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Editorial Notes

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BANKER'S CONFERENCE.

The proceedings of the Banker's Conference held on the 18th April '30 published elsewhere* would be read with great interest by our readers. We are confining our remarks to one resolution in particular, because of some wrong impressions about the subject which the speeches of certain members betray; we refer to the resolution about the grant of loans on the pledge of gold and silver jewels.

We are surprised to be told by a prominent co-operator that this kind of loan is un-co-operative. Evidently what the speaker meant was that co-operative loans should be purely personal ones, as co-operation is considered by some as capitalising honesty. If co-operation is taken in this strict sense of the term, all the long term

*Vide supplement I to the June '30 issue of the Journal.

loans that have been given by the various primaries in this province on the pledge of property should be considered to be un-co-operative. As Mr. Adinarayana Chettiar pointed out, this practice of lending on the pledge of gold and silver is a time-honoured one in this country.

All great leaders of economic thought like Professors. Mukerjee and Kale, in their presidential addresses at our Provincial Co-operative Conferences have emphaised upon the need of Indianising the movement. Besides the fact that this kind of loan would Indianise our system, we should like to emphasise upon two other points with regard to this kind of loan. One is that like the crop loan and the pledge of produce loan, this would enable a member to borrow from his society a little extra over and above his maximum borrowing power; and secondly, and this we consider to be a very important one, this kind of pledge loan would be the surest method of attracting women as members. We know that women are far more regular in the payment of dues than men, not to speak of other advantages of enlisting their sympathy. We therefore hope that Urban Banks in particular, will popularise this kind of loan and make themselves more and more useful to the poorer sections of our population.

* * *

INSURANCE.

Elsewhere *would be found the recommendations of the Madras Banking Enquiry Committee, so far as they affect the co-operative movement in our province. We are glad to note that they recommend the popularising of post office insurance, even though it may necessitate the raising of the premium to be paid to a higher level than what obtains at present. The advantages of this kind of insurance which they refer to incidentally are the absence of advertisement and costly agents for propaganda purposes and the facility for monthly payment; and we may add, as the third, easy collection of premium payment, even though the clientele is spread over a large area, as post offices are to be found in every nook and corner of the country.

* Vide supplement to this issue.

Now that Co-operative Insurance has ceased to be a mere academical problem and is coming within the sphere of practical politics, we may inform our readers that the co-operative insurance about which the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union has been agitating for the past six years and more, has got all these advantages. As our co-operative societies are spread all over the province, we need no costly agency for propaganda and we too can collect the small instalments of monthly payments from our clients spread over every nook and corner of this vast province. We hope therefore that this idea of co-operative insurance would become more popular and the company would come into existence ere long.

* * *

THE BANKING ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

The Banking Enquiry Committee has done a distinct service to co-operation, in as much as, it has made specific recommendation that trust funds should be made available for the movement. Its recommendations regarding the popularising of loan and sale societies and for a more liberal grant from the government for the purpose of constructing godowns for such societies are also welcome. Equally welcome is their recommendation that Banking should be made an important subject of study in the training schools. Now that the training schools have agreed to have a common board for advising and supervising their activities, it is hoped that necessary improvement would be effected in the course and curricula of studies obtaining in these institutes.

We reserve for another occasion a fuller examination of the report, but would make a present of the following extract to all co-operators concerned in the working of District Banks:—

"The main defects (with the central banks) are those which naturally arise in a banking system organised on a democratic and semi-philanthropic basis. The knowledge of banking in the staff and directorate is generally inadequate. They base their practice on the totally inadequate experience which has been gained in the short time they have been working and are inclined to argue that as all has gone well, all will continue to go well. There is no doubt that much reliance is placed by depositors, on the audit by the government and on the measure of government control which is popularly supposed to be more than it actually is; but though there has been no trouble so far, the more these banks grow the more essential it is to rely on sound business practices as the basis for their credit and less on protection and outside guidance. The main direction in which their weaknesses display themselves is in a tendency to give way to the demands of would-be borrowers and to grant loans for larger periods than is safe. These defects can only be removed by experience and training of staff and appointment of capable directors. *Further defects arise from the constant tendency to mix up philanthrophy, business and politics.* There is, no doubt, a philanthropic aim in co-operation, but this cannot be furthered by granting loans from deposits with the knowledge that they will not be fully or promptly repaid. Such actions will only frighten off the possible depositors. *The anxiety of directors to remain in the lime-light and of office-bearers to keep their offices result in electioneering devices and in the sacrifice of sound principles to personal ambitions. Slackness in recovering loans is in some cases the condition on which presidents retain their offices.* The remedy is in propaganda and training; for these evils will only be overcome when the best of the societies and of the members realise that strictness in conducting a society's affairs and promptness in collecting repayments are essential if the credit societies are to finance the whole of agriculture and prove a better marketing channel for crops and industrial produce. Supervision can and does help to keep things straight and in that supervision both officials and non-official bodies are constantly engaged, but only in the intensive propaganda and training which these authorities and the instructional courses can impart is the permanent stability and large growth of co-operative banking to be found". [The Italics are ours Ed.]

* * *

CO-OPERATION BY ITSELF.

The very first resolution, and a very important one, passed at the XVIth session of the United Provinces Co-operative Conference held at Agra in January last runs thus :—

> "With a view to develop rural reconstruction work and to popularise the co-operative movement in the province, it is resolved that schools for training village guides in (1) co-operation, (2) agriculture, (3) sanitation and hygiene, (4) scouting, (5) physical culture and (6) other civic works, be started at a suitable place in every Assistant Registrar's Circle and that the government be requested to allow sufficient funds for running such schools."

At a conference of rural workers convened to meet Dr. K. L. Butterfleld, Mr. K. T. Paul of the Y.M.C.A stated that after seventeen years of experimentation in Rural Reconstruction work in South India, they have arrived at a few fundamental principles. The very first of them, which he claims to be almost a discovery made by them, before any one else did, is the truth that rural uplift is impossible, if service is directed to one or other of the villagers' needs in isolation. Mr. Paul goes on to add that

> "The programme should be sufficiently comprehensive, and its execution should be simultaneously directed to all the main needs of the villagers, In other words, it is practically futile to confine Rural Reconstruction work to the economic, the health, the social, the moral or any other needs of the villager. Success is possible only when all of these are approached together and that simultaneously."

In a recent publication of the Co-operative Union of Manchester containing impressions of a group of co-operators who visited Russia, we come across the following statement :—

> "The co-operative movement besides being the principal channel for the out-put of state industries and controlling

in the present year 60 per cent of trade *also concerns itself with every form of social activity for the benefit of its members.*"

The Agricultural Commission also in their famous report deal with the various problems of the village as one inter-connected subject and plead for co-ordinated activity in the matter of Rural Reconstruction or village uplift.

The Hartog Committee auxliary to the Statutory Commission in its report upon the state of Education in India also recommend that the education should be so arranged as to deal with the village problem as a whole and that teachers should be guides of villagers not merely in the matter of book knowledge but in other departments as well. That is why the Moga system of training, where teachers are trained to become village guides as practiced by the American educational experts in their training school at Moga in the Punjab is praised by the Linlithgow Commission and the Hartog Committee.

If we have quoted the unanimous opinion of officials and non-officials, it is with the sole object of emphasising the need for a co-operative worker to realise his limitations and to try his best to work with team spirit in consanance with fellow workers. We thought that this was the recognised policy of the government as well as non-official workers, that every rural worker should feel his own limitations fully and be anxious to contribute his mite towards the attainment of the common goal and that the plan of work was one of combination and not one of isolation and exclusiveness.

We are surprised therefore that the appeal of the President of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union to co-operative societies to take to production and popularising of khaddar which is acknowledged by all competent authorities to be a recognised cottage industry, has been mistaken to be actuated by political motives, and government, have gone to the extent of saying that they would use all their powers in preventing co-operative societies from following this advice. We

hope that the question will be viewed with that amount of detachment and impartiality, which its intrinsic importance deserves, the wrong step taken by the government would be retraced and that a proper lead would be given for the economic uplift of the masses. Co-operation not only in the limited sense of the term, but co-operation in the wider sense, with other workers, in the common cause is what we co-operators stand for.

* * *

CO-OPERATION WITHIN OUR RANKS.

Co-operators have not only to work in unison with other social workers, but they have at the same time to keep their ranks fully closed up and not allow any scope for fissiparous tendencies. One of the chief evils to be guarded against is the division among the co-operators into two sections called the "Urban" and "Rural." In a country like India where every man clings instinctively to his village, there is no exclusive urban population. People who are born and brought up in towns and who end their lives there without coming into country parts, are comparatively few and except in very rare instances no Indian child grows up without seeing a live cow, a living blade of grass or a flower blossoming in the plant. Parties need not be organised in this country to take slum children away to country parts to give them some idea of flowers, trees, fields and animals. The town and the country are inextricably intermixed.

Still for many practical purposes there is some distinction and the tendency now seems to over emphasise the rural problems. The Agricultural Commission goes to the extent of recommending the appointment of a special officer of the Educational Department to be in charge of rural education and separates it from urban education in nature, method and scope. It is therefore quite in the fitness of things that some urban co-operators hold their separate conferences and discuss their exclusive problems.

Training of workers and promotion of Consumers' Co-operation are two tasks to which urban areas are eminently fitted and Consumers

Co-operation developed with a view to come into direct touch with production will bring the rural and urban co-operators together by making them mutually supplementary. That is the natural and healthy line of development and not Producers' Co-operation with a view to exploit the consumer or the Consumers' Co-operation without any reference to whether the articles purchased are produced by co-operators or by capitalistic exploiters. There should be an organic unity between the country which according to the poet 'God made' and the town which is supposed to have been the work of man.

WHAT THE WAR MEANT.

Great Britain at this moment according to Philip Snowden, is spending 5,000 dollars a minute to pay for past and future wars and the United States is spending 5,200 dollars a minute for the same purpose. Thus does peace come to us by the way of increasing armament. on land and sea.

Between 1914 and 1918 the Great War, resulted in the outright killing of 9,743,914, the wounding of 20,927,458 and the loss of 3,000,000 listed as missing. Four combatants were killed each minute during those 1561 days of the war : 5,760 soldiers put to death daily. Statisticians have figured out that the human energy wasted in the world-war was equal to 1,000,000 men working 44 hours a week for 3,000,000 years.

U. S. Co-operation, Vol. XVI No. 5.

Our Manurial Problems and Agricultural Research.

A COMMITTEE ON FERTILISERS AT WORK.

BY

MR. V. RAMADAS PANTULU.

THE FERTILISERS COMMITTEE :-ITS ORIGIN AND FUNCTIONS.

A Committee to investigate into the problems relating to the conservation of indigenous manurial resources, the development of the use of indigenous fertilisers and the preparation of a programme of research on fertilisers, is now at work. This is one of the three important committees created by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research which is itself the creation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture. Of these three committees, one is commissioned to deal with the sugar industry, from the standpoint of both the producer of the cane and the manufacturer of gur and white sugar; the second to deal with the danger of destruction of agricultural crops by locusts; and the third to deal with fertilisers, specially indigenous ones. The proposal for the constitution of a Fertilisers Committee is, however, neither original nor recent. It was definitely recommended by the Board of Agriculture in 1922 and reiterated by that Board in 1924 in these words: "That Government be asked to give immediate effect to the recommendation of the 1922 Board with reference to the appointment of a Committee to investigate the economic position of indigenous fertilisers in India and to formulate a definite constructive policy to ensure their use for benefit of the Indian ryot." There is a quaint humour about these proposals of 1922 and 1924. The Board of Agriculture in 1917 and 1919 definitely committed itself to a policy of protection in the matter of conservation of indigenous manures. But, since 1922, for some reason, there has been a gradual attempt to go back on its previous decision. As this process of reversal could not, however, be gracefully achieved abruptly, the familiar device of asking for a committee was resorted to in 1922. But. it did not somehow take shape till the expiring days of the year of grace 1929. The Committee met, for the first time, on the 16th June 1930 at Simla. In the investigation of the problems relating to the conservation of indigenous manurial resources, the Committee was asked to direct its special attention to (1) the careful study of the existing data and correlation of the results hitherto obtained from field trials of (*a*) farmyard manure, (*b*) green manure, (*c*) oilcakes, (*d*) bonemeal, (*e*) fish manure and (*f*) Indian saltpetre; (2) the means by which the above manures may be conserved; (3) the means by which indigenous manures may be cheapened and their use extended; and (4) further research in regard to the possibilities of indigenous manures, especially in unirrigated tracts and tracts with defective irrigation facilities. It will be thus seen that, in its conception and functions, the present Committee does not materially differ from the one proposed in 1922.

MATERIALS FOR THE COMMITTEE.

Since the reorganisation of the agricultural departments in 1905, experts in charge of almost all agricultural stations conducted manurial experiments and accumulated a large volume of data. So, the preliminary question that naturally engaged the attention of the Committee was the ascertainment of how far these data have been systematically studied and what clear and definite conclusions, if any, were drawn from them in regard to the use of the several indigenous manures. A preliminary discussion among the provincial experts on the Committee, however, disclosed that, while a good deal of time, energy and money were spent in each province on manurial experiments, the results were nowhere so systematised as to enable provincial agricultural departments to give sound and satisfactory advice of practical value to the cultivators. It must be said that the Agricultural Chemist to the Government of Madras had more systematised information in his possession for the use of the Committee than the representatives of most of the other provinces. At the same time, the agricultural chemists, deputy directors and other experts who represented the other provinces on the Committee also narrated their very valuable experiences in the manurial treatment of the soils in their respective provinces and made substantial contribution to the discussions. But, the information thus placed at the disposal of the Committee was far too disjointed and fragmentary and not clearly such as to enable it to proceed with the investigation straightway, much less to deal with all the matters covered by its terms of reference. The Committee, therefore, decided to request the provincial agencies to collate and present to the Committee, in about six months' time, such data as may prove helpful in the investigation of the problems referred to it. The only hint that was given to the provincial representatives in the performance of this task was to exclude all experimental data which have clearly no scientific value

and from which no legitimate conclusions can be drawn. Otherwise the results of all past work are to be made available to the Committee. Some temporary establishment in the shape of agricultural and statistical assistance will be required by each of the provincial stations to compile the information and the cost involved has to be borne by the Research Council. I hope the Governing Body of the Council will not hesitate to sanction it. The real work of the Committee had thus to be put off till the required materials were forthcoming.

A PRELIMINARY SURVEY OF THE POSITION OF THE SEVERAL MANURES.

In the meantime, an interim survey of the outstanding questions with regard to the conservation and the cheapening of the several Indian manures was made by the Committee in the time at its disposal. There is a widespread and, it seems to me, a justifiable impression among laymen who are interested in the proper manurial treatment of the soils, that many extremely useful indigenous manurial resources are neglected, while the import and the use of artificial manures is being sedulously pushed on by powerful foreign vested interests. Of the indigenous manurial articles that are allowed to go out of this country, while there is plenty of scope for their being beneficially applied to our soils, those that deserve special mention are (1) oilseeds and oil cakes and (2) bonemeal, which supply combined nitrogen and phosphates, of which the Indian soil is greatly in need. A brief statement of the position regarding them will help to an understanding of the complexities and implications of the problem the solution of which was entrusted to the Committee.

(i) *Oil Seeds and Oil Cakes.*—The export of large quantities of oil seeds and cakes from India admittedly results in loss to her of a valuable source of combined nitrogen. India is the largest oil seed producing country in the world. The other two countries which also produce large quantities of oil seeds are China and the United States of America. According to a note circulated to the Committee, the production of the main oil seeds for the year 1927 was as follows: India came first with 6,630,000 tons; next came China with about 5,279,000 tons; and then the United States with about 5,139,575 tons. On comparing these figures with the total world production, it appears that India holds a monopoly in the production of castor seed, rape seed and sesamum seed. India's groundnut yield also is the largest in the world, being about twothirds of the world production, while in cotton seed, she comes next to the U.S.A., with about 25 per cent of the world yield. In the year 1927-28, the total exports of oil seeds from India amounted to 1,202,267 tons. While India produces about 91 per cent of the world's demand of castor seeds, she exports about 90 per cent, that is to say, almost the whole, of her production, In groundnut, India exports about 25 per cent of her production, while in linseed, she exports about 66 per cent of her production. Look at the United States of America. In the year 1928, she exported no more than 3,362 tons of her putput. China exported mainly only one variety of the seeds, namely, Soya Beans. This means that, while the United States of America uses almost the whole of the oil seeds produced in the country for her own internal consumption and China's export is confined chiefly to only one variety, India exports large proportions of the output of her oil seeds of almost all valuable varieties. The average figure of export which works up to 18 per cent is not a true index of the real economic loss on this account. Can we account for this by the supposition that India can neither make nor consume oils? No, for India had been, from very early times, a large maker and consumer of oils. The real fact is that export of oil seeds from India takes place without any regard to her internal consumption, without being crushed in the country and without an effort being made to secure for her the crushing and marketing profits and the resultant cakes to fertilise her soils. The tragic result of this position is that India actually imports every year for her internal consumption finished oil products of the value of about Rs. 6 crores, which could have been easily manufactured in the country. As regards oil cakes, the average annual export for the last five years is said to amount to 2,14,000 tons, a year. The causes operating against the promotion of oil industry in this country are fairly well known. In a note circulated to the Committee, they are thus summarised:

(*a*) Want of adequate facilities in the way of cheap freight for transporting the raw materials from the agricultural districts to the different centres of manufacture. Also the heavy inland freights on finished products make it impossible for large manufacturers to distribute their products throughout the country at a profit.

(*b*) The lack of cheap suitable containers owing to the absence of such manufacturers in India.

(*c*) Import duty on oil machinery and spare parts and the cost of transporting such machinery with incidental breakages, delays etc.

(*d*) Lack of organised central markets for the finished products.

(*c*) Foreign competition.

The problem in all its aspects, seems to have been presented to the Royal Commission on Agriculture. It has devoted some space to its discussion. Many witnesses seem to have pressed upon the Royal Commission's attention, the serious injury resulting to Indian agriculture from the heavy drain of combined nitrogen involved in the large export of oil seeds and oil cakes and advocated some measures of restraint on their facile export to foreign countries. The Commission after rejecting those suggestions held that the way to conserve oil cakes for manurial purposes and cheapen them lay along the *natural* development of oil crushing industry in India. I presume that the significance of the word "natural" is that the State should not give the industry any *artificial* aid by way of subsidy or other financial or fiscal help. Any how, the Commission washed their hands clean of the matter by stating that the question was one which concerned the Department of Industries and not that of Agriculture. Consequently, they made no recommendations to help the agriculturists in the matter of conserving and cheapening oil cakes, notwithstanding its unquestionable importance to the natural development of agriculture in India.

The Fertilisers Committee does not evidently propose to leave the matter at that. The representatives of the various provinces had some kind of general information about the extent and methods of oil crushing that is carried on in their provinces and the uses to which the different varieties of cake are being put to. But, there was no definitely ascertained material for the use of the Committee. There was, however, general consensus of opinion that the conserving and cheapening of oil cakes for manurial purposes could be ensured in a much larger measure than at present by the planting of a network of small oil mills all over the country. As, however, a special committee called the oil Seeds Crushing Enquiry Committee was proposed by the Advisory Board of the Council, the provincial representatives were requested to write notes on the methods by which, in their opinion, the oil crushing industry in India could be encouraged, for the consideration of the Seed Crushing Enquiry

Committee. The matter will, therefore, come up again before the Fertilisers Committee with, I hope, sufficient data to enable it to make some useful recommendation.

(ii) *Bonemeal.*—Bonemeal is a fertiliser of great value as a means of rectifying the deficiency of phosphates, which is a prominent feature in the soils of peninsular India. Application of bone and bonemeal also helps to remedy, to some extent, the nitrogen deficiency. So, it is a very useful manurial article to the Indian agriculturists. As is the case with forms of combined nitrogen, appreciable quantities of bonemeal are also lost to India by foreign export. With regard to the actual quantities of bonemeal exported, the only authentic figures I have are those given by the Linlithgow Commission. According to them, for the five years ending 1924-25, the average exports per year were 87,881 tons valued at about Rs. 96 lakhs. In 1925-26, they were 84,297 tons valued at about Rs. 89 lakhs and in 1926-27. they were 1,00,005 tons valued at about Rs. 98 lakhs. The form in which this manurial article is exported is entirely in the shape of crushed bone or bonemeal. Very little, one can say practically nothing, is exported in the form of uncrushed bones. There are no accurate figures indicating the percentage of bonemeal which is retained for internal consumption out of that produced in this country. It is admittedly very little and does not exceed 10 per cent of our production at the most. As for its beneficial value as a manure, the discussion among the experts from the several provinces disclosed that bonemeal proved to be an economic manure in Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and Assam. But, in places where the soil was deficient in phosphates and where bonemeal was most required, it was not easily obtainable. Bones are crushed in India at present by crushing mills which are almost entirely owned by foreign capitalists and located at sea port towns and the product is exported directly from there by sea. In Madras, there are a few crushing mills in the interior owned mostly by foreign capitalists and there may be a few such plants in the interior elsewhere also, but they are negligible. I am told that the export price of bonemal at the ports ranges from Rs. 75 to 85 per ton. It was ascertained by agricultural officers that a cultivator, for instance in Madras, could pay up to Rs. 95 a ton for bonemal delivered on the spot and at that price, it will be possible to use it as an economic manure. But, as a matter of fact, in Madras bonemeal is sold at Rs. 120 a ton at which price it is uneconomic and prohibitive. The question, therefore,

is really how to secure bonemeal for internal use at economic prices. The obvious solution appears to be the establishment of bone-crushing plants in those areas where it has been established that the use of bonemeal would be economical and the manipulation of transport charges so as to reduce the cost of transporting bonemeal for interna consumption. Here again, the Royal Commission displayed a regrettable tendency to dismiss the subject with some general observations of a platitudinous character. They evaded their responsibility in the matter by pleading absence of data notwithstanding the prolonged and costly nature of their enquiry which undoubtedly comprehended within its scope the ascertainment of the necessary data regarding the economic use of indigenous manures. They are content with pointing out that "a far more thorough investigation of the economics of the bone-crushing industry than has yet been carried out is, we consider, required before the establishment of such mills can safely be undertaken by private enterprise." They suggested that the agricultural departments should take *early steps* to collect those data. One wonders why they were not asked to do so, while the Commission was functioning. The Fertilisers Committee had no information whether the departments took any such steps during the last three years which elapsed since the Commission made its suggestion. The suggestion was apparently not taken seriously.

The Fertilisers Committee, however, felt that the prospect of establishing small bone-crushing factories at up-country centres, where sufficient supply of bones is available, or to which bones may be transported at a small cost, did not present any insurmountable difficulties, if some amount of financial help and technical assistance were forthcoming from the provincial departments of Industries. In the course of a debate in the Council of State on the 23rd September 1929, on Dr. Rama Rau's motion to impose export duty on oil seeds, oil cakes, bones and fish manure, the member in charge of the Department made the following somewhat astounding statement: "It is only where there is hydro-electric power available that bone-crushing for purposes of manure became a practical proposition." Fortunately, the Fertilisers Committee does not seem to share this view. It felt that steps might profitably be taken for getting a simple bone-crusher or disintegrator put on the market and for encouraging research into the problem of so treating bone as to make it softer, thus enabling it to be crushed more easily. It was elicited that the Government of the United Provinces set an example by making small grants for the erection of bone-crushing factories in suitable localities. The Committee made an *ad interim* recommendation to the Governing Body of the Research Council to offer a prize of Rs. 3,500 for a bone-crusher by bullock power or engine power on certain conditions. The conditions are intended to ensure cheapness, durability and simplicity of adjustment, the engine for working the crusher being of the power of the smallest engine commonly used for lifting water or crushing sugar cane, with which the agriculturist is already familiar. I have no doubt the Governing Body will sanction this proposal. I hope that the Provincial Governments will also tell their departments of Industries to take up these suggestions.

In this connection, it must be particularly gratifying to co-operators to note that almost every authority, that dealt with the question of conserving and cheapening indigenous manures, considered that co-operative enterprise would offer a useful solution. The Board of Agriculture, which met at Pusa on the 1st December 1919 pointed out that there was "an excellent organisation in the Co-operative Movement" for the purpose. The Royal Commission itself suggested the desirability of utilising co-operative enterprise in the establishment of bone-crushing mills in suitable centres. Similarly, the Fertilisers Committee made an *ad interim* recommendation that the Provincial Departments of Industries should provide financial and technical assistance to co-operative societies for starting bone-crushing factories, the amount borrowed being repaid under the terms of the State Aid to Industries Act. It is, therefore, up to the co-operative institutions in India to study this question carefully and to take steps to organise industrial societies to promote the manufacture of indigenous manures and to conserve and cheapen them.

[*To be continued.*]

The Stores Movement.

By Rao Bahadur A. Vedachala Iyer.

The Co-operative "Stores" movement has not been successful so far except in some places because of the fact that the institutions have to deal with small quantities of a number of articles and therefore they have to offer such articles at enhanced prices as compared with retail dealers. The food arrangements in the Indian household are of so a varied a character that it is not practicable for any single organisation to cope with the work required, especially when the transactions in some are of a limited kind. In the west, every one is accustomed to take eggs, coffee, bread and tinned milk. Hence there is uniformity in the needs of the average pople and the quantity saleable in each can easily be forecasted and dealt with. It is not the case here. Moreover in towns and urban areas in this Presidency, the Vakils, Teachers and Employees in various institutions, public or private, are the only persons for whom an estimate can be made of their requirements. These people are, however, subjected to the pernicious system of opening credit account with some trader or other and are slow or are unable to take up cash purchase in store organisations. There is a larger residue of people who are agriculturists or dependant on agriculture or are causual labourers, masons, carpenters, smiths, weavers etc. These are invariably resorting to credit purchases from traders, retail and wholesale. The store organisation cannot however take up such credit sales as it involves the abdication of a proper principle and as in practice the organisation will not be successful in the recovery of its dues.

The existing machinery for distribution by traders has vested interests, accumulated funds and credit, and business knowledge, while store organisations cannot command such men honorary and if they intend to pay for them, the cost becomes prohibitive resulting in the sales of articles at higher prices than in retail private shops.

The working of store organisations in villages is more complicated and it is the duty of Co-operators to solve the riddle of store organisations being worked successfully by the people of each locality addressing themselves with earnestness and with a heart for it.

The time for the establishment of a wholesale at Madras has not come yet. The existing private trade wholesale arrangements ought to be availed of for the supply to store organisations and when the store primaries work well, they can then combine and establish one or more wholesale organisations to meet the needs of the primaries.

At best the wholesale organisation contemplated by co-operators at Madras can only be useful to buy in bulk foreign products and such of the articles as are exchanged between the various parts of the Presidency. The volume of such trade will not be much and not be availed of by a very large number of store organisations in the up country.

In fact, the store organisation in Madras is only catering for salaried employees and it has not yet tapped the lower status people in the case of casual and permanent laboures in Madras who form a very large percentage of the population. The organisation at Madras merely buys articles wholesale from merchants and sells them retail. The difference between wholesale and retail rates is very little and when distribution takes place with a highly paid staff of sellers, accountants and auditors, the articles are offered at even higher rates than the private retail dealers. Hence the success of store organisation with labourers is a matter of extreme difficulty.

It is the duty of co-operators to find out various methods by which the success of store organisations could be assured. There are various schools of thought in connection with this matter. But it is clear that the existing machinery of trade should be used as far as practicable for it can do some useful work which the organisation cannot undertake efficiently and at less cost and that a gradual process of elimination of as many middlemen as possible should be attempted. I will therefore advise the commencement by primary village societies of taking charge of produce for sale and supply the store organisations in each District and in the Presidency town at certain agreed rates. The expansion of the activities of of village-all-purpose organisations so as to include all residents and of the area of the operations so as to include each village in the movement is a first requisite for the efficient undertaking of all distributives activities, or for the growth of industries big or small, in short for all non-credit activities. Floatation of new agencies with constitution regularly drafted is after all not an advantage.

The creation of a wholesale will be justifiable only when there is a sufficient number of primary store organisations to secure the consumption of commodities and the primaries will be successful only when there are consumers with a determination to stick up to the stores having faith in its usefulness and not otherwise.

Capitalistic concernes can start at the top and make the distribution in various places with paid agents, as the interest of the consumers is not their concern and as they are concerned only with their profit. Co-operative concerns will not be successful unless the interest of the consumers is first taken into account, as it is by such a course that the members' faith in their institution can be expected to be secured.

Land Mortgage Banks—Primary and Central.

BY RAO BAHADUR A. VEDACHALA IYER.

A primary land mortgage bank should be a financially responsible agent of the central land mortgage bank to undertake valuation of property, repaying power of borrowers, and soundness of title. Unless this is satisfactorily done by capable, honest and trustworthy directors, the central land mortgage bank cannot accept the transferred mortgages and raise money by the issue of debentures on the strength of such security. The loan to be given to borrowers by the primary mortgage bank can only be made after actual acceptance by the central land mortgage bank of the soundness of the security. This indicates that all prospective borrowers have to deposit the required share capital in the primary mortgage bank to be credited to suspense account and should give all documents of title to the primary bank. The latter should investigate into the application and should send up the papers after enquiry to the central land mortgage bank with encumbrance certificate.

2. The central land mortgage bank should examine the records carefully and supplement its enquiry where necessary by independent examination by its own agency and inform the primary bank of its acceptance of the security. On receipt of such acceptance, the primary bank should obtain the requisite mortgage document and send it up to the central land mortgage bank. The loan amount set free by the central land mortgage bank by the issue of debentures must be disbursed by the primary to the creditors who have a lien on the property and the primary banks should obtain and file the necessary documents in part of such payments. Where the loan is for improvement of immovable property, or for purchase of machinery or implements, the primary bank should see that the money has been used for the purposes for which the loan has been given with the provision that, where an infringement has taken place, the entire loan should be summarily recovered.

3. The primary bank should also certify every year by the 30th June that the property has not got damaged or that it has not been sold or alienated by the borrower. In the case of the death of the borrower, the heirs of the deceased should be brought on the books of the bank as members and the heirs should produce a record of the

registry of their names in the land register maintained by Government. Such a record should be obtained from the heirs acknowledging the indebtedness, or better, a fresh mortgage deed may be obtained provided there are no subsequent encumbrances.

4. A pass book should be given to each borrower in which will be noted beforehand the instalments payable each year until the redemption is effected and payments by the borrowers should be acknowledged in the pass book. Provision should be made for part payments for the instalments should the borrowers elect to do so. Any payment in excess of the instalments should also be acknowledged.

5. Where the borrower wishes to sell any part of the mortgaged property, he should effect it with the knowledge and approval of the primary bank and he should hand over the sale proceeds to the bank which should send it to the central bank. The central bank will give credit for such recovery.

6. The primary bank should on no account take charge of the mortgaged property for default of payment of instalments. If the default occurs owing to causes beyond the control of the borrowers, extension of time may be given with the concurrence of the central land bank and subject to such conditions as the latter may prescribe. The accounts of a defaulter will be closed after due notice and after the expiry of six months from the date of default so far as instalment of principal is concerned.

7. Should there be defaults from causes beyond the control of the borrower, it is open to any co-operative credit organisation in the village to pay up the dues of the land bank, creating a further charge on the mortgaged property by a mortgage deed.

8. The primary bank may recover an appraisement and surveyor's fee in advance as well as legal fees for scrutiny of title. This should be according to a scale laid down in the by-laws of the bank or in the subsidiary by-laws approved of by the Registrar. This provision will be necessary, even though government staff undertake the work, because of the fact that the Directors deputed should be held financially responsible, Government staff being merely expert advisers.

9. In the case of unaccepted applications of prospective borrowers, the share capital advance alone will be returned. The entrance and other fees levied will not be refunded.

10. Local money, if available, can be received by primaries and the primaries can sell debentures issued by the central bank.

11. In organising a primary land mortgage bank, care should be taken to see if it is practicable to secure share capital from non-borrowing share holders to the extent of half the required share capital for the bank. These non-borrowing shareholders will be useful for working the loan operations disinterestedly and are expected to have business knowledge. If practicable, one or two lawyers should be secured as members provided they come there for helping the movement. If none could be had, some competent individuals can be co-opted to the Directorate to help the institution with their knowledge.

12. The organisation agency should investigate into prospective borrowers and take in only those whose loan application will have a reasonable chance of acceptance. Such men selected will have to advance the required share capital to be used when starting the organisation. In the matter of such investigation the following factors should be gone into in detail.

(i) In the case of wet lands, attention should be directed to find out whether the source of irrigation is first or second class; what sources of supply are available, tank, anicut, spring channel, well etc. Is the tank a rain fed one? What is the quantity of water supply for 3 months, 6 months, or 1 year?. The ayacut extent under the bank; the average yeild per acre of a well manured land close to irrigation source, the yield of a land at the tail end and at the middle. How many fillings of the bank will mature first and second crop. What kind of crops raised, which crop is reserved for food, for domestic expenses and which for sale? What is the average yield for each land mortgaged during the last three years under first crop and second crop; what expenditure is involved? Is it direct cultivation by the owner of the land with plough and cattle owned or hired? If leased, is it annual lease? Is it for a proportion of produce or a fixed quantity of produce or for money rent? What is the net income in each land after paying kist? Is the fertility of each land maintained? What is the value of the land in the neighbourhood as evidenced by sale deeds? Is the purchaser a money lender, a speculator or an agriculturist?.

(ii) In the case of dry lands, is it a garden land? if so, how is the water supply secured? Is it direct cultivation by the borrower? Is it leased out for a fixed quantity of produce or money rent? If rain fed crops are raised, what is the average income? How far is the dry land from the village? What is the average yield for the last five years? What is the price of the land with reference to the sale of adjacent lands? If the land to be pledged was purchased, when was it purchased? If any revised valuation is claimed, what reasons are urged for increased valuation? What are labour charges in regard to such lands?.

(iii) If the borrower one who feels honestly that he should redeem the debt by stinting himself and by effecting savings, how was the debt contracted? Has he been regular in the payment of instalments? Has he any subsidiary profession? Will it continue in the case of heirs if the borrower should die in the interval? What is the estimate of the repaying power as stated by the borrower? How can it be accepted or reduced? Can the heirs be relied upon to complete the payment of instalments for redemption? What is the character of the borrower? How far are his ways of living simple and proportioned to his income? Has he prospective expenditure in the shape of marriages etc? Can such be met out of annual savings? Has he house, cattle yard etc, to prove his bona-fides in carrying on agricultural profession? Is he a member of a co-operative credit society? How far has be conducted himself in regard to his obligations to that society?

(iv) Where the loan is for improvement of the holding, what is the estimated cost of improvement? Can the entire loan be entrusted to him or should it be given in instalments? If so, in how many instalments? Does he agree to take the loan in instalments and to furnish account of expenditure for each advance? What will be the enhanced annual income out of such improvement? When can such enhanced income be expected? Has the borrower adequate facilities for securing required credit for agricultural operations? Has he unsecured debt to discharge? How does he expect to repay such?

(v) The jurisdiction of the bank should be limited to villages within a radius of 4 miles or more if easily connected by swift service and a bank when organised should have transactions to the extent of at least Rs.50,000 in view of maintaining efficient establishment which will be useful for indoor work as well as for outdoor work to assist the appraisers. The margin between borrowing and lending rate is 1 p.c. Hence the extent of transactions should at least be Rs. 50,000. The bank will have a fair chance of success if it can have such transactions and if it can maintain efficient staff,

13. Every debt redemption case put forward should be examined in detail and the bank should investigate how the debt can be redeemed, whether by grant of loan in full by itself or whether the loan in part can be given and the prior debt cleared by the sale of any portion of the property so as to conserve the rest of the property. The bank also may arrange for assisting the purchase of such property by giving loans to prospective buyers if they are competent to put forth sufficient repaying power.

14. The period of loans is 20 to 25 years for which debentures are issued. The loan to be given should be for cases in which repayments could be secured regularly within the stipulated time. The bank may also give loans for lesser period and when the amounts are recovered they should not be invested in grant of loans whose repaying periods go beyond the period for which debentures have been floated. Such loans for short periods should not be given by primaries without the approval of the central bank.

15. All collections by primary banks should be remitted in tact without delay to the central land bank which will decide as to the method of handling collection such as investments in securities readily realisable or in banks approved by the Registrar or in the purchase of debentures issued or in the issue of fresh debentures with the approval of the Registrar.

16. Any of the Directors or any paid staff employed by the bank should inspect the property mortgaged and see if cultivation has been efficiently made and should also report at least once a year as to the conduct of the borrower affecting his repaying capacity.

17. The share capital collected in primaries should be utilised in a major portion in the investment as share capital in the central bank.

18. In view of securing a large amount of share capital in primaries from non-borrowing shareholders, the maximum dividend payable on such share capital may be fixed at 9 per cent while the share capital paid by borrowing shareholders may be fixed at a maximum of 7 per cent. The profit distributable can be divided in similar proportion between non-borrowing shareholders and borrowing shareholders.

19. The Central Land Bank might also devise similar arrangement to secure more share capital from individuals who are non-borrowers and might allow a lesser dividend to borrowing share holding primaries.

20. Management by individual non-borrowing shareholders in the majority with the assistance of borrowing shareholders will be the best arrangement to be followed in both the primary and central bank. The co-operative character of these institutions should be found when they take steps to watch the borrowers and give facilities to the borrowers keeping up to their obligations and avoiding the sale of the property mortgaged.

21. State aid will be necessary in the early stages but every effort should be made to make the institutions work efficiently out of the resources of the primaries and central land banks. Borrowers themselves may desire to reach such a self reliant stage as soon as practicable.

22. State audit may be a necessity for a long time to come but in course of time it should be paid for by the institutions themselves.

23. In this conection I invite the attention of Co-operators to the points mentioned in pages 366-370 of the Madras Journal of Co-operation (January 1930) and appeal to them to make the land bank serve the agricultural industry with *self initiated, self directed, self corrected, and self controlled* arrangement for rural amelioration.

Reviews.

THE PEOPLE'S YEAR BOOK FOR 1930.*

Co-operators all over the world hail with great joy the annual publication of the British Co-operative Wholesales. "Once more the pages of this unique volume dedicated to the co-operative movement, reflect not only the economic and social progress of the people of Great Britain, but also the co-operative activities of every civilised country. It enables the busy man, as well as the student, to keep his fingers on the pulse of the world-wide co-operative movement." This statement which appears in the Preface is hardly an exaggeration.

Over and above the usual statistics about the English and Scottish Wholesales, and of the Co-operative Union, there are very many essays dealing with the various aspects of the co-operative movement as for example the very suggestive and informing essay on "The Economic Struggle of Co-operation" by Prof. F. Hall. There are short reviews of the work of the Co-operative Party and of the Congresses. As usual, sections called 'International Directory of Organisations' and 'Co-operative Movement Abroad' giving a brief account of the movement in fifty countries of the world from Korea to Canada and from Finland to Australia are full, though, we in India may not be satisfied with the note on India. It is meagre and disproportionate.

We particularly commend the essays on "Topics of To-day," that deal with some live economic problems such as "Multiple Shop Movement" and "Progress of Industrial Combination" written by experts.

The book is a mine of useful information and no Co-operative Reading Room or Library should be without this invaluable handbook.

CO-OPERATIVE AUDIT

By

MR. R. BALAKRISHNA IYER,

(Instructor, The Hood Co-operative Institute, Tanjore)

This book "intended primarily as a practical guide to persons engaged in the field of co-operative audit and for the students of the Co-operative Training Classes" by one actually engaged in that training is a timely publication. It is a practical guide to be put into the hands of

* We are sorry there has been some delay in publishing this review. *(Editor)*

persons engaged in the audit of co-operative societies and it is sure to be found useful by those so engaged.

We shall first point out some of the defects and deal with the good points later. Our province has got a reputation in other parts of India for good and cheap printing. Certainly that reputation is not going to be enhanced by this specimen of our printing work. The errata appended specifies over one hundred "devils" but there are many more to be found scattered freely over the pages and we hope they would be detected and exorcised in the next edition. Cross references that are many, are not so useful because they are not specific. In such cases as the following:

(a) page 181, line 5— It has already been explained.

(b) page 197, line 20. "......have already been dealt with."

(c) [illegible] line 23. "It has also been incidentally mentioned."

if the author had added within brackets (page 122, et seq), (page 165), (page 166) etc., their usefulness will be considerably increased. Hints on further study added at the end of each chapter, or at least at the end of the book would have made the book much more useful to students. The exposure of the weak points in an apparently prosperous balance sheet of a District Bank is well done; but we are sorry to see that no such practical illustration is given with regard to the balance sheet of a village society with whose audit the major part of the book deals.

The discourse on the different forms of writing off the depreciation of assets seems to be an unnecessary digression as much of it may not be applicable to the bulk of co-operative societies. The statement in page 239 that the Registrar issues the audit certificate "in the case of central banks and the Provincial Institutions" is not quite correct, because the audit certificate of three provincial institutions, at least, namely, the P.C.U., the C.C.P. Works, and the T.U.C.S. are not issued by him. The Provincial Bank was meant perhaps. The elaborate discourse (page 167-169), illustrated by examples of depreciation of Reserve in the form of Government Securities is not much to the point, as the author himself describes (page 189) the existing practice according to which only the M.C.U.B. invests its reserve in Government paper.

With regard to the Stores, the author's analysis (page 304) of the causes of their failure in India are not at all exhaustive. There is no reference to the branches of a Central Store and the method of checking the accounts of such branches. In Madras, Coimbatore and Madura, the Central Stores has got branches and this problem, therefore, is not one of academic interest only.

The English of the book can, with advantage, be improved. The long sententence with which page 117 closes may well be given to a High School class for analysis and if the first sentence of the second para on page 219 (In some of the...........mortgaged.) be analysed, it will reveal certain defects which seem to have escaped the author's attention.

These minor defects are pointed out with the best of intentions, so that they may be avoided in the next edition, for which, we hope, there will soon be a demand. The need for such a handbook is a real one, especially in these days when Co-operative Training is being attempted in regularly constituted centres of training.

The author carefully takes the beginner from stage to stage, impressing upon the auditor the main points of difference between ordinary company audit and that contemplated by the Co-operative Societies' Act. The places where a junior is likely to go wrong and the pitfalls to be guarded against are pointed out. Not only is the young auditor told to do such and such, but, in most places, the *rationale* of the procedure is well explained.

It is quite in the fitness of things that the book is dedicated to the Doyen among our Co-operators, Mr. A. Vedachala Iyer. The author deserves the thanks, not only of the prospective students of the Training Institutes and co-operative officials, but also of the co-operative public in general. The book deserves to find a place in every co-operative reading room and library and in the offices of all important primaries and banks.

S. K. Y.

THE MALABAR CO-OPERATIVE FEDERATION LTD., NO. 8920.

(*Extracts from the Sixth Annual Report—1928—29.*)

The year has been one of notable progress. Serious changes have been brought into effect in the working of the non-official supervising agency of the District. The entire funds were pooled in the District Federation. The Supervisors were brought on the District cadre. The new model by-laws of the Federation were adopted enbloc in the General meeting held on 12th August 1928 and they were registered by the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Coimbatore, on 12—8—28. The new scheme of administration came into effect in the beginning of the year under report.

MEMBERSHIP.

At the end of the year under report the number of members on the roll was as shown below :—

District Bank 1, Unions 23, Societies 2 and individuals 3, as against District Bank 1, Unions 10, Societies 4 and individuals 5 at the beginning of the year. One of the three individual members is a Life Member.

MANAGEMENT.

On requisition from the Federation the services of one Departmental Inspector, M.R.Ry. K. Krishnan Nair Avl., were lent to the Federation to act as the Secretary for six months. He continued to hold office from January to June.

ACTIVITIES.

The work of consolidation and rectification has been persued with considerable success. It was felt that the existence of a large number of Societies scattered here and there all over the District and not affiliated to any Union was not in the best interests of the movement. So the effort of bringing them either under existing Unions by increasing the area of operations of Unions or by creating new Unions in some cases bifurcating the present ones, was continued in the year under report.

All Local Unions are affiliated to the Federation. New model by-laws were adopted by all Local Unions, except Cannanore. Badagara accepted the model by-laws so late as June 1929 only. Cannanore Union accepted all the new amendments excepting those regarding pooling the Supervision fund in the District Federation, and it is hoped that this Union also will before long adopt the by-laws enbloc.

RECTIFICATION.

It is a matter for congratulation that the Federation was successful to a great extent in the rectification of bad Societies. Four Higher Grade Supervisors and two District Supervisors were specially appointed in the month of January for rectification work. Local Unions co-operated with them. Certain Local Unions were very vigorous in rectification work. The number of Societies rectified completely and partly in all the Unions together comes to 107. Patinhattumuri and Areakode Unions have done very good work in rectification and we congratulate them on their success. We appeal to all Unions to realise the importance of rectification of bad Societies in their area and work vigorously in the ensuing year also.

Rectification and collection of overdues go together. The Supervisors and Local Unions have done good work in this respect. In the previous year the District Bank had employed collecting agents for collection work, but this year they were removed and the entire responsibility of collection work was thrown upon the Local Unions and the Federation.

EXPANSION.

It was felt that rectification and consolidation were more important, for the time being, than expansion and so in the year under report, only a small number of Societies were organised, when compared to that of last year. In the year under report only 31 Societies were registered, out of which 12 were Credit Societies, 13 Students' Stores

2 Local Unions and 4 other kinds of Societies. The organisation of the large number of Students' Stores was rendered possible by the active co-operation of the District Board and the Federation wishes to thank the Board for its help. 37 Societies were started on work by the Federation in the year under report.

STAFF-TRAINING.

Of all the Supervisors employed in the Federation, 19 were trained by the District Union and 7 by the Coimbatore Training Institute. 4 were exempted from examination since they had a working experience and since they were in service for more than 5 years. All supervisors that were trained, both in the District Union and in the Coimbatore Training Institute, were given practical training by the Federation and they are found fit for the work. The first Supervisors' Conference was held in August and instructions were given to the Supervisors. It has been found that such Conferences are of great practical use both in the exchange of views of Supervisors themselves and in receiving advice from non-official and official bodies.

PANCHAYAT TRAINING.

Two Organisers of the Panchayat Training Classes, Messrs. V. T. Sankunni Menon and K. V. Venkatarama Iyer continued to work. Of these, Mr. V. T. Sankunni Menon was working in Parli, Palghat, Parappanangudi and Quilandy Union areas. Mr. K. V. Venkatarama Iyer was working till the end of the year in Wynaad. The Organisers used to instruct the Panchayatdars of each Society separately and they used to address the General Body Meetings of Societies also. Addressing the General Body and thereby instructing all members will be more effective than instructing the Panchayatdars only, because the Panchayatdars are subject to change from time to time. In the year under report the Government were pleased to give a grant of Rs. 1,000 to the Federation for this purpose. For the Panchayat training and staff training the Federation spent Rs. 1,279-14-2, Rs. 779-14-2, being spent from the resources of the Federation and Rs. 1,000 from Government subsidy.

PROBAGANDA.

Panchayat Conferences were held in Perintalmanna, Melarcode, Valapad and Panamaram Unions. Since the Annual District Conferences are discontinued, Panchayat Conferences of Local Unions were found quite essential and they proved themselves to be most effective.

The Federation continues to publish the "Parasparasahayi", in which all kinds of circulars and other information to be known to the rural co-operators are published. It has now a circulation of 600 copies and it is self-supporting. We are trying to improve the magazine still

more and make it more attractive to the public. The Editor, Mr. K. Sankaran Nair, deserves our special thanks for the efficiency of the magazine.

The District Federation has been maintaining a breeding bull from June 1927. It is evident from the increasing services of the bull year after year that the public have understood the importance of breeding the cattle properly. In the year ending 30-6-28, the bull served 72 cows and in the year 28—29 it served 87. The Agricultural Department is giving an annual grant of Rs. 100 for maintaining the bull.

The Federation continues to maintain a library. It has been also stocking necessary books and forms for sale to Societies.

We are thankful to the Madras Central Urban Bank for giving this Federation a sum of Rs. 500 as contribution for propaganda work and we believe that we have utilised it properly.

FUNDS.

Due to the change of by-laws the entire Supervision Fund and rebate of all Unions, except Badagara, Cannanore and Perintalmanna Unions, were pooled in the District Federation.

The rate of Supervision fund has been raised from annas 8 to 12 and there is a general complaint among the Societies that it is too much but at the same time even with this increase, the Federation is lacking in funds. The rate of rebate also has been increased. The only solution for solving the problem of lack of funds is, to develop the transactions of Societies and to devote better attention to the collection of overdues. So we appeal to the Local Unions to attend to this without any more delay. The transactions in Societies at present are very low. Unless the problem of financial weakness is solved, there is no chance of improving the condition of the Federation.

GENERAL.

This Federation regrets that information regarding liquidation of Societies is not available under the present circumstances. It will be advantageous if the Department before it decides upon liquidation consults this Federation's opinion in the matter. This Federation might further suggest that to avoid conflict of interest and overlapping it will be in the best interests of the movement if the Federation is consulted before new Societies are organised by the Department.

Correspondence.

THE MADRAS CENTRAL LAND MORTGAGE BANK AND PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES IN THE WORKING OF PRIMARIES.

By Mr. N. Kameswararao,

(*Secretary, Alamuru Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank*).

A decade of agitation from the public, and the deliberation of Government experts over the various schemes given by the public, and their own experiments in various questions at last bore fruit in the Madras Central Land Mortgage Bank registered on the 14th December 1929. The merits and demerits of this apex institution, its department-ridden constitution, its by-laws and other things have long been an interesting question for the treatises of merited co-operators and they have reviewed the same sufficiently in organs of our public opinion. I should, here, like to air out some of my present practical difficulties in working the primary Land Mortgage Banks under the present scheme of this apex bank and the new departmental instruction. For this purpose, let us have a glance at the position and working of the primaries before the advent of this new scheme.

Hitherto, the primary land mortgage banks used to take money from the public as advances for debentures. This money was being disbursed in loans, and then the debentures were being floated after obtaining the Registrars' premission, and the registration of the Trust Deed, thus avoiding considerable delay. No doubt, the by-laws used to be more stringent than in the case of other Co-operative Credit Institutions as this is a long term transaction with mortgages of land, which in our country entails many complexities. And we need hardly complain of this. Still there was a large scope for earnest public workers to show sufficient progress in the working of the primaries, and they flourished wherever workers exerted sufficiently. Then the Central Land Mortgage Bank was registered with the pious hope of financing the primaries as some of them have not been able to get funds enough to transact business. This has been registered six months back, and it contributed sufficiently to the literature of circulars and instructions to primaries though not enough to their working capital.

Soon after this provincial Institution had been registered, the primaries could not float their debentures and the question has been under consideration for some months. At last permission was accorded to the primaries to float debentures, but, I do not think the conditions, under which they may float debentures, can attract sufficient capital.

One important consideration for a bank to gain popularity should be the quick disbursement of loans to the members. How far this consideration is being observed in our present land mortgage banks may be judged from the following procedure that must be satisfied before the disbursement of a loan. When a member puts in his loan application the first thing will be to send the supervisor for the preliminary enquiry. If his report is favourable, the encumbrance certificate has to be applied for 23 years. Usually the registration department cannot supply the certificate within a week. The members will be asked to bring all the papers to explain the transactions on the land for 23 years and this is no easy task as not a few of the members are illiterate and do not worry to keep carefully all old papers; nor do they have ever contemplated this need.

In certain cases where they are not able to produce the papers they are asked to get letters from the parties concerned. But this is rather impossible in more than one case, as the parties are sometimes dead or so far away as to be beyond reach of this member of ours, or their addresses are not known. In some cases they even refuse to give the letters, as it is in no way binding on them. We are at a loss to know whether the Bank has to refuse the loan or sanction it in these circumstances. But, the bank cannot but refuse such loan applications though it clearly knows that the tittle of the member is undisputed and that there are no encumbrances on it, as the central land mortgage bank insists on the production of every documentary evidence. Then, the application with the other records will be sent to two directors for scrutiny. They, as honorary workers, take their own time to study the file, visit the lands, and send the report. This causes no little delay, as the two directors generally belong to different villages and as the report has to be prepared conjointly, or two reports have to be prepared separately by each, on the same question. The question has then to be referred to the legal adviser. After obtaining the legal advisers' opinion on some of these applications, they will be sent to the Sub-Deputy Registrar, who has to do all this work over again. He has to visit these lands again and give his own remarks thereon. Then they will be put up before the directors for sanction. This procedure takes not less than six weeks, on the supposition that all the directors and other honorary workers also devote a full time attention to the work. But, such a thing we cannot generally expect of all. Besides, nowadays the banks are being insisted upon the production of sketches of lands also. For this as for various other small informations of scrutiny, the bank officials and directors have to depend upon the village officers, with hands too full of all sorts of miscellaneous revenue work to pay any particularly careful attention to this work, and a new source for delay is created. Meanwhile the member comes to the Secretary more than once asking him to get his loan sanctioned early; and it is hard to explain him all this procedure every time he comes and harder still to convince him that the Secretary can do little to save delay in the matter. Any way, if his loan application is refused at this stage, he must bless his stars as he need not worry to come to the Bank any more. But, if it is sanctioned, his troubles do not end here.

All these sanctioned loan applications will be transmitted to the Deputy Registrar of Land Mortgage Banks along with a consolidated loan application to the apex Bank. The whole bundle will be considered by him, and he will make a close study of the papers, noting his own remarks and doubts. If there are any doubts there, the bundles will be returned and the loan application delayed. Even before the submission of the whole bundle, we will have to wait sometimes for want of records in some applications. After all this we may have to clear the doubts and defects that may be pointed out by the Apex Bank. Then the applicant is called and the bond is registered. But this does not finish the procedure, as we have to obtain further encumbrance certificates. The loan is disbursed then and the member's business with the bank is finished for the present. But the Bank has something more to do. The Apex Bank returns the bundles above mentioned after the loan is sanctioned. These bundles have to be filled in with the covering vouchers from the members, the bonds and further encumbrance certificates and sent back to the Central Land Mortgage Bank. To satisfy all this procedure will take not less than three months. But in the usual leisurely way in which the honorary workers and the departmental routine do it, I fear, it may take even more. During all this time the applicant cannot be induced to abstain from coming and going to the office. And the Secretary's position is rather unenviable, as he is the man

on the spot to explain things to the members as well as the departmental staff and the Central Land Mortgage Bank. Moreover, the by-laws of these land mortgage banks expect more work from the honorary workers than from the paid staff and somehow the by-laws do not even make mention of any remuneration for all this spade work. Nor is this procedure any way gratifying to the needs of the member, who is kept in suspense for more than two months and disbursed a loan after three months from the date of his application, so that both the members and the Bank management are weary and worried, by the time a loan is given under this procedure. Moreover the present scheme does not even allow of a decent margin of profit to afford sufficient establishment.

In this complex and round about procedure, even the land mortgage banks which have shown sufficient progress, in the experimental stages, I fear, may not be able to work briskly. Moreover this complex procedure requires a lot of instruction which we hope the Central Land Mortgage Bank will publish in a booklet for the supply of the primaries.

The books and forms of the primary land mortgage banks have also not yet been standardised, and we hope the central land mortgage bank may standardise them and supply them to the primaries.

In conclusion, I appeal to the co-operators of the Central Land Mortgage Bank to evolve a scheme of procedure which requires less time before loans can be disbursed, for the brisk and better working of the primaries.

REPLY* BY DEWAN BAHADUR M. RAMACHANDRA RAO,

(President, Central Land Mortgage Bank.)

Sir,

Permit me to say a few words in reply to the article dated 11th June on "the Madras Land Mortgage Bank and practical difficulties in the working of the Primaries" by Mr. N. Kameswara Rao, Secretary of the Alamuru Land Mortgage Bank. Your correspondent complains of the procedure prescribed in dealing with loan applications and thinks that "it does not conduce to the quick disbursement of the loans," This procedure was considered and approved by the representatives of the Primary Banks and most of it is embodied in the bye-laws of the Primary Banks. It can be grouped under three heads. The

* From the "Hindu" of 17—6—1930.

first stage relates to the sanction of the loan by the Primary Bank itself. Before a loan is sanctioned the following procedure is adopted: (1) Preliminary investigation by the bank's supervisor (2) production of encumbrance certificates (3) investigation of title by the legal adviser (4) valuation of property by two directors of the Bank (5) scrutiny by the Sub-Deputy Registrar (6) sanction of the loan by the Board of Directors.

I shall be glad, if Mr. N. Kameswara Rao will indicate which item in this list can be dispensed with. Most of these are provided for in the bye-laws of the primary banks. As admitted by Mr. N. Kameswara Rao himself, the directors of the banks may do a great deal in avoiding delays by a prompt disposal of these applications at this stage. I had before me an application for loan, a few days ago, for Mr. N. Kameswara Rao's Bank without the opinions of the directors and the legal adviser and as these are essential the application had to be returned. As the period of the loans is 20 years, every precaution has to be taken before the loan is granted. The second stage is reached when often it is sanctioned by the directors and the application is sent to the Central Bank through the Deputy Registrar. This is got through very rapidly and generally the loan applications are dealt with by the Central Bank within a week. After the loan is granted a good deal of delay is again made by the Primary Banks in the execution of the necessary documents. There is no reason why there should be any delay in the execution of the Mortgage deeds by the borrowers in favour of the Primary Banks or of their assignment to the Central Bank. If the directors and the management are diligent they can speed up the procedure a great deal. Mr. N. Kameswara Rao says that "the By-laws of the Land Mortgage Banks expect more work from the honorary workers than from the paid staff and somehow the by-laws do not make any mention of any remuneration for all this spade work." I am afraid that all Co-operative Honorary Workers will have to do their work for the love of the movement whether in the Primary Banks or in the Central Land Mortgage Bank. I entirely agree with him that the quick disbursement of the loans to the members is a great desideratum and myself and other directors of the Central Bank will only be too happy to consider any proposals towards that end. It is only during the last two months that the Bank sanctioned loan applications for thirty thousand Rupees and is holding the money ready for over six weeks but the Banks concerned have not sent in to the Central Bank the necessary documents and mortgage deeds.

The remedy in the present circumstances lies in the hands of the directors and the management of the Primary Banks. Mr. N. Kameswara Rao says that "as honorary workers the directors take their own time to study the file, visit the lands and send reports. This causes no little delay". It is these initial delays that are responsible for delaying the quick disbursement of loans. I suggest therefore that all applications should be dealt with as expeditiously as possible by the primary Banks and if this is done half the trouble is over. I do not wish to refer to other matters in the letter. We are now in the beginning of things and when the Banks get in to the right groove of work and manage their affairs in a more systematic manner these delays will be minimised by the avoidance of defects and mistakes in dealing with these applications. Two or three proposals have been made for improving the procedure which are now under consideration.—

Rejoinder by Mr. N. Kameswara Rao.

I moved quite a horonets nest by innocently explaining the practical difficulties in the working of the primary land mortgage banks. The intention of my article has been to invite "constructive criticism" such as alternative proposals and modification of existing rules to serve the cause which "myself" in common with all well wishers of the agrarian population" wish, but not a mere condemnation of my article. It is also far from my intention to eliminate either the "cordial hypothesis" or the "three fundamentals *i.e.*, the valuation of property, the investigation of title and the capacity to repay out of crops". None of these need be left out and yet the loan may be disbursed quicker than it is now being done. And I do not think the applicants can be satisfied with the preaching of theory that this system if worked with patience, goodwill and forbearance will lead to a certain success. And the tendency of people is not to begin to-day trials for a loan for which they have a need only about six months later. They generally apply for a loan in the Land Mortgage Bank, say, a month or so before their prior debts are matured, or before they have to pay for a contract amount for purchase of land or the like productive purpose (which is recently included in the properties of loans to be sanctioned in the model by-laws). In such cases it is rather next to an impossibility to convince him of all our theories and doubts. So that I think I must agree to differ from all my critics and say that the early consideration and disbursements of loans is rather essentially to be considered earlier to keep up the prestige of the existing primaries and to help their growth and progress.

I think the following procedure is workable for quicker disposal of loan applications. When the loan application is received from an individual, the secretary will consider all points and if he thinks the applicant deserving of a loan, he will forward the application to the supervisor for preliminary enquiry. On receipt of a favourable report, encumbrance certificate will be applied for.

When this certificate is received from the Sub-Deputy-Registrar, we have to submit all necessary papers for transactions on the land in question. In this connection, the practice in use is to ask for the production of all the papers concerning the transactions on the land but I think the selection of essential papers may be left to the discretion of a responsible Government Official like the Sub-Deputy Registrar. The present difficulty here is that the applicants are not able to produce some of the papers though it is evident that there are no encumbrances on the land. Here I do not mean that we need take 'his ipisi dixit' without any scrutiny into his tittle; but that a certain amount of responsibility may be left to the Sub-Deputy Registrar as the man on the spot dealing both with the applicants and primary bank directly and the Sub-Deputy Registrar may make a list of papers and documents to be produced for each loan application. In this connection a Sub-Deputy Registrar requires a fund of legal knowledge. Now the practice is to consult a private legal practitioner on the subject and take his opinion. We have to pay him sufficiently. Further we cannot hold him responsible for mistakes. Considering the narrow margin left for the working of primaries and other circumstances, I think, with due deference to the present Sub-Deputy Registrars, possession of legal knowledge may be made a necessary qualification for the appointment of a Sub-Deputy Registrar. Nowadays we can get plenty of B.L.s only if the place is made a bit more attractive. So that there will be no further need for a separate legal Adviser, and this will also curtail the time taken for a loan application.

Instead of the opinions of two directors on each loan application, if one is made sufficient for the scrutiny, he may even make it conve-

nient to himself to go along with the Sub Deputy Registrar and finish sooner. Even if he goes separately to scrutiny, the matter can be finished quicker than when two are made necessary.

Then the loan application may be placed in the Directer's meeting for consideration. The Directors may require further information on some of the applications. Then the proceedure requires these loan applications to be sent to the Central Land Mortgage Bank through the Deputy Registrar and the bonds have to be registered and further encumbrance certificate taken and loan disbursed after the sanction of a loan there. This entails a pretty long delay which can be avoided by leaving the primaries a certain amount of responsibility in disbursing individual loans to a certain extent and by making it possible for them to borrow an estimated amount in advance on the security of their paid up share capital. For this purpose I propose the following scheme.

Supposing a primary land mortgage bank has its own paid up share capital to the extent of about Rs. 20,000 which it has invested in loans already. The files and documents concerning these loans are with the primary bank itself. The primary may be safely sanctioned a loan to this extent on the collateral security of these properties by the Central Land Mortgage Bank, while the primary bank proceeds with the scrutiny of the loan applications received. The Primary Bank can receive this money by the time it finishes this scrutiny and have the loans sanctioned in its board of directors. Then the primary bank disburses loans to the applicants who have satisfied all the preliminaries above mentioned. Then it applies to the Apex Bank for a fresh loan on the security of these mortgages on which amounts are disbursed from the previous loan and so on. I think, this procedure can save much delay, without any risk.

In conclusion, I propose to give you the views of one of our leading co-operators, Mr. A. Rajabadar Mudaliar in his article in the Madras Journal of Co-operation for June 1930 on the Land Mortgage Banks. We must agree with him that responsible paid staff can be relied upon for more efficient work; but every bank cannot afford to have Government Revenue Inspectors as supervisors, especially at this stage of their growth. Nor can we expect Revenue Inspectors to be authorities on questions of law as to title etc. But if Sub Deputy Registrars are appointed only from B.L.s. they will be equipped with all necessary knowledge concerning legal technicalities of land, as well as title and valuation. This can save both time and expense as already stated.

II

IN THE COURT OF THE HONORARY ARBITRATOR, CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, NAMAKAL.

PRESENT:—M.R.RY. M. K. SEETHARAMA CHETTIAR AVERGAL.

Claim No. 836 *of* 1929.

Plaintiff	*Defendants*
Karuppa Gounden President R.C.S. No. 3842. Veesanam.	Ramasawmy Gounden (minor) Son of Palaniandi Gounden (died) represented by guardian Kaliammal (mother).

This is a Suit to recover Rs 473-15-6 due by one Palaniandi Gounden, the deceased father of the minor defendant under a duly registered mortgage deed executed in favour of the Plaintiff on 1-4-24 by the deceased Palaniandi Gounden on his behalf and on behalf of his minor son Ramasawmy Gounden as surety represented by himself as guardian with subsequent interest and costs till the date of recovery.

This Suit was transferred to my file by the Sub-Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Salem, for enquiry and disposal as per his letter dated 20-1-30.

This Suit was first posted for trial on 10-2-30 and the summons having been served to the Defendants, was adjourned to 25-2-30 on which date, the mother of the minor Defendant refused to be the guardian for the minor, and the Plaintiff having put in a petition for the appointment of one Ramasawmy Gounden the uncle of the minor Defendant as guardian for the minor Defendant, notice was issued to him to State his consent to be the guardian of the minor to represent him in this suit on or before the 12th March 30. The said Ramasawmy Gounden appeared on the said date and expressed his consent to be the guardian. He was therefore appointed as guardian to represent the minor Defendant on the said date.

This Suit coming on for trial on 12th. 15th, 17th and 18th of March 30 and having stood over for consideration till this day, the arbitrator has delivered the following judgment.

Plaintiff in his evidence says that the deceased Palaniandi Gounden borrowed from the Society a sum of Rs. 300 under a registered mortgage deed executed in favour of the Society by himself and by his minor son

Ramasawmy Goundan as surety represented by himself as guardian on 1-4-24 to discharge his prior debt and that the said Palaniandi Gounden had borrowed from the Society a mortgage loan of Rs. 500 on 26-11-19 repayable within 5 years, and at the end of the 5th year there was a balance of Rs. 300 in the Principal to be repaid to the Society and to discharge the said loan, the said Palaniandi Gounden borrowed from the Society a sum of Rs. 300 on 1-4-24 and had executed the suit mortgage bond both on his behalf and on behalf of the minor mortgaging the house property of the minor who was a surety to himself and produced the cash and ledger books of the Society to support his statement. The entries in the books were examined and they were found as stated below.

Date on which loan was given	Name of the borrower	Amount.	Period of time	Dates on which loan was repaid. Princi-pal.	Inte-rest.
26-11-19.	Palaniandi Gounden.	Rs. 500	5 years.		
			29-11-20	81 9-0	
			30-11-20	18-7-0	The whole
			23-11-21	100-0-0	interest was
			13-12-22	100-0-0	also paid.
			24-3-23	200-0-0	

It appears from the said entries in the account books that the sum of Rs. 500 borrowed on 26—11—19 was cleared on 24—3—23 i.e., about an year previous to the date of execution of the suit bond which was on 1—4—24 and that no part of it remained unpaid on the said date. The plaintiff, when questioned by me to explain this descrepancy, says that he did not know which prior debt was cleared by him and.that he would search in the Society's records and see if any discharged bond could be found and if there was any he would produce it before me on 14—3—30. The suit was therefore adjourned for further trial on the said date. But the plainiiff did not appear on the said date and appeared the next day on 15-—3—30 and stated that he was not able to find any discharged bond in the Society's records and that he did not know in what way the money was utilised by the minor's deceased father and the house property that was mortgaged to the Society was the property of his minor son who was made as surety to him and was acquired by the minor under a registered gift deed executed in his favour by his divided grandfather one Srianga Gounden on 21—1—1917. The certified copy of the gift deed was produced by him for my perusal and was taken back by him.

The minor Defendant's guardian Ramasawmy Gounden states in his evidence that the minor's father Palaniandi Gounden died one and a half years ago. He was a person of bad and inmoral character, was living separately with his concubine and even during his lifetime the minor son and his mother were living separately in the plaint mentioned house and that he too was residing with them in the same house and that he was cultivating the land acquired by the minor under the gift deed and was protecting them with the income derived from the said land. This and the plaint mentioned house were the self-acquired properties of the minor and that his deceased father had no manner of right and title to the said properties and that the debt borrowed from the society was not utilised for the benefit of the minor and was not therefore binding on him and that he did not know for what purpose the amount was borrowed by Palaniandi Gounden and that the execution of the suit mortgage bond on behalf of his minor son as surety was not binding on the minor. The minor's natural father had no other property of his own. In support of his statement he had examined two witnesses Selamba Gounden and Palaniandi Gonnden. They fully corroborate the evidence of the guardian Ramasawmi Gounden on all material points. They say that the minor's natural father was leading an immoral life and all his properties were sold away in Court's Auction in satisfaction of the debts due by him toNattukottai Chettiar and he had no other property.

The question now to be decided is whether the mortgage by Palaniandi Gounden as surety to his minor son, of the property acquired by the said minor as gift from his divided grand-father for the debt borrowed by him from the Society is valid and binding on the minor. It is clearly proved that at the time the debt was borrowed the said Palaniandi Gounden had no property of his own and the property mortgaged was the property of the minor acquired by him under the said registered gift deed dated 21-1-1917.

Plaintiff has failed to prove that the debt borrowed by the father was for the benefit of the minor. What prior debt was discharged by Palaniandi Gounden was not proved by plaintiff nor was any discharged bond produced by him. It is therefore certain that the debt borrowed from the Society was the father's personal debt for which he made his minor son as surety to him and mortgaged the property acquired by him under the gift deed in his capacity as guardian of the minor. The father Palaniandi Gounden has no title to the property and the mortgage of his minor son's self acquired property for his personal debt in his capacity as guardian is not valid and not binding on the minor. The onus of proof is on the Plaintiff to show that the minor's property is liable for the debt borrowed which he has completely failed to do. I have therefore no other alternative but to dismiss the Plaintiff's claim.

M. K. SEETHARAMA CHETTI,
Honorary Arbitrator.

Co-operation in Great Britain.*

1. Membership. "So far as membership is concerned Co-operation now represents a majority of the people within the state of Great Britain.

"Support for this statement is found in the figures with which we are now dealing.

"The population of England and Wales, Scotland and Irish Free State, and Northern Ireland is between 46,000,000 and 47,000,000 and the estimated membership of the co-operative movement is 6,378,309 This membership, roughly, represents households, and if we give four of a family to each household, the dominating place of the co-operative movement in the life of the nation is clearly seen."

2. Capital. "The share capital of the retail distributive societies, in the twelve months, has increased from £ 9,93,27,922 to £ 11,08,53,321, percentage, 11'10 ; loan capital from £ 1,21,58,543 to £ 1,40,51,628, percentage 15'57 ; and savings bank deposits from £ 45,93,536 to £ 50,53,808, percentage, 10'02.

Adding the increases given under these heads together, it will be seen that members have given their societies an additional sum of no less than over £ 13,000,000 in 1929.

Confidence in financial stability cannot go much further than that."

3. Sales. "Turning to sales, we find that these in 1929 amounted to £ 22,44,65,603. The figure for 1928 was £ 209, 389, 555. Thus we have an increase in the year of £ 15,076,048 or 7.20 per cent. Going back to 1927, when the amount of trade done was £ 199, 924, 938, we find that the increase for two years was something like £10,000,000.

"It is figures like these that make the private traders so anxious to put every obstacle in the way of the development of co-operative trading."

4. Employees. "One of the most gratifying features in the estimates is that in 1928 the retail societies employed 1,67,576 persons; at the end of 1929 they employed 1,81,610—an increase of 14,034 in a year of great unemployment that is splendid.

Extracts taken from "The Co-operative News" dated, 7th June 1930, relating to some details about the movement in Great Britain.

Government Orders.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

G. O. No. 1059, dated 23rd May 1930.

Co-operative Societies—Act—Rules—Rule VIII-D—Amendment—Notified.

READ—the following paper :—

G. O. No. 342, Development, dated 17th February 1930.

Order—No. 1059, Development, dated 23rd May 1930.

In notification No. 70, dated 17th February 1930, published at page 369 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th March 1930, the Government, under section 43 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, published certain amendments to rule VIII-D approving the proposal of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies that primary societies which consist of more than one thousand members or the transactions of which exceed one lakh of rupees should, in all circumstances, pay fees for the audit of their accounts. The period of two months allowed in the notification having expired and no objections or suggestions having been received, the Government are pleased to confirm the draft amendments. The appended notification will be published in the *Fort St George Gazette*.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Development)

S. V. RAMAMURTI,
Secretary to Government.

To The Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
„ the Superintendent, Government Press (for publication of notification).

Copy to other Local Governments and administrations except North-West Frontier Province (with C.L.).

APPENDIX.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 43 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, the following amendments are made to rule VIII-D of the rules framed under that section and published at pages 1039—1042 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th November 1915, as subsequently amended :—

" In rule VIII-D of the said rules—

(1) For sub-rule (1), the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely :—

'(1) Every society shall pay to the Local Government the charge made for the audit of its accounts in accordance with the scale fixed by the Registrar with the previous approval of the Local Government. The

scale shall be so fixed that no society shall be required to pay more than one thousand rupees for the audit of its accounts for any one year :

Provided that this sub-rule shall not apply (*a*) to any society

(*i*) which does not consist of more than one thousand members or the transactions of which do not exceed one lakh of Rupees per co-operative year ending with 30th June ; and

(*ii*) which is a member of an audit union or a supervising union or which makes a monetary contribution towards any scheme of supervision obtaining in the district in which the society is working ; or

(*b*) to any society which has its accounts audited at its own expense by the staff of a district federation or by a certified public accountant and auditor who is authorized by the Registrar to do audit under section 17 of the Act and who is willing to furnish the statements prescribed in rule V and in the forms required by the Registrar ; or

(*c*) to any audit union, central bank other than the Madras Central Urban Bank, Limited, district federation or supervising union.

(2) Sub-rule (2) shall be omitted.

(3) Sub-rules (3), (4) and (5) shall be renumbered, (2), (3) and (4) respectively. "

R. Dis. B. 6759/29

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES,
CHEPAUK,
Madras, 17th June 1930.

Copy communicated to all Deputy Registrars, Sub-Deputy Registrars in charge of sections, Superintendents, Training Institutes and the Provincial Co-operative Union, Madras, the Andhra Sahakara Sammalenam and the Tamil Nadu Federation.

(By Order),
T. R. RANGANATHAN,
Manager.

No. B. 2965/30

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES,
Madras, 31st May 1930.

D. N. STRATHIE ESQ.. I. C. S. (*Registrar*)

CIRCULAR

Subject.—Land Mortgage Banks—encumbrance certificates—instructions.
Reference.—Registrar's Circular No. Dis. B. 3900/28 dated 29th October 1928.

In the proceedings of the Inspector-General of Registration No. 688 Gl dated 3-10-1928 communicated to all land mortgage banks and Deputy Registrars in Registrar's Dis. B. 3900/28 dated 22th October 1928 the restriction of the period of search to 12 years was relaxed in regard to applications from land mortgage banks andthe period was extended to 24 years. The Land Mortgage Banks apply for encumbrance certificates in the first instance for the full 24 years and they are granted by the Sub-Registrars. Between the time when encumbrance certificates are obtained and the actual granting of loans by the bank, there naturally occurse a slight delay. It is however essential that encumbrance certificates should be obtained for this short period also. At the same time the 24 years' limit cannot be extended to meet such contingencies. It seems necessary therefore that applications for encumbrance certificates should in the first instance be only for a period of say 23 years. A further application, in cases when it is necessary, may be made for any intervening period after that taking care to see that the maximum limit or 24 years is not in any case exceeded.

(By Order)
T. R. RANGANATHAN,
Manager.

To all Land Mortgage Banks.
„ Deputy Registrars and Sub Deputy Registrars.
„ the Deputy Registrars and Sub Deputy Registrars for Land Mortgage Banks.
„ President, Central Land Mortgage Bank, Madras.

Copy to the Editor, the Madras Journal of Co-operation, Madras, the Kooturavu, Coimbatore, the Paraspara Sahayee; the Andhra Sahakari.

KHADDAR AND CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

BAN ON COMPAIGN

*A Press Communique**

The following Press communique dated Stonehouse Hill, the 20th instant has been issued:

The attention of the Government has been drawn to the appeal published in "The Hindu" of May 12th of Mr. Ramadas Pantulu, President of the Provincial Co-operative Union, calling upon all co-operative societies to embark upon an intensive propaganda for the promotion of Khaddar and Swadeshi. In its issue of May 23rd, "The Hindu" published a letter from the Registrar stating that he considered that any such general Compaign was outside the functions of the ordinary co-operative society. In "The Hindu" of May 29th, Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu has renewed his appeal and has called upon the Provincial Co-operative Union and the district federations to issue instructions to inspectors of the central banks and supervisors of district federations and local unions to enter upon the compaign. The compaign is not purely economic in its scope and aim but is in essence political, is closely associated with the present civil disobedience movement and like that movement is designed to intimidate the Government into political concessions. The Government wish therefore to inform all connected with the co-operative movement that they cannot approve of the action of the President of the Provincial Co-operative Union in issuing his appeal at the present juncture and that they will use all the powers at their disposal to prevent co-operative societies from embarking on any such propaganda.

Sd. S. V. RAMAMURTHY,
Secretary to Government.

*From "The Hindu" of 24-6-1930 (Evening Edition).

ALL-INDIA CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTES' ASSOCIATION,
9. BAKEHOUSE LANE,
FORT, BOMBAY,
29th April 1930.

To

THE REGISTRAR,
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, (OF ALL PROVINCES.)
Subject : Representation at Registrars' Conferences.

Sir,

Under direction of the Standing Committee of the All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association, I have the honour to invite your attention to the desirability of a change in the policy so far followed in choosing non-officials to attend the Registrars' Conferences, which are being held every other year.

Hitherto the Provincial Governments have been nominating non-official workers to accompany the Registrar as individuals and not as representatives. The time has now arrived when the Movement in each of the Provinces has progressed enough and when besides the administrative branch of the Movement as represented by the Registrar and his staff, two other branches are prominent enough, the financial as represented by the Provincial Co-operative Bank and the educational and propagandist branch, represented by the Provincial Co-operative Institute's (styled variously as the Union, Federation, Organisation Society etc.,) My Committee is strongly of opinion that instead of nominations, it is very necessary if these two bodies in each province are invited to send one representative each to accompany the Registrar at the Conference and trusts that you will move your Government, if necessary, so that this change of policy might be introduced in time for the next meeting of the Registrars' Conference, which is due in 1930, the last having been held in 1928.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
H. L. KAJI.
Honorary Secretary.

Special Type of Societies.

THE KOILPATTI CO-OPERATIVE SALE SOCIETY Ltd.

Membership and Share Capital.—The year began with a paid up share capital of Rs. 6,175 held by 663 members (631 individuals and 32 societies). There were 106 admissions (103 individuals and 3 societies) and a sum of Rs. 2,135 was collected as share capital during the year. There were no removals of any kind. Thus the total number of members and the amount of paid up share capital at the end of the year were 769 (734 individuals and 35 societies) and Rs. 8310 (Rs. 6,965 held by individuals and Rs. 1,345 by societies) respectively.

Borrowings.—A sum of Rs. 17,937 was outstanding against the society at the beginning of the year. The society borrowed Rs. 66,410-5-0 from the Tinnevelly District Co-operative Banking Union and Rs 20,600 from a member during the year. The entire amount borrowed from the members was repaid while the amount repaid to the District Banking Union amounted to Rs. 84,346-4-0. Thus there was a balance of Rs. 1-1-0 only still outstanding against the society at the end of the year. There were no overdues either under principal or interest.

Loans to Members.—A sum of Rs. 24,110 was outstanding against the members at the beginning of the year. Loans to the value of Rs. 1,48,358 were disbursed and Rs. 1,69,162 was collected from members during the year against a demand of Rs. 1,70,213. Thus the total outstanding loans against members at the end of year amounted to Rs. 3,306 of which Rs. 1,051 was overdue. The overdue interest was Rs. 20-5-0.

Pledge of Cotton.—59 members placed their cotton in the custody of the society for ginning and sale and derived the benefit. 69 members obtained loans from the society on the security of their cotton, cotton seeds, corriander seeds, and grains such as Maize, Ragi, pledged with the society.

There were 15 pothies of unginned cotton at the beginning of the year in stock. 5,619 pothies were brought in during the year. 130 pothies were sold before ginning and 46 pothies were transferred in the names of other members at the instance of the owners and 5,443 pothies were ginned, leaving a balance of 15 pothies in stock at the end of the year.

The total quantity of lint received during the year including the opening balance was 1,546 candies and 1,511 candies were disposed of,

* Extracts from Audit Certificates.

1,380 candies by actual sale and 131 candies by transfer to other members, leaving a balance of 35 candies still in stock at the end of the year.

There were 11 pothies of cotton seed belonging to members in stock at the beginning of the year. 664 pothies were received during the year; 367 pothies were taken back by the members and 128 pothies sold through the society. The stock of seed in the custody of the society at the end of the year was 180 pothies.

During the year, the society helped the members by arranging for the sale of their corriander seed, and grains, Maize and Ragi. The quantity received and disposed of was 5, 18 and 15 kottahs respectively.

The transactions in the society by way of sales of the various products belonging to the members are given in the following statement.

Particulars.	*Value of sale proceeds.* Rs.	A.	P.
1. Cotton	4,975	0	0
2. Lint	2,98,889	0	0
3. Members' Seed	1,121	0	0
4. Corriander	119	0	0
5. Maize	128	0	0
6. Ragi	240	0	0

Besides the above, the society purchased wholesale 18,000 lbs. of cotton seed from the Agricultural Department and sold the same to members in retrail, the profit made by the society in the transaction being Rs. 43.

The value of stock on hand at the end of the year as estimated at the then prevailing rate amounted to Rs. 9,654 as detailed below.

Particulars.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Wherestocked.*
Cotton	15 pothies	Rs. 540	Koilpatti
Lint	39 candies & 59 lbs.	„ 7,390	„
Cotton seed	81 pothies	729	Sivakasi
	99 „ and 6 thulams	995	Muthulingapuram.

Profits. The society earned during the year a net divisible profit of Rs. 154. This should under by-law 50 be distributed as follows :—

1. 25 % viz Rs. 38—8—0 to reserve fund.
2. The balance is available for distribution in the manner to be decided by the general body for the purposes mentioned in clauses (2) to (4) of the above bye-law.

Reserve Fund. There was a sum of Rs. 299-2-0 to the credit of reserve fund of the society. Adding to this Rs. 12-2-0 being the balance of profits in the previous years and Rs. 38-8-0 to be added on account of the year under audit, the total of reserve fund will amount to Rs. 349-12-0. Deducting from this Rs. 302-10-0 already invested, the society is requested to remit Rs. 47-2-0 to the Tinnevelly District Co-operative Banking Union to reserve fund account.

General. With a view to develop the activities of the society, branches were opened at various centres in the area of operations of the society, viz. (1) Kalugumalai, (2) Sivakasi, (3) Aruppukottai and (4) Muthulingapuram. These branches with the exception of the one at Sivakasi did very little business. There is still greater scope for developing the business of the society and thus prove itself to be really beneficial to the ryot population. It is hoped that the Directors will endeavour their best to develop the transactions of the society during the current year.

Sd. C. D. SAMUEL.
Deputy Registrar of C. S. Tinnevelly.

THE TIRUPPUR CO-OPERATIVE TRADING SOCIETY LTD.,

The society was started on its work on 14—1—1921 and this is the nineth year of its existence.

Members and share capital.—There were 63 societies and 374 individuals as members in the society at the end of the year as against 63 societies and 233 individuals as members at the end of the previous year. The paid up share capital also rose from Rs. 16,689 to Rs. 18,849. Of this Rs. 3,574/- relate to societies and Rs. 15,275/-to individuals.

Borrowings.—The society held under current deposits Rs. 601-4-0 at the end of the year as against Rs. 3.006-4-0 at the end of the previous year. The amount of overdraft allowed by the Coimbatore District Urban Bank Ltd., was Rs, 1,30,000 which was freely used during the year, a sum of Rs. 1,61241-9-0 was withdrawn and Rs. 1,76,776-4-0 were repaid in the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,05,306-14-0. on 30—6—29 as against Rs. 1,20,842-3-0 on the corresponding day of the previous year. The value of cotton seeds at the beginning of the year was Rs. 2,703-12-0. Cotton seeds worth Rs. 1,268-13-0 were purchased during the year and the sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 2,942-6-0 leaving a balance of stock worth Rs. 1,317-6-0 at the end of the year. The gross profit realised on sales was Rs. 287-3-0. The amount outstanding against the societies and members on account of advance was Rs. 1,20.425-7-0 at the end of the year as against Rs. 1,29,286-15-0 at the end of the previous year. A sum of Rs. 3,78,625-14-0 having been advanced and Rs. 3,87,487-6-0 collected in the year. The two branches at Udumalpet and Coimbatore opened in the previous year were also working and their transactions also are incorporated in this. The society sold cotton worth Rs. two and a half lakhs.

The Branches at Coimbatore and Udumalpet worked at a loss of Rs. 227-15-0 and Rs. 347-6-0 respectively while the head office worked at a profit of Rs. 4,093-10-0.

The society on the whole earned a net profit of Rs. 3,518-5-0 during the year, as against Rs. 3,358-6-0, in the previous year which should under bye-law 54 be distributed as follows :—

1. 25 per cent shall be carried to the Reserve Fund viz. Rs. 879-10-0.
2. Out of the remainder, a dividend subject to a maximum of 9 per cent per annum on the paid up value of each share may be paid to members proportionately to the amount of paid up share capital held by each and also to the period during which the paid up share capital was so held during the year.
3. Out of the remainder,
   (a) an honorarium of 12½ per cent of the net profits may be paid to the Secretary.
   (b) a sum not exceeding 10 per cent of the net profits may be carried to a dividened equalisation fund.
   (c) the balance may be carried to a building fund or dividend as bonus among members according to the contribution made by each towards the income of the society under bye-law Nos. 36, 39 and 44 or may be divided in any proportion between these two purposes.
4. Any profits not alloted in the manner aforesaid in any year shall be forthwith added to the Reserve Fund.

All undisbursable and indivisible profits shall be added to the Reserve Fund.

The amount due to Reserve Fund should be remitted to the Coimbatore District Urban Bank Ltd, deducting therefrom Rs. 130-14-0 being the interest earned by the society on the Reserve Fund already invested. The total amount to the credit of the society's Reserve Fund after the above addition will come to Rs. 3,794-4-0.

The Society falls in class "B",

(Signed) V. SWAMINATHA AYYAR,
Deputy Registrar of C. S. Coimbatore.

OTAIPIDARAM CO-OPERATIVE LABOUR SOCIETY Ltd.,

The society was started on work on 20-1-28. This is the third year of its working. There were three admissions and six removals and one death during the year. At the end of the year, there were 16 members on the roll with a paid up share capital of Rs. 255 including Rs. 60 being the paid up share capital of the six members removed during the year. The society will do well to admit more labourers as members.

During the year, the society undertook contract works from the Tinnevelly District Board. A statement showing the value of work obtained, the amount actually spent in execution and gross profit earned is furnished below.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Value of work obtained on completed contracts ...	2,975	14	0
Amount spent in execution on completed contracts	2,244	1	0
Gross Profit.	731	13	0

Thus the Gross Profit realised was Rs. 731—13—0.

The society obtained a cash credit loan from the Tinnevelly District Bank of Rs. 1,302—8—0 and another loan of Rs. 1,000—0—0 from a non-member for the execution of the work completed and for the work left incomplete at the close of year. Of this amount Rs. 302—8—0 only was repaid for the cash credit loan obtained from the District Bank. At the close of the year the society had a liability of Rs. 2,000 to be paid on borrowings.

During the year, the society earned a net profit of Rs. 603—8—0 which may be distributed as under bye-law 41 of the society.

1. 25% to Reserve Fund viz Rs. 150—14—0.
2. The balance may be distributed under clause 2 and 3 of bye-law 41, as will be decided by the general body.
3. Any balance left thereafter shall be carried to Reserve Fund under clause 4 of bye-law 41.

The society is requested to remit Rs. 358—11—0 to the Tinnevelly Disirict Co-operative Banking Union towards reserve fund for the year under audit and Rs. 207—13—0 being the undisbursable and indivisible profit of the last year to be added to the reserve fund.

It is requested that a sum as fixed by the governing body of the Union may be paid towards supervision fund to the Tinnevelly District Bank to the credit of the Tinnevelly District Co-operative Federation Ltd. The arrears of supervision fund of Rs. 10 for the last year may be paid to the District Banking Union to the credit of the District Federation.

The working of the society is satisfactory and it is classified as A class society.

Sd. C. D. SAMUEL.
Deputy Registrar of C. S. Tinnevelly.

ADIRAMPATNAM SALT MANUFACTURERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

This is the first year of the working of the society. There were 21 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 300 at the end of the year.

During the year, the society obtained long term loan of Rs. 11,500 from the Tanjore Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., repaid Rs. 1,817 leaving an outstanding of Rs. 9,683 at the end of the year.

During the year the society produced salt to the extent of Rs. 3,680 sold for Rs. 2,300 and secured a gross profit of Rs. 831-2-0 leaving the stock to the value of Rs. 1,380 at the end of the year.

The society has not been affiliated to any Supervising Union. During the year the society got a net profit of Rs. 228. Half of this, viz. Rs. 114 shall be carried to the reserve fund and the balance may be distributed as per bye-laws of the society. The society is requested to remit Rs. 114 to the Tanjore Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., towards the Reserve Fund.

(Sd.) O. N. RAMASWAMI AYYAR,
Dy. Registrar, Trichinopoly.

CERTAIN FACTS ABOUT INDIA.

Every minute of every day six Indian babies die. In Bombay the infantile mortality rate under one year is never less than 460 per 1000 and has been as high as 666 per 1000.

India's death rate is 24·9 per 1,000 compared with 7 per 1,000 in New Zealand, eight in Australia, nine in South Africa, and, twelve in England.

The expectation of life in India is only 24·27 years compared with 47·4 years in Germany, 48·5 in France, and 51·5 in England.

Yet India is among the least densely populated countries in the world.

(*Millgate Monthly Journal.—Vol. XXV No.* 397 *June* 1930 *page* 450.)

Summary of Recommendations.

S. No.	S. No. as appearing in the Report.	Para.	
1	4	(118)	Co-operative Department must concern itself with all business aspects of agriculture.
2	5	(119)	Land Mortgage Banks are necessary for long term finance.
3	6	(119, 157)	They should be cautiously developed.
4	7	(160, 162)	They should be entirely independent of, and not in competition for funds with, the co-operative organization for short term finance.
5	8	(163)	They should not ordinarily receive short term deposits.
6	9	(163)	Their debenture should be purchasable as trust securities and this should be provided by an amendment of the legislature.
7	10	(173)	If Land Mortgage Banks are to be a success, they must rely on a large debenture issue.
8	11	(173)	They should not rely even at the beginning on special funds such as Takkavi loans available only to a very limited extent.
9	12	(146)	Of the organisations so far evolved for financing cultivation, the co-operative credit societies are the most promising.
10	13	(147)	There is no immediate prospect of rapid advance in the direction of creating agricultural paper to secure loans outside the co-operative movement.
11	14	(164)	Delay in granting Takkavi loans should be further reduced.
12	15	(175)	In ordinary times it is not necessary to pass Takkavi loans through co-operative societies.
13	16	(175)	Takkavi loans can be very usefully utilised in times of stress for special long term finance of co-operative societies.
14	17	(183, 199)	Existing marketing conditions could be improved by the establishment of go-downs to which the royt could take his produce and sell it at his leisure.
15	18	(193)	The provision of go-downs and a co-operative sale society would greatly improve the marketing of cotton in the Bellary area.

Detailed Report of the Working of the Summar School at Lepakshi.

PROGRAMME.

1st May 1930

Opening Ceremony of the Ayurvedic Dispensary by Mr. A. Narayana Rao, B.A.,L.L.B. President Taluk Board, Penugonda.

Welcome Address—Mr. L. Venkatanaranappa.

Rural Dispensary and Village Panchayats—Mr. K. S. Raghavachar, B.A., L.L.B.

2nd May 1930

8 A.M. Opening Ceremony of the Summar School—Mr. M. Narayana Rao, B.A.,B.L.

9 A.M. The Summar School—What it is ?—Mr. V. Ramachandra Rao.

10 A.M. to 11 A.M. Rural Teacher and his Dharma—Mr. K. S. Raghavachar, B.A., L.L.B,

President's Concluding Remarks.

2 to 3 P.M. Reading of the Essay of Mr. T. Sivasankaram Pillai on Social and Civic Science.

3 to 4 P.M. Introduction to Physical Geography by Mr. N Appu Rao, B.A.,L.T.

4 to 5 P.M. Scouting by Mr. P. Raghavendhrachar, B.A.,L.T.

3rd May 1930

8 to 9 A.M. Teaching of Elementary Science by Mr. P. Raghavendhrachar, B.A.,L.T.

9 to 10-30 A.M. Readings in Telugu by Mr. P. T. Sreenivasachar, Telugu Pandit, Board High School, Penugonda.

Gramaphone Entertainment.

3 to 5-30 P.M. Art with special reference to Vijayanagar by Mr. C. N. Venkat Rao.

8-30 to 9-30 P.M. Astronomy—Identification of planets and stars—the Telugu Calender by Mr. P. Raghevendhrachar, B.A.,L,T.

4th May 1930

8 to 9 A.M. Physical Geography by Mr. Appu Rao, B.A.,L.T.

9 to 10 A.M. Elementary Science in a Rural School by Mr. P. Ragavendhrachar, B.A.,L.T.

10 to 11 A.M. Scouting to suit Rural Areas by Do.

3 to 4 P.M. Readings from Mahabaratha by Mr. P. T. Sreenivasachariar.

4 to 5 P.M. Drawing in Relation to Geography—Drawing and home beautification—by Mr. V. Ramachandra Rao.

5 to 5-30 P.M. Muslims and their contribution to Indian art by Mr. V. Ramachandra Rao.

8-30 to 9-30 P.M. Talks to teachers on the workihg of the Indian constitution by Mr. M. Appu Rao, B.A., L.T.

5th May 1930

8 to 9 A.M. (Rain Fall) by Mr. Appu Rao, B.A., L.T.

9 to 10 A.M. Physical culture by Mr. Ragavendhrachar, B.A., L.T.

10 to 11 A.M. Scouting (Theory) by Mr. Ragavendhrachar, B A., L.T.

3 to 4 P.M. Demonstrations in Art—Mr. C. N. Venkat Rao.

4-30 to 5-30 P.M. Adult Education—Mr. V. Ramachandra Rao.

6th May 1930

8 to 9 A.M. Geography by Mr. Appu Rao

9 to 10 A.M. Adult Education (Libraries and Newspaper reading) by Mr. Ramakrishnamachar of the "Sadhana."

10 to 11 A.M. Land Revenue Settlement by Mr. V. Ramachandra Rao.

3 to 4 P.M. Bharatam—character of Bheema and Arjuna by Mr. P. T. Srinivasachariar.

(Stopped Work.)

7-30 to 9 P.M. Bhajana and pratice in lecturing to the people.

7th May 1930

8 to 9 A.M. Principles of Land Revenue settlement by Mr. V. Ramachandra Rao.

9 to 10 A.M. Geography in relation to the Department by Mr. Appu Rao

10 to 11 A.M. Indian constitution by Mr. Appu Rao.

2 to 3 P.M. Discussions on caste system—President, Mr. Sreenivasachar.

3 to 3-40 P.M. How to work a library—Mr. Gurumurthy, Teacher, Hindupur.

3-40 to 4-15 P.M. Teaching of Indian History by Mr. M. L. Narasimha Sastry.

4-45 to 5-30 P.M. Recapitulation—Talks on Indian constitution by Mr. V. Ramachandra Rao

8th May 1930

Excursion to Manepalli—

9-30 to 11-30 A.M. Journey—Demonstrations by Mr. Appu Rao as to ptepa-ration of a Topographical sketch.

3-30 to 5-30 P.M. Ramayana by Mr. C. Ranga Rao, B.A., L.L.B.

6-30 to 7-30 P.M. Economics of Khaddar—V. Ramachandra Rao.
7-30 to 8-30 Bhajana
9-30 to 10-45 Pratice in lantern lecturing—slides on Education.

9th May 1930

7-30 to 9 A.M. Bhagavathgita—Mr. C. Ranga Rao.
9 to 10-30 A.M. Land revenue system and annual settlement of Jamabandhi by Mr. Narahari Sastry, B.A., Revenue Inspector.
10-30 to 11-30A.M. Bhajana at the Temple.
2 P.M. Marched to Kallur.
4-30 P.M. Kallur.
8 to 9 P.M. Talks by Mr. Appu Rao.

10th May 1930

7-15 to 8-45 A.M. Bhajana and procession—Opening of spinning centre by Mr. C. Ranga Rao, B.A., L.L.B.
Advice to the volunteers for rural service.
8-45 to 11 A.M. Bhagavathgita (the three Yogas) C. Ranga Rao.
10 to 11 A.M. Co-operation and the rural school Teacher by Mr. P. N. Ramakrishna Sarma of Rayalaseema Co-operative Institute, Ananthapur.
11 to 12 noon Indian constitution Mr. M. Appu Rao.
3 P.M. Started for Lepakshi.

11th May 1930

7-30 to 8-30 A.M. Bhagavathgitha—Sri Krishna's Message—Mr. C. Ranga Rao.
8-30 to 11 A.M. Wealth of India by Dr. C. Narayana Rao, M.A., L.T.
2 to 3 P.M. Negotiable instruments—Mr. Soundara Rajan of Anantha-pur Training Institute.
3 to 4-30 P.M. Wealth of India Dr. C. Narayana Rao.
8 to 9-15 P.M. History of Lepakshi—A few anecdotes of Vijayanagar Emperors by Mr. K. Gopalakrishna Sarma, Sheristadar and Magistrate, Hindupur.

12th May 1930

6-30 to 7-30 A.M. Bhajana and procession in the village with Dr. Narayana Rao, M.A., L.T., P.H.D.
7-30 to 9 A.M. The duty of a Rural Teacher—Training of Youths for citizenship by Mr. C. Narayana Rao.
9 to 10-30 A.M. Geography (India) Mr. Appu Rao.
10-30 to 11-30 A.M. Co-operation and Socialism by Messrs. Neelakantan, B.A., Sub-Deputy Registrar and B.S. Baindoor B.A., Superintendent of the Ananthapur Training Institute.
2 to 3 P.M. Banking by Mr. Soundara Rajan
3 to 4 P.M. Some aspects of co-operation by Mr. S. S. Neelakantan.

4 to 5 P.M. Indian constitution by Mr. Appu Rao.
9 to 10-30 P.M. Debate on the right of the Pandavas to the throne—Opened by Mr. P. T. Srinivasachariar—Opposed by Mr. V. Ramachandra Rao.

13th May 1930

8 to 9-15 A.M. Indian Geography by Mr. Appu Rao.
9-15 to 10-15 A.M. Land Revenue Settlement—V. Ramachandra Rao.
2 to 3-30 P.M. Co-operative Banking and Finance by Mr. Soundara Rajan,
3-30 to 5 P.M. Adult Education in ancient India by Mr. P. Ramachar, Editor, "Sadhana".
5-30 to 6-15 P.M. Music—
T. Seshachar, Teacher, Board Elementary School Vocal.
Rama Sastry Do. Violin.
Gurumurthy, Teacher, Hindupur Mridhangam.

14th May 1930

8 to 9 A.M. Indian Geography—Mr. Appu Rao.
9 to 10-30 Public Expenditure—Mr. Gurumurthy.
10-30 to 11-30 Foreign Trade—How it has affected our villages—Mr. V. Ramachandra Rao.
12-30 to 1-30 P.M. Banks and Commerce and Life Insurance by Soundara Rajan.
2 to 3 P.M. A few types of foreign co-operative institutes and economic uplift of our village—Mr. B. S. Baindoor.
3 to 3-45 P.M. Statics and their value—V. Ramachandra Rao.
3-45 to 5-30 P.M. Ayurveda and Rural Sanitation—Sri Bishagvara K. Subramanya Sarma.

15th May 1930

8 to 9 A.M. Teachers' Guild and the Board Elementary School Teachers by Mr. Appu Rao.
9 to 11 A.M. Organisation of a Journal for the Teachers—Mr. P. Ramachar—Presiding.
11 to 12 noon Exports & Imports—Indian Trade—V. Ramachandra Rao.
2-15 to 3-45 P.M. Simple ailments and their case by Mr. K. S. Sarma.
3-45 to 4-30 P.M. Rural Indebtedness—Causes and remedies by Mr. P. Ramachar, Editor, Sadhana.
4-30 to 7-30 P.M. Panchayat Conference opened by Mr. A. Narayana Rao President—Mr. K. S. Raghavachar (Working of Panchayats).
Mr. Appu Rao—Panchayats in Ancient India.

16th May 1930.

7 A.M. Village Uplift.
8 to 9 A.M. Work of a Teacher—Mr. M. Appu Rao.

9 to 10 A.M. A few suggestions as to the work of a rural teacher—Mr. P. Venkoba Rao, M. A., L. T., Deputy Inspector of Schools, Hindupur.

10 to 10-30 A.M. Ananthapur District Land Revenue Settlement—Mr. V. Ramachandra Rao.

10-30 to 11 A.M. Work from now—by Mr. K. S. Raghavachar.

11 to 12 noon. Thanksgiving—Messrs. V. Ramachandra Rao and L. Venkatanaranappa.

DINNER.

Report.

Attendance :—The number of Board Elementary school teachers that had been directed was 40. Four were exempted later on. Out of 36, the avarage daily attendance for the summer school was 31.

Location of the School :—The classes were opened in the Lepakshi Temple. The students and lecturers stayed in the temple itself, so much so that we had for a fortnight something akin to Gurkula.

Excursions :—Mr. Rama Rao of Manepalii and Mr. Nanjunda Rao of Kallur invited the students and lecturers to their respective villages. 8th, 9th and 10th were spent at Manepalli and Kallur. There was continuous drizzling all the three days. Still the students and lecturers did not feel either tedious or tired, though they had to march in rain. But the incessant drizzling shut the party in. Usual daily courses in lectures were not however interrupted; and the elementary school teachers were selected to lecture to the rural folk with a view to gain practice in lecturing. We are thankful to the two gentlemen who attended to the comforts of the party.

Demonstration :—The new spinning wheel of Sirivaram was exhibited at Lepakshi and the teacher gave practial training to a few teachers in spinning.

At Kallur the spinning classes were formally opened on the 10th.

One Magic Lantern lecture was delivered at Manepalli At Lepakshi Bhajanas were occasionally held and the rural teachers were selected for speaking on various subjects as occasion permitted.

Demonstrations in art were given by Mr. C. N. Venkata Rao and a number of the paintings and the sculptures were explained.

Conclusion :—At first a good number of the teachers complained of having been deprived of the holidays; but even from 3rd and 4th they felt that they were more than compensated for by the knowledge they gained by attending the classes. They heartily co-operated so much that they would not let the lecturers free, but go on pressing for conversations on some topic or other. The resolutions which the teachers passed in their meeting on the 15th May bear sufficient testimony to the succcss of the school. A desire for learning and a deep interest in the village have been kindled in the hearts of the teachers.

Many of the residents of Lepakshi, a good number of Mahomedan gentlemen too, were attending the classes.

The co-operative Panchayatdars' Training Classes were begun from the 12th and closed on the 14th. About 25 to 30 panchayatdars attended. A few classes were conjointly held, while the rest of the classes for panchayatdars were being held in another hall of the temple.

A Village Panchayat Conference was also held and excepting Sirivaram Panchayatdars, the other village Panchayats in the centre were represented.

We express our sincere thanks to the Taluk Board, Penukonda, and the Co-operative Federation, Ltd., Ananthapur, for their liberal grants for the school. The committee are placed under a deep debt of obligation to all the lecturers who worked to a success the summer school. The Secretary of the Local Co-operative Union, Mr. Ramakrishnappa, and other leading gentlemen of Lepakshi heartily co-operated with the committee and we cannot but offer our heartfelt thanks to all of them.

(Sd.) L. VENKATANARANAPPA,
Secretary, R.R. Committee, Lepakshi.

SUPPLEMENT No. III

Co-operative Training Institutes Examination

April 1930.

(MAXIMUM MARKS 600)

REFERENCE TO LETTERS.

A.—ANANTAPUR	C.—COIMBATORE	T.—TANJORE
B.—BEZWADA	R.—RAJAHMUNDRY	V.—VELLORE

First Class.

No. and Name.	Centre and No.	No. and Name.	Centre and No.
1 B. D. Siromani ...	T 284	23 K. Papa Rao ...	R 181
2 K. V. Sivasankaran ...	T 285	24 M. Anavaratha Nayagam.	T 11
3 K. Vitalpai ...	C 367	25 B. V. Hanumantha Rao.	C 68
4 Bhavanisankara Rao ...	B 30	26 A. Veeraraju ...	R 385
5 G. Krishnaswami ...	A 87	27 M. Madavayya ...	C 128
6 P. Satyanarayana ...	R 307	28 M. Ramayya Pillai ...	T 218
7 V. Vedantachari ...	T 373	29 M. Gopinatha Rao ...	A 50
8 B. S Venkataraman ...	C 366	30 B. Lakshminarayana Rao ...	A 121
9 T. Ramarao ...	C 195	31 C. R. Ramamurthi ...	C 104
10 G. Atchuthan Nair ...	C 4	32 T. V. Ratnam ...	V 224
11 E. Ponnuswami Goundar	T 177	33 K. L. Shetti ...	C 268
12 B. Pahanisundaram ...	C 172	34 K. Venkataramayya ...	R 387
13 U. Govinda Rao ...	C 53	35 K.O. Chandrasekharan ..	A 32
14 V. Nagarajan ...	T 150	36 P. N. Krishnamurthi ...	C 94
15 C. S. Lakshmipathi ...	A 122	37 G. V. Thangaswami ...	T 355
16 G. Annappa Sastri ...	R 30	38 P. Venkataramayya ...	R 386
17 K. Bankat Lal ...	A 26	39 W. Annappa Sastri ...	R 21
18 K. Sivaraman Nair ...	C 269	40 V.S. Varadaraia Ayyangar ...	B 374
19 D. K. Sankararama Ayyar ...	T 279	41 S.S.V. Rangacharlu ...	R 231
19A K. Dharma Rao ...	R 46	42 B. Seshappa ...	A 255
20 M. Purnachandra Rao ..	B 183	43 K. Venkata Rao ...	B 393
21 K. Ramunni Nair ...	C 199		
22 U. Krishna Kamath ...	C 96		

Second Class.

No. and Name.	Centre and No.	No. and Name.	Centre and No.
44 S. Subramanyam ...	C 274	54 E. Subbarayalu Nayadu	T 296
45 K.N. Sankaranarayanan.	T 278	55 S. A. Vaithilingam ...	T 559
46 V. Konnappa ...	A 85	56 V. Balagurusami ...	T 28
47 A. Narayana Rao ...	A 144	57 C. Gopalam Nambiar ...	C 51
48 K.V. Appukutti Nayar...	C 5	58 C. S. Krishnayya ...	B 117
49 U. Jaganatha Rao ...	R 79	59 T. A. T. Anantachari ...	A 1
50 K. V. Rama Variar ...	C 198	60 P. V. M. Narayana Rao.	A 145
51 V. Satyanarayana ...	A 251	61 A. Guruswami Pillai ...	C 54
52 G. Srinivasan ...	C 270	62 G. Ramakrishna Rao ...	A 187
53 C. K. Ramasubban ...	C 197	63 K. Narasimha Murty ...	R 158

Second Class—(cont.)

No. and Name.	Centre and No.	No. and Name.	Centre and No.
64 G. Rajadurai ...	C 104	112 R. Krishna Rao ...	C 97
65 S. Ranganatham ...	V 222	113 U. Raghavan Nair ...	C 190
66 T. Gopala Rao ...	A 49	114 A. V. Sambamurti ...	C 265
67 D. Gopalaswami ...	V 62	115 E.R. Krishnamurthi Rao	C 95
68 K. Kalappa Chetti ...	C 88	116 N. Lakshmi Narasimha Murty ...	R 125
69 A. V. Subba Rao ...	A 258	117 Y. Varadarajayya ...	R 381
70 K. A. Venkatachalam ...	C 365	118 D. Satyanarayana ...	B 340
71 Harihara Panda ...	R 71	119 P. V. Jagannadha Rao...	R 78
72 S. Puliyurudanjar Pillai..	C 175	120 M. V. Narasimham ...	B 164
73 P. Kameswara Rao ...	B 116	121 K. Subramaniam ...	A 260
74 M. S. Rangarao ...	B 238	122 S. Vaidyanathan ...	T 371
75 Lakshmi Venkataramanan ...	C 123	123 N. Krishnamurthy Sarma	T 102
76 M. R. Srinivasan ...	C 272	124 A. Ganapathi ...	T 55
77 B. Shankara Rao ...	R 302	125 P. G. Abdul Wahab ...	C 3
78 C. P. Sundareswaran ...	C 276	126 A. Narayanamurti ...	R 161
79 P. Sachidanandam ...	V 297	127 S. Sivaraman ...	T 283
80 V. Sundararamayya ...	A 262	128 L. Venkatasubba Rao ...	B 395
81 P. N. Sahasranamam ...	C 263	129 G. Gatikachalam ...	V 59
82 D. Ramaswami ...	C 196	130 M. Gopalswami ...	R 65
83 B. Narayanamurti ...	R 162	131 P. S. Kesavan ...	C 92
84 P. Venkataratnam Naidu	A 363	132 M. Venkatasubbayya ...	V 378
85 D. Angamuthu Pillai ...	T 12	133 V. Chidambaranadham...	V 37
86 P. Narasimhachari ...	A 143	134 K. Nagaraja Rao ...	V 155
87 R. Vasudevayya ...	C 364	135 K. S. Rangaswami ...	T 215
88 S. Praburajan ...	C 174	136 V. C. Doraiswami ...	V 44
89 V. K. Ramanathan ...	C 193	137 P. Kameswara Rao ...	R 111
90 P. Sesi Sekhara Rao ...	B 330	138 Maguni Patro ...	R 138
91 S. Sundaram ...	T 290	139 T. R. Varadarajan ...	T 370
92 S. Sankaranatarajan ...	T 277	140 P. S. Amir Bacha ...	T 8
93 B. Yegnanarayana Sastri	B 399	141 A. Krishnamurty ...	R 115
94 K. Chilkappa Chetty ...	V 38	142 P. S. Narasimhachari ...	T 151
95 C. Seshagiri Rao ...	R 315	143 Y. Seshagiri Rao ...	B 337
96 K. Venugopalan ...	V 319	144 K. Damodara Kurup ...	C 43
97 M. Ramanatham ...	A 89	145 A. V. Masilamani ...	V 136
98 N. Ramachandran ...	T 201	146 T. Narayana Nayar ...	C 146
99 S. V. Srinivasachari ...	A 256	147 A. Ponnuswami ...	C 173
100 M. Sundararamasastri ...	R 327	148 K. Subba Rao ...	R 324
101 R. Ananta Patro ...	R 19	149 Y. Varahalu ...	R 382
102 V. R. Palani Mudaliar...	V 79	150 C. L. Eswara Rao ...	R 72
103 M. P. Subramanyan ...	C 75	151 G. M. Marimallappa ...	C 129
104 R. Anantaraman ...	T 9	152 P. V. Ramayya ...	R 250
105 A. Chellamayya ...	R 19	153 C. S. Subramanyam ...	C 273
106 N. Amir John ...	V 5	154 V. Venkatarao ...	R 392
107 V. Parthasarathi Gupta..	V 280	155 C. Madhavan ...	V 133
108 P. R. Karunakara Nayar..	C 90	156 C. H. Sivaramayya ...	B 341
109 B. Krishnaswami Ayyangar ...	V 108	157 S. Sriramulu ...	B 342
110 M. V. Radhakrishnan ...	V 219	158 S. Veeranna ...	R 384
111 R. Gopalan ...	V 61	159 C. Arunachalam ...	V 16
		160 C. Ramakrishna Rao ...	B 241

Second Class—(cont.)

No. and Name.	Centre and No.	No. and Name.	Centre and No.
161 A. Venkatapayya ...	A 361	181 A. Srinivasan ...	T 287
162 K. Varadachari ...	B 396	182 Y. Narayanamurty ...	R 163
163 A. Bagavathi Mudaliar...	T 27	183 Doraiswami Nayudu ...	V 45
164 J. E Charles ...	C 33	184 T. Joseph ...	A 73
165 N. Sivagurunathan ...	V 298	185 V. Ramachandra Rao ...	T 202
166 K. Y. Venkataramayya...	A 362	186 K. Ramabrammandam...	B 237
167 V. L. Narayana ...	B 165	187 R. R. Samuel ...	A 250
168 P. Sadasivan ...	T 281	188 M. Jaganmohana Rao ..	R 80
169 S.R.M. Ramalingam ...	T 204	189 A. Kanakaraju ...	B 118
170 S. Atmanathan ...	T 14	190 M. V. Narasimhasastri ...	B 169
171 R. Padbanabayya ...	C 171	191 S. Raman ...	T 211
172 N.R. Tiruvenkatathan...	T 358	192 K. S. Krishnaswami ...	T 100
173 Y. Lakshmayya ...	B 126	193 A. Srinivasaraghavan ...	A 257
174 M.U.S.S. Prakasa Rao ...	R 182	194 Apparao Beya ...	R 23
175 S. V. Mahalingam ...	T 131	195 D. V. Narasimhan ...	R 156
176 Y. Satyanarayana ...	R 305	196 K. Joseph ...	B 83
177 B. Seshagiri Rao ...	R 304	197 G. Lakshmjnarayana ...	R 124
178 M. Satyanarayana ...	B 335	198 J. Seshagiri Rao ...	R 316
179 C. Subba Rao ...	R 323	199 P. Swarna Pandyan ...	C 286
180 M R. Ramasubba Rao...	T 216	200 T. Sambuprasada Rao ...	R 301

Failed candidates

201 T. R. Ayyasami ...	V 17	226 K. Chathukutti ...	C 34
202 P. Radhakrishnan ...	V 220	227 K. Jagannatha Rao ...	R 77
203 G. P. Bharatha Pisharoti ...	V 29	228 P. S. Munuswami Iyer ...	C 130
204 A. N. Chandra Mouleswar ...	T 35	229 A. Satyanarayanan ...	R 304
205 K. Govindasami Pillai ...	T 57	230 P. Vanamaraju ...	R 380
206 K. R. Sannyasi Raju ...	R 303	231 Andrew Kasturi ...	A 2
207 Satyanarayana (Parini) ..	R 308	232 V. V. L. Narayana ...	B 166
208 P. Seetharamiah ...	R 312	233 A. S. Sivakamininathan..	T 282
209 W. L. Venkatachari ...	V 377	234 D. Venkataramaniah ...	R 388
210 S. Veerabhadra Rao ...	R 383	235 Alwarappa Pillai ...	T 7
211 P. Samanniah ...	C 264	236 P. S. Chidambaram ...	T 36
212 N. Satyanarayanamurti ..	R 309	237 G. R. Ramalingam ...	T 207
213 K. Suriyanarayana ...	R 329	238 C. Ramakrishna Rao ...	A 186
214 C. Jagannatham ...	V 74	239 V. R. Krishnan ...	T 101
215 O. Madahava Pillai ...	V 134	240 D. Ramamurti ...	R 225
216 P. Janakiram Rao ...	R 81	241 B. H. Radhakrishnamurthi ...	B 239
217 J. Eliah ...	R 48	242 V. Srinivasan ...	T 288
218 K. Ramachandran ...	T 203	243 T. Kondalal Rao ...	R 113
219 M. V. Srinivasan ...	C 271	244 K. P. Kuppusami ...	C 98
220 S. Nambia Pillai ...	T 149	245 N. Sethuraman ...	C 267
221 Agnihotra Sarma ...	R 18	246 V. Sundaresan ...	T 291
222 T. N. Ramanathan ...	T 217	247 K. Satyanarayana ...	R 306
223 D. Suryanarayana ...	R 328	248 R. Narahari Rao ...	T 147
224 S. Venkataraman ...	T 372	249 B. Ramachandra Rao ...	B 236
225 V. Subramaniam ...	T 293	251 K. V. Giri Shanmugam.	V 60

Failed candidates—(cont.)

No. and Name.	Centre and No.	No. and Name.	Centre and No.
252 A. V. Krishnan ...	T 99	301 T. Gopalakrishnama ...	R 64
253 A. Suryanarayanamurti.	R 331	302 T. Seetharamiah ...	R 313
254 A. Narasinga Rao ...	R 160	303 T. A. Ramachandran ...	T 200
255 D. R Seshagiri Rao ...	A 254	304 T. G. Varadarajam Pillai ...	V 375
256 A. N. Srinivasan ...	V 299	305 Appa Rao Belanthrope ...	R 22
257 K. Seshagiri Rao ...	B 348	306 Balaram Goundar ...	R 31
258 S. Venkata Rao ...	R 391	307 S. Sreeramamurti ...	R 321
259 A. Subramaniam ...	T 292	308 N. Suryanarayanamurti ..	R 332
260 K. Seetharamamurthi ...	R 311	309 Haricharan Behara ...	R 70
261 M. Suryanarayana ...	R 330	310 S. Karuppanaswami ...	C 91
262 R. Vedachalam ...	V 376	311 R. Sundara Reddi ...	V 300
263 M. Venkatasubbiah ...	B 394	312 L. Rama Naidu ...	A 188
264 K. Kuppusami ...	T 105	313 N. Subba Rao ...	B 343
265 B. V. Ramaniah ...	B 240	314 N. Somayajulu ...	R 319
266 R. Subramania Sastri ...	A 261	315 M. B. Janardanam Naidu	V 75
267 Subba Rao Kasturi ...	R 325	316 S. Anantakrishnan ...	T 10
268 P. Thuranga Rao ...	R 359	317 K. Chellamayya ...	R 41
269 G. Achutha Ramiah ...	R 24	318 A. V. Kanakaraju ...	R 112
270 S. Seethapathi Naidu ...	A 252	319 A. Velayudham ...	T 368
271 M. Somanathan ...	R 318	320 P.K. Rangasami Iyengar	T 214
272 P. T. Srinivasachari ...	T 289	321 Gourichandra Das ...	R 66
273 V. Siddiah ...	R 317	322 A. Narasimhamurti ...	R 157
274 P. Venkata Rao ...	R 390	323 M.A. Sathamanchasundaram ...	T 280
275 S. Harihara Iyer ...	T 69	324 P. B. A. V. Krishnamachari ...	R 114
276 Y. Raghupathi Rao ...	B 233	325 E. Sadasiva Rao ...	B 334
277 V. Vekateswarlu ...	B 397	326 T.S. Rajagopalan ...	T 208
278 S. Nalla Perumal ...	T 154	327 Mahomed Maya ...	R 139
279 K Govindarajalu ...	C 52	328 M. V. Rajagopalan ...	V 221
280 H. Panduranga Naick ...	A 170	329 M. Abdul Rahiman ...	T 6
281 K. V. Ramana Rao ...	R 229	330 D. Edward Raj ...	T 47
282 E. Krihnamurti ...	B 119	331 S. Subbiah ...	T 294
283 A. Kuppusami ...	V 109	332 Satyavathipathi ...	R 310
284 C. H. Venkataratnam ...	R 389	333 M. Ramoji Rao ...	V 223
285 D. Kesava Reddi ...	V 107	334 P. S. Krishnaswami ...	T 103
286 M. V. Raman ...	C 192	335 K. Kannara Panikkar ...	C 89
287 T. Ramamurti ...	T 206	336 V. S. Narayanan ...	T 152
288 S. Thangavelu ...	T 356	337 P. V. Narasimha Rao ...	R 159
289 Mahomed Abdul Wahab.	B 140	338 S. Kothalingam Pillai ...	T 104
290 V. Rajagopalan ...	T 209	339 M. Ganeswara Rao ...	R 63
291 Y. Seetharamayya ...	A 253	340 M. Martin ...	T 132
292 M. V. Subba Rao ...	R 326	341 K. S. Raman ...	T 210
293 V. Ramamurti ...	R 226	342 N. S. Ramamurti ...	T 205
294 A. Subramaniam ...	A 259	343 K. Rangasami ...	T 213
295 A. Seshagiri Rao ...	B 333	344 R. Pappoor Pillai ...	T 176
296 G. Sundara Rao ...	B 339	345 M. Sreeramamurti ...	R 320
297 A Janakiram Rao ...	B 83	346 T. Nallathambi ...	T 148
298 P. S. Narayanan ...	T 153		
299 J. Swaminathan ...	T 295		
300 C. H. Kamaraju ...	R 110		

Failed candidates—(cont.)

No. and Name.	Centre and No.	No. and Name.	Centre and No.
347 K. P. Seetharaman	... C 266	350 T. V. Subramaniam	... B 345
348 V. Kameswara Rao	... B 120	351 G. Srinivasan	... R 322
349 K. Rama Rao	... R 227	352 S. Gomatinayagam	... T 56

LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO ANSWERED IN TELUGU.

First class.

1 B. H. Sambasiva Rao ... B 346

Second class.

2 K. M. Jesuratnam	... B 84	6 M. Pattabiramayya	... B 184
3 K. Lakshminarayana	... B 127	7 K. Mallikarjuna Rao	... B 141
4 J. V. Rajeswarayya	... B 243	8 V. Gopalakrishna Rao	... B 67
5 K. Venkateswara Rao	... B 398	9 M. Anandam	... B 21

Failed candidates.

10 D. S. Prasada	... B 185	17 K. Ramakrishna Rao	... B 246
11 G. Ramarao	... B 242	18 V. Rajaratnam	... B 245
12 A. V. Narasimham	... B 168	19 R. V. Ramacharyalu	... B 244
13 P. Satyanarayana	... B 347	20 M. V. Subba Rao	... B 351
14 P. Seshiah	... B 349	21 A. Sitaramayya	... B 352
15 B. H. Chandramouli	... B 40	22 K. Narayana Rao (absent).	... B 167
16 K. Subba Rao	... B 350		

SUPPLEMENTARY CANDIDATES.

Passed.

1 B. Rangadhama Rao	... A 413	3 R. Vinayagam	... T 423
2 N. Subramaniam	... T 416	4 V. Konayya	... B 400

Faild,

5 K. S. Kalyanasundaram	... T 401	18 A. Seetharama Chetty	... V 417
6 K. V. Kothandaram	... T 402	19 Viswanatha Sastri	... R 420
7 T. Lakshminarasimham	... A 403	20 S. Vedantachary	... V 421
8 S. Lakshminarayanan	... C 404	21 P. K. Venugopal	... V 422
9 C. N. Nanjundan	... T 405	22 S. Venkataraman	... T 424
10 M. Natarajan	... V 406	23 P. Venkataramiah	... B 425
11 L. M. Natesan	... V 407	24 C. H. Kanakiah	... B 426
12 K. I. Natesan	... V 408	25 K. Jesuratnam	... B 427
13 M. Periasamy	... T 409	26 T. J. Narasimha Rao	... B 428
14 R. Ratnasabapathy	... T 411	27 K. Nagarajan	... B 429
15 J. Rajamanickam	... V 412	28 K. Shanmugam	... V 430
16 V. Satyanarayana	... B 413	29 R. Ranga Rao	... T 431
17 K. Satyanarayana	... B 415		

Absent.

30 T. S. Periasamy	... V 410	32 P. Subramania Reddy	... V 419
31 D. Sivanarayanaswamy	... V 418		

The Madras Provincial Co-operative Union.

Proceedings of the meetings of the Central Committee of the Co-operative Institutes, Rural Reconstruction Committee and the Executive Committee held in the P. C. U. premises at 12 noon on Sunday the 29th June 1930.

Present.	Committee of which a member.
Messrs. 1. V. Ramadas Pantulu* (In the Chair)	Executive Committee.
2. A. Ranganadha Mudaliyar	
3. V. Venkatasubbaiya	
4. G. Sriram Babu Naidu	
5. C. Subba Rau	
6. K. L. Narasimha Rau	
7. P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja	
8. M. K. Pattabhiram	
9. S. K. Yegnanarayana Iyer	
10. A. Sankunni Menon	
11. A. Rajabadar Mudaliyar	
12. Rao Saheb G. Venkataratnam Pantulu, (Andhra Co-operative Institute, Bezwada)	Central Committee of the Co-operative Institutes.
13. Dr. P. Gurumurthy (Ramadas Co-operative Institute, Rajahmundry)	
14. M. Narayana Rao (Rayalseema Co-operative Institute, Anantapur)	
15. D. N. Strathie, Esq., I.C.S., Registrar of C. S., Madras*	
16. Rao Saheb T. Srinivasa Rau	Education Committee.
17. K. C. Ramakrishnan	
18. K. M. Singaravelu Mudaliyar	Rural Reconstruction Committee.
19. Sanivara Subba Rau	

* Ex-officio Members of the Central Committee of the Co-operative Institutes as per bye-law No. XXVI of the bye-laws of the P. C. U. as amended and registered on 1—5—1930 (Vide Supplement III to the May 1930 Journal.)

PROCEEDINGS.

A. CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTES.

Mr. Ramadas Pantulu explained that all the items on the agenda really related to one and the same matter, namely, the co-ordination and improvement of the working of the several Co-operative Training Institutes in the Province. He referred to the new bye-law adopted by the General Body of the P.C.U., namely, bye-law No. XXVI, about the constitution of the Central Committee for the purpose. Mr. Strathie, the Registrar, stated that the Government were at the time opposed to the whole control of the Institutes being handed over to the P. C. U., specially for recruitment of the staff.

Then, before the subjects on the agenda being taken up for consideration, Mr. M. Narayana Rau of the Anantapur Co-operative Institute, suggested that a quorum for the meetings of the Central Committee ought to be fixed so as to ensure the presence of at least three representatives of the Institutes at a meeting. It was accordingly resolved to adopt the following as a subsidiary bye-law:

> "*The quorum for a meeting of the Central Committee shall be five of whom at least three shall be representatives of the Institutes.*"

The members then proceeded to consider the subjects on the agenda.

RESOLUTIONS.

I. Co-option of two members to the Central Committee under bye-law XXVI.

Resolved that (1) Dr. P. G. Thomas and (2) Mr. K. C. Ramakrishnan be co-opted as members of the Central Committee.

II. Adoption of rules for the working of the Committee under Bye-law XXVI.

Resolved that Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu be requested to frame draft rules and after the approval of the Registrar thereto, circulate them to the members of the Committee for further consideration and final adoption.

III. Determination of, if any and what, classes of teachers have to be appointed by the Central Committee and the terms of their appointment.

"Postponed" as the Registrar said that the Government was examining the question in detail.

IV. Settling a programme of a course of supplementary lectures on special Co-operative topics by experienced co-operators.

Resolved that the names of the following gentlemen be suggested to the various Institutes as being available for delivering a course of Supplementary lectures on the subjects noted against each if invited by any Institute to do so:

Messrs:—

Name.	Subject of lectures
1. Rao Saheb T. K. Hanumantha Rau*	... Consumers' Co-operation
2. K. C. Ramakrishnan	... Co-operative Marketing
3. Rao Saheb T. Srinivasa Rau	... Co-operative Audit
4. Dr. P. J. Thomas*	... Rural Ecomomic and Farm Accounts
5. V. Venkatasubbaiya	... Rural Reconstruction
6. G. Sriram Babn Naidu	... Co-operative Housing
7. E. S. Ganapathy Iyer*	... Urban Banks
8. Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rau.	Land Mortgage Banks.

V. Revision of the course and syllabuses, if necessary.

The first question considered under this item was whether there really was need to continue all the existing Institutes and whether their number may not with advantage be reduced. It was also pointed out by Mr. Ramadas Pantulu that while nearly a thousand students have been trained by these Institutes during the last five years, only few have been absorbed in the movement, a great majority being unemployed.

Mr. Strathie, the Registrar, said that he may not send in future any more Inspectors for training and that there was no scope to find employment for many of the students trained. He also suggested that three Institutes ought to suffice and that the course may be extended to ten months. After some discussion, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

(a) The short courses may stop with the current course.

(b) The course be extended to nine months from January 1931. There shall be only one course each year.

(c) The minimum qualification for admission to the Institutes shall be that which is fixed for eligibility to public service.

(d) The maximum number of students to be admitted by each Institute for the annual course shall be forty.

(e) The existing Institutes may continue and there is no need at present to reduce their number.

(f) The present syllabuses will be examined by the two co-opted members, Mr. K. C. Ramakrishnan and Dr. P. J. Thomas and their proposals for revision will be brought up at a later meeting.

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*Subject to consent by the gentlemen concerned.

VI. Prescribing methods for the conduct of examinations and issuing certificates.

"Postponed" till the courses are revised.

VII. Examination of the existing library facilities and extending them.

"Postponed."

VIII. Finances of the Central Committee.

"Postponed."

B. RURAL RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

I. The reconstitution of the local committees and laying down some general rules as to their composition.

Resolved that, whenever vacancies occur in the local committees, the Central Committee of the P.C.U. in charge of Rural Reconstruction be authorised to nominate members to fill up such vacancies, in consultation with the remaining members of the local committee concerned.

II. Opening of new centres in Guntur and Ramnad districts.

Resolved that a centre be opened in the Ramnad district and that the opening of a centre in the Guntur district be postponed for the present.

III. Appointment of supervisors when vacancies occur.

Resolved that the local committees be informed:

(1) that leave cannot be given to supervisors for joining (or knowing that they are joining) the Civil Disobedience Movement; and

(2) that, whenever a vacancy occurs, the local committee concerned shall take early steps to appoint a suitable person in that vacancy.

IV. Issuing general instructions regarding grant of leave to supervisors and sending up reports and returns from the centres.

Resolved that Mr. V. Venkatasubbaiya be requested to issue the necessary instructions.

V. The requirements of the centres in the matter of the supply of books, journals, magic lanterns, gramaphones, lights, etc.

Resolved that the Central Committee be empowered to incur the necessary expenditure, on requisition from the local committees, so far as finances permit.

VI. Outlines of a programme of work specifying the common items to be executed by all the centres.

Resolved that Mr. V. Venkatasubbaiya be requested to draw up a programme of work for the use of the centres.

C. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

I. Budget allotments for the work of the P.C.U. for 1930-31.

Resolved that the Budget, as passed by the Board of Management at their meeting of the 20th April 1930, be adopted and that the sum of Rs. 2,000 provided for in the Budget for propaganda purposes, be utilised for propaganda to be undertaken as per resolution No. III hereunder.

II. The co-ordination of the Training Classes and the work of the Central Committee.

Resolved that the resolutions of the Central Committee of the Co-operative Institutes be approved.

III. Propaganda Tours.

(a) Resolved that the following gentlemen be requested to undertake propaganda in the districts noted against each :—

	S. No.	*Name.*	*Districts allotted.*
Messrs.	1.	Dr. P. Gurumurthy	Ganjam, Vizagapatam, East Godavery, West Godavery and Kistna.
	2.	C. Subba Rau	
	3.	Rao Saheb T. Srinivasa Rau.	Chittoor, Nellore and Guntur.
	4.	A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar	The Ceded Districts.
	5.	V. Venkatasubbaiya	
	6.	A. Sankunni Menon.	Malabar and S. Kanara.
	7.	A. Rajabadar Mudaliyar.	N. Arcot and Chinglepet.
	8.	K. M. Singaravelu Mudr.	S. Arcot and Tanjore.
	9.	P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja.	Ramnad.
	10.	E. S. Sunda	Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinnevelly.
	11.	S. Nagaswamy Iyer	
	12.	G. Sriram Babu Naidu.	Madras City.
	13.	S. K. Yegnanarayana Iyer	Non-Credit Co-operation.
	14.	E. S. Sunda	
	15.	K. L. Narasimha Rau	
	16.	Sanivara Subba Rau, V. Venkatasubbaiyya, K. M. Singaravelu Mudr.	Rural Reconstruction.

(b) Resolved that, as suggested by Mr. A. Rajabadar Mudaliyar, the above gentlemen be requested to pay special attention to the question of reduction of overdues and rectification and consolidation, in the course of their propaganda tours.

IV. Measures to bring the P.C.U. into closer touch with the District Banks and the District Federations.

Resolved that, for the achievement of the above object, the gentlemen deputed for propaganda as per resolution No. III (a) above be requested to so arrange their tours as to make them synchronise with the meetings of District Banks and District Federations and that the Directors of the District Banks and District Federations be requested to accompany them on their tours.

V. Allotment of the work of the Sub-Committees.

Resolved that the conveners of the several sub-committees be requested to draw up a programme of the work that their respective committees intend to do and send it on to the P.C.U.

VI. Arrangements for the working of the several sub-committees with reference to specific programmes.

Resolved that the following gentlemen be requested to act as Secretaries to the Committees noted against each and to take necessary steps to facilitate the working of the committees with reference to the programme of work referred to in resolution No. V above. :—

Name.	Secretary to which Committee.
Messrs :—	
1. S. K. Yegnanarayana Iyer	... Editorial Committee
2. K. L. Narasimha Rau	... Non-Credit Committee
3. S. Nagaswamy Iyer	... Urban Banks—do—
4. V. Venkatasubbaiyya	... Rural Reconstruction
5. Rao Saheb T. Srinivasa Rau	... Education Committee.

VII. Any other subjects.

1. Telephone for the P.C.U.

"Sanctioned."

2. Letter dated 28-4-1930 from Mr. A. Vedachala Iyer regarding special work to be done in each district for rectification and consolidation by non-officials in co-operation with the departmental agency.

"Recorded."

3. Papers regarding the raising of the I.M.B.P. of the Hospet Co-operative Town Bank.

The Executive Committee finds no objection to the raising of the I.M.B.P. on the lines and subject to the safeguards suggested by Rao Saheb T. Srinivasa Rau. This opinion of the Executive Committee will be communicated to the Hospet Town Bank.

4. Suggestions of Mr. S. K. Yegnanarayana Iyer for starting a Co-operative Life Insurance Society.

Resolved that Mr. S. K. Yegnanarayana Iyer be requested to draft, in consultation with Dewan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao, a set of bye-laws and prospectus of the society for transmission to the Registrar of C. S.

5. Circular dated 29-4-1930 of the All India Co-operative Institutes' Association, suggesting that, instead of as at present the Government nominating two non-official co-operators to attend the Registrars' Conference, the Apex Bank and the Apex Institute in each province be requested to do so.

Resolved that the suggestion be approved and the Government be addressed to give effect to the proposal.

6. Statements of receipts and charges for April and May 1930.

"Passed and Recorded."

(Sd). V. RAMADAS PANTULU,
President. (Chairman of the Meetings.)

Unions—*Continued*

		Rs.	A.	P.
Dividend Register (English) ...	4 qrs.	3	0	0
Borrowings Ledger (English & Tamil)	1 qr.	1	6	0
Provident Fund Account Book English	2 qrs.	1	14	0
Chalan Book (Tamil)	each	0	4	0
By-law (Tamil)	,,	0	0	3
Decision award forms or decree forms				
(on surety) English	per 100	0	14	0
Do. (on mortgage) ...	,, 100	1	4	0
Summons forms (Tamil) ...	,, 100	1	2	0
Do	,, 10	0	2	0
Call-List		0	8	0
Index Chart of Fixed Deposit Repayments		0	12	0
Tamil D. C. B. Union register ...	20 pages	0	3	0
Do. ...	30 ,,	0	4	0
Do. ...	40 ,,	0	6	0
Do. ...	50 ,,	0	7	0
Delivery book English	50 ,,	0	6	0
Despatch book	50 ,,	0	6	0
Disposal Register	50 ,,	0	6	0

Central Banks.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Fluid Resource Register... ...	1 qr.	1	8	0
Day Book for C. B.	4 qrs.	7	0	0
Register of Preference / Ordinary shareholders ...	4 ,,	5	8	0
Register of share transfers ...	2 ,,	2	8	0
Register of General Information about Societies	4 ,,	4	8	0
Register of posting statement of General Ledger	4 ,,	2	0	0
Register of nominees	2 ,,	2	8	0
General current register... ...	4 ,,	4	8	0
Loan Ledger	4 ,,	7	0	0

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