N. C. W. I.

The National Council of Women has completed thirteen years of most useful and varied activity and its Headquarters will henceforth be at Delhi. I am very grateful to the Council for choosing me as its President and although I much regret my inability to be present at the Sixth Biennial Conference, I am glad to send my message and greetings to its session. A survey of the work transacted by the National Council will clearly prove how far it has succeeded in bringing together various Associations working for the improvement of the position and the status of women in India. In addition to this it has kept itself in touch with Bodies who seek to establish a permanent

link between Women's Organisations of different countries. A joint Conference of the International Council of Women and the National Council of Women in India was held in 1936 and the souvenir that was issued on that occasion indicates how many sided and important has been the work transacted. In the field of Legislation and in order to uphold and vindicate Women's rights in the amelioration of the conditions of labour and Child Welfare and the study of Nutrition and of Maternity Schemes, the National Council has done a great deal to educate public opinion. It cannot be too strongly emphasised that sporadic labour in these fields will not be productive of much benefit and my opinion has always been that in addition to formulating general policies, it is necessary that, in each Local Centre some specific problem of special significance to that place may be studied and dealt with, so that through the agency and under the aegis of Bodies like the National Council the necessary field work and propaganda may be conducted without which success in the larger problems cannot be achieved. Here as in other matters, what counts is the devoted and unostentatious work of Local Centres which should rely on well directed and business like Organisations. With this as a foundation and with the prestige of the National Council and similar Organisations as a background the legal and economic position of women can be asserted and vindicated.

I wish the Session all success.

(Sd.) MAHARANI SETU PARVATI BAYI.

MESSAGE FROM HER EXCELLENCY THE MARCHIONESS OF LINLITHGOW.

I would like to welcome the delegates to the National Council of Women in India and am looking forward to meeting them at the Viceroy's House on Tuesday.

I have read the report with interest and note with satisfaction how the Sectional Standing Committee on Education is concerning itself in suggesting Nursing and Physical Training as careers for women. I cannot commend too highly the scheme for the training of girls in social work and I do urge them to take the strongest measures in their power to bring this about. The answer which I get when making this suggestion in the schools and colleges is that the girls generally marry as soon as they leave college. Marriage should not be a bar to social service. The days are past when marriage should be looked upon as the be all and end all of a woman's life. India requires more of them than this, and there are such endless possibilities for the girls of the present and future generations to render a real service to their country.

The prevention and cure of Tuberculosis is a matter that might well take a foremost place in the activities of the National Council of Women in India. The figures

available show that 3 women to every man fall victim to the disease, and I imagine that the Purdah system is largely responsible for this state of affairs. It is I know to a great extent being given up, but it will take time, and meantime I advocate the increase of Purdah Clubs where girls and women can play tennis and other out door games and where they could have classes of physical drill in the open air. Health visitors will be required in large numbers for the carrying out of Anti-Tuberculosis work in the villages, and at the present time they are almost impossible to find. May I ask you to do your utmost to encourage women to do this work. There are difficulties, I know, but they should not be insuperable.

I conclude by wishing you every success in your deliberations and by congratulating you on the work you have done in the past.

**MESSAGE FROM, BARONESS POL BOEL, PRESIDENT.
INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.**

36, BOULVARD DU REGENT,
BRUSSELS.

February 25th 1938.

DEAR MRS. BOSE,

I am writing to send you and all the members of the National Council of Women in India the very hearty greetings on behalf of the International Council of Women and all our best wishes for the success of the work at your Sixth Biennial Conference.

As you know I am following the work done by our National Councils very closely and I will be looking forward to receiving a report of your deliberations after the Conference. I am specially interested in the work of your National Council as I have heard such enthusiastic accounts from the I. C. W. delegation which attended the Fifth Biennial Conference at Calcutta in 1936. I realise the great problems which are before your National Council and also some of the difficulties under which it sometimes is working on account of the vastness and prevailing conditions in your country, and I would like you to know therefore how very much I admire the splendid work which is being done by the members of your Council.

From what the I. C. W. delegation in India in 1936 told me, I also realise more and more how very necessary it is that there should be close contact between your National Council and the International Council of Women and I therefore hope that it will be possible for your Council to send a representative delegation to our Jubilee Meeting in

Edinburgh this summer. I feel it would be a great advantage for us if we could have the collaboration of some of your magnificent and distinguished women and I hope that they in turn will profit from being in contact with their western sisters.

On the resignation of your President, H. H. The Maharani of Baroda, I would like to express to her our grateful thanks and our admiration for all she has done and is doing for the women of your country and I express the hope that under the leadership of your new President, H. H. The Maharani Setu Parvati Bai of Travancore, the same cordial and valuable collaboration may continue between the National Council of Women in India and the International Council of Women.

With my deep appreciation of the work of your Council in the past and all good wishes for the future.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) MARTHE BOEL,
President,
International Council of Women.

**RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE SIXTH BIENNIAL CONFERENCE; DELHI,
7th TO 10th MARCH, 1938.**

Resolution of Condolence.

“The National Council of Women in India place on record their sympathy in the great loss, the country has sustained by the death of the world famous scientist, Sir Jagdish Chandra Bose and wish to convey a message of condolence to Lady Bose.”

Resolution of Condolence.

“The National Council of Women in India would like to associate itself with all India in expressing sympathy with the family of the late Swaroop Rani Nehru of Allahabad. Her interest in all matters connected with the women of India gave her a special place in the hearts of all who are working for the welfare of this country.”

Resolution of Condolence.

“In the death of Dr. Sarat Chatterjee, not only Bengal but the whole of India has lost one of her great novelists and literary genius. The National Council of Women in India passes a vote of condolence.”

After the reading of the Legislation Report.

Resolutions on Legislation.

1. “This meeting of the N. C. W. I. strongly protests against the existing discriminations in Hindu Law against the rights of women. It declares in favour of the view that Hindu Law should be uniform throughout British India, and urges the Government of India that the existing Hindu Law be so amended as to make it just and equitable, and that an All-India non-official commission consisting of men and women of all shades of public opinion be appointed to consider the removal of all legal disabilities of women as regards inheritance, marriage and guardianship and to suggest the necessary legislation to implement its recommendations.”

2. “This meeting of the N. C. W. I. resolves that in order to make the Child Marriage Restraint Act, otherwise called the Sarda Act, effective, it is imperative to take immediate steps to provide adequate machinery for the compulsory registration and notification of marriages as well as to ensure the correct registration of births in accordance with the recommendations of the Age of Consent Committee.”

Resolutions on Education. (After the Report of the Education Committee).

1. "This Conference of the N. C. W. I. recommends that in order to advance the cause of women's education, the Provincials Councils

(i) Approach their respective Governments to include women representatives on the educational boards,

(ii) To further schemes of vocational education for adult women.

This Conference also recommends their Provincial Councils to urge Municipalities and District Boards to employ women teachers in Primary schools and to provide facilities for their adequate training."

2. (a) "That this Conference resolves that the women members of the Assemblies and Councils in India be approached to sponsor Bills enforcing Primary Education in all the Municipalities and District Boards of India and directing that the expenditure from the funds of these local bodies be not less than 10% of their annual income."

(b) "Realising that in some parts of India measures are being taken in the matter, this Conference is of opinion that free Compulsory Primary Education should be provided for all children between the ages of 6 and 12, throughout India."

Sex Education.

"This Conference of the National Council of Women in India, realising the lack of good sex-education in homes and schools in preparing young people for life in this time of changing social customs and deploring the fact that young people are, for the most part, either allowed to remain in ignorance or to find information from undesirable sources, wishes to impress on all educational bodies that it is the duty of the school to take the lead in preparing young people, both boys and girls, to face the problems of life when they leave schools.

This sex-education in the schools would always work towards the ideal of the education of parents to undertake the task that rightly belongs to them."

Resolutions on Child Welfare. (After the Report of the Child Welfare Committee.)

"The N. C. W. I. are strongly of opinion that the time has come for all Provincial Governments to provide a Maternity and Child Welfare Service as part of their Public Health Service.

Further they are of opinion that adequate supervision being essential to the success of such work, they ask that women doctors especially qualified and experienced in such work, be appointed as assistants to the Director of Public Health in each Province to

organise and supervise such work. They further ask that adequate grants be made to enable research into the causes of high mortality—maternal and infant mortality—rates of India, to be carried out on a scale commensurate with its importance.”

Medical Inspection in all Government and Aided Schools.

“This Conference is of opinion that in the interests of the Health of the Child Compulsory Medical Inspection and *after care* of School Children should be a routine in all Schools, and urges on Provincial Governments the advisability of taking steps to introduce *compulsory medical inspection* and careful planning for the general physical welfare of children with practical welfare plans in all Government schools.”

Health & Nutrition. (After the Report of the Food Enquiry Committee).

“This Conference of the N. C. W. I. deeply concerned by the evidence of widespread mal-nutrition in India, welcomes the establishment of an Advisory Committee on nutrition by the Government of India, the Conference, however, aware of the difference in diet habits in the different provinces is of opinion that Committees constituted on similar lines, but representative also of the women’s point of view should be established in every province and that these committees might work with the following purposes in view :—

- (a) To educate public opinion in provinces to prepare propaganda material, suitable to the local conditions:
- (b) To promote a good and cheap milk supply:
- (c) To ensure the supply of hand-pounded rice in the markets:
- (d) To increase the production of green vegetables:
- (e) To wage a campaign against adulterated and unwholesome food-stuffs.

2. “That the attention of Provincial Councils be drawn to the Report of the Standing Sectional Committee on Food, Enquiry, and they be asked to work on the lines in the report to further a better standard of nutrition for the people of India.”

3. “That the Food Enquiry Committee be named the Standing Sectional Committee on Public Health and Nutrition.”

Other Social Resolutions.

Promoting Peace in the World.

(a) “Believing that in spite of the difficulties and apparent failure, the idea which originally inspired the League of Nations was sound, this Conference of the N. C. W. I. urges the Government of India to take a lead in suggesting that the nations of the world set themselves to the task of reorganising the League of Nations with a view to making it a real force in promoting World Peace.”

(b) "In view of the appalling consequences caused to innocent women and children and other non-combatants by aerial bombing, the N. C. W. I. urges the proper authorities, as a first step towards peace, the necessity of attempting to abolish aerial warfare, and the horrors attending, in Spain, China and particularly nearer home on the N. W. Frontier."

Registration of Nurses.

1. "Believing that the standard of hospital nursing in India, cannot be raised until the conditions of training and living are standardised, and realising the danger to the Public of employing half-trained nurses, this Conference urges Government to make the registration of hospital nurses compulsory throughout India to obtain legislative power for local authorities to provide machinery where no action has yet been taken.

2. "Resolved to recommend that nurses employed by municipal bodies should be fully trained and experienced, and should be paid an adequate wage, so that they may be enabled to live in suitable quarters and after feeding and clothing themselves, be able to save a small sum monthly. The pay should compare favourably with that drawn by other nurses, who with similar training and experience, are employed by other bodies of the locality; otherwise the best girls will not apply and the standard of work will be lowered.

It is further recommended that before employing any large number of nurses, municipal bodies should either provide for quarters or ascertain that suitable housing accommodation is available for them."

Traffic in Women & Children.

"As it is realised that tolerated brothels constitute one of the principal factors in the promotion of traffic in women and children, this Conference urges the Government of India to take action in abolishing recognised houses and tolerated areas throughout the country wherever they exist."

Election of Headquarters.

"That the headquarters of the National Council of Women in India be located in Delhi for the Seventh Biennial period."

Appointment of Trustees.

"That Lady Ezra, Mrs. Maneklal Premchand and Lady Mitter be appointed Trustees to the National Council of Women in India Endowment Fund."

**DELEGATES TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.
1938.**

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Lady Ezra
(Vice-President and Chairman of the
Central Executive for the Vth
Biennial Period.) | Leader. |
| 2. Mrs. Sirur
(Vice-President and Life Member
N. C. W. I.) | Finance and Equal Moral Standard
Committee. |
| 3. Mrs. Bose
(Hon. General Secretary N. C. W. I.
for the Vth Biennial Period.) | Cinema and Broadcasting. |
| 4. Mrs. K. Kania
(Convener of Legislation Committee.) | Law and Suffrage Committee. |
| 5. Sister Saraswati
(Convener of Child Welfare Com-
mittee.) | Child Welfare Committee. |
| 6. Mrs. Brett
(Hon. Secretary, Bihar Provincial
Council.) | Public Health and Child Welfare. |
| 7. Dr. Pennell
(Delhi Provincial Council.) | Medical and Social Welfare. |
| 8. Mrs. Kent
(Hon. Secretary, Bengal Presidency
Council.) | Trades and Professions. |
| 9. Begum Zaffar Hussain
(Delhi Provincial Council),
(Member, Central Executive.) | Peace Committee. |
| 10. Mrs. Maclean
(Ex-President, Bombay Women's)
Council.) | Migration Committee. |

SUBSTITUTE DELEGATES.

1. Dr. Jean Biggar.
2. Dr. Poonan Luckose.
3. Dr. Headwards.

DELEGATES ATTENDING THE 6th BIENNIAL CONFERENCE.

Distinguished Guest and President of the Opening Meeting	...	...	...	...	Mrs. Brijlal Nehru.
Office Bearers	...	...	...	...	Mrs. Maneklal Premchand, Vice-President, N. C. W. I. Mrs. Keron Bose...Hon. General Secretary. Miss Leah Jhirad...Hon. Org. Secretary.
Members Central Executive	...	...	...	...	Sister Saraswati; Convener. Child Welfare Committee. Miss Godavari Gokhale. Representative...Legislation Committee. Dr. A. Pennell. } Representatives, Begum Zaffar Hussain. } Delhi Council.
Delegates from					
Bengal	...	...	...	...	Mrs. Jenkins. Mrs. B. C. Dutt. Mrs. Hakam. Mrs. Abraham. Mrs. A. C. Dutt.
Bombay	...	...	...	...	Mrs. Dharansey Thacker. Miss Kapila Khandwala. Mrs. Sulochana Mody. Mrs. Abdulla Vishram. Mrs. Narbada Parekh.

Broach Stri Mandal (Bombay Presidency) ...	Mrs. Raajikmani Desai.
Delhi	Lady Glancy. Lady Lewis. Mrs. S. C. Sen. Mrs. Thakurdas. Mrs. Shivrao. Miss Zutshi.
National Y. W. C. A.	Miss Madhuri Dutt.
Fraternal Delegates.	
All-India Red Cross Society	Dr. A. Pennell.
All-India Maternity and Child Welfare Association	Dr. Jean M. Orkney.
All-India Women's Conference	Mrs. Kagal.
Asso. for Moral and Social Hygiene	Miss M. Shephard.
Associate Members	Mrs. Seetabai Parmanand. Miss Copeland. Mrs. Kishore Premchand.



Mrs. BRIJLAL NEHRU.

**THE SUBSTANCE OF THE EXTEMPORE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS
DELIVERED BY MRS. BRIJLAL NEHRU AT THE
OPENING SESSION OF THE 6th BIENNIAL CONFERENCE OF
THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN IN INDIA.**

7th March 1938.

Delhi.

Lady Glancy, Mrs. Sultan Singh, Fellow workers, Honoured guests and Friends. I am very grateful to the officers of the National Council of Women in India, for honouring me by asking me to preside over this Conference tonight. I was on my way to Lahore from a holiday in Australia and I was surprised when I got their invitation this morning. Today the Chair ought to have been taken by Mrs. Maneklal Premchand, who is one of the Vice-Presidents of the International Council of Women and the President of the Bombay Provincial Council. For years she has served this organisation and it is she who by right ought to have presided today. But she chose to refuse the honour and I can quite sympathise with her and feel sorry for the great bereavement on account of which she is not able to be present here tonight.

I am very grateful to Mrs. Sultan Singh for the kind words in which she has chosen to introduce me to you. She is an old friend of mine and you can well imagine how people exaggerate the merits of their old friends. I can assure you that all she has said about me is not right and you can make a discount for the love and friendship that she has given me for long years. I thank her for her kind reference to me and I hope that she will continue to have the same opinion of me in future.

The National Council of Women is one of the oldest associations of women working in India. It has given good service and has active branches in many parts of the Country. About 10 years ago during one of my visits to Bombay I had the pleasure of seeing some specimens of its practical work in that city. From reports the Calcutta branch seems to be as active. Perhaps I cannot say the same about Delhi. But that branch has also been making its humble contribution to the work of the Council for the last few years. That beautiful institution, the School for Deaf and Dumb was initiated by the Delhi Council of Women, years ago. I had the privilege of being actively associated with the work of this branch when I was its Vice-President sometime ago. And lately when I was in Australia I had the pleasure of attending an International Conference which was run and promoted by the members of the National Council of Women.

The National Council of Women has two aspects—one international, it being part of a worldwide organisation and the other national as its actual practical work is all national and local. It is doing much work in both these fields. During my recent

visit in Australia I found that wherever I went and wherever there were any members of the National Council of Women they looked upon me and treated me as one of themselves. This relationship with the outside world is an aspect which all international work has, and therefore this aspect of the National Council of Women is very valuable to us. Sometimes people feel, that because it has a foreign name and a foreign origin it is a mere imposition upon the women in India and cannot take roots in our Country. But that is not really the case. Although it was started by an international body owing to its having a national aspect, it can be as national as any indigenous organisation. Its international aspect does not interfere in any way with its free development on national lines. The Provincial Councils in India as well as all the world over are in fact independent and free to work out their own programmes within the constitution. They all take up the work suitable to the conditions prevailing in their country. Thus for instance in Australia members of the Council are working in the rural areas to brighten up the dismal lives of many women living in the bushes and stations in the interior of the country, far away from all civilisation. Likewise we in our various provinces can take up any work that appeals to us. There is no bar to our taking up village reconstruction, sanitation, hygiene, rescue or childrens' work, or any other work which may suit the temperament or environment of the individual member. Therefore I feel that the National Council of Women deserves the support of all women who can spare time and energy to enlarge its scope of work.

It is sometimes said that organisations of women in India are springing up so fast that there is a good deal of duplication of work resulting in the inefficiency practically of all organisations. It is said that if all workers gave their energy to one organisation its work would be better than it is today. But that point of view does not appeal to me. There is so much work awaiting us in India that not one or two but scores of all India organisations can find employment for their members. There is no dearth of work but certainly there is dearth of workers everywhere. The number of educated women is also sufficiently large in our country. All that is therefore needed is that more educated women come out of their homes and enlist themselves as members of the various bodies that are working in different spheres.

I would like to point out here that all women's organisations in India have a double objective. One is to secure for women their rights and the other is to fit them for the corresponding responsibilities which always go with the rights. To attain fully this twofold object we must all work for years to come. Indian women in the past had an equal status with men. But now a days their social and economic conditions are such that the same cannot be said of them at the present time. Our aim is to secure for them their lost status in all spheres of life, educational, economic and social. We are very fortunate in the fact that in our efforts for emancipation we have not met with any opposition from men. On the contrary all through we have been supported by them. Here is our honoured friend Rai Saheb Harbilas Sarada, who for years has

been working for the promotion and welfare of women, and I am very glad to say, that he is not the only man, who has done so. The members of the Legislative Assembly, many of whom are present here, and our honoured leader of the Congress Party, have all along in their legislative work supported the claims of women and many of the enactments that have been passed in the Central as well as the Provincial Legislatures have been passed with the wholehearted support of men. Therefore we have no complaint on the score of our men not supporting us. We have every reason to be grateful to them and I am sure with their help a time will soon come when we shall be able to secure for ourselves equal rights with men in all spheres in which we want equality.

Another objective of the women's organisations, as I have already pointed out is to enable women to discharge their responsibilities and on this we have equally to concentrate. The women in India have not shirked their responsibilities in whatever positions they found themselves. But unfortunately their sphere of action has so far been restricted to the household, the family or on the outside to their own community. If therefore they do not come out in their masses to give their services to the country it is not their fault. But it is encouraging to see that even that is happening today. For the last 20 years a large number of women have come out from their households and have been giving unstinted service to their country. There is not a single sphere of national life in which you do not find women taking a prominent part. But the work in the country is of such great dimensions that many more workers are wanted than we have today. I hope that as time passes and as women are free and suffer less from the disabilities which beset today, larger numbers will come out to serve the country. Without the help of one half of the population it is not possible for India to progress in the way we desire. The public services of our women have been widely admitted to be very valuable in the past. It therefore goes without saying that when more of them come out India will be the richer and greater for their service. The work we have to do is enormous. We have to stop the exploitation of man by man, of man by woman, of labour by capital, of ignorance by knowledge. We have to change the whole mentality of the people and the whole atmosphere of our society. In fact we have to bring about a revolution, in ideas and in psychology. When we have brought about that change and have succeeded in moulding the new society nearer to our hearts content, then only shall we be able to say that we have done all we came out from our houses to do.

In conclusion there is only one thing more I would like to point out and that is this, that all the various women's organisations, the National Council of Women, the All India Womens Conference, the Women's Indian Association, the Delhi Womens League, and other institutions and Samitis working in different parts of India have the same goal before them, the goal of making the lives of women richer and happier than they have hitherto been. Just as all the multicoloured flowers in a garden go to beautify the garden and the different colours of the rainbow jointly lend richness to

the sky, so womens institutions working in different spheres, diverse though they may look have a unity of purpose and that purpose is to serve their country. I hope they will be able to serve it well and truly. I wish success to all of them and *Tonight* more than any other organisation I wish success to the National Council of Women.

SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE N. C. W. I.

The N. C. W. I. has just completed its fourth year in Calcutta, and during that period it has been able to further its activities in many respects. As decided at the last Biennial Meeting, the Headquarters of the National Council of Women in India remained in Calcutta for the Sixth Biennial period. Lady Ezra remained the Chairman of the Executive Committee, H. H. Sucharu Devi of Mourbanj, Lady Mitter and Mrs. S. R. Das, the Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Nanavatty, the Honorary Treasurer and Mrs. Keron Bose the Honorary General Secretary.

One of the outstanding events was the I. C. W. Conference held jointly with the Fifth Biennial Conference of the N. C. W. I. in January 1936. It was marked with great enthusiasm and had been a real success. This is testified by the distinguished delegates who came from all parts of Europe and from the Far East. Undoubtedly, the International Conference at Calcutta strengthened the bond between the N. C. W. I. and the various National Councils and promoted better understanding among its sisters the world over.

It is with great pleasure that we announce the appointment of Mrs. Maneklal Premchand as one of the Vice-Presidents of the International Council of Women at their Conference at Dubrovnik.

Two delegates from India attended the Conference at Dubrovnik. The leader of the delegation, Dr. Kashibai Nowrange, is one of our leading social workers in Bombay.

The Entertainment Committee of the N. C. W. of the United States requested us to inform them about visitors from India so that they could put our visitors into touch with eminent women, show them the social centres of the N. C. W. and arrange for them to speak and broadcast. We were able to introduce Mrs. Parmanand from Nagpur and Mrs. S. N. Roy from Calcutta and we are thankful to the N. C. W. for the kindness and courtesy shown to them.

Knowing the interest women in India are taking in the matter of traffic in women and children, the N. C. W. I. was disappointed to learn that the Government of India did not think it necessary that India should be represented at the Conference

at Java, as India is not concerned with International Traffic. However, we pointed out that although Indian women may not be going abroad to carry on trade India is being flooded with traffickers from abroad. We learnt therefore with great satisfaction of the appointment of Mrs. S. C. Mookerjee, Chairman of Bengal Women's Union, to represent India at the Conference at Java.

To meet the two prominent members of the League of Nations, Mr. Ekstrand Director of the Information Section and Mr. Butler of the I. L. O. we had joint meeting with other women's organisations which proved very successful.

It is with deep regret that we mention the clouds of sorrow that shadowed the homes of two of our prominent members, Mrs. D. N. Sirur and Mrs. Premchand.

The N. C. W. I. suggests new lines of enquiry and activity for the consideration of its affiliated societies, and delegates relevant work to the various Standing Sectional Committees appointed by them.

The N. C. W. I. has six Sectional Standing Committees ; on Art and Press, Labour, Legislation, Child Welfare, Education and Food Enquiry.

Legislation Committee.

The Legislation Committee has been hardworked, considering legislation affecting women and children. In 1936 the Committee was largely occupied with the three Bills before the Legislative Assembly.

- (1) To validate marriages between caste Hindus (Bhagwandas).
- (2) To amend the Hindu Law governing women's right to property.
- (3) To amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act.

The Committee's recommendations for the support of these Bills were embodied in Resolutions sent by the N. C. W. I. to the Central authorities. They were also sent to all societies affiliated to the N. C. W. I. for their support in bringing these Resolutions to the notice of the local authorities and organisations. This may sound cumbersome, nevertheless, the N. C. W. I. in strongly emphasising the clear, well thought out opinion of a section of the public on social matters is doing an important democratic work in which it is deeply concerned.

A very important piece of work done during the year 1937 was the organising of a series of lectures on the position of women under Hindu Law. It is gratifying to find that these lectures aroused a considerable interest.

The Committee issued a questionnaire on the subject of the General Elections (1937) in those provinces where women had stood and had been successful. Answers were received from Bombay, Bihar and Orissa.

Labour Committee.

The Labour Committee has completed an extensive investigation and enquiry which has enabled the completion of a valuable report for the I. C. W.

Education.

The Sectional Standing Committee on Education has chiefly interested itself in suggesting careers for women. Some of the careers suggested are Physical Training, Nursing, training in Health Culture and Dentistry. It is further decided to write pamphlets on subjects of international importance and have them translated into the vernacular for circulation. This scheme, unfortunately, has been held in abeyance owing to several changes in the conveners. Being a good scheme it should be taken up in the future. Proper Education ought also to be introduced in Schools with a view to preparing boys and girls for the future. This Committee has also studied with interest the proposals of Gandhiji at the Wardha Conference on the subject of reforms in Education, urging compulsory primary education and vocational training to be introduced on a large scale. In the opinion of this Committee, the above reforms ought to be introduced as speedily as practicable.

The Committee is also anxious for compulsory medical inspection to be introduced in all Schools, without any exception.

The training of girls in social work is also another scheme of this Committee. It plans to take college girls to social centres so that they may get interested in social work generally. This is being undertaken in Colleges in Bengal and it is recommended that this scheme be expanded and properly organised in other Provinces.

Broadcasting being one of the most effective methods for education and health welfare propaganda, the N. C. W. I. realise the importance and value of radio in education and rural development. It has therefore taken up the matter with the Director of Broadcasting in Calcutta and Delhi. In co-operation with him a comprehensive programme has been drawn up and it is being successfully carried out. As for instance the Assistant Press Officer of the Government of Bengal advises us that the Government have already under experiment in the district of Midnapur, the scheme suggested by us which, if successful, will be introduced elsewhere. If more receivers could be installed in Schools and rural areas, great educational development could be achieved through Broadcasting. The N. C. W. I. have therefore, approached the authorities concerned in connection with this scheme with a view to getting grants for the installation of receivers and for the carrying out of their programme.

Food Enquiry.

The Standing Committee on Food Enquiry has been studying the problem of nutrition in relation to the cost of a balanced diet. The Committee has found that

there is enough evidence that mal-nutrition and food deficiency are widespread throughout India. The Committee is of opinion that although some of the mal-nutrition apparent, is due to ignorance, the chief factor responsible for it is poverty and it can only be remedied by raising the standard of living. The most important problem facing those who wish to improve nutrition is how to improve the production of food stuff and the quality of milk without increasing the price of these necessities of life.

It is also imperative that in large cities where it is difficult for the poor to buy milk, vegetables, fruits, home pounded or lightly milled cereals should be made readily available for sale in the Bazaars.

Child Welfare Committee.

The Child Welfare Committee has been active in promoting maternity and Child Welfare Schemes. They have asked the Provincial Councils to be active in studying and promoting maternity and child welfare and have urged the Provincial Government to provide a maternity and child welfare service, as part of their Public Health Department. An adequate supervision being essential to the success of such work, they have recommended that experienced Women Doctors with special qualification should be appointed as Assistants to the Director of Public Health in each Province to organise and supervise such work. They have further recommended that adequate grants should be made for research into the cause of high maternity and infant mortality rates in India, to be carried out on a scale commensurate with its importance.

Art and Press.

The N. C. W. I. Bulletin which is an essential feature of the Council's Work, gives evidence of the activities of the Press Committee.

The Art Committee collected information from other Provinces re. local Schools of Art and arrangement for Art teaching. The fragmentary reports showed that very little is done in this line. The Committee recommends that a systematic report be drawn up on Indian women, their place in the revival of national arts and crafts. Every School might be approached to submit a report on this subject. Recently Mahatma Gandhi has given a noble lead, making national education based on self-supporting handicrafts as the immediate goal for the nation. In view of the appalling illiteracy of our average men and women, earning while learning through crafts may be the best possible solution for the present.

To popularise Art education amongst educated women, the well known art critic, Mr. O. C. Ganguly was invited to give a talk. He illustrated his lecture with his rare collection of slides and made it very lucid and illuminating. He suggested various means of developing art instincts; such as by showing concrete art objects as well as reproduction of good pictures.

Since its inauguration the N. C. W. I. in co-operation with its branches and affiliated bodies has contributed in a wide way not a little to the cultivation of public opinion in vital matters both concerning the welfare of women and children and those relating to the self respect and dignity of the Indian Nation as a whole. In this connection it is significant to note that although geographically far removed from some of our sister Councils, the bond of Universal womanhood constitutes one of the great hopes for better international understanding and World Peace.

To give a specific instance, the N. C. W. I. communicated with the Council in America protesting strongly against the Film "India Speaks," the portrayal which this Film gives of Indian life being a travesty of truth and of a kind to bring India into contempt in the eyes of the rest of the World. It further emphasised that the production of this Type of Film embitters personal and national friendships and is interpreted as an insult to the nation concerned.

Resolutions passed by the N. C. W. I. to this effect were forwarded through the President of the Council in U. S. A. to the Director of the R. K. O. Studio Hollywood, California. In reply a communication from the Director of the R. K. O. Studio was received by her, thanking her for bringing this matter to his notice and appreciating the interest taken by the President of the Council of U. S. A. on our behalf. The Director further assured that such comments not only have a bearing on the specific pictures to which they apply but on the whole future course of production.

As women are now taking greater responsibilities in the Central and Provincial Legislatures, the N. C. W. I. has realised that a united front is necessary while making representation to the Government and other public bodies in connection with matters specially relating to the welfare of women and children, in which all the three sister organisations are interested. It has therefore forwarded to these organisations the suggestion made at its Fifth Biennial Meeting that a small Committee composed of three representatives from each of the bodies be formed, in order that matters of an All-India nature may be delegated to this Committee. It is to be regretted that the sister organisations to whom this suggestion was sent have not yet favoured the N. C. W. I. with their views on the subject.

It has been frequently felt that the N. C. W. I. was unable to maintain a closer personal touch with its various centres for the want of some one who could travel around studying their problems with a view to help solving them. The present appointment of an Organising Secretary should therefore remove this long felt want and bring the various branches and affiliated bodies closer to each other.

Finally the N. C. W. I. deserves to be congratulated on its having decided to make its Headquarters during the next term at Delhi. It is hoped the various Branches and Committees would extend their fullest co-operation to the new Honorary General Secretary, just as they have done to the retiring one.

ADDRESSES OF PROVINCIAL COUNCILS AND AFFILIATED BODIES.

Bengal Presidency Council of Women.

Hon. Secretary Mrs. G. C. H. Kent,
13, Kyd Street, Calcutta.

Hon. Jt. Secretary Miss R. Mukherjee,
20, British Indian Street, Calcutta.

Bihar Provincial Council of Women.

Hon. Secretary Mrs. W. B. Brett,
Circular Road, Patna,—Bihar.

Hon. Asst. Secretary Mrs. P. B. Gangully,
Ranighat Quarters, Mahendru,—P. O. Patna.

Bombay Presidency Women's Council.

Hon. Secretary Mrs. Sumed Shah,
Town Hall, Fort, Bombay, 1.

Delhi Provincial Council of Women.

Hon. Secretary Miss Saraswati Bai,
Lady Irwin College for Women, New Delhi.

Hon. Asst. Secretary Miss K. Dhawan, Simla.

Orissa Women's League.

Hon. Secretary Mrs. S. Rao,
C/o. Dr. J. Rao, Cuttack, Orissa.

Asst. Secretary Miss R. D. Kelkar,
Cuttack, Orissa.

National Young Women's Christian Association of India, Burma & Ceylon.

General Secretary Miss Jean Begg,
134, Corporation Street, Calcutta.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN. BIENNIAL REPORT.

During the biennial period under review, the Council has enjoyed being under the Presidentship of Lady Ezra who has with unflinching zeal and kindness helped it in every possible way.

At the commencement of 1936 the active members were occupied with the last Biennial Joint Conference and were proud to participate and to entertain the members at lunch. While the large increase in membership hoped for as the result of the Conference did not materialise, there is no doubt that much interest was aroused and the work and aims of the Council thereby stimulated. The present membership is upwards of 200 and is higher than at the beginning of the period. There have been constant losses of old members through unavoidable resignations and to reach the present membership recruitments have taken place to the number of 57.

The Central Committee has functioned with regularity and the meetings are full of interest and touch the life of the Province at many points. During 1936 the Central Committee met in full 19 times with an average attendance of 16 members and during 1937 11 times with an average attendance of 17 members. Besides these meetings there have been many Sub-Committees' which have met from time to time as need arose. The Council has held 14 public meetings during the two years. The two annual members meetings have been well attended and the reports duly presented at the annual meeting. In 1936 short accounts of the work of 3 affiliated Societies were given and in 1937 Miss Jean Begg spoke upon "Impressions of Women's Work in India to-day."

The two recruiting meetings held in the months of November were very stimulating and helpful. On each occasion they took the form of an 'At Home' by the President, and Central Committee to members and invited friends. In 1936 seven affiliated Societies displayed their work and objects, and 10 affiliated Societies did the same in 1937. At these 'At Homes' new members were recruited and members returned from leave welcomed back.

A joint meeting with the All India Women's Conference was organised at the request of the Salvation Army for General Evangelene Booth when she spoke on "Women's sphere." It was a great success and very representative. Two Joint meetings with the N. C. W. I. and A. I. W. C. where we had the pleasure of hearing League of Nations' Union speakers on Social and Moral Questions were largely attended; and two Morning members meetings in May of each year were held to discuss Moral Problems. At the first of these, the Problem of Moral Welfare of Girls in Calcutta was the subject and at the second Mrs. S. C. Mookerjee gave an account of the Java Conference.

Arising from these, steps were taken to remedy certain moral evils in Calcutta which, while only partially successful, were worth while. A meeting in the present position in International affairs, aroused much interest and from it a Study Circle on problems of peace attended by interested parties was held for two months.

"Aims of Education" was the title of another meeting when 90 teachers and persons interested in Education were present.

"Safety First" in aid of the Safety First League was very ably discussed by Mrs. Keron Bose in July 1937 and a lantern lecture on 'Our secret foes and some means of defence of the body' occupied another meeting. The Council having endorsed the N. C. W. I. opinion on Birth Control were invited to a meeting of the newly formed "Marriage Welfare and Child Hygiene Society" at which Mrs. HowMartyrn spoke eloquently.

A number of visits to places of interest have been paid usually, 12 to 25 members participating. One of the large Jute Mills, a Salvation Army Home, the Saroj Nalini Dutt Institution, a Nursery School and a visit to the Bengal Pharmaceutical Works, all provided great interest.

The Health Welfare Section has been ably served by Dr. Bigger who in 1936 conducted a Study Circle on Nutrition and Diet, and spoke at one members' meeting; and the Council has been associated through Dr. Bigger with a survey of work in Bengal and in collecting material for a study in diets' prices. The Maternal Health Work proper is done by the Red Cross and the Municipality and other agencies, and from time to time workers have been recruited from the B. P. C. W. for the Red Cross Centres.

The Education Section was served by Mrs. Dutt to whom questions from the N. C. W. I were referred and discussed by the Central Committee.

The Bengal Women's Education League is regarded as our handmaid in this respect, and does noble work in stimulating lady teachers throughout Bengal.

The Public Service Section has again revived under the convenership of Mrs. Homai Mehta. In 1936 we were asked to visit and take an interest in the Boys Reformatory School and eight ladies are now visiting and bringing a most humanising influence to bear upon it. Boys are formed into groups and talked to and given literature and when possible relatives are communicated with.

An attempt has been made to try to deal with the Fruit Deptt. of the Hogg market but there is still much work to be done in this matter.

During the last two years financial aid has been solicited from the B. P. C. W. from two sources and on account of the widespread distress in Bengal a Flag Day was organised in June 1936 which raised the sum of over Rs. 4,000.

In 1936 also the Central Committee decided to help the Lady Dufferin Building Scheme in regard to Nurses' quarters which were inadequately provided for in the building plans. A cinema performance was held in 1936 which realised Rs. 843 and another in 1937 when the more gratifying sum of Rs. 1,763 was raised. On both occasions all incidental expenses were paid by the B. P. C. W.

The European and Indian Mental Hospital at Ranchi from time to time sends us names of discharged patients who are visited and reported upon and this help is much appreciated by the authorities.

An Election Sub-Committee was formed in 1936. Members and Societies were urged to see that their names, where eligible were duly on the rolls. A questionnaire to 116 Parliamentary Candidates were sent out eliciting their views in regard to matter connected with the Health and Welfare of Women and Children.

All possible was done in regard to the proposed Bengal Maternity Benefit Bill and together with the A. I. W. C. it was read and commented upon.

The Central Committee has endeavoured to deal faithfully with all matters sent to it through and from the N. C. W. I. and its sections. A resolution strongly supporting Mr. B. Das's Child Marriage Restraint Act was forwarded to the Central and Local Government and to the Bengal members of the Legislative Assembly and to affiliated Societies.

Similarly, the Hindu Widow's Inheritance Bill was endorsed.

Birth Control under proper medical supervision was unanimously approved and the correspondence files show numerous matters which cannot be detailed which have received attention.

The Beggar question in Calcutta is still an ever burning one and no opportunity is lost of trying to get something done, particularly concerning provision for the homeless and sick.

Nurses welfare is from time to time before us and recently we have been instrumental in securing the publication of the regulations under certain Sections of the Bengal Nurses Registration Act. So that effect may be given to the provisions of this act passed so long ago as 1934.

In August last the attention of the Central Committee was drawn to the appalling conditions existing in a district on the outskirts of Calcutta. Something has been done

to clear up this area, and a school has been started. Furthermore, the Corporation has approved of a scheme by which members can visit places such as this, as well as markets, and report to the District Health Officer. Those helping will be called voluntary health visitors and this scheme is now being launched.

After so long a report on the Council's work one can only briefly mention the Affiliated Societies, of which we have 29. Many of them serve us well, as we also try to serve them, and whatever the shortcomings in this respect we can claim that we are the only Co-ordinating Society in Calcutta. Moreover, we can claim that in so large a city and with so much to do, there is no overlapping. We often can and do make united appeals. Some of the Affiliated Societies are B. P. C. W. daughters and all of them are B. P. C. W. friends.

We have, alas, yet only one branch to report. (We hoped Malda would have formed a branch and all possible was done to further this end, but owing to the transfer of those most interested this is in abeyance.)

The Dacca Branch goes steadily along and like us it suffers from constant changes of membership. In 1936 it increased its membership from 25 to 51, but is now 38.

It maintains steady work in an outlying child welfare centre with a midwife and honorary help, and there is a real community centre. It also helps largely in supporting and guiding a Rescue Centre, and is organising hand craft work in the Jail. It forms a link for those engaged in such activities, and a medium through which public funds are disbursed, and from time to time organises meetings.

FINANCE.

We are fortunate to have a small reserve built up in earlier years of about Rs. 3,500. Otherwise the expenses of the B. P. C. W. are met by members' subscriptions and an annual donation from the Calcutta Turf Club. All work is honorary and office expenses are kept as low as possible with regard to efficiency.

In order to raise funds for Health work Health seals have been prepared and are being sold to members and friends.

BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE BIHAR COUNCIL OF WOMEN 1936-1937.

1. Changes in Officers.

The Honorary President, Lady Sifton resigned, after a Presidentship of five years. Lady Hallett accepted the Presidentship in April 1937, the invitation was confirmed by the Annual Meeting in December 1937. (See the annual report 1937 for details).

The Honorary Secretary, Mrs. Lacey, resigned, and her place was taken by Mrs. W. B. Brett, in December 1936.

The Hony. Treasurer, Mrs. Patel resigned, and her place was taken by Mrs. Baldwin, later Mrs. Singh, later Mrs. Menon, later Mrs. C. T. Brett, December 1937.

2. (a) Individual Membership of the Council.

Name of place.	1936.	1937.
Patna.	133.	139. (Total on books during year 150.)
Ranchi.	26.	34.
Jamshedpur.	no record, but 71 annual reports sent.	59, and 65 in Jan. 1938.
Lone Members.	10.	20, but Arrah is forming a Branch.
Total...	230 in 1936 and	252 in 1937.

(b) Number of Affiliated Societies 5, as follows :—

Girl Guides, Blind School, Child Welfare and Maternity Society of Bihar, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Patna Deaf and Dumb School.

(c) Number of Branch Councils 2, namely Ranchi and Jamshedpur, but we hope to start a Branch in Arrah and another in Hazaribagh in 1938.

(d) It is not possible to give the total numerical strength of the Council including members of Affiliated Societies and Branches, as many members of the Affiliated Societies do not belong to the Council, some are men and some are small girls, and boys.

3. Changes in Organisation etc.

The Arrah Branch has applied for recognition as such, which will entail a fall in the number of Lone Members.

The Bihar Teachers' Association in Patna has ceased to exist, as the teachers felt that they gained all the benefit of such an association by becoming members of the Council. The Council regret this decision, as they consider the special needs of the

teachers would be better met by their own association. The Ranchi Teachers' Association still continues to function. The new Affiliated Society, the Patna Deaf and Dumb School is welcomed, as it answers a great need in the Province.

4. Main Activities of the Council in the Province.

(a) The Work Guild has continued its weekly sewing parties at the Lady Stephenson Hall and has distributed over a thousand roller bandages, kurtas and other articles of clothing to 14 Hospitals and Institutions in the Province, namely, The Purulia Leper Hospital, The Gaya Leper Dispensary, The Patna Leper Dispensary, The Patna General Hospital, The Lady Stephenson Zenana Hospital, The Bihar Sherif Zenana Hospital, The Blind School, The Sir Ganesh Dutt Singh Widows' Homes, The Convent, The School for Depressed Classes, The Three Child Welfare Centres, The Duchess of Teck Hospital, and the Branches have contributed to their local Hospitals. (See separate page for details.)

(b) Hospitals have been regularly visited, and during 1936 fresh vegetables and fruits distributed. This was discontinued in 1937, as the hospitals were able to provide supplies from their own resources, but the visiting continued. Christmas gifts were received and distributed both years. Recommendations re-improvement in buildings and nurses' quarters etc. have always been sympathetically considered by officials though there is still a great deal of overcrowding.

Entertainments.—Several delightful Garden Parties, Purdah Parties and farewell functions took place during the two years, the most important being the farewell to our President, Lady Sifton. Benefit Cinema Performances, Bridge Drives and Exhibitions of Industries all helped to improve finances, Lectures were as follows :—"The Life of Nur Jehan," (by Lady Imam), "Women's Franchise in India," (by Mrs. D. Lall, in Hindi) "Glimpses of Pictorial Art in Persia and India," (by Mr. P. C. Manuk.) "Japan," (by the Revd. H. Bridges.) "Round the World on a Bicycle" (by Mr. B. Mukerjee) Education. About 30 Schools in Patna and Ranchi were visited, mostly Primary. Recommendations re. playgrounds, little gardens, and airy class rooms, and general hygiene were sent to various governing bodies. Accommodation and equipment is in many schools inadequate. The Committee recommend up to date teaching methods on Montessori lines, there is at present too much dull repetition and routine work and children and teachers become apathetic.

Home Nursing.—In 1936, 15 candidates, and in 1937, 19 candidates attended the classes and passed the examination in Hindi of the St. John's-Ambulance and Red Cross Associations, the Doctors kindly giving the lectures and examinations free, except for a small entrance fee.

The Lady Stephenson Diploma Examinations in Hygiene and Needlework were held under the auspices of the Council in 1936 and 1937. Candidates from 26 Schools from all over the Provinces competed, Gold Medals being won in every grade of Needlework in 1937, and a gold medal for the highest marks in Hygiene being presented as a personal

gift by Lady Sifton each year. This is a very valuable Examination, and the standard of Needlework and Hygiene in the Schools has steadily improved in consequence. It is very popular throughout the province.

Other activities and electoral qualifications which entitle women to vote were given great publicity at meetings in Patna, Ranchi, and Jamshedpur in July, 1936.

Two members of the Council are now also members of the Upper House in the Bihar Legislative Council, and one member is on the Patna Administration Committee and another on the Nurses' Registration.

The Council has also appointed a qualified woman barrister to act as their representative and legal adviser to the Council.

There are four Life Members at present, namely, The Maharani Sahiba of Hathwa, The Rani Sahiba of Amawan, The Maharajkumari of Tikari and Mrs. Nirsu Narain Sinha. The Council still lives entirely on its yearly subscription of Rs. 3/- from each member, and only accepts a grant from Government for the Lady Stephenson Examination expenses. So far, the Council is solvent, but it would be a good thing to have some reserves and the bank balance is very low at the end of each financial year. This year the Council decided to issue the account of the History and aims of the Council, as sent to the Montessori Association London on application, to every new member also, this has been productive of every good results and we would like to recommend similar procedure in other provinces also. (See separate page.)

5. Matters of all India importance discussed in the Council.

These include :—

- (a) Hindu Women's Rights to Property Bill.
- (b) Bill to validate Marriages between different castes of Hindus by Bhagwandas.
- (c) Bill to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act.
- (d) Birth Control.
- (e) Indian Oaths Amendment Act, (dealing with admissibility of evidence of child-witnesses).
- (f) Questionnaire from the League of Nations re. status of women, legal, political and economic.
- (g) Four resolutions of all India Value to be sent to the International Council of Women. (These have already been sent to the N. C. W. I.)

ELIZABETH BRETT,

Hon. Secretary.

G. HALLETT,

Hon. President.

Notes on Work of the Branches.

In Ranchi work is still done by the Teachers Association. Jail visiting, which has been discontinued in Patna is also carried on, and in spite of a diminution in numbers in 1936, owing to so many people going on leave, the hospitals and schools were visited and the working parties were carried on fairly regularly. The New Child Welfare Centre is attracting great interest, and is very popular with the poor women. Dr. Franklin of Delhi is anxious to start an anti-tuberculosis clinic, and a resolution has been sent to the N. C. W. I. about this work. In Jamshedpur Domestic Science, Cooking, and Handicraft Classes and the Annual Flower Show are all run by Council of Women, and special work done for the "Coke Oven Creche."

Notes on Affiliated Societies.

Blind School.—The new Tallents Industrial Hall, which has been given to the school by the Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Tallents, C. S. I., C. I. E., has proved most useful. It was opened recently by Lady Hallett. The Blind Boy Scouts were able to attend a Jamboree in Delhi, through the kindness of Mr. Tallents also. Several boys have passed the Matriculation Examination, a great achievement in which they were coached by a blind master, who has since died.

In Ranchi the Blind boys have a new hostel, and are busy making baskets and other useful articles for sale too.

Maternity and Child Welfare Society.—There are three centres in Patna, and the Lady Sifton Centre has now an endowment fund, owing to the efforts of Lady Sifton, who also opened a new centre in Monghyr. There is a new centre in Ranchi too started by Mrs. Phillip and Mrs. Middleton and other ladies interested in the work.

The Deaf and Dumb School.—This has only just been started one year, but it is doing well, and there are 12 pupils, all of whom can now say a few words. We hope for support from a generous public, now that the school has been recognised by Government.

S. P. C. A.—Good work has been done, and Annual Shows held in Patna. The Society's policy of preventive work is effective, and classes for farriers have been started in the various circles of the province.

Girl Guides.—There was a Grand Rally for Lady Baden Powell's visit, and all thoroughly enjoyed the demonstrations. The Khagaul Rangers have won the St. John's Ambulance Challenge Shield for all India.

Number of Guides 1937	566.
Blue Birds	622.
Rangers	75.
Guiders.	113.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL BIENNIAL REPORT.

I have the honour to forward to you a brief summary of the 18th and 19th Annual Reports of the B. P. W. C. Our activities have continued on progressive lines. By dint of disinterested and organised service, we have succeeded in a measure, of winning the confidence alike of Government and the general public. This is no doubt due to the fact that we have consistently and unhesitatingly tried to place the resources of the Council at the services of women and children whenever they were in need of them. The expansion of our work and the development of new interests is seen in the increase in the number of our Sub-Committees. During 1936, for example, 7 new Sub-Committees were formed to deal with such subjects as Mentally Deficient Children, the Beggar Problem, the Licensing of Dogs, Mental Hospitals, Co-operation between parents and teachers, Home Industries and arrangements for instructive lectures in the vernacular. Last year, a Peace Sub-Committee was brought into being for organising and disseminating Peace propaganda and literature. Proof of the stability of the Council's position as a public body, may also be seen in the rising strength of our membership, which now stands at 759, being an increase of 157 since January 1936. Similarly, 9 new Societies were affiliated to the Council during the same period, their total number being now 36. Our Branches in Ahmedabad and Poona have continued their affiliation, and have also continued to send us reports of steady and hopeful progress.

During the last two years the members of our Labour Sub-Committee have been able to establish closer contacts with the workers of the city. Entertainments have been arranged for large audiences of mill workers, and recently sewing and literacy classes have been opened for the women and older girls of one of the mill areas. The Council has been instrumental in bringing relief in two small but not unimportant matters, by enabling them to procure free of charge, and at offices within convenient distance of their homes, birth certificates which are required for the purposes of claiming Maternity Benefits. Frequent visits to chawls occupied by Municipal workers have resulted in better lighting and more adequate sanitary provision. At our suggestion a welfare worker has been appointed by the Municipality for work amongst Municipal Labourers, thus opening up a new and useful sphere for the social worker. In 1936 our Labour Sub-Committee also undertook an investigation into the problem of overcrowding in Municipal Chawls. Eleven hundred and ninety four rooms were visited and our findings were brought to the notice of the Municipal authorities. Side by side with all this, the Public Health Sub-Committee has worked with commendable zeal and energy. A good deal of attention has been directed to Health in Schools and Safety First problems as these effect the pupils attending them. In order to create a Health conscience in the minds of city boys and girls, a Handbook in Elementary Hygiene has been prepared for the use of teachers in Primary Schools, Markets, Restaurants and open spaces have been inspected, and problems connected with the Hawker, the Medical Inspection of Schools and the registration of Nurses and Dais

have meant a full and busy period of work. The problem of Mentally Deficient Children has been confronting the Council for some time, and attempts have been made to urge the Municipality to have a special School for such children. The Council realises that unless and until occupational centres are provided for these children, its concern for them will not bear any satisfactory and practical results.

In the Legislative sphere, our workers have continued to give careful attention to all bills affecting the welfare of women and children, in particular, the Council has given its support to Mr. Das's bill to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929 by organising a public meeting in which 42 women's associations in the city took part. Mention should also be made of the campaign organised by the Council for registering women voters under the Government of India Act 1935 when the franchise for women was so greatly extended, and the help rendered by Council members at the Polling Booths during the final elections under the new constitution last February.

The Rescue Home maintained by the Council continues to prosper. Extensive improvements have been made to the building, and progress has been shown in the increased efficiency in the running of the Home.

One of our new Sub-Committees, the Beggar Problem Sub-Committee is receiving new stimulation from the realisation of the difficulty and magnitude of the task before it. During the last year, workers have concentrated on the problem of Child Beggars and have sought to educate public opinion in the matter. A number have offered services as Hon. Supervisors in the case of begging children placed on probation by order of the Children's Court.

Last year the Council launched on an enterprising scheme by establishing a Home Industries Depot in Bombay. The undertaking has taxed our courage, resourcefulness and business capacity to the utmost, but by dint of hard work and faith in its purpose, the Council hopes the Depot will more than pay its upkeep at no distant date, and at the same time supply a want in its own characteristic line.

During the period under report, the Council has had the honour of entertaining three distinguished groups of visitors, the delegates to the International Council of Women's Conference, held in Calcutta in 1936, the members of the New Educational Fellowship, and the members of the Bombay Cabinet.

For the last three years, our Annual General Meeting has taken the form of a four days conference. Each succeeding year has shown a marked increase in the enthusiasm of these Conferences, and they have year by year resulted in a considerable influx of new members and an expansion of our work. A wide range of subjects has been discussed, better standards of work and public speaking have been encouraged—and year by year the Council's position as a Central Women's Organisation of the city has been more firmly established.

Mention should be made of the fact that the Bombay Council has, in the past year, revised a considerable part of its constitution relating to the Sub-Committees and their rules for work.

In conclusion, I am glad to report that 7 delegates from Bombay are attending the present Biennial Conference, and we hope that Bombay members may be present at the I. C. W. Conference in Edinburgh next July.

The present Numerical Strength of our Council is approximately ;

- (a) Individual members of our Council—759.
- (b) Number of Affiliated Societies—35 and 1 Society in Broach.
- (c) No. of Branches—2.
- (d) Total Numerical strength of B. P. Women's Council, Affiliated Societies and Branches—18,538.

NOOSHABEH SUMUD SHAH,

Hon. Secretary,

Bombay Presidency Women's Council.

THE DELHI PROVINCIAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

BIENNIAL REPORT 1936-1937.

The Delhi Provincial Council of Women is a small but active body of women working since several years to promote the welfare of women and children in the city. The council has to its credit several useful institutions which began in a humble way and have now grown into prosperous and independent organisations. One of our achievements is the "Deaf and Dumb School" which was started by the Delhi Provincial Council of Women in 1934 and is now independent of the Council, and is supported partially by grants and partially by voluntary subscriptions. Another is the Industrial School for women which is very ably run by Mrs. J. C. Chatterji who has been a very enthusiastic and active member of our council. But while taking a parent's pride in these institutions, the council has constantly been striving to start and promote fresh activities. We believe in initiating and organising work so, that after a time each organisation becomes self sufficient and independent; and the two years review has been characterised by a constant search for new fields of Social work.

Anguri Khirki School.—The Anguri Khirki School was a school for depressed class children who were so poor that they were existing on one meal a day. On report submitted by Dr. Marr the Council started an agitation which resulted in the Municipality undertaking to provide the children with meal a day.

Health.—The Council also took up the medical inspection and care of children in the city schools. A nurse was appointed to look after five schools and was placed under the supervision of the lady doctor in charge of the schools. Recently it has been proposed to appoint another nurse and to extend the inspection to five more schools.

Saving Parties.—The Summer exodus to Simla breaks up the work of the Council every year, but even in Simla our members have been very active. Saving Parties have been organised, and many bundles of little garments have been collected and are distributed to the poor children of Anguri Khirki and elsewhere.

Children's Aid Society.—Several members of the Council made investigations among the beggar children in the city, and found them in a most deplorable condition. An inquiry was made, and the Chief Commissioner was approached to apply the children's act in Delhi. He replied that the act could only be applied if there was a remand home for the children. A Children's 'Home' has recently been opened at Nicholson Road, Old Delhi, and is in charge of a Superintendent. The Home can at present only accommodate ten, and it has already seven children residing in it. Two children come in for meals, and twenty or thirty to play in the evenings. The Children's Home is run by the Children's Aid Society which has been formed as a result of the inquiry and investigation made by our members.

Literary Work.—Lately the Council decided to keep the Adult Education Society in their drive against illiteracy among women. A small Sub-committee has been formed to make inquiries and to draw up a scheme of work to enable the illiterate women of the city to learn some useful handicraft as well as reading and writing. Another Sub-committee has been formed to organise a summer course of lectures for mothers at Maternity and Health centres, and also talks for mill women and depressed class women.

Shish Mahal Bastie.—This is a bastie of chamar leather workers where the Y. W. C. A. is doing very useful welfare work. Our Council has been trying to help them by contributing money and old clothes etc. It is also proposed that we should start some handicraft classes there for the women, and help them to supplement their income by marketting the articles they produce.

Affiliated Societies.—One of the object of the Council is to co-ordinate and where necessary to supplement the work of other Societies. We have been rendering useful help where ever necessary, and a number of Societies, are affiliated to us. A list is given below.

Y. W. C. A.

Association for Moral and Social Hygiene.

Girl Guides Association.

Mrs. Chatterji's Industrial School for Women.

Delhi Deaf and Dumb School.

Children's Aid Society.

The Girls Friendly Society now known as the Diocesan Hostel.

Association of Medical Women in India. (Delhi Branch.)

Membership.—Our Council has shown a satisfactory increase during the last two or three months. From seventy our membership has now gone up to a hundred. We are hoping that the establishment of the Headquarters at Delhi will give a fresh impetus to our work. We are fortunate in having on our Committee some very keen and energetic members who are always willing to help in initiating and promoting useful schemes of social work.

Hon. Secretary,

Miss J. K. ZUTSHI, M. A.,

Delhi Provincial Council of Women.

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE ORISSA WOMEN'S LEAGUE OF SERVICE.

The Orissa Women's League of Service was formed in April 1937, less than ten months ago. The aim of the League is to give each member an opportunity for service to women and children. Different Sub-committees, each under a convener, have been formed, to carry on work in the following directions :—

Improving the health of the town, and hygiene amongst the poorer classes, helping poor educational institutions and students encouraging home-industries, serving society in various ways, caring for the deaf and dumb and blind, visiting leper-clinics, preparing garments and bandages for hospitals.

The Girl Guides Association, the Maternity and Child Welfare Association, and the Serving Guild of Berhampore are affiliated institutions.

Cuttack is the Head Quarters of the League, branches are being formed in other districts also. At Cuttack, the League is steadily developing its usefulness, and the number of membership is increasing.

During the floods in Orissa, the members of the Social Service Sub-committee, with the help of other members, collected a fairly large sum of money, and contributed it towards relief work. Money has also been raised by the members of the league to help charitable institutions.

On the "28th of February," at a very short notice, the members of the League assembled to meet the Dowager Maharani of Mourbunj. In spite of poor health, she kindly spoke to those present, who welcomed her as a personal link with the N. C. W. I.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE YOUNG WOMEN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. India, Burma and Ceylon.

The years 1936 and 1937 have seen several new developments in the work of the National Y. W. C. A. of India, Burma and Ceylon. Some of these developments have come out of a natural transition and some have been the result of adventurous and courageous thinking and planning. The past two years have been enriched with new growth within the movement indicating new channels of practical expression of the underlying purpose of the Association which is to promote Christian principles of social and international conduct, and to work for peace and better understanding between classes, nations and races.

The Association has a total membership of about 7,000 of these 3,200 were adult members and 2,600 junior members and girl guides. The rest are members of clubs within the Association. The whole membership could be divided under difference nationalities as follows :— 52% Indian, Singalese, Burmese and Karen. 30% Anglo-Indian and Burgher and 18% European and American.

There are 132 branches in the three countries of India, Burma and Ceylon of which 74 are school girl and girls guide branches. 19 new groups have been formed within the last two years.

57 Secretaries are entirely supported within the country. Of the 34 Overseas Secretaries 15 are supported locally. This shows a marked increase in staff supported in India since 1935, and a growing willingness on the part of the local Associations to shoulder the responsibility of supporting their own staff.

1936 and 1937 have been years of careful readjustments and reductions in view of the depleted budget of the National Y. W. C. A. since the withdrawal of overseas grants. The loyal support of local Associations at this difficult transition period has been a matter of great satisfaction; branch contributions to the National Committee have increased four times the amount of that contributed previously though the sum is still less than half of the National budget.

Physical Training School.—1936 saw the opening of a Physical Training School in Calcutta with 16 students, ten Indian and 6 European, in training. The Canadian National Council has very generously offered to finance the experiment for three years. The students have come from all parts of India and Ceylon and we trust that this means the raising of the standard of Physical Education for girls throughout these countries.

An annual *Summer School* is conducted at "Anandagiri" Ootacamund by the National Committee during the months of April, May and June which always proves successful, not only in regard to numbers, but also in providing a means of combining holiday and education for 300 to 400 people every year under ideal conditions. During this time two Guiders Conferences are held and others including a teachers Refresher Course and a Social Service Conference. These are open to all women and girls, the last named being open to men also. "Anandagiri" has proved a training centre for woman leadership for all of India, Burma and Ceylon and the cordial relationship of all the communities represented there indicate what can be accomplished when difference of race and community are forgotten in a common cause.

Professional Women.—As an outcome of their persistent and growing concern for the growing group of isolated professional women the National Y. W. C. A., with the help and co-operation of other mission and educational people, undertook an investigation of the situation in country districts in 1936. The investigation is not completed yet but as a follow up of this effort a conference was held in October 1937 on the "Needs of Christian Professional Women." A number of school inspectresses, nursing Superintendents, doctors, principals of training schools and colleges and Y. W. C. A. workers met to discuss the situation.

A. North India District Conference held in Delhi in November 1937 was attended by delegates from nine centres. This was the first Conference of its kind held for many years in North India and we hope is the forerunner of many more.

Other camps and Conferences held during the past two years were the *All Ceylon* camp, the *South India* Annual Camp, the *Burma* Annual Camp, the *Travancore and Cochin* District conference and the Association Camps and week end conferences, for members. In 1937 the Lahore Y. W. C. A. inaugurated most successfully a holiday camp in *Kashmir*.

Hostels.—At the North India District Conference the necessity for simple hostels for Indian professional women was admitted as a change to the Y. W. C. A. which is regarded by all communities as being an authority on the problem of the housing of women and girls. This is receiving the serious attention of the National Committee.

Activities.—The Y. W. C. A. seeks to take its part in questions of social reform in which women are particularly interested. A series of Radio talks were arranged and broadcast from Delhi in 1937 on "Attitudes of women towards present day trends and problems in India."

Social service is undertaken by various clubs and groups. Village work by volunteer workers, work among factory labourers, play centres and infant welfare centres are among the forms of service undertaken by various local Associations.

Co-operation.—The National Committee has welcomed every opportunity to enter into co-operative relationship with a number of other organisations such as the Student Christian Movement, the Young Men's Christian Association, the National Council of Women in India, the Bengal Presidency Council of Women, the National Christian Council, the Girl Guide Association and the All India Women's Conference.

International Aspect.—The Y. W. C. A. is an international organisation with National self-governing units. The work in India is under the direction of the National Committee in Calcutta, and is affiliated to the world's Committee in Geneva.

In 1936 the Y. W. C. A. of India, Burma and Ceylon realised as never before the significance of being a part of a world organisation when a Regional Conference of representatives of the Y. W. C. A. of the East was held in Colombo in October. The National Y. W. C. A. was able to send forty delegates to it from the three countries.

Publications.—The National Y. W. C. A. publishes a monthly news sheet called "Everymember." The Annual Report the Almanac and Motto Cards are the other regular publications.

MADHURI DUTT.

**REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.
CONGRESS CONFERENCE HELD AT DUBROVNIK, YUGO-SLAVIA.
28th SEPT. TO 9th OCT. 1936.**

BY DR. KASHIBAI NAVRANGE.

Before I begin to give an account of the I. C. W. Conference I wish to express my sincere thanks to the Executive Committee of the National Council of Women in India, for bestowing upon me the honour of leading the Indian Delegation, and thus giving me an opportunity of taking part in the Plenary Sessions of the I. C. W. held at Dubrovnik. I must say it has proved to be wonderfully interesting and instructive.

I joined a large party of Delegates from different parts of the world at Venice. Lady Aberdeen, the President was also with us and invited representatives of different countries to lunch. On arrival at Dubrovnik we were accorded a warm welcome by the President of the Yugoslavian Council, Madame Petkovitch and her batch of very charming young Volunteers dressed in their beautiful and colourful embroidered costumes and little caps, all carrying bouquets of flowers for the President. Miss Van-Veen, the Executive Secretary of the I. C. W. who had gone to Dubrovnik early that month to make preparations for the Conference was also at the pier and it was a real pleasure to meet her again.

Nearly 300 delegates and visitors representing 26 countries took part, as well as many hundreds of Yugoslav women who had come from all parts of the hostess country to meet their international fellow workers.

There were 14 different Standing Committees, Child Welfare, Public Health, Suffrage, Trades & Professions, Laws, Equal Moral Standard, Press, Migration Education, Cinema, & Broadcasting, Finance, Letters, Peace, & Arts, and the Congress began its works with the Meeting of these Committees, about 6 to 8 sitting at the same time in different rooms of the Preparandija.

I could attend only those on Finance and Child Welfare. At the Finance Committee meetings, a very clearly drawn up Report and a statement of accounts was presented by its Convener, Froken Karen M. Glaesel who presided over the meeting. The question of future expenditure, extra additional contributions from National Councils the Capital Fund, consideration of the different budgets drawn up, Bulletin expenses, right to vote, the Lady Aberdeen Fund, were discussed and resolutions were framed for the Plenary Sessions.

The I. C. W. is fortunate in getting Froken Glaesel as their Hon. Treasurer. She is no doubt a very competent Accountant but more valuable than this is the fact that she has completely identified herself with the I. C. W. work and is shouldering a great responsibility.

The I. C. W. is at present in a very critical state and if we have faith in its work and if we believe that it is doing important work in voicing the opinion of millions of women from all over the world and is demanding not only the attention but co-operation of the League of Nations and the Governments of respective countries on questions of vital importance to the world as a whole and its women and children, it is our duty to see that it is adequately financed.

Just now it is with great difficulty that the office expenses are met. (this year the office had to be removed to a place where the budget was the smallest). There is no money to help the Bulletin which is the chief organ of the I. C. W. and the only means by which news of all affiliated Councils can be circulated to each other. There is no money even for the postage and sundry expenses of the Standing Committees which are expected to work throughout the year, mostly by correspondence, and without money work cannot go on satisfactorily.

The Bulletin is suffering for want of support. It must be made more attractive to all National Councils by giving news and reports of different National Councils (a duty that devolves on all National Council Secretaries to supply this information in time for the Bulletin). It should also give short reports of the work of Standing Committees.

The Child Welfare Committee discussed the following questions, and some very useful information was supplied on the different points by its Convener, Contessa Daisy Di Robilant, and many of the Delegates. The points taken up were the Education & Training of Cripple Children, adoption of illegitimate children. Conditions that exist in different countries about legitimation of children born out of wedlock and guardianship laws were discussed at length. The question of Juvenile offenders and how to prevent them, and Juveniles of out of Work Parents. It was decided that a deeper study of conditions in different Countries should be undertaken as future work.

All the other Committees discussed equally important questions and some of the resolutions were amalgamated by the Committees meeting together.

The work before the Executive Committee was very heavy and every one had to work at a great strain. Among other matters the affiliation of National Councils in Burma, Albania & Finland, were discussed and it was decided these should be allowed to affiliate as soon as formal changes took place. The affiliation of the International Committee of Japan was left to the President.

The Committee was informed that Dr. Baria, Mr. Bhabba & Mrs. Mc William who had each contributed £ 100 in memory of Lady Tata become Patrons of the I. C. W., It was also decided to put their names in the Book of Appreciation.

...Dame Elizabeth Cadbury was elected Hon. Patron.

All the resolutions from the different Standing Committees were carefully gone through and passed for forwarding to the Congress with some alterations and amalgamations.

It was decided to carry out the elections according to the old Constitution. Many other questions of administration were considered very carefully. Lady Aberdeen presided at all these long meetings.

On the 1st October 1936 at 10-30 A. M. the inaugural meeting of the I. C. W. Congress was held in the large and beautiful Theatre of Dubrovnik, situated inside the wall surrounding the old town. It was gorgeously decorated with the National flags of all Councils, the national flag of Yugoslavia being in the centre, just behind the Presidential chair. The hall was packed to overflowing. A large number of people had to go away disappointed.

Lady Aberdeen was heartily cheered when she entered with the Yugoslavian President. There were among the distinguished guests present, Jankowitch Yugoslav Minister for Mines & Forests, M. Dgoura the President of the Municipality of Dubrovnik, Mme Cecile Brunschoreg, Under Secretary of State of the French Ministry of Education, Queen Marie of Yugoslavia was represented. After speeches of welcome M. Jankowitch amidst much enthusiasm, on behalf of the young King, invested Lady Aberdeen with the Order of St. Sava, first class and Madame Avril de Sainte Croix, Dame Ogilvie Gordon and Dame Elizabeth Cadbury with the same Order, second class.

After thanking the Government for the great honour done to them and to the I. C. W. the President gave her short but very sweet and inspiring address. She asked the delegates and others present never to lose faith in the I. C. W. work. "Never be afraid" said she in the words Gladstone. It is by faith we must live and work and we to whom has been committed the trust of the mothering of the world must rid ourselves of fear, must unite together in all countries to protect and save the human race from the dangers that threaten it. This was her message to the Congress.

The Plenary sessions of the I. C. W. were held from the 2nd to 6th October. Lady Aberdeen presided over all these. She had very strenuous days throughout as she had to put in much more work at the Executive and other Committee meetings that had to work along with the Sessions at very inconvenient hours.

At the first Plenary meeting Lady Aberdeen expressed her desire to retire from the onerous duties of President of the I. C. W. which post she had held for many years and she was elected Hon. President with acclamation. Baroness Boel was unanimously elected the new President of the Council.

Mme Avril de Sainte-Croix, Dr. Alice Salomon and Dame Elizabeth Cadbury were elected Hon. Vice-Presidents to which the name of Madame Petkovitch was added later.

Elections of the Vice-Presidents, Office Bearers and Conveners of Standing Committees followed on subsequent days. I shall not take your time by giving the full list as this will appear elsewhere. I shall only say here that Baroness Boel, the new President is a very capable and charming person. She is business like as well. She said in her short speech of thanks that she was not afraid, she had courage, work and always work was her motto, and in this she sought the collaboration of every one from the office bearers to all the members of the affiliated National Councils and with this collaboration she was sure she would be able to carry on the work of the I. C. W. and she hoped to have Lady Aberdeen always there to help and guide them.

The second name I wish to mention here is that of our beloved friend Mrs. Maneklal Premchand, who I am proud to say was elected one of the co-opted Vice-Presidents of the I. C. W. We all know how well she deserves it.

For financial reasons and for the convenience of the new President it was resolved to transfer the Headquarters Office to Brussels. The invitation of British National Council to hold the Jubilee Celebration in 1938 at Edinburgh was accepted and it was decided that arrangements for it should be made.

The following is a list of a few of the important resolutions discussed and passed. "Eradication of Slavery," World Peace, Journalism as a career for women, Nationality of married Women, School leaving age, After School education, adherence of young people to a higher Equal Moral Standard, Restrictions on women's right to work, equal conditions of work between men and women, Position of children in different countries, Education and Training of crippled children, Prenatal care for mothers. Professional position of women in Literary careers.

Various reports from the Secretary, Conveners and others were presented as well as other business transacted, the passing of the revised constitution forming one of the chief items.

Future plans and work were discussed at Executives meetings which were held subsequent to the Plenary sessions.

I must not finish this report without giving you some idea of the special functions that were successfully arranged by the National Council of Yugoslavia.

There were two beautiful Exhibitions put up, one of Books and the other of Arts & Crafts. Both exhibited rare talent and mastery on the part of the exhibitors. I shall be lacking in gratitude if I did not mention the Social functions arranged specially in honour of the delegates. We were entertained to Dinners—Teas, musical entertainments etc., chief among these being the invitation of the Queen to her beautiful palace on the island. Every opportunity seemed to be taken by our hostess country to show us hospitality and kindness.

Public lectures were arranged during the session on Housing, Women in Industry and Rural Women, when a number of speakers addressed the meetings which were largely attended. I spoke on the Labour conditions of women in India and Mrs. Deshpande read a paper on Rural Women.

The Congress work lasted for nearly 12 days giving full opportunities for closer contacts to the delegates and visitors, as well as to learn from one another how they were trying to solve the problems in their own countries and how much a sympathetic government could do.

Some of the delegates were so energetic, so hard working and showed so much of real work that had been achieved during the past years that I for myself thought that the time had come to give up our parlour fashion work. There were so many problems of our own which we had not as yet taken up seriously, some on which I felt very keenly—the adoption of and Legitimization of illegitimate children and orphans—the education of the Crippled Children and the children of unemployed parents.

I hope our Council studies the reports of the I. C. W. very critically and takes up for future work some of these important questions for study and action.

THE CHANGING WORLD.

Women's Part in it.

(A note on the Women's Conference held in Sydney, February 1st to 4th in connection with Australia's 150th Anniversary Celebrations).

When the National Council of Women in India invited me to be its representative at the Conference which has just concluded I certainly did not realise what very delightful experiences were to be mine, for thus not merely was I an Australian woman joining in her Country's Celebrations on this historic occasion, but also as one of India's Delegates included in the very distinguished category of Overseas guests. From both angles I have enjoyed to the full the pageantry and inspiration of this great festival.

On the morning of January 26th there was re-enacted at Farm Cove, in Sydney Harbour, the original landing in 1788 of Captain Phillip, first Governor of this new land. Then through the streets of the city there passed a tremendous procession which included a series of tableaux showing Governor Phillip and the first settlers who accompanied him, the sailing vessels on which they came and, stage by stage, scenes depicting the March of the Nation from the first simple encampment to the founding of the capital of the Mother State and on to the development of the Commonwealth of Australia.

One of the English visitors, Dame Marie Ogilvie Gordon (well-known in the National Council of Women in Great Britain) said one night—

“Back home when we hear about a centenary we know that what they will emphasise will be the great historic age of the events celebrated and the traditions associated with it.

Here the emphasis is not on the historic age, but on the remarkable youthfulness of the event. Here you have been building up instead of continuing, which is a great achievement.”

And doubtless it is the *short* history recounted in our pageant, rather than any age-long tradition which must have impressed our guests from older countries.

Sydney's colourful decorations have been a marvel of splendour by day and the illuminations of her buildings and the shipping in the harbour have made it a city of fairyland by night.

The Women's Conference which was planned as part of the Celebrations was not, as at first proposed, a Conference of the National Council of Women of Australia, but an

unofficial Conference in which, passing no formal resolutions, all women's organisations joined and to which well-known women from abroad, such as Dame Marie Ogilvie Gordon and Lady Josiah Stamp, as well as Australian Women contributed speeches on such subjects as these :—

The International Aspect of Women's Work,
 The Changing World,—its challenge,
 Forces which have advanced or hindered Women's Progress in public life,
 Have Women's Organisations served their purpose?
 Our Responsibilities to the Younger Generation,
 The Mother and the Modern World.

The only man whose name appeared on the programme was Sir Josiah Stamp. As a noted economist he succeeded in delivering a masterly speech on Planning and the New Order, and without speaking down to us made it clear that this was a woman's subject as well as a man's, while his simple and direct treatment gave point to this assurance.

Almost innumerable have been the gay parties which have been given to the whole Conference and to the Interstate and Overseas Visitors during the week. A press comment on one such function may be quoted :—

“ One left the reception given last night at David Jones' ballroom in honour of the hundreds of delegates to the Women's Conference, with impressions of beautiful and glittering dressing and of interesting, animate faces ; also a feeling of well-being that so many intellectual and happy middle-aged women are alive to their responsibilities towards the nation.

“ A more brilliantly dressed assembly of women has never been seen in Sydney, and practically every woman present has achieved distinction in her particular walk of life.”

Her Excellency Lady Gowrie, the wife of the Governor General, Lady Wakehurst, the wife of the Governor of this State, have attended the meetings and contributed addresses to the Conference, and at Admiralty House and Government House, in their beautiful settings on the Harbour we have spent many delightfully refreshing hours. In the words of another press report :—

“ Seaplanes flying low over Government House to land at their moorings at the harbour's edge formed an imprompt spectacle at the morning tea party given by the Governor, Lord Wakehurst, and Lady Wakehurst, at Government House yesterday, for distinguished women at present visiting Sydney.

“Many of the guests are delegates to the Women’s International Conference, and the bright national costumes of the Indian and Chinese delegates formed a picturesque contrast with the more sombre frocking of the other guests.”

Mrs. B. L. Nehru (Allahabad) and Mrs. Sapru (Lahore) who with their husbands have been official guests of the Government have been specially honoured members of the Conference. It has been a delight to me personally to welcome them to my own land, while we have all three tried to share with the women assembled here our knowledge of the ways in which, through the National Council of Women in India, and the All-India Women’s Conference and other organisations, Indian women are facing the challenges of a changing world as women elsewhere are doing all round the world.

On the last afternoon, with Dr. Georgina Sweet (Honorary President of the Pan-Pacific Women’s Association) in the chair, the Conference had a specifically international character. At this session I had the honour of speaking in the name of the women of India.

Mrs. Fabian Chow of Shanghai, delivered a message from Madame Chiang Kai Shek, in the course of which occur these words :

“When I look at the international situation as it is developing after years of existence of large international women’s organisations, I must confess that my feeling is far from pride.

“The world position is so grave that we can no longer afford to congratulate each other on the splendid success that we have achieved internationally. It is imperative that we be frank, honest and effective. I propose that we recognise our failure mercilessly, even at the expense of our personal pride. We are guilty, every one of us.

“If there has been indifference in our hearts, or too strong a personal ambition, or a tendency to follow the line of least resistance, the beaten track of international conferences, meetings and more meetings, at which long strings of beautiful words are said, but very little practical work is ever accomplished—let us confess that this is not the way to save the world.

“Our civilisation is threatened with extinction. What is happening in China to-day, may confront you to-morrow. The forces arrayed against peace are colossal. So long as profits can be derived from war, so long as military aggression is met with indifference on our part, war and all the misery it entails will continue unabated.”

Thus at the close of the Conference there was renewed the call given to us at the

opening session by the Chairman of the Women's Executive Committee responsible for the gathering, Mrs. Bernard Muscio.

“Women have always been rebels, as all reformers are; they refuse to believe that there is any necessity for war in the world or that there is any reason why people should go hungry.

She said that numbers of people had asked her what was the object of the conference. “We are,” she said “trying to look at things from their international aspect. Women have a certain detachment from things as they find them—a very valuable asset and are able to detach themselves from custom and tradition, and to understand the other person's point of view. Women ought to be the genuine democrats. The rights that they fought for are in danger in the world to-day.”

And with that challenge ringing in our ears we cherish the hope that the Sesqui-Centenary Celebration of this old, old land belonging to one of the world's youngest nations will be, in the words of Lady Wakehurst, not only retrospective but also a rededication and give us a renewed sense of purpose as, with those who have united with us here in the Women's Conference we press for a greater sense of responsibility in making this a better world for children to grow up in and translate the old pioneer spirit into new directions.

(Sd.) ELEANA RIVETT.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN IN INDIA.

Report of the Standing Sectional Committee on Arts.

In course of the year 1936-37 several letters were addressed to the local Secretaries of the Provincial Councils and to other Art Institutions, requesting them to supply information on the following :—

- (1) What are the prominent schools of Arts and Crafts,
- (2) What facilities do they offer to the women interested in them,
- (3) What steps, if any, have been taken by your local Council to further the interests of Arts, Artists and Artisans ?

A few of the correspondents replied to the questionnaire, giving some details with regard to local schools of Arts and arrangements for art teaching. But from the fragmentary character of the information supplied, I felt that provisions for Art training of women are far from satisfactory. I recommend, therefore, that a systematic report be drawn up on "Indian Women—their place in the revival of National Arts and Crafts." Every Headmistress of the more important girls' schools and the Lady Principals of girls' colleges and industrial schools, province by province, may be approached with the request of compiling and submitting a report on the subject. The Central office of the N. C. W. I. may then publish a small booklet utilising those regional reports. Such a brochure would be interesting and useful if exact names and addresses of the various provincial art societies and schools, etc., are printed for the benefit of the members.

Recently Mahatma Gandhi has given a noble lead, making national education based on self-supporting handicrafts as the immediate goal for the nation. In view of the appalling illiteracy amongst our common men and women, "Earning while learning" through crafts may be the only possible solution for the present. In spite of illiteracy thousands of our village women, young and old, earn their livelihood partially because they know and practise some of the crafts like weaving, spinning, husking paddy, basketry, cane work, daily work, rope making and manufacture of utensils in clay, stone and metal, etc. A little more encouragement and guidance combined with oral and visual education would surely open larger avenues of earning, relieving the tragic poverty of our rural homes and improving the morale of our common people.

I contributed a paper on the feminine art of Bengal in the Bulletin of the N. C. W. I., with a view to drawing the attention of my fellow workers in the same field. Every province of India has a special branch of such feminine Arts and Crafts. But, so far, no adequate survey thereon has been made.

Lastly, by way of popularising Art Education amongst our members and educated women in general, I approached our veteran art-critic, Mr. O. C. Ganguly

(Editor of the Rupam) to whom I beg to convey my best thanks for his ready sympathy and active co-operation. Mr. Ganguly delivered a fascinating lecture on "What is Art," illustrating the same with his rare collection of slides, which made the lecture as lucid as it was illuminating. Mr. Ganguly placed us under further obligation by suggesting various ways of developing art instincts by means of showing concrete art objects as well as reproductions of good pictures.

I hope that some of the above suggestions would help my friends of the N. C. W. I. I thank them heartily for the honour they have done me by electing me as the Convener of the Art Committee. I am sorry that owing to ill health I could not serve them as much as I wished. But thanks to the opportunity of visiting Japan, a highly artistic country, I hope to serve our common cause by publishing my impressions of the Arts and Crafts of Japan.

***REPORT FROM THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHILD WELFARE
OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN IN INDIA.**

CONVENER: SISTER SARASWATI.

MATERNAL AND INFANT MORTALITY.

(1) Maternal Mortality.

The Registration of births and deaths is so imperfect that little or no reliance can be placed on figures published by the public health authorities. Even where registration of births is compulsory, a large proportion of births, probably not less than one quarter are unregistered. Death certificates are not filled up by any qualified person, and the cause of death is very often quite incorrectly stated by the ignorant relatives. An investigation made in Calcutta revealed that only about 10% of a series of women dying as a result of pregnancy had been seen by the doctor. The only reliable figures regarding maternal mortality come from special investigations made from time to time, and even these are only approximate. Dr. A. L. Mudaliar of Madras found the maternal mortality rate in Madras City to be 16.6 per 1,000 in 1930. Statistics collected from women's hospitals all over India in 1935 related to 26,778 deliveries, of these 924 were maternal deaths, giving a mortality of 24.8. It is commonly believed by those most experienced in those problems that the rate for India as a whole cannot be less than 20% and may be much more. The figures from women's hospitals, referred to above, reveal that the commonest cause of death is sepsis, and the second commonest cause is anaemia. It is impossible to say whether there has been any improvement during the last ten years, but it seems likely that there has been none.

* Submitted also to the I. C. W. Standing Committee on Public Health.

(2) Ante and Post-natal Clinics.

There has certainly been an increase in ante-natal clinics during the last ten years, but there are still many maternity hospitals, even teaching hospitals which do not conduct organised clinics. Figures collected from women's hospitals and referred to above reveal that only 5.5 per cent of cases which died, had received any ante-natal care. A few post-natal clinics have been started in connection with child welfare centres. They are as yet extremely uncommon in hospitals.

(3) Infant Mortality Rates.

The still birth rate is reported to be 117.6 per 1000 live births in hospitals. The infant mortality rate for the whole of India is about 100 per 1000 live births. It has not varied much during the last ten years.

The rate in Calcutta is about 250 per 1000. The rate among infants looked after by a health centre in that city was brought down to between 115 and 120. Similar reports are made from centres working in other cities. Unfortunately the numbers of such centres are very few, and at present serve only as models for future development.

No figures relating prematurity to neonatal death are available.

Training.

There are no state organised midwifery services. The more advanced municipalities and district boards employ a certain number of midwives, but practically never in sufficient numbers for the requirements of the people living in their areas. Trained midwives cannot be sure of finding employment; private practice outside of a few large cities does not exist, mainly because the majority of people are much too poor to afford to pay for a midwife, but also because of conservatism and ignorance. It would be impossible for a midwife to live in the villages unless state financed, and even if this were done her life would be so isolated and in many ways difficult, that there would need to be a supply of women of exceptional character for such posts. All this results in fewer women coming forward for training than the needs of the country demand, and if adequate numbers of women did ask for training, the present training hospitals are not sufficient to train the numbers of midwives necessary to supply a service for India. Indeed in many places there are already more candidates for training than the hospitals can accommodate. Training is carried out by Government hospitals, and each training institution grants its own certificates. In nearly all the provinces the state grants a certificate to midwives trained in approved hospitals who have passed an examination arranged by the state. This state certificate is not compulsory. In a few provinces the state grants a senior and a junior certificate. Upto 1931 a few training schools were recognised by the Central Midwives Board, London, but since then no certificates from India or the East have been recognised). Local authorities have recognised the economic and other difficulties

in supplying midwives for the villages, and have attempted to give a training in hygiene for the villages, and the elementary principals of midwifery to the local untrained hereditary midwife of India, who are practically all illiterate. Such work has been done largely under the auspices of the Indian Red Cross Society. It has been most successful in the Punjab where it receives Government support. Grants for such training are also made by the Government of Bengal.

The Scale of Pay.

The scale of pay ranges from Rs. 30/- to Rs. 90/- a month. (£ 2-10s. to £ 7/-).

Registration.

Registration of Midwives Acts have been passed within the last 10 years by the following Provincial Governments :—Bengal, Punjab, Bombay, Madras, United Provinces, Registration under these Acts is voluntary, but it is compulsory for Midwives employed in Government Hospitals, and Municipal and Local Government and State aided Institutions. These Acts are so recent as not yet to be effectively in force in Bengal and the United Provinces.

Supervision.

There is no supervision of Midwives doing private practice. Supervision of midwives employed by Local government bodies and Municipalities is most frequently non-existent, or where there is some supervision it is inadequate and lax.

Effectiveness.

In the rural areas practically all confinements are conducted by local untrained dais. In the larger towns about half the confinements are conducted by trained midwives or take place in hospitals. 90% of the population of India live in rural areas.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN IN INDIA.

Report of the Sectional Standing Committee on Education.

The Sectional Standing Committee on Education of the National Council of Women in India has chiefly interested itself in suggesting careers for women.

In this connection the members of this Committee have contributed and arranged for a series of articles to the "Bulletin" on this subject, and some of the careers suggested have been Physical Training, Nursing and Training in Health Culture.

It was decided at one of the first meetings of this Committee to write pamphlets on subjects of international importance and have them translated into the vernacular and circulated.

This scheme unfortunately has been temporarily in abeyance, but it is a good scheme and there are chances of its being taken up in the near future.

This Committee has also studied with interest the proposals made by Mr. Gandhi at the Wardha Conference on the subject of Reform in Education. Compulsory Primary Education and Vocational Training on a large scale ought, in the opinion of this Committee, to be introduced as speedily as is practicable.

This Committee has prepared and submitted an answer to a questionnaire sent by the International Council of Women on the subject of Middle Class Unemployment, and has suggested some remedies that might be employed in the solution of this grave problem.

This Committee has drawn up a programme for the Broadcasting Company on the subject of Education, and it has also drawn up a list of subjects likely to interest women. This programme is going to start in the middle of December 1937, and this Committee is also ready to suggest and provide speakers for the subjects so chosen.

The members of this Committee met the Director of the Broadcasting Company who said that there is a scheme to supply radio sets to a large number of Schools in Calcutta. The Committee feels that this would be a very good step.

This Committee is also anxious for Medical Inspection to be introduced in schools. This ought to be made compulsory for all, and not merely to be done voluntarily by a few private schools. Proper sex education should also be introduced in schools with a view to preparing boys and girls for the future.

The training of girls in social work is also another scheme of this Committee, and girls from Colleges ought to be shown Social Centres and made to take an interest in social work generally. This is being done in Colleges in Bengal, but it is possible for this scheme to be expanded and properly organised.

The Conveners of this Committee wrote to the Conveners of the Educational Committee in other Provinces and note with interest the work being done by other Provinces in this direction.

(Sd.) MRINALINI BONNERJEE,

(Sd.) MALATI MAHADEVAN,

Joint Conveners,

Education Sectional Standing Committee.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN IN INDIA.

Report of the Standing Sectional Committee on Food.

CONVENER:—DR. JEAN BIGGER.

The Standing Committee on Food has been studying the problem of nutrition in relation to the cost of a balanced diet. The Committee find that there is evidence that mal-nutrition and food deficiency diseases are widespread throughout India.

1. Diets Deficient in Quantity.

The diet frequently does not yield sufficient calories to supply the body with the full energy required for daily work. This is largely why the daily output of work of the Indian labourer is low; his food does not supply him with sufficient petrol for the continuous running of his bodily engine. This also accounts to some extent for the poor nutrition of children and the high infant mortality rate. Among the poor it is often found that the mother's supply of breast milk is not sufficient to promote the growth of her infant but only yields sufficient calories for the daily needs of the baby, leaving none over for growth. The reason usually is that the mother herself is insufficiently fed. The means of such women do not permit of their buying cow's milk to supplement their own. Thus it is found that the infant's weight becomes stationary from the age of six months or even earlier and a proper rate of increase does not again occur until the child gets on to a mixed diet about the middle of his second year, if indeed he survives to that age. It can well be imagined that children so ill fed have their health and development permanently impaired. The price of cow's milk in the large cities is so high that it would cost from four to six rupees a month to rear an infant artificially. It is impossible for the labouring and the lower middle classes to afford this amount per month for one child. Motherless children of the poor or children in the same class whose mothers are too ill to nurse them are almost bound to die from slow starvation,

2. Diets Deficient in Essential Constituents or Quality.

Where the diet is deficient in total caloric content it is also certain to be deficient in protein and vitamins and mineral salts. Even where the diet yields sufficient calories mal-nutrition is common because of the deficiency of those substances. Such diets too often consist only of polished rice with a little dal and a few vegetables. This diet is unbalanced because it does not contain sufficient of the substances which build and repair the body and which protect it from disease.

3. Constituents of a Proper Diet.

The substances which build and repair the body are proteins and mineral salts and the substances which protect it from disease are vitamins.

The foods which are rich in those substances are:—

Milk and milk products, eggs, liver, green leafy vegetables
and fruit.

Those are the foods which protect from disease and which are necessary for proper growth and repair of the body.

Foods which supply only energy and which are absolutely deficient in body building and protective power are:—

White sugar, polished rice, white flour, sago and all highly milled cereals.

Foods which are classed as energy yielding foods but which also yield a certain amount of body building and protective substances are:—

Root vegetables, dals, grams, nuts, home pounded rice and whole meal flour.

4. Selection of a Balanced Diet.

To select a good and well balanced diet which will protect from disease, sufficient of the body building and protective food stuffs should be chosen first. One seer of milk daily is necessary in a vegetarian diet. After the body building and protective foods have been secured energy yielding foods *e. g.* cereals, can be added in sufficient quantity to satisfy hunger. It is very important to note that if a family cannot afford to buy full amounts of the body building and protective food stuffs they should be the more particular to see that their other food stuffs contain at least a little body building and protective substances, *i. e.* such a family should not eat polished rice but should eat home pounded rice and the amount of dal, gram and vegetables taken daily should be increased.

5. Cost of a Balanced Diet.

It can be readily recognised how much mal-nutrition there is in India when it is realised that one seer of milk per head per day is necessary to produce a balanced vegetarian diet. Only a very small proportion of the population can afford to buy this amount of milk. Even if everyone could afford to buy the amount of milk necessary for optimum health there is not sufficient milk in India to meet the demand.

The Health Bulletin No. 23 issued by the Government of India Press and written by Dr. Aykroyd of the Nutrition Research Laboratories, Coonoor, price two annas, shows that the cost of a really adequate and well balanced diet is not less than five or six rupees per adult, per month. The usual amount spent on food is Rs. 2-8-0 or Rs. 3-0-0 per head and the Bulletin points out that it is impossible to supply a really satisfactory diet for such sums.

It is pointed out that some improvement can be made in these low cost diets by the following means :—

- (a) New Zealand dried skim milk powder can be bought in bulk at very low cost. One ounce of this powder will produce eight ounces of skim milk. It forms a most valuable addition to the diet where means do not permit of much milk being bought.
- (b) More vegetable oil should be used and cereals should be proportionately reduced. Pure ghee is better than vegetable oil, but is of course much more expensive.
- (c) Home pounded rice or whole wheat flour should be substituted for polished rice or white flour. Parboiled rice, even when milled, is superior in nutritive value to raw rice milled to the same degree.
- (d) The amount of pulses given in the diet should be increased.
- (e) Green leafy vegetables not less than four ounces a day should be taken. Wherever possible fruit in season should be included.
- (f) Where it is impossible to procure fruit, sprouted gram or sprouted wheat form a good addition to the diet and a substitute for fruit.

Additional cheap food stuffs which will help to balance diet among the poorer classes are described in a pamphlet issued by the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association, called "Balanced Diets." The balancing food stuffs recommended in this pamphlet are skim milk powder, rice polishings, oil cake prepared from ground nuts, and soya bean.

6. Samples of Balanced Vegetarian Diets.

Three sample diets are given attached to this report. The first diet is a well balanced diet for people of means and costs about Rs. 20 a month. The second diet is balanced by using food stuffs recommended by the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association, *i. e.*, skim milk powder, rice polishings and oil cake and costs about Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per month. The third diet is balanced by using soya bean in addition to the substances used in the second diet and costs Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per month. All these costs refer to food bought in the larger cities.

Conclusions.

1. The investigations made by the Standing Committee show beyond doubt that it is impossible for the average Indian family to be properly fed as things are at present because the average income per head is too low to permit of a diet adequate to promote optimum health and safeguard against disease.

2. The deficient quantity of milk produced in India and its high price do much to aggravate the position.

3. The increase in the use of milled cereal and the high cost of living in the cities are other factors which are causing a progressive deterioration in the physique of city dwellers.

4. The Committee is of opinion that although some of the widespread mal-nutrition apparent is due to ignorance, yet the chief factor responsible for it is poverty. It can only be fully remedied by raising the standard of living.

5. The most urgent immediate problem facing those who wish to improve nutrition is to increase the production and improve the quality of Milk and decrease its cost.

6. It is also urgent that in large cities where it is difficult for the poor to buy milk, vegetables, and fruit, home pounded or lightly milled cereals should be made readily available on sale in the bazars.

The Standing Committee recommend that this report be placed before the Biennial Conference and that publicity be given to it.

DIET 1.

Well Balanced Vegetarian Diet for an Adult Male
costing Rs. 20 a month in Cities.

	Ounces.	Protein in grams.	Fat in grams.	Carbohydrates in grams.	Calories.
Milk	24	22·56	24·48	32·74	432
Curds	8	11·20	8·00	6·40	144
Ghee	1	...	23·10	...	208
Sugar	1	...	...	28·30	113
Home pounded Rice	6	12·80	·51	122·80	594
Atta	4	15·60	2·16	86·16	408
Gram	1	5·70	1·30	15·30	96
Dal	2	13·00	1·98	32·40	200
Ground Nuts	1	7·30	10·92	6·90	155
Potatoes	8	5·60	·32	65·20	288
Carrots	4	1·00	·12	9·04	40
Spinach	6	3·05	·36	4·92	36
Orange	4	1·00	0·12	10·76	48
	<u>70</u>	<u>98·81</u>	<u>73·37</u>	<u>420·92</u>	<u>2762</u>
Less—10% for Waste	...	9·88	7·33	42·09	276
	<u>...</u>	<u>88·93</u>	<u>66·04</u>	<u>378·83</u>	<u>2486</u>

Note.—An Indian man doing manual labour requires about 2600 calories a day. His food should include 65 grams of protein and 45–60 grams of fat daily. At least one-third of the protein should be obtained from animal stuffs *e. g.*, milk in the case of vegetarians.

DIET 2.

Balanced Diet for an Adult Male costing Rs. 8—10
a month in Cities.

	Ounces.	Protein in grams.	Fat in grams.	Carbohydrates in grams.	Calories.
Milk ...	8	7·52	8·16	10·38	144
Dried Skim Milk ...	1·5	14·40	2·25	21·75	165
Curd ...	2	2·80	2·00	1·60	36
Ghee ...	·75	...	17·40	...	156
Vegetable Oil ...	1·25	...	35·00	...	315
Sugar ...	1	...	...	28·30	113
Polished Rice ...	8	14·32	1·04	215·72	904
Rice Polishings or Bran ...	1	5·29	5·60	7·00	89
Atta ...	4	15·60	2·16	86·16	408
Dal ...	2	13·00	1·98	32·40	200
Gram ...	1	5·70	1·30	15·30	96
Groundnut Cake ...	1	13·20	1·60	13·20	120
Root Vegetables ...	6	1·95	·19	18·90	72
Leafy Vegetables ...	6	2·40	·19	7·20	42
	<u>43·5</u>	<u>96·18</u>	<u>78·87</u>	<u>458·41</u>	<u>2860</u>
Less—10% for Waste ...	...	9·61	7·88	45·84	286
	...	<u>86·57</u>	<u>70·99</u>	<u>412·57</u>	<u>2574</u>

Note.—An Indian man doing manual labour required about 2600 calories a day. His food should include 65 grams of protein and 45–60 grams of fat daily. At least one-third of the protein should be obtained from animal food stuffs, *e. g.*, milk in the case of vegetarians.

DIET 3.

Balanced Diet for an Adult Male costing Rs. 5 a month in Cities.

	Ounces.	Protein in grams.	Fat in grams.	Carbohydrates in grams.	Calories.
Dried Skim Milk	... 1.5	14.40	2.20	21.75	165
Ghee or Butter	... .75	...	17.40	...	156
Vegetable oil exposed to sun	... 1.25	...	35.00	...	315
Sugar	... ..	...	...	28.30	113
Broken Rice	... 10	17.90	1.30	260.90	1130
Bran	... 2	10.58	11.20	14.00	178
Atta	... 4	15.60	2.16	86.16	408
Dal	... 2	13.00	1.98	32.40	200
Sprouted Gram	... 1	5.70	1.30	15.30	96
Soya Beans	... 1.5	14.40	7.00	14.25	175
Oil Cake	... .5	6.65	.80	6.65	60
Root Vegetables	... 3	1.00	0.90	9.60	42
Leafy „	... 6	2.40	.19	7.20	42
		<u>32.15</u>	<u>101.03</u>	<u>80.43</u>	<u>3080</u>
Less—10% for Waste	... ..	10.10	8.04	49.65	308
		<u>...</u>	<u>90.93</u>	<u>72.39</u>	<u>2772</u>

Note.—An Indian man doing manual labour requires about 2600 calories a day. His food should include 65 grams of protein and 45–60 grams of fat daily. At least one-third of the protein should be obtained from animal food stuffs, *e. g.*, milk in the case of vegetarians.

REPORT OF THE N. C. W. I.

Standing Sectional Committee on Labour. 6th Biennial Period.

As decided at the 5th Biennial Conference of the N. C. W. I. the Standing Sectional Committee on Labour was transferred to Bombay.

The Committee began its work in September 1936, with Mrs. Maneklal Premchand as Chairman, Mrs. M. B. Madgavkar, Convener, and twelve members from Bombay including a representative each from the Bombay Presidency Women's Council and the National Y. W. C. A.

Besides the fourteen members in Bombay the committee had corresponding members from Bengal, Bihar, Delhi, Karachi, and Rangoon.

Among other subjects the committee considered questions relating to Maternity Benefits, Sickness Insurance, holidays with pay, protective legislation for child labour, and Social Insurance.

The Provincial Councils and other bodies were asked to press their respective Governments to provide for Maternity Benefit for the working class women.

This Committee has from time to time urged for Legislation to protect Child Labour in India, and it views with pleasure the Government of India's proposal to introduce such Legislation in the near future.

The subject of Social Insurance for Mill workers and others is still under consideration, as an inquiry of this nature requires more time.

Much of the work of this Committee has been delayed because it has not been possible to collect required data from provinces within a given period.

The Committee collected information about unemployment and other questions throughout India in reply to a Questionnaire from the International Council of Women.

Early in 1937, Mrs. Madgavkar left for Europe and Mrs. K. Wagh was appointed Convener in her place.

K. WAGH,
Convener.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN IN INDIA.

Report of the Legislation Committee 1936-37.

The Legislation Sub-Committee was formed in Bombay in June 1936 and its first meeting was held in July. The members of the Committee have been Mrs. Kania, (Convener), Mrs. Erulkar, Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji, Mrs. McKenzie, Mrs. Maneklal Premchand, Mrs. Sirur, Mrs. Deshmukh, Mrs. Mody, Miss Cross, Miss L. Jhirad, Dr. Kashibai Nawrange, Mrs. Nagarkar, Miss Gokhale, Mrs. Stanley, (Calcutta), Mrs. Lall, (Patna). The Committee met five times during the period, July—December 1936 at the residence of Mrs. Kania, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.

The attention of the Committee was directed chiefly to the consideration of the three Bills then before the Legislative Assembly, *i. e.*, (1) To validate marriages between castes of Hindus (Bhagvandas), (2) To amend the Hindu Law governing Hindu Women's Right to Property (Dr. Deshmukh) and (3) To amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929 (B. Das).

Various alterations were suggested in these Bills and communicated to their proposers.

The Committee was successful in enlisting the sympathy of Mr. Patkar, an ex-Judge of the Bombay High Court, who kindly agreed to give advice regarding points of Hindu Law. Two interesting meetings were organised by the Sub-Committee, one in Mrs. Kania's residence when Dr. Deshmukh explained his Bill, then before the Assembly. There was a large and interested audience of women and a keen discussion followed. The other meeting took the form of a garden party held at the residence of Mrs. Sirur when Mrs. Maneklal Premchand, Mrs. Sirur and Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji, the three Vice-Presidents of the National Council were hostesses and Dr. Kashibai Nawrange gave an interesting account of the I. C. W. Conference held at Dubrovnik which she had attended as a Delegate from India.

The Sub-Committee proposed that a representative of the N. C. W. I. Labour Sub-Committee should be invited to become a member of the N. C. W. I. Legislation Sub-Committee and in return the Labour Sub-Committee invited one of our members to sit on that Committee. It is felt that a close co-operation between the two bodies should be maintained.

Considerable thought has been given to methods of work and it is hoped that more may be done in 1937. Especially would the Sub-Committee welcome co-operation with other All India bodies whose aims are practically identical and which are studying the same problems.

The work of the Committee was continued in 1937 and several meetings were held. Leave of absence was granted for varying periods to Mrs. Maneklal Premchand, Mrs. McKenzie and Miss Jhirad.

The most important piece of work done during the year was the organizing of a series of lectures on *The position of Women under Hindu law*. These were delivered by Mr. B. N. Gokhale, M. A., LL. B., Advocate in the High Court in the Staff Room of Wilson College. The lectures were well attended and were informative and educative, giving a good outline of Hindu Law in general. Reports of these appeared in the daily press and some account will be published in the N. C. W. I. Bulletin.

The Committee issued a questionnaire on the subject of the general elections (1937) in those provinces where women had stood and been successful. Answers were received from Bombay, and Orissa. These are being tabulated and will be published in the N. C. W. I. Bulletin.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
National Council of Women in India.

PREAMBLE.

We women in India, sincerely believing that the best good of our country will be advanced by our greater unity of thought, sympathy and purpose, do hereby band ourselves together to further the application to society, custom and law of the Golden Rule :—"Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you."

NAME.

This federation shall be called "The National Council of Women in India."

GENERAL POLICY.

(1) This Council is organised to represent without distinction women of all races and nationalities whatsoever, who are resident in India.

(2) It is organised chiefly to federate the Women's Councils established in the various Provinces of India, and all other societies and bodies of persons whose aims may coincide with the aims and objects of the International Council of Women.

(3) It is established in the interest of no one particular social, political or religious propaganda; and has no power over the Councils and organisations which enter into affiliation with it. No Council or organisation therefore voting to enter this Federation shall thereby render itself liable to be interfered with in respect of its complete organic unity, independence, methods of work, utterances, or in any way whatsoever relative to its separate existence. Nor shall affiliation commit such body to anything beyond compliance with the terms of this constitution.

OBJECTS.

(1) To promote sympathy of thought and purpose among Women in India.

(2) To associate Women of all communities in India for the promotion of the welfare of women and children, social, civic, moral and educational.

(3) To co-ordinate both nationally and locally organisations in harmony with these purposes.

(4) To work for the removal of all disabilities of women, whether legal, economic or social, and to promote such conditions of life as will assure to every child an opportunity for full and free development.

(5) To form a link with the National Council of Women in other countries through the International Council of Women.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE—1.

MEMBERSHIP.

The National Council of Women in India shall consist of—

(a) Affiliated Presidency or Provincial Councils.

(b) (i) Affiliated Societies or Groups of Societies in Provinces where Provincial Councils exist.

(ii) Affiliated Societies or Groups of Societies in Provinces where Provincial Councils do not exist.

(c) Individual Members.

1. Associate Members.

2. Life Members.

3. Patrons.

(a) Presidency or Provincial Councils.

Presidency or Provincial Councils are Councils organised on the lines of, and of the importance of Councils forming units of National Councils in other countries of the world in connection with the International Council of Women.

Such Councils may, with the approval of the Central Executive Committee, become members of the National Council of Women in India.

These Councils shall pay an annual subscription to the N. C. W. I. of Rs. 50 and an annual capitation fee of Re. 1 for every society affiliated to itself and an annual fee of Rs. 5 for each branch of a Presidency or Provincial Council.

A newly formed Council shall be asked, for the first three years, to pay an annual subscription of Rs. 25 only and an annual capitation fee of Re. 1 for every society affiliated to itself and an annual fee of Rs. 5 for each branch of a Presidency or Provincial Council.

(b) Societies or Groups of Societies.

(i) In Geographical Areas where a Presidency or Provincial Council exists, affiliation of local bodies should be to such Presidency or Provincial Council which Council makes its own rules as to fees.

Direct affiliation to the N. C. W. I. may be granted to such bodies when serving ALL-INDIA interests upon proof of scope of operation and/or of a minimum membership of 200 persons for Single Societies—or 500 persons for Groups of Societies.

Affil'n. Fee Rs. 15 for Single Societies.

” ” ” 25 ” Groups of Societies.

(ii) In Geographical Areas where Presidency or Provincial Councils do not exist, affiliation must be to the N. C. W. I. direct upon proof of a minimum membership of 200 persons for Single Societies and 500 persons for Groups of Societies.

Affil'n. Fee Rs. 15 for Single Societies.

” ” ” 25 ” Groups of Societies.

(c) Individual Members.

(1) Any woman whose name is accepted by the Central Executive Committee may become an Associate member of the N. C. W. I. on payment of an annual subscription of Rs. 15.

(2) Any woman whose name is accepted by the Central Executive Committee may become a Life Member of the N. C. W. I. on payment of a donation of Rs. 500.

(3) Any person, man or woman, whose name is accepted by the Central Executive Committee may become a Patron of the N. C. W. I. on payment of a donation of Rs. 1,000.

ARTICLE—2.**MANAGEMENT.**

The affairs of the National Council of Women in India shall be controlled by the Governing Body and conducted through a Central Executive Committee.

(a) The Governing Body shall consist of:—

An Honorary President, nominated for a term of 4 years, 3 or more Honorary Vice-Presidents, nominated for a term of 4 years.

All past Hon. Presidents and past Chairman shall become *ipso facto* Hon. Vice-Presidents on the conclusion of their term of office.

A Chairman elected for a term of 2 years, shall be Chairman of the Central Executive Committee also; 2 or more Vice-Chairmen elected for a term of 2 years, shall be Vice-Chairmen of the Central Executive Committee also.

A General Secretary.

A Treasurer.

All the members of the Central Executive Committee.

The President and five Delegates from each Affiliated Presidency or Provincial Council (including as far as possible their 3 Representatives on the Central Executive Committee.)

The President and three Delegates from each Affiliated Group of Societies (including as far as possible their 2 Representatives on the Central Executive Committee.)

The President and 1 Delegate from each affiliated Society (including as far as possible their 1 Representative on the Central Executive Committee).

Those Associate Members, Life Members, and Women Patrons who are not members of the Affiliated Council or Society.

The quorum for a meeting of the Governing Body shall be one-fourth of its total membership.

(b) The Central Executive Committee shall consist of :—

A Chairman,

Two or more Vice-Chairmen,

A General Secretary,

A Treasurer,

Conveners of Standing Sectional Committees,

3 Representatives from each Affiliated Presidency or Provincial Council,

1 Representative from each Affiliated Society,

2 Representatives from each Affiliated Group of Societies,

6 Co-opted Members,

Additional Representative Members (if any).

The quorum for a meeting of the Central Executive Committee shall be five Members.

(c) The Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, the General Secretary and the Treasurer of the Central Executive Committee shall form a Sub-executive to deal with matters of emergency.

(d) An Assistant Secretary may be appointed by the Central Executive Committee and shall be paid a salary, the amount to be fixed by that Committee. She shall be an ex-officio member of the Central Executive Committee with all the privileges of the same, but without a vote.

(e) Any woman in India representing a Nationally Organised Society of Women, which by reason of internal regulations cannot affiliate, and which is at the same time desirable to have represented, may be invited by the Central Executive Committee to become an additional member of that Committee.

(f) The Central Executive Committee shall be located for not more than two years at a time at the Headquarters of each Presidency or Provincial Council in rotation, the location for the ensuing period of two years to be decided by a majority vote at the Biennial Meeting of the N. C. W. I. But each Presidency or Province shall be eligible for re-election for one additional period of two years only.

ARTICLE—3.

METHODS OF WORK.

The National Council of Women in India shall—

(a) form Standing Sectional Committees and Special Committees as may be required ;

(b) convene Conferences and Meetings, conduct enquiries and collect and circulate information ;

(c) submit to Government, or in conjunction with other Branches of the International Council of Women, to other proper authorities, recommendations for the amendment of the law and its administration ;

(d) represent to the proper authorities the need for All-India or local reforms.

ARTICLE—4.

MEETINGS.

(a) Meeting of the National Council of Women in India shall be held by the Governing Body once in every two years or oftener if summoned by the Chairman. Notice of this meeting must be sent to each member of the Governing Body at least 4 months previous to such meetings.

(b) The Committee of Arrangement for these meetings shall be the Central Executive Committee.

(c) The Governing Body alone shall have the right of voting at meetings of the National Council. All members of Affiliated Councils and Societies may attend such meetings and take part in the discussions but they may not vote.

(d) All new business to be brought before the meetings of the National Council must first be submitted to the Central Executive Committee as a notice of motion at least three months previous to the date of the next meeting of the National Council of Women in India.

ARTICLE—5.

FINANCE.

(a) All money raised under the auspices of and with the approval of the National Council shall be paid in to the Treasurer of the National Council of Women in India, and shall be administered by the Central Executive Committee of that Council.

(b) The Financial year shall run from January 1st to December 31st.

ARTICLE—6.

AMENDMENTS.

(a) The Preamble, Name, General Policy and Objects may be altered or amended only by the unanimous vote of the National Council of Women in India provided that each of the Affiliated Presidency or Provincial Councils has previously accepted such proposed alteration or amendment by the vote of two-thirds of its own members.

(b) The Constitution may be altered or amended by the vote of two-thirds of the members of the Governing Body present at the meeting of the National Council, notice of such alteration or amendment having been sent to each member of the Central Executive Committee at least three months prior to such meeting and forwarded by that Committee to each member of the Governing Body at least two months previous to such meeting of the National Council of Women in India.

The National Council of Women in India is Registered under the Act XXI of 1860 in 1928.

The Memorandum of Association was Published in the 2nd Biennial Report and is obtainable at the Headquarters Office.

NATIONAL COUNCIL

Balance Sheet as

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
<i>Income and Expenditure Account—</i>						
Balance as per last account	9,710	10	9			
Add—Amount transferred from Biennial Conference	1,826	3	3			
Add—Excess of Income over Expenditure ...	2,036	10	0			
				13,573	8	0
<i>Sir Dorab J. Tata Fund Account</i>				10,000	0	0
<i>Sundry Liabilities</i>				50	0	0
				Rs. 23,623 8 0		

Examined and found correct.

Calcutta, }
4th March 1938. }

LOVELOCK & LEWES, }
Chartered Accountants, }
Registered Accountants. } Hon. Auditors.

OF WOMEN IN INDIA.

at 31st December 1937.

ASSETS.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Investments—				
Rs. 4,000/- 3½% Bombay Inscribed Stock at cost	3,020	0 0		
„ 1,100/- 5% Loan 1939/44 at cost	1,012	0 0		
„ 2,700/- 4% Loan 1960/70 at cost	2,768	18 0		
			6,800	18 0
<i>Sir Dorab J. Tata Fund Investment Account—</i>				
Rs. 10,800/- 5% Loan 1939/44			10,000	0 0
<i>Interest Accrued</i>			874	8 0
<i>Cash—</i>				
With Central Bank of India, Ltd.	6,208	12 8		
In Hand (Bulletin Account)	257	15 8		
	6,461	11 6		
<i>Less—Amount due to Honorary Secretary</i>	18	8 6		
			6,448	8 0
			Rs. 28,628	8 0

TARABAI M. PREMCHAND,

Delhi, 8th March 1938.

NATIONAL COUNCIL
Income and Expenditure Account

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
To Administrative Expenses				971	12	0
„ Stationery and Printing				463	3	6
„ Rent				304	2	9
„ Postage, Telegram & Cables				83	8	6
„ Entertainment	139	4	0			
<i>Less</i> —Subscriptions received	117	8	0			
				21	12	0
„ Oversea Contributions				542	1	6
„ Contribution to Lady Aberdeen Fund ...				66	10	9
„ Miscellaneous Expenses				177	4	0
„ Excess of Income over Expenditure transferred to Balance Sheet				2,036	10	0
				Rs. 4,667	1	0

Examined and found correct.

Calcutta,
4th March 1938.

LOVELOCK & LEWES,
Chartered Accountants,
Registered Accountants.

} *Hon. Auditors.*

OF WOMEN IN INDIA.

for two years ended 31st December 1937.

INCOME.			Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
By Subscriptions & Donations			1,293	4 0
„ Branch Contributions			1,238	0 6
„ Bulletin (net)			257	15 3
„ Sale of Publication			137	5 3
„ Interest			1,740	8 0

Rs. 4,667 1 0

TARABAI M. PREMCHAND,
Delhi, 8th March 1938.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN IN INDIA ENDOWMENT FUND.

TRUSTEES.

LADY EZRA.....Vice-President.

3, Kyd Street.....Calcutta.

MRS. MANEKLAL PREMCHAND.....Vice-President.

Premodyan.....Love Lane, Byculia, Bombay.

LADY MITTER.....Chairman.

5, Ratendene Road, New Delhi.

Associate Members.

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | Maharani Sucharu Devi of Mourbanj | Calcutta |
| 2. | Lady Mitter | Delhi. |
| 3. | Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji | Bombay. |
| 4. | Princess Shakuntala Raje | Baroda. |
| 5. | The Dowager Rani Saheba of Jath | Jath State. |
| 6. | Mrs. V. N. Chandarvarkar | Bombay. |
| 7. | Dr. Kashibai Navrange | " |
| 8. | Lady Chunilal Mehta | " |
| 9. | Mrs. K. Kania | " |
| 10. | „ Rustomji Faridoonji | Hyderabad...Deccan. |
| 11. | „ Ambalal Sarabhai | Ahmedabad. |
| 12. | „ K. Nagarkar | Hyderabad...Sind. |
| 13. | Dr. J. Jhirad | Bombay. |
| 14. | Mrs. Kirpalani | " |
| 15. | Miss R. Navalkar | " |
| 16. | Mrs. Erulkar | " |
| 17. | „ Radhabai Subbrayan | Madras. |
| 18. | „ Keron Bose | Calcutta. |