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Editorial Notes

The Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee Report.

III

FINANCING OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES—MARKETING OF CROPS—CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATION.

Having dealt with the recommendations of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee regarding Agricultural Co-operative Societies and Land Mortgage Banks we now turn our attention to the recommendations of the Committee relating to some other aspects of Co-operation, namely, Co-operative Organising of Cottage Industries co-operatively, Co-operative Sale of agricultural produce, Co-operative Urban Banks, and Co-operative Education.

Cottage Industries.—After taking a survey of the rural and cottage industries such as hand-loom weaving, khaddar production, gold and silver thread industry, silk-worm rearing and silk weaving, brassware industry, bellmetal industry, churoot and bidi making, poultry farming and dairy farming, the Committee add that co-operative banks are the best agencies to meet the requirements of these industries satisfactorily. They also recommend that Government should give assistance in connection with propaganda and education. They further recommend the establishment of licensed warehouses and co-operative wholesale depots for storing and selling the products of cottage industries. They hope that under competent guidance of Provincial Marketing Boards, which they have recommended elsewhere, marketing difficulties experienced in the sale of the products of such cottage industries will be reduced, if not altogether removed. Co operative Sale Societies, it is hoped, would be of much help in opening of markets for products of rural industries in commercial centres.

Co-operative Sale of Agricultural Produce. Having examined the conditions prevailing about agricultural marketing, how money is advanced to agriculturists upon crops and how moneylenders press the borrower to sell his produce immediately after the harvest and how considerable hardship is caused by such a practice, they suggest that so far as crops intended for internal consumption are concerned, organisation of co-operative sale societies would be an effective remedy, because, these societies, "can advance money to the cultivators and enable them to avoid being forced to sell their produce at unfavourable rates." They also recommend the advancing of long term loans by the Provincial Governments at concessional rates of interest to co-operative societies to build godowns in centres which provide good markets. They examined the working of such concession in Madras and found that Government loans have not been availed of more fully than at present, because "the rate of interest charged on loans is heavy and the charges for storage accommodation are high owing to the expensiveness of construction and its utilisation for a few months in the year." To obviate these difficulties they suggest the construction of godowns on less expensive scale consistent with safety and where godowns cannot be used for the whole year, they suggest the alternative of hiring godowns. They Committee are of opinion that co-operative marketing is full of possibilities for the future, provided there is a clear line of advance with sound and competent guidance. They strengthen their recommendation by quoting the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee of Madras who also recommended the organisation of more co-operative sale societies for agricultural produce, especially commercial crops. They conclude their recommendations by stating that Provincial Governments should not hesitate "to make advance to co-operative banks on concessional rates of interest for the development of co-operative sale societies."

Co-operative Urban Banks :—Chapter XV deals with the financial requirements of the classes of people other than agriculturists, namely, "middle class people, small traders and shop keepers, salaried classes, contractors and labourers." After having surveyed the conditions prevailing in various provinces regarding these classes which show that they are as much in need of credit as agriculturists, the Committee recommend, agreeing with the provincial committees, that "co-operative societies of the Schultze-Delitzsch type are the most suitable banking agencies for the middle classes and working people and that limited liability co-operative societies known as urban banks should be established, wherever necessary facilities and conditions exist, for the benefit of these classes." The objection in the case of agricultural society that it should not be made communal, confined to a special creed, caste or calling, is relaxed generally in the case of certain urban banks, especially those intended for salary earners. The Committee also recommend the starting of special societies for labouring classes and appeal to employers in their own interest "to give greater attention to the provision of credit facilities for their employees and to take more active part in the supervision of co-operative societies started for their benefit." They also recommend the starting of banking institutions like the German City Mortgage Institutions which extend to cities the principles of *Landschaften* in agricultural areas. These mortgage institutions are similar to the *Landschaften* in organisation and regulation and the Committee hope that they will "relieve urban banks of part of their land and house mortgage business which is not their normal function."

Coming to Urban Banks in particular, the Committee make the following recommendations which have received the approval of the foreign banking experts as well :—

"(1) *Area of operation* :—"The development of large urban banks should be encouraged though restrictions on the area of operation may be considered with reference to the extent and population of the towns served by these banks so that the operations of the bank may not become unwieldy.

"(2) *Share capital* :—In view of the fact that urban banks are on the limited liability basis, unlike agricultural credit societies where the liability is unlimited, we see no objection to members of the urban banks being asked ordinarily to take up reserve liability not exceeding twice the subscribed share capital. Where the share capital is fixed at a relatively small figure, the reserve liability, may, however, be correspondingly high in order to create a sound business basis. We consider this kind of additional liability a good safeguard for creditors in case of bankruptcy, and it is calculated to enhance the confidence of the investing public.

"(3) *Management*:—It is necessary to have as manager a qualified person trained in banking. This necessity arises from the fact that there is not the same mutual interest in such institutions as is expected to exist in agricultural credit societies. As in the case of the latter societies, we do not see the necessity for creating in these urban societies supervising boards apart from the managing committees.

"(4) *Business*:—There is no objection to these institutions doing all kinds of banking business to meet the requirements of their members, but they should be debarred from entering into forward delivery contracts in any market either on their own account or on account of the members. As money circulates more rapidly in urban centres than in villages, these urban banks, on account of this special feature, do modern advanced baking business and deal with their members on current account. The granting of cash credits, dealing in cheques, collecting and discounting inland bills, clearing and remittance business have all been permitted nearly everywhere for urban co-operative credit societies and should be encouraged in India also.

"(5) *Advances*:—Advances should ordinarily not be for long term, but if the banks have adequate resources, they can grant intermediate credits up to 50 per cent of their share capital and reserves and 75 per cent of the long-term deposits, in conformity, in the latter case, with the periods of maturity.

"We agree with the Bombay Committee that Urban Banks should not be allowed to finance joint-stock concerns as they are not intended for such concerns. Urban primary non-credit societies may be financed by Urban Banks according to special local conditions.

We recommend that Urban Banks may be permitted to advance money on the security of gold and silver ornaments, on the former upto 75 per cent and on the latter upto 50 per cent of the value. Such loans need not necessarily be limited to the individual borrowing power of the members as fixed by the managing committee. Greatest care is, however, required in valuing and holding in

custody gold and silver pledged with the bank. Advances to traders may also be given on sound and authorised warehouse receipts. We also recommend that so far as possible these urban banks may adopt the Morris plan of advancing and recouping loans particularly to the salaried classes, whose character and income, as well as sureties, are sound. The principal features of the plan are as follows.

"The Morris Plan bank is organised to meet the credit needs of the salaried men who cannot approach the regular banks. In the case of the salaried man the following procedure is adopted. Loans are made on the applicant furnishing references as to his character and income and two good sureties. If he borrows \$ 50·00 interest is deducted at 6 per cent. for the year and he is paid \$ 47·00 on his agreeing to become a subscriber to the C class certificate on the basis of fifty weekly instalments of \$ 1·00 each. There is a penalty of 5 cents. in the case of default of any instalment. As soon as the fifty payments are made, he becomes the holder of a paid-up certificate, but his loan is due only after two more weeks when he can use the certificate either to cancel the loan or to obtain a B class certificate with interest at 5 per cent. and make new arrangements for the repayment of the old loan. He has thus come to borrow, but remains to lend, as once the habit of saving the weekly dollar is created, it goes on. He could use the B class certificates as collateral for new loans, but he need not provide sureties in this case. He can cash these certificates on a month's notice. Thus the man who would have been at the mercy of a loan shark is converted into a valuable co-operator.

"(6) *Financing agency and balancing centre.*—As far as possible the co-operative central banks should act as financing agencies and balancing centres for non-agricultural urban banks recommended above. Where urban banks are stronger than central co-operative banks or where the latter do not meet the special requirements of urban banks, urban banks should be allowed to deal directly with the provincial co-operative bank. Sufficient cash balances should be kept by urban banks with the central or the provincial bank from which they receive discount or rediscount facilities. It might be necessary, if there is a considerable development of urban banks, that the latter should have their own central banks different from the central banks of agricultural credit societies. But it will be undesirable to have a separate apex bank. There should be only one provincial bank apart from the provincial land mortgage corporation.

"(7) *Relation with commercial banks*:—With the approval of the Registrar, large urban banks may be allowed to keep accounts with commercial banks, especially for the purpose of discounting, clearing and remittance business.

"(8) *Auditing*:*—Our proposals regarding Provincial and District Audit Unions in Chapter IX apply to the audit of Urban Banks also."

Co-operative Education:—The Committee have devoted the whole of Chapter XXVI to Banking Education. Consistent with our practice of confining our attention to those portions of the Committee's recommendations that bear on co-operation we shall see what the Committee have to say on co-operative training.

In Chapter IX dealing with the formation of Audit Unions the Committee add "the general work of co-operative education and propaganda and organisation of co-operative societies and expanding the movement should be done by Provincial Co-operative Institutes." In Chapter XXVI they take a survey of facilities existing at present for co-operative training, and quote a long list of authorities about the lack of understanding of the principles of co-operation among the general body of members and the scarcity of trained men for employment on the staff of the co-operative organisations and remedy suggested is "teaching, more teaching and still more teaching." Taking a survey of facilities available for such training in Bombay, Madras, the Punjab and United Provinces, they suggest that co-operative educational institutions should be established in each province and they recommend that the subjects to be studied in such institutions among others should be co-operative education, propaganda, progressive farming methods, banking, accountancy, rural economy, marketing methods and rural industry.

* It has already been dealt with at page 205 of the October issue of this journal.

They feel the need for an All-India Co-operative College for higher study of co-operation and allied subjects and research work. They add that Provincial and Central Institutes should not be government institutions. They should be organisations conducted by co-operators though the Government may assist them by means of grants.

Consumers Movement in the Province.

The Premier Stores Society of the Province, the T.U.C.S. Ltd., is having its general body meeting to consider the half yearly reports of the past five years and there is a good deal of local excitement over the matter. The Co-operative Stores and Bank, Ltd., of Coimbatore, recently celebrated its Silver Jubilee at which the Provincial Co-operative Union was represented by a delegate, who conveyed its fraternal greetings. With the last number of our journal, Mr. Subbaramier's learned article on the T.U.C.S. and its problems came to a close. The time therefore, seems to be very opportune for taking a survey of the consumers movement in this province.

Various reasons have been adduced as to why the consumers movement has not taken root in the Indian soil and has not been flourishing. A great champion of this movement once said that the proper answer to this question why store societies have not been flourishing in India is that they have not been properly started or properly run. While this answer contains a good deal of truth, it cannot explain the utter failure of the movement in many provinces where well intentioned attempts have been made from time to time to start and run stores. The most important cause seems to be the lack of reasonable margin of profit, the difference between the wholesale and retail price in India being so small. This point was brought out most forcibly when Dr, McDougall, one of the foreign experts who came out to assist on the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee, and who is intimately connected with the English Co-operative Movement came to the T.U.C.S. and was surpirsed to be told that the difference between the wholesale price and the retail price in the Indian market for most of the articles stocked and sold is at best

6¼ per cent, or one anna in the rupee. In English stores, this difference, Dr. McDougall said, sometime goes up to 100 per cent and it, is this margin that was absorbed by the retail shop keepers and it is this which the English Consumers' Movement has been able to secure for the benefit of consumers. The retail shop keeper in India subsists upon a narrow margin because he adopts so many methods of enriching himself which the societies cannot do. Moreover a public institution like the co-operative society is bound to be more expensive in its management than the private shop run by a individual who rolls in himself, the capitalist, the *entrepreneur* and the work man.

The danger to which public institutions are likely to be exposed is they commit themselves to an increasing expenditure, while their profits do not correspondingly increase. A situation like this has arisen in the T. U. C. S. where from 1910 to 1920 there was a steady growth of business; and people in power at that time hoped that the increase of business would continue and therefore they sanctioned salaries with time scale for the employees and also liberal contributions towards provident fund etc. Unfortunately business has not been growing steadily. It is almost standing still at the figure it reached 10 years ago, whereas expenditure on establishment has nearly doubled itself with the result that the profit has considerably gone down and it is with great difficulty that the subscribed share capital is given some interest. It is some years since any dividend upon purchases was declared. We hope these pitfalls would be avoided by promoters of the consumers' movement in India. We hope that they would always make the cost of running the institution bear a certain proportion to the business done and the profit earned and also create an interest to the staff in the proper running of the business by making them participate in the profit.

The management of the T.U.C.S. is now in the hands of a Board of Directors who are collectively responsible for running it in a more real sense than they were before. Formerly there was an Executive Council which attended to the day-to-day business and the directors were not much better off in their knowledge of the details of the working of the institution than an ordinary member; whereas now the Board has resolved itself into a number of committees and it is these committees that attend to day-to-day work and the work of these committees is reviewed by the Board whenever it

meets. We hope this new constitution will be given a fair chance of undisturbed work and we wish it all success. We also hope that stores, wherever they are, will bear in mind the lessons that the affairs of the T.U.C.S. have taught its management and grow wiser. We wish that the non-official workers will give the store movement more attention than they seem to have given to it hitherto.

International Co-operators' Day Celebration.

We are glad to note that the International Co-operators' Day for India was celebrated with great enthusiasm throughout the province on Saturday the 7th November which was the day fixed by the All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association. Elsewhere* would be found a brief account of the celebration in this province. It is a pity that owing to rigorous limitations ot our pages, necessitated by financial stringency we are unable to publish the very many interesting accounts of celebrations which we have received from our constituent associations. We see that the celebration is becoming more and more popular and that much intelligence is spent in making it really educative and attractive. Processions, lectures, publication of leaflets and many other devices have been adopted by various societies showing thereby that the day is becoming a vital institution and not an empty routine celebration. We also received accounts of the celebration in the Punjab and Bengal.

Mr. K. C. Ramakrishnan of the Economics Department of the Madras University, who was one of the speakers at Madras and whose speech is reproduced elsewhere† laid stress on the possible effects on India of the economic policy International Co-operative Alliance and how the resolutions of the International Congress have to be modified to suit our own economic conditions. There will be no difference of opinion regarding the underlying principle of his speech, namely, that the economic policies are not like mathematic formulae applicable to all countries under all conditions, but have to be considerably modified to suit varying conditions and varying stages of economic prosperity of different countries.

M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar, who presided at the Madras celebration made an earnest appeal to young en-

* Vide page 349 of this issue.

† Vide page 345 of this issue.

thusiasts who have enrolled themselves in such large numbers under the banner of Indian National Congress to look upon Co-operation as a potent agency for the uplift of the masses and to take intelligent and active share in the working of the co-operative societies in the province. It is the lack of proper human material that is at the basis of the temporary set back of the movement. Readers of our Journal would remember that Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu has been making this appeal on ever so many occasions and we hope that the earnest appeal of the leaders of the movement like Messrs. Chettiar and Pantulu would be effective and generously responded to.

Co-operation in Practice.

BY MR. J. C. KUMARAPPA.

Of late the word "Co-operation" has been so widely heard in the land that the meaning has almost become obscured. The most common use has been to describe a form of cheap credit or an inefficient money-lending business. This again not infrequently has been associated with "the co-operation of scoundrels," for the exploitation of the unsuspecting farmers. It was, therefore, with a certain feeling of curiosity that I approached Alamuru, the centre of co-operative work in that area. I also visited the adjoining villages of Pedappalla, Sandipudi, Pinappala and Chintaluru. I must confess I was not quite prepared to witness the various activities that were going on, although I had read excellent reports of the work that is being done in that region. Reports, like the publications of the Government, are often propagandist and therefore I had naturally discounted them heavily.

I was very pleased to see that Co-operation took many forms of expression; schools, libraries, panchayats, tanks, roads and banking are covered by the work and that very satisfactorily.

The villages were provided with schools for boys and girls, and the most praiseworthy part was the admission of the untouchables. This is a sure indication of the right kind of co-operation. There can be no co-operation worthy of the name if one section of the community was kept at a safe distance. We cannot hope to be free men unless we get rid of slaves. The bond that binds the lowest will also bind the highest. The removal of the curse of untouchability is an essential pre-requisite for a free India.

The library at Alamuru was a great surprise to me. It was well stocked with the best of books, especially on the subject of economics. It had one feature, which is a new departure for rural libraries, which requires special mention. This is the ladies circulating library. Unfortunately the women of these villages are still behind the Pardah. But the difficulty of having a library which they can share with men is somewhat overcome by a van fitted out to carry books to the homes of these women. I hope it will not be long before a juvenile section to the library is added to meet the requirement of even the Kindergarten children. The library is housed in the fine new building which forms the headquarters of all co-operative activities.

The whole co-operative effort in this area seemed to be the outcome of a few enthusiastic leaders. If this were so then the movement would be merely a transplantation which would in time die out for lack of depth in its roots. Unless a movement intended for the welfare of the people draws its sap from the masses themselves it is in danger of drying up as soon as the devotion and the zeal of the organisors is taken away. To enable it to survive the human inertia which deadens all new efforts after a time it is necessary to transfer the centre of control gradually to the villagers themselves after educating them upto it. This need is met by the organisation of village panchayats. These panchayats help in the development of public spirit. This was the foundation on which the Indian Polity of Ancient days rested and resisted the frequent inroads of foreign marauders. By centralisation of the Government the Britishers had well nigh killed this spirit of the people. The hope of a free India rests largely on the measure of success a movement to resuscitate village panchayats will meet with. It is, therefore, an eagerly looked for sign of the dawn of independence. I am particularly glad to note the emphasis laid on this part of the work. I earnestly hope this revival will assume permanent form soon.

At present the panchayats have done remarkably well in constructing half metalled roads to the villages and in repairing tanks and raising large bunds. I was very pleased to see the attempt made to keep the tank clean by having broad bunds on which garden crops are raised, the entrance to the tanks being limited to the steps leading to the water.

The sanitation of these villages was being attended to by the panchayats and the people seem to be cultivating a sense of social cleanliness.

The most remarkable effort was a land mortgage bank by which the burden of the agriculturist whose position was not altogether hopeless was lifted from his shoulders and the responsibility was assured by the Bank on good security. Of course this relief was not available to those who were too far gone for redemption; yet it would seem that something can be done to even these unfortunate

ones if a scheme of composition with their creditors can be agreed upon. The help rendered by co-operative societies in marketing the produce collectively and then realising the short time loans advanced for seeds, etc., is another very important service to the poverty stricken ryot.

Before I conclude I must express my admiration for the zeal and devotion of the workers and especially Sjt. N. Satyanarayana, but for whose constant vigil and care the efforts would have been in vain. I sincerely hope that at no distant date the whole work will be undertaken by the people and thus become a permanent feature of Andhra Villages. I trust that the mistakes committed elesewhere of co-operative workers trying to retain all organising to themselves and not allowing any power to devolve on the masses, will not be repeated here. Nothing that is not an evolution from the masses, can be permanent. The leaders should be there but to guide and to give counsel, otherwise our people will soon draw into their own cells and the movement will die a natural death. I am looking forward to seeing this good work started at Alamuru spreading like prairie fire all over Andhra and I wish every earnest worker the fulness of success his devotion deserves.

Sir Daniel Hamilton Prize Essay.*

By Mr. K. Srinivasan, B.A.,

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49. The Provincial Bank might decide to issue debenture bonds of Rs. 10 each to bearer carrying a fixed rate of interest say four per cent. and payable after a stipulated time may be ten years to begin with. Whenever a Central Bank applies for a loan to the Provincial bank it shall be asked to underwrite debentres to a similar amount, and granted a loan at five per cent. in that case. The Central Bank in turn, will require societies requiring long term credit for ten and more years to subscribe for debentures of the Central Bank to a similar amount. In other words the borrowing society and its members will be only given interest bearing bearer debentures instead of cash for the amount they apply for. Being interest bearing and backed up by a guarantee of the District Central Bank that it will facilitate circulation by discounting these debentures for their face value, it will be quite easy for each of the several borrowing members to put these debentures in circulation good as cash itself. Certainly an interest bearing currency issued under proper auspices, will be more in demand than a non-interest bearing one; especially when the interest offered is higher than the saving bank rate, and also uniform unlike for the cash certificates. So then as long as people have confidence in the Co-operative Movement, these debentures will be freely circulating even without being presented to Central Bank for cashing, because of the desire of holders to get the interest payable half yearly thereon. The Central Bank will act as the agent of the Provincial Bank, and pay the half yearly interest after duly noting the payment on the back of the debenture on presentment. It will also collect interest on debentures held by itself, and credit the whole amount paid towards interest due by the Central Bank on the loan to the Provincial Bank. The debentures received in the Central Bank may be again reissued as payments to societies.

THE SCHEME OUTLINED.

50. The advantages of this arrangement are firstly the Provincial bank will be enabled to raise long term loans at astonishingly low rates without resort to the open market; and lend to Central Banks also at interests

ITS ADVANTAGES.

* Continued from page 299 of the November '31 issue of this Journal.

lower than the present ones. The borrowing society in its turn will have the advantage of long term credit at 8½ per cent and a chance of getting cheque loans for short term needs at five per cent. Concerned central bank will certainly be able to lend at six per cent. in case it borrows at five from the provincial bank. It will besides be enabled to issue cheque loans without limit, for the loss in interest arising from the need to pay interest on current accounts will be more than met by the profits and interests earned on the discounted debentures. Further as the provincial bank will have to repay its debentures only at the end of ten years, the central banks, may by arrangement with provincial banks in the meantime use the annual principal repayments of borrowers to finance short term credit by cheque loan system.* Though stated last, by no means the least important is the opportunity it will give to prudent and thrifty co-operators to invest their small savings profitably, and yet in readily convertible securities. Thus the sucess of the scheme will help to remove the common charge, that co-operative credit at present promotes extravagance in the borrower without offering corresponding advantages to save by thrift.

51. If the advantages ennumerated above are not enough to induce co-operators to try the scheme, it is useless to invent more. Any scheme can be easily criticised and doubted. But unless such critics come forward with an alternative proposal offering similar advantage it falls to reason why the present one should not be tried. Not till this scheme is tried or a similar one and established will the foundations of Co-operative credit money be truly laid. Let only the scheme succeed. It will then be no longer necessary for co-operative banks to depend on the money market, but only on the integrity and productivity of its borrowers, who are the only and ultimate guarantees for the redumption of the debentures. Indeed the promises to redeem their debentures, given by government and allied corporations, are not of a different sort. When the co-operating public realise how far reaching is the importance of character, when they realise how much they can gain by systematically monatising character on the lines aforesaid, and applying it productively to increase the wealth and welfare of the people, then indeed they will become zealous of their credit no less than government or other corporations and learn to keep it aloft dearer than their lives.*

ADOPTION OF THE SCHEME INDISPOSABLE.

*This is necessary in order to discount debentures on presentment and re-issue them again into circulation.

TOWARDS THE COMMONWEALTH.

"That country is the richest which nourishes the greatest number of noble and happy human beings";—RUSKIN.

There is nothing inherently impossible; with persistant propaganda and careful organisation the stage before described can be reached even in the course of the next ten years. When such a stage is reached, however, it will be unnecessary for the movement to depend any longer on the money market or the government even. It would in virtue become a state within a state—a co-operative commonwealth with a currency and government of its own. A currency not based on metal, neither a government based on force, but relying for its strength and life on the willing loyalty and unstinting work of its citizen members. Such a commonwealth being able by virtue of its international machinery to regulate the issue of currency according to needs, will certainly ultimately take off the scarcity value of money that we now charge with interest, and reduce interest to the mere cost of accounting.

CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH NOT A DREAM.

When such a state is reached it would be no more possible for grabbing capitalists and dividend seeking entrepreneurs to exploit the poor world of workers. Then like in the heaven of scriptures whoso has character, without distinction of creed or race, will have unlimited credit in the co-operative commonwealth to do anything provided it is useful and productive. Even so in the field of trade, the stores by its regulative value in prices would have deprived the individual merchant of all his gains, except that due for his labour. In the field of industry the captains of industry can no longer hope to dictate with their money power, but be content with a managerial share, leaving the rest of the profits entirely to the workers themselves.

THE ILLS IT WILL CURE.

Pessimists indeed argue capital would not so easily let things be done. According to these, the ways of capital are too subtle and ramifications deep that it cannot be overthrown except by violence, and the new commonwealth of labour established and kept up but by a proletarian dictatorship. Such people indeed are difficult to be convinced. They depend for their success on simultaneous world wide revolution by labour and by force—a thing hardly possible. Otherwise

ALTERNATIVE TO CO-OPERATION NOT ACCEPTABLE.

a class that comes to power by war locally, though it be the labour class, may as well be overthrown once again by the same methods The story of several socialistic commons of ancient Grece, based. on force, and their final succumbing are the best instances of it. It is always force invites force, and the off spring of their union ruin. On the other hand the co-operative ideal is peaceful, and based on the highest promptings of man and ethics. It grows by conversion and lives by efficiency. It denies no one his due share, but to every one an undue share; unlike other systems, co-operation neither stifles individualism nor lets it loose. It only substitutes the ideal of service for profit, and appeals to men's better nature. Even so, by making credit universally available, it forces capital back to its proper place as the servant of society and refuses to let it menace people longer.

CO-OPERATION THE BEST SPECIFIC.

Hardly a programme that can be more inspring! Whoso works then for the cause of co-operation can be said truly to be working for a kingdom of God here and below. It is co-operation alone that can restore peacefully and permanently to man once again his inmate dignity, so that he can sing back the old Rhyme.

"When Adam dwelved and Eve span
Who was then the gentle man?"
thus
"Sons of Adam, sons of Eve
Each is noble here, believe."

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Loss Societies.

(DIWAN BAHADUR A. U. MALJI.)

A practice obtains in all co-operative unlimited liability societies in the Bombay Presidency not to adjust interest in members' accounts at the end of the year. There is no register prescribed by the Department in which these interest figures are expected to be entered. Some Societies are seen to keep a separate register, others have them noted on a separate paper or papers and some have no such record kept at all. It is all the same expected that the interest arrears will be calculated at the time of payment.

2. With the backward condition of the people and cheap Secretaries engaged by societies it would be too much to expect them to maintain a correct record of these interest figures. It happens in practice that the Secretary at times recovers only such sums as he finds due rightly or wrongly. He is practically the master of the situation particularly when these arrears extend to 3 years and more. There are actually errors noticed more on the side of omissions and this necessarily works a loss to the societies. If these interest figures are annualy entered in the Ledger Accounts after having passed through the Day-Book, a true record will doubtless be available.

3. The chief object of not taking into account these interest arrears should be that any expected recovery should not swell the profits of the Society in the rural area. Perhaps this was stressed on the ground that Secretaries did not claim bonus on such paper profits.

4. The literature on the point available to the public is para 160 of the Report of the Committee on Co-operation on page 92, and Leaflet M published by the Registrar and Mr. Ewbank's Manual page 364. The last two refer to all sorts of co-operative societies but much water has since flowed from below the bridge and Rule 22 under the Act was since promulgated permitting some adjustments of interest and then again excluding the same before net profits were ascertained if more than 6 month's overdue. Rule 22 is actually an improvement on the old practice.

5. This is indeed very salutory to prevent any payment of dividend from the Share Capital in case this interest had to be written off as irrecoverable. It is indeed to be expected that societies will meet bad debts from either the Reserve Fund or any special account called Bad Debt Fund opened by setting aside some amount out of the annual profits.

6. The result is that owing to bad years and various other commitments and want of sufficient facilities for recovery, interest arrears have also accumulated and many societies are showing losses in their Annual Balance Sheets. The Madras Provincial Co-operative Union have in their pamphlet No. 1 of 1926 dealt with this all important question in extenso.

7. Question is, has time arrived to consider, whether the present practice, of excluding accrued interest from the annual adjustments, should be discontinued? The writer thinks it has, principally on the ground of correct accountancy. The adjustment if made would affect only on two points (1) bonus to Secretaries and (2) 20 per cent Charity expenses but this could very well be guarded by a small amendment in Rule 22 by including these both along with the Dividend Proviso. Dividend Proviso is likely to affect rural unlimited type of societies with shares and uniformity will be better served by this proposal of including the interest arrears in the annual adjustments.

8. At present Societies which are not really in losses are shown as such by fiction, although in the unlimited liability societies there are less chances of writing off the interest arrears. The current system is also opposed to all ordinary banking rules. If it was thought that exclusion from adjustment will help recoveries, the hope is not realized and Society officers are actually seen abusing the practice by partiality not easy to be detected at audit and the practice has only helped to show that societies have not developed.

9. In rural societies penal interest is allowed in by-laws and in these days of depression, this is indeed a very hard provision. It is often criticized as a *Marwari* charge and strictly speaking not legally recoverable except when any damage could be specifically proved. A Co-operative Society, it is submited, should not encourage this practice. It may be argued the provision is made against recalcitrants, but then a Co-operative Society should rather try to dismember such persons. The necessity of understanding co-operative principles cannot be over emphasized. Really speaking in a Co-operative Society even compound interest should not be charged and if no penal or compound interest is charged, there should be no fear whatever against including interest in the annual adjustments with the safeguards suggested in para 5 above.

Liquidator's Powers—Scope of unlimited liability—Co-operative Banking.

BY MR. R. KRISHNASWAMY AIYANGAR.

There is much confusion of thought among co-operators, official and non-official, over the powers of a Liquidator appointed under the Act and the enforcement of unlimited liability in respect of the debts of a society. It is necessary to clarify the issues involved in these questions.

I. (1) Let me take the case of a Liquidator first. The society ceases to exist as a corporate body on the Liquidation order taking effect. His powers are defined in Sec. 42 of the Act and Rule 13 framed under the Act. His first business is to have the assets collected peacefully and have the liabilities paid off. If that fails, he can pass a contributory order against each member in respect of his borrowings and these orders are executable after the expiry of any period fixed. A mortgage decree against a member is not within the ambit of this power.

(2) The assets so collected, by execution or otherwise, should be distributed rateably among the creditors in proportion to the amount due to each creditor at the time of distribution.

(3) When the liabilities are thus not fully met, the deficiency must be made good by the members. The liquidator must pass a contribution order against one or more members requiring each to pay the amounts specified. If there is still a liability further contribution orders have to be passed. It is open to him to pass a higher award in the first instance to avoid supplementary orders. These amounts should be distributed among the various members equitably as the circumstances of each case demand.

(4) The above is the normal procedure. But when the enquiry into the state of affairs of a society discloses

(i) inefficiency of realisable assets to meet all the liabilities;

(ii) the necessity of members having to contribute towards the assets to make good the deficiency;

(iii) reasonable belief that members might alienate their property,

the liquidator may pass contribution order against such members for reasonable amounts at any stage without waiting till assets are

realised. If they give security for the amount ordered to be contributed, execution may be postponed till the assets are realised. Otherwise he will have to realise them, pay the creditors of the society or keep it in a Bank till the realisable assets are secured and then apply it either in paying the creditors of the society or in paying back to the owner either in whole or in part.

(5) Surplus funds are at the disposal of the members of the quandum society.

II. (1) As regards the enforcement of unlimited liability what the liquidator does by way of contributory orders is one such method. A society cannot throw the whole burden of its debts on any of its members on the basis of the unlimited liability system. Supposing a creditor Central Bank obtains a decree against an affiliated society, can it in execution realise the entire amount from one or more of the members of the defendant society legally, jointly and severally liable to the debts of the society? A division Bench of the Madras High Court has recently answered, ' Yes ' and a Full Bench of 5 Judges of the Patna High Court have answered, 'No'. (1931, A.I.R. Patna Page 321.) I have not had the advantage of perusing the Madras Judgment but that of the Patna High Court seems to me, with great respect, logically sound so far as it goes. It looks as if the joint and several liability of co-promissors executing the document is essentially different from a similar liability when a smaller corporation executes a document through its chosen office bearers in favour of a bigger corporation to which it is affiliated. There is no direct privity of contract between the members of a society and the Central Bank. The office-bearers who execute the document evidencing the debt act on behalf of the society whose panchayat resolve to apply for the loan meant to be disbursed among its members. There is a representation and a grant of loan and under the system of Co-operative Banking a creditor Central Bank can even see to the application of the money. That being so, if all the members are regarded as constructive parties to the document though co-no-minee, only the office-bearers execute the document for and on behalf of the society, the question arises as to why all the members should not be regarded as co-promissors jointly and severally liable for the debts of the society. This aspect has not been pointedly considered by the Patna High Court though it has referred to Section 44 of the Act. The English law relating to the liability of corporations and the Indian law being in parimateria with it largely weighed with their Lordships of the Patna High Court in deciding as they did. Surely it cannot be denied that the decision unsettles notions previously held and introduces elements of dilatoriness in collecting co-operative dues from societies. So far as this Presidency is concerned the Subordinate courts have to be influenced by the decision of our High Court in preference to that of the Patna High Court though it is a decision of a Full Bench of 5 judges until our High Court revises its decision in the light of Full Bench case.

Greetings of the Central Association of the German Consumers' Union.

To our sincere regret we are not in a position to be able to accept your kind invitation for participation in the ensuing XIX Provincial Co-operative Conference of your Union. We permit ourselves therefore to send you herewith the note of greetings desired by you to be made known at your Congress.

GREETINGS.

The Central Association of the Consumers' Union is very much pleased with the kind invitation for participation in the conference of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union and requests you to take the great distance from Germany to India as an excuse for the fact that its sincere thanks can be communicated only in the form of a letter. The German Consumers' Co-operative Societies congratulate their Indian brother organisations on the results which the co-operative movement has produced hitherto in India and above all in the province of Madras. The words with which the great Indian Poet and thinker Rabindranath Tagore solemnised the high moral aims of co-operative resolutions are received with satisfaction in Germany.

Out of the 60 million inhabitants in the German Empire over 3 million consumer families or more than 10 million consumers are included in the consumers' co-operative societies of the Central Association of the German Consumers' Union. Their exchange of goods amounted in the year 1930 to more than 1,200 million marks. The continuous hard economic poverty which has seized at the present moment all countries of the world requires heavy sacrifices especially from the consumer. The German Consumers' Co-operative Societies supported by the unshaken loyalty of their members proceeded resolutely forward on the way to a suitable economic arrangement.

The co-operative ideas which have extended throughout the world require the quick joint work of all people. The Central Association of the German Consumers' Association sends its co-operative friends in Madras the hearty greetings and wishes and the Provincial Co-operative Union the best time on the occasion of their XIX Conference.

Recent Utterances.

INDUSTRIAL LABOUR AND CO-OPERATION.*

BY MR. V. RAMADAS PANTULU,

Industrial labour in India differs in many essential features from the Industrial Labour in England and Western Industrial centres generally. The labour classes who are recruited to factories, railways, mines, transport and public works are largely drawn from the rural population. The rural population when migrating to the cities and towns in search of industrial labour do not go there with the object of permanently settling down there. They often go back to their villages. It is economic pressure that drives them to the cities and not lure of urban life or ambition to become rich or lead comfortable lives. Owing to pressure on land increasing with growth of population, the landless village population go out. Small agriculturists, who lose their land by indebtedness or by landlord taking possession of land, or abnormally raising his rent, are driven out of the village. Failure of seasons and failure of crops send out some more. The loss of living by the distruction of village crafts and subsidiary occupation accounts for some part of migration from village to town. The social disabilities imposed on the lowest classes called the depressed classes drives them to seek a socially more free atmosphere in the cities. In these and other ways, large masses of rural population are drawn to industrial labour.

But these labourers often go back to their villages, some during a part of every year and some after a stay of some years. As 80 per cent. of industrial labour in urban areas is male labour, and women and children get very small employment, most of the labourers leave their families behind in the villages and thus the permanent tie with the villages always subsists. Moreover, owing to the peculiar nature of the joint family system most of these labourers who possess some land have an interest in their family properties and so they are drawn seasonally. They also like the change. The artificial and abnormal surroundings of the factory areas, the slum life with its sickness and disease, the strenous drudgery work of the factories which is so unlike the spasmodic rural labour with long intervals of rest make them home sick. So the industrial population of India is a mobile fluid population migrating from village to town and from town to village.

* A lecture delivered at the Y.M.C.A. on 29-10-'31.

ECONOMIC POSITION.

So the social and economic handling of these people differs very materially from the western social and economic solutions.

The data regarding the exact economic position of these industrial labourers are very scanty. The Labour Commission confess that they merely went on general impression and expressed surprise at no attempt being made in constructing a cost of living index even in Bengal, the leading Industrial Province of India. Somehow, the Commission computed that the monthly earnings of male cotton operatives in textile centres range between 25 and 35 and that highest family income of these industrial labourers varies between Rs. 30 to 50 a month. As for their expenditure the Commission said that about 85 per cent of the income went to meet the bare necessities of life, and that the balance to meet the obligations arising from indebtedness. Regarding the extent of indebtedness the estimate of the Commission is that in most industrial centres the proportion of families or individuals in debt is not less than ⅔ of the whole industrial population. The rate of interest paid by the workers is said to range between 50 to 150 per cent, while that of the jute mill workers was on the average 78 per cent. The Industrial Commission note that in one case the interest rate was 225 per cent.

WHAT CO-OPERATION CAN DO.

The remedies for the improvement of the conditions of industrial labour are of course not exclusively co-operative. But Co-operation can do a great deal. There are three distinct services which co-operators can render. *Firstly*, a well regulated system of co-operative credit can be established which will rescue the labourer from the clutches of the money-lender. The mobility of the industrial labour, the want of certainty about the income of the worker and the like no doubt militate against the full application of the co-operative credit principles. But that a great deal can be done was conceded by the Industrial Commission who drew pointed attention to the Jackson Co-operative Credit Society of B. B. and C.I.Ry. labourers which disbursed a credit of Rs. 1¼ crores between 1924 and 1929 with little overdues and very little loss, *Secondly*, the Co-operative Consumers' Store among the labourers will help them to effect considerable economy in the purchase of their needs and will enhance the purchasing power of their wages by eliminating many sources of leakage which occur in their small purchases on credit from retail bazaar men. *Thirdly*, the housing of workers can be attempted by forming Co-operative Building Societies among them to raise suitable dwellings. It was attempted with success at Ellore in West Godavari District. A small house built at a cost of say, Rs. 300 can become the property of the labourer by his making small monthly payments of say Rs. 5; a part of it, he would have in any case to pay as rent for a dwelling.

CO-OPERATIVE COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

These are no small benefit. But I envisage the *greatest service* which Co-operation can render to the industrial labourer of India is to tackle the cottage industries on a co-operative basis. The area of large concentrated factory industries in cities has not brought blessings to the Western countries. The perpetual struggle between capital and labour and the horrors of a crowded and debased factory life are not models for India to follow. The capitalistic large industries have antagonised nations and the uncertainties of the trade and commerce of the world are becoming more pronounced. So let India build up her industrial life on a new model. The Co-operative Cottage industries which produce things for use and not for profit and which will introduce true democracy with *Industry* is the *model for India*. With the help of Hydroelectric schemes, power can be brought into cottages where every kind of industry can be carried for in rural India.

India and International Co-operation*

No apology is needed to draw on this occasion of the celebration of the International Co-operators' Day the attention of Co-operators in this country, who are generally far too engrossed in the day-to-day working of societies and the discussion of parochial questions, to a study of the far vaster problems that engage the minds of the illustrious co operators in the International Co-operative Alliance. Their individual views are expressed in the *Review of International Co-operation*, which is their monthly organ; but their collective views embodied in resolutions passed at their Triennial Congress, held in one or other of the capital cities of the West, are of greater importance; and if carried out they are bound to have a vital bearing on the co-operative, nay national, progress of this country. But our blind adhesion to all the formulae enunciated by the August congress may not be helpful either to us or to the more advanced nations in the long run. Our new All-India organisation may do well to depute delegates to the next congress to be held in London in 1933, who like the delegates of some other countries may not hesitate to put forth our national point of view where there is likely to be a conflict of interests in the immediate future between that and the purely international point of view. We do hope with other less industrially advanced countries for a happier time when we shall have grown strong enough to pool our resources together with other countries and dispense with the comparatively narrow outlook of economic nationalism-which, however, is by the vast majority of our countrymen held to be a necessary phase in our onward march to progress and economic equality with the rest of the world.

We may content ourselves with illustrating on this occasion the possible effects, beneficial or otherwise, on this country of the resolutions on the economic policy of the International Co-operative Alliance passed at the last Congress held at Vienna. The need for examining in detail our own position in relation to them and formulating our considered attitude with regard to each one of them will become obvious.

1. The International Congress of Co-operators assembled at Viennain August 1930 reaffirmed their faith in the principle of unrestricted freedom of communication and exchange of goods between all

* Substance of a speech by Mr. K. C. Ramakrishnan, at the International Co-operators' Day celebration (7th November., 1931) at the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union.

nations and urged the abolition of all tariff barriers as early as possible and recommended immediate steps to be taken for facilitating free trade by "international traffic agreements, refrom of customs nomenclature and creation of customs unions". We wonder how many of us though believing in the ultimate ideal of free trade would agree to unrestricted competition now between nations with uneven economic development. We are wedded to a policy of 'discriminating protection' in the interest of the development of our promising infant industries. We are not unaware of the danger of the creation of vested interests and the refusal of grown-up industries to face free imports of similar foreign goods, as for instance the oil-milling industry of France and Germany which levy high duties on our oils but freely welcome our oil-seeds. The demand for free trade does not come with grace from western nations who have profited by protection in the past and still wish to resort to it whenever it suits them. A country over-ruralised like ours is badly in need of industrial development, even in the interests of relieving the over-crowded condition of agriculture. And unless international Co-operators assure us of some other method of fostering our industries, we shall only have to tread the way of others, by restricting some imports and catering to our big home market by our own goods for the manufacturing of which we have special facilities.

It is natural for countries already well-industrialised to wish for a free market for their goods and a free import of all raw materials and foodstuffs, in the interests of their own industries and particularly in the interests of the large numbers of wage-earning consumers who form in such countries the back-bone of the co-operative movement. The interests of our wage-earners, however, are bound up with the prosperity of our industries, and if free trade will not ensure the latter, it is of doubtful utility to our workers. We may not, like the Russian delegates at the Congress, challenge the good faith of the advocates of free trade as wishing "to exploit the less developed agricultural countries and transform them into colonies" nor taunt the famous free-trading countries on their attempts to recant. Only we may urge that it is not yet time for us to practice the ideal of absolute freedom of exchange in an unevenly developed industrial world.

2. Another resolution that was discussed and passed but with greater unanimity among delegates related to the action that should be taken against the growing menace of the monopolistic combines in

certain industries. That which loomed large was the mammoth monopoly of the margarine trade-the Unilever Trust-which brought together the biggest manufacturers of margarine and soaps and allied products scattered in different countries. The foremost of them were the Lever Brothers in England, the Jurgens in Holland, the Sunlicht works in Germany, and the Schists in Austria; and they were likely to bring in Proctor and Gamble of the United States. This gigantic enterprise controlling 75 to 90 per cent of production in the various countries and threatening to control the supply of raw materials from tropical countries like India can dictate their own terms to the thoroughly ill-organised producers of raw materials on the one hand; and on the other hand raise prices for consumers in their own countries though they may be better organised. No doubt, the consumers' co-operative federations have in some countries set up their own factories for the manufacture of the same goods but they are few and far between and their immediate demand for raw materials is by no means comparable with that of the combines and is too inadequate to check their abuse of power. The Trust is also interesting itself in getting control of the retail trade and has already succeeded in capturing several chain-store firms in England and Germany which have some thousands of shops.

Such a monopolistic control of industry and trade is an open invasion of the field of the consumers' movement. No wonder there was righteous indignation exhibited at the Congress. But practical politics seems to have dictated a different course; some of the consumers' societies in England are alleged to have adopted a policy of compromise with, if not surrender, to the plans of the Trust. Fortunately the monopoly of the latter is not yet complete; it is for co-operators to organise meanwhile collective purchase by means of an international society. And producers in our own country if they are at all organised will be able to negotiate better terms with and expect greater fairness from co-operative wholesale buyers than from monopolistic concerns. The numerous producers of our oil-seeds in particular will stand to gain by the reduction of the power of the trust, for it is notorious that while the price of margarine has remained steady for a number of years, the prices of oil-seeds have been beaten down. Even if they rise, the trust is known to keep up its profit by varying the quality of the margarine and selling it for the old price-in which case the final consumers of our goods do suffer.

3. A third resolution of the Conference was on the well-discussed question of linking the organisations of consumers and of agricultural producers. It was not without a good deal of doubt and difficulties and discussion for a number of years that the rapprochment between the two organisations has been effected. The alliance was in its inception and growth guided by the champions of the consumers' movement, who would not realise the practical difficulties in consumers organizing production in all but a few lines of agriculture and so would not concede the right of independent agriculturists to organise themselves for certain common ends. There has, however, occurred a change in the views regarding the scope of the consumers' movement and the need for linking with agricultural producers' co-operation, which should not only be tolerated but encouraged, though it fell short of the fine ideal of consumers commonwealth. The insistence on this ideal, indicated in the statement: "The consumer as the basis of our movement is not a fetish, but an irresistable economic proposition" is not naturally relished by the delegates representing the agricultural organisation. However, the rapproachment between the two organisations should be all to our good, if we develop, as we must, our agricultural societies of production and sale; since we may always expect fairer terms from our brother co-operators on the consumers' side than from mammoth monopolistic concerns.

We hope that the case for a deep study of the questions discussed in the International Co-operative Congress, from the point of view of the movement in our own country, is fairly strong and no better occasion can offer itself than this International Co-operators' Day for us to organise a study circle for the purpose.

International Co-operators' Day Celebration.

I MADRAS (CITY).

The various co-operative institutions in the city of Madras celebrated the International Day by organising processions and demonstrations and in the evening a public meeting was held under the auspices of the Provincial Co-operative Union in the premises of the Servants of India Society when M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar Avl., M.L.C., president of the last Provincial Conference presided. Mr. A. Sivarama Menon, B.A., B.L., the President of the T. U. C. S., spoke mainly about store movement and showed what good work was being done by the T. U. C. S., in maintaining a high standard of efficiency and purity of articles. Mr. K. C. Ramakrishnan, M.A., of the Economics department of the University of Madras dealt with the resolution passed at the last International Co-operative Conference held at Vienna. A text of his speech on the occasion is published elsewhere. Mr. N. Satyanarayana of Alamuru in an eloquent *Telugu* speech showed how through co-operation only real universal brotherhood could be attained and said that the movement stood for sacrifice and service and the eliminaiion of profiteering and competition. Prof. S. K. Yegnanarayana Iyer in a *Tamil* speech said that in this land, famous as the birth place of vedantic doctrine, there is no movement that gave opportunities for practical demonstration of the ultimate identity of interest between man and man as the co-operative movement. Mr. Koneti Rao of the Central Land Mortgage Bank referred to some of the difficulties experienced in the working of the bank as the result of the Government insisting on payment of half registration fees and pleaded for exemption.

The Chairman in bringing the proceedings to a close appealed most earnestly for young men to come and join the movement in large numbers. Mr. Ramadas Pantulu thanked the chairman for redeeming his pledge given at the last provincial conference and ably representing the non-official views before the Select Committee dealing with the new Bill of Co-operation. He also pointed out how the official side is not always polite and fair in its dealings with the non-officials and this scares away many a self-respecting non-official from joining the movement. He requested the Registrar to see that his subordinate officers are imbued with the same broad outlook and idealism that was characteristic of himself and he also thanked the co-operators of the city who had come in such large numbers, in spite of the bad weather, and made the function a success.

II. CALCUTTA.

Under the auspices of the Bengal Co-operative Organisation Society a public meeting was held at Overtoun Hall, Calcutta at which Mr. Surendranath Mallik, C.I.E., M.A., B.L., presided. The Governor of the Province Sir F. Stanley Jackson sent the following message to the co-operators of Bengal. The draft resolutions of the International Co-operative Alliance was approved and seconded.

The Governor's Message. **"On the occasion of the celebration of the ninth International Co-operators' Day which falls on the 7th inst. I desire to convey to you an assurance of the sympathy and good will which I and my Government entertain towards the co-operative movement. I am well aware that the adverse economic conditions which have affected India as well as the rest of the world have imposed a severe strain upon the movement, probably the most severe strain it has ever been called upon to face. As a result such defects and weaknesses as exist in the organisation of this wide-spreading movement have not unnaturally been thrown into prominence and at the same time the underlying strength and soundness which I believe to exist have manifested themselves. It is, therefore, the duty of all persons interested in the welfare of the movement on the one hand to take all possible steps to remove the sources of weakness which have come to light and on the other hand to consolidate its strength. If this is done, the present difficulties will not be without their advantage, and it is my privilege to assure you that in your endeavours to this end, the co-operative movement may continue as heretofore, to count upon the sympathy and support of my Government."**

III. THE PUNJAB.

Under the aupices of the Punjab Co-operative Union, Lahore, a public meeting was held to which Mr. Darling, the ex-Registrar of Co-operative Societies, sent a message wherein he emphasised the potentialities of the Co-operative Movement and made an appeal for expanding it. The Secretary of the Punjab Co-operative Union read a brief note about

the progress of the movement in the province and the resolution of the International Co-operative Alliance was unanimously passed.

We have received accounts of the Celebration of the International Co-operators' Day from the following institutions :—

(a) *Central Banks.* (1) Conjeevaram, (2) Calicut, (3) Cuddapah, (4) Kurnool, (5) Madura Ramnad, (6) Cuddalore, (7) Bezwada, (8) Guntur.

(b) *Urban Banks.* (1) Tiruvannamalai, (2) Uttamapalayam, (3) Periyakulam, (4) Kaveripatnam.

(c) *Unions.* (1) Srivilliputtur, (2) Sankarankoil, (3) Bhimavaram (4) Uttiramerur.

The local papers published accounts of the celebration in the following places.

(1) Tirupur, (2) Avanashi, (3) Vizianagaram, (4) Nunjungod, (5) Bangalore, (6) Kumbakonam, (7) Nellore, (8) Rangoon, (9) Mysore, (10) Pudukottah, (11) Tanjore, (12) Cranganoor, (13) Trichur.

District News.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNORS' VISIT TO THE SALEM WEAVERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

In connection with the visit of His Excellency the Governor of Madras, the Salem Weavers' Co-operative Society, Ltd., arranged an Exhibition in the premises of the Salem Collector's Office on the 16th October 1931. A special pandal was erected in which the various stages in the production of cloth, namely, Warping, Sizing, Weaving, Printing etc. were exhibited. The woven fabrics were exhibited at the upstairs of the Collector's Office. Their Excellencies arrived exactly at 10 A.M. and were taken round by Mr. S. Thammanna Chettiar, B.A., B.L., President of the Society, along with Mr. Todd the Collector, Mrs. Todd, and the Deputy Registrar, and the Marketing Officer. Her Excellency was pleased to purchase goods worth Rs. 29-1-0. The Government House Co-operative Stores purchased goods worth Rs. 521-8-0. The following is a true extract of His Excellency's remark in the visitors Book :—

> **" I visited the premises of the Society and was very pleased with all I saw this morning. The Society is doing extremely good work and is helping the weavers of Salem to find fresh market for their goods, which are of excellent manufacture. There is no doubt that if it had not been for this society, the plight of the weavers in this town would have been even worse than it is. It is therefore deserving of all support and I trust that all who can, will do their utmost to assist it and so afford help to a deserving class who have fallen on hard times through no fault of their own."**

(Sd.) GEORGE STANLEY,
Governor of Madras.

6th October 1931.

THE GRAY CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE, LIMITED, VELLORE.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Deivasikhamani Mudaliar Avergal, Ag. Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, paid a visit to the Gray Co-operative Institute Limited, Vellore, on 15th October 1931 when an address of welcome was presented to him by the students. Besides the students and the staff of the Institute, the members of the Board of Management of the Institute, and of the Central Bank, Vellore, were present. M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib V. A. Arunachala Mudaliar Avergal, ex-president of the Co-operative Central Bank, Limited, Vellore, presided on the occasion.

After prayer, two students staged a dialogue prepared for the occasion by Mr. Achyuta Menon, B. A., Superintendent of the Institute, depicting the importance of the training imparted at the Co-operative Training Institutes. Then the welcome address was read by one of the students. While thanking the Registrar for continuing the grant of subsidy to this Institute during this year which was threatened to be withdrawn last year, the students prayed that the same sympathetic consideration may be extended to it in the future so as to enable further batches of young men to derive the benefit of the useful training imparted there. The students also prayed that the system of having a common examination conducted by the Registrar in all the subjects taught at the various Institutes may be continued in the future as well, or that in the alternative, a concession from the heavy fees payable for the Government Technical Examination be secured for them.

The Ag. Registrar in his reply stated that the question of a separate examination apart from the Government Technical Examination was under correspondence with the Provincial Co-operative Union and that the matter will be settled after the views of the Provincial Co-operative Union had been received. As regards fees, he thought that it would be difficult to secure any concession, as Government would find it difficult to reduce the fees in certain subjects while maintaining the usual rate of fees in other subjects.

The Ag. Registrar also availed himself of this opportunity to emphasize the necessity of continuing this Institute and said that even if the Government subsidy should be withdrawn, the Central Banks and other Institutions in this and neighbouring districts should liberally contribute to support the Institute and maintain it as a permanent institution as the necessity of training batches of young men year after year to take up work in the co-operative department and in non-official institutions was undoubtedly great.

At the conclusion of the function, M.R.Ry. K. M. Singaravelu Mudaliar Avergal, President of the Institute, thanked the Ag. Registrar, the President of the evening's function, and the numerous other gentlemen who graced the occasion.

P. ACHYUTA MENON,
Secretary.

Reviews.

(A) BOOKS.

1. ECONOMIC INVESTIGATIONS IN THE HYDERABAD STATE, 1929—30, Vol. I.

GENERAL SURVEY.

Mr. S. Kesava Iyengar, M. A. Professor of Economics of the Nizams College, Hyderabad, deserves to be congratulated on the Economic Investigations in the Hyderabad State, Vol. I, which he has published. It is printed at the Government Press and it is full of statistics, tables and diagrams and excellent maps of the various districts surveyed. The general features of the economic life of the districts of Nanded, Warrangal, Aurangabad and Raichur are alone contained in this volume, which evidently will be followed by subsequent volumes each dealing with one district in particular.

The survey was undertaken with the object of ascertaining to what extent the registered holders of land in the State have been dispossessed of their holdings during the last 25 years and what were the causes of their being dispossessed and also to ascertain the extent of the indebtedness of existing holders. It is a sad fact to note that dispossession has been going on and land shows a tendency to get into the hands of classes who do not actually cultivate them themselves. Every statement is documented by facts and figures and the learned professor deserves the warmest thanks of students of economics for the patient and exhaustive manner of his investigation and for the lucid marshalling of facts and figures gathered.

S. K. Y.

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2. THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA, CANADA, RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT.

By Mr. H. S. Philpot M. A.

We are indebted to the National Development Bureau of the Department of Interior, Ottawa, for the enchanting booklet on the province of Nova Scotia, which is one of the 9 provinces of the Dominion of Canada. This booklet is compiled for the use of " home-seeker, merchant, manufacturer, capitalist and visitor" and the facts gathered in the booklet are " upto date, authoritative and concise". Almost any information that one would like to have about the province from its history and physical features to railways, roads, aeronautics, from cost of living and wages to

education, religion and historic sights may be gathered from this book. It is superbly printed on nice art paper and profusely illustrated. We only wish that Indian provinces will publish such authoritative books like this for the guidance of the outside world that is beginning to take interest in this continent and for the guidance of tourists, who come in large numbers.

S. K. Y.

(B) REPORTS.

1. FEDERATED MALAY STATES, ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

For the year ending 30th June 1930.

The Report of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in the Federated Malay States for the year ending 30th June 1930 is a record of steady work wherein the lines of development indicated in the previous year's report have been steadily kept up. We are glad to be told that though no new rural credit societies have been organised because the departmental staff is not yet adequately trained for the purpose, there has been some growth amongst societies for the Indian Estates Labourers. Trade depression which is world wide has affected in particular the Federated Malay States whose chief crops are rubber, paddy and cocoanut. It is interesting to note that most of the societies work with their own share capital and the department has adopted the policy of liquidating societies, " as soon as it is clear that they are not likely to serve any useful purpose." The process of liquidation does not leave behind the bad odour it does in this country. Every liquidated society has been able to repay its share capital in full and to make out of its accumulated Reserve Fund some contribution to the amenities of the place, such as, building of bridges, or repairing schools etc. In the words of the Registrar " Not only is there no ill-feeling left amongst the members at their failure to make the society a success, but there is a resonable hope that an experiment, which resulted in no individual loss of capital subscribed and also resulted in some tangible gain to the community, may be tried again when circumstances appear more favourbale."

Thrift and Loan Societies have been working satisfactorily enough, so also Co-operative Credit Societies for Indian Estates labourers. Their membership and subscribed share capital have considerably increased.

The film propaganda mentioned in our last year's review has been made good use of showing the sad effects of laziness and extravagance and the comfort and prosperity resulting from industry and thrift.

S. K. Y.

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2. STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES,

For the year 1929-'30.

The Report of the Co-operative Societies of the Straits Settlements for the year under review follows closely the report of the Federated Malay States. We are glad to be told that in this province also co-operative societies, mostly thrift societies, have been started for the benefit of Indian labourers working in estates. In this province also rural propaganda has been carried on by means of motor caravan and by films. Here, as in the Federated Malay States, urban societies show better progress than rural ones and thrift societies for estates labourers work satisfactorily owing to the co-operation of managers of these estates.

S. K. Y.

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3. EIGHTH REPORT ON THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN SIAM,

For the year 1929-'30.

We have received a copy of the VIIIth report on the co-operative movement in Siam for the year 1929-'30. There are signs of progress on every side. The working capital has been doubled and 37 new societies have been formed bringing the total number to 128. The number of members was 2,157 giving an average membership of 17 for each society. The reserve fund of the movement as a whole has also been increased. Various tables appended to the report give details about the working and the Government of Siam deserves to be congratulated on the good work done.

S. K. Y.

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4. ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE COIMBATORE DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE AUDIT UNION LTD.

For the year 1930—31.

We have received a copy of the Administration Report of the Coimbatore District Co-operative Audit Union. It is an institution almost unique inasmuch as other districts have not such well organised and satisfactorily working Audit Unions. It has 22 societies affiliated to it, mostly urban banks, building societies and stores. The auditors appointed by the Union had carried out concurrent and final audit of its affiliated societies. It collected by way of contribution and rebate over Rs. 4,000 and spent for establishment and contingency charges nearly 3,000 rupees. While congratulating the Union on its excellent work,

we cannot share with it its ambition and hope of publishing a separate bulletin for the benefit of urban banks.

We have always been setting our face against such separatist tendencies. Every effort should be made to encourage existing institutions instead of starting new ones. We have on previous occasions offered to set apart pages of this journal for dealing with urban banks and their problems and we repeat the offer and let us hope that it would be availed of, instead of starting a separate journal for the exclusive use of urban banks only.

S. K. Y.

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5. REPORT OF THE SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

for *1930—31.*

We have received a copy of the report of work of the Servants of India Society for the year ending 12th June 1931. The report refers to the increasing popularity of the institution as evidenced by a large number of applications for admission, which owing to financial condition the society is unable to deal with in the manner they would like. There are at present 25 members including two who were admitted recently. Among the activities of the Society the following deserve special mention :—

(*a*) *Political* : —Though the society did not join the Civil Disobedience movement, one of its members Mr. A. V. Thakkar rendered meritorious service in exposing the unconstitutional and high handed acts of the executive and of the police in particular in combating the civil disobedience movement. Two members of the society were deputed to enquire into and report about the ill-treatment of ladies at Borsad. Mr. Joshi representing Indian labour and the Right Hon'ble Mr. Sastriar are two members of the society who are taking part in the Round Table Conference; and some members have been taking special interest in the affairs of Indian States and in the welfare of Indians outside India.

(*b*) *Labour* :—Mr. Joshi was a member of the Royal Commission on Labour and Mr. Bakhale was the Secretary of the Indian Trades Union Federation and kept himself in touch with the various affiliated Unions.

(*c*) *Social* :—Mr. G. K. Devadhar, the present President of the society continued to give the same attention to the work of Poona Seva Sadan Society as in previous years. Another institution known as Bhagini Samaj, Bombay, has been doing useful work, though it was seriously disturbed owing to many of its members joining the Civil Disobedience Movement. The Samaj has drawn up a scheme under the name of Bhagini Seva Sangha for enrolling life workers very much on the lines of the Servants of India Society. The Madras members of the

Society, Messrs V. Venkatasubbaiya, R, Suryanarayana Rao. K. G. Sivaswamy and S. R. Venkataraman have been identifying themselves with co-operation, depressed class work, rural reconstruction, flood relief and other kinds of activities for the general uplift of the masses. The work done by the society for uplifting of the aboriginals and depressed classes deserves special mention.

Under the management of the Servants of India Society the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics has been started and it has been recognised by the authorities of the Bombay University to prepare students for the M. A. degree examination.

The finances of the society, which were never satisfactory, suffered a serious setback during the last two years owing to the political and trade depression through which the country is passing. In spite of all these adverse circumstances, we hope that the excellent work done by the society would be recognised and sufficient help would be forthcoming from philanthropic individuals and institution.

S. K. Y.

6. THE ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL TENUVAH,

For the year ending 30th September '30.

" Tenuvah " means an agricultural co-operative marketing association which has been started to enable the Jewish agriculturists recently settled in Palestine to market their commodities. Upto the end of 1926 agricultural products of the Jewish rural settlements were marketed through the Department of Agriculture. The need was felt for a separate organisation for marketing and thus "Tenuvah" came into existence. Simultaneously with the organisation of these "Tenuvah", a central "Tenuvah" for co-ordinating the working of marketing associations was also established. The products actually handled by "Tenuvah" are many, chief of them being milk and dairy products, eggs and poultry, fruits, vegetables and honey. The central organisation is confronted with the task of finding suitable foreign markets for these agricultural products of Palestine. We are glad to be assured that they staunchly adhere to the fundamental principles of co-operation and we wish them all success.

S. K. Y.

(C) JOURNALS.

1. MOGA JOURNAL.

Among the many magazines we receive in exchange for our own journal, one of the most interesting is the " Moga Journal " for teachers which believes in " rural recoustruction through progressive education." The number for October is a special number called the " World Peace Number " and has as its motto on the cover page a quotation from Mr. H. G. Wells, " We are engaged in a race between catastrophe and education". The articles are all written with a view to emphasise the significance of this statement and the need for world peace. We hope the example of this technical journal will be followed by others. We congratulate the authorities of the Journal on their excellent achievement.

S. K. Y.

2. COCHIN CO-OPERATIVE ANNUAL.

We have received a copy of the annual number of the Cochin Co-operative Journal called Sahakarana Probodhani. It contains a number of special articles written for the occasion and it is well illustrated. We have the photos of the central bank buildings, of the Maharaja of Cochin and Diwan and of many of the contributors. The place of honour is given to a poem on Co-operation by Mr. K. Narayana Menon. It is followed by an article on the social polity of the West Coast by a prince of the royal house. The well known Malayalam poet Vallathol Narayana Menon has contributed a poem called " My Sun ", his Sun being the gleaming joy that shows itself on the face of a person benefited by our service however humble. There are articles on " Village Prosperity " "Co-operative Movement then and now," etc. The present writer also has contributed an article on the Real Meaning of Co-operation. The serious matter dealing with co-operation is diversified by interesting short stories and poems. The volume concludes with a note on All-Kerala Conference by the enthusiastic Secretary of the Cochin Central Co-operative Institute. The Institute and its management deserve our hearty congratulations on the excellent annual they have brought out.

S. K. Y.

Correspondence.

1. MADRAS RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE AND CO-OPERATION.

BY MR. E. S. SUNDA.

We have received a letter from Mr. E. S. Sunda, B. A., B. L., Madura on the recommendations of the Madras Retrenchment Committee so far as co-operation is concerned. Owing to general economic depression and retrenchment which is forced upon us as a result thereof, we are not in a position to publish the communication fully. The letter lays stress upon three important items which in the opinion of the writer are such as to make us unlearn the co-operative experience and gospel which we have been learning all these years. They are (1) stopping of subsidies to Federations and the Provincial Co-operative Union, (2) raising the number of societies from which audit fee is to be collected, (3) withdrawing of the Deputy Director of Agriculture from the co-operative department. The letter considers the retrenchment to be effected by these to be undesirable and unnecessary and suggests on the other hand retrenchment without affecting the efficiency of the movement by re-grouping districts under circle officers with one sub-Deputy Registrar for each district.

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2. RESOLUTION OF SRIVILLIPUTHUR CO-OPERATIVE UNION.

We have received copy of the following resolution of the 5th Governing Body meeting of the Srivilliputtur Co-operative Supervising Union Ltd., Srivilliputtur :—

Resolution No. 38. If there is depression at present and there is not much non-credit work to do it can be equally forcibly said that there can be no other time more opportune for the introduction of bold policies with regard to agriculture and cottage industries and their adoption in centres with proper and ample human materials and other elements necessary for successful working than this time of depression when the extent and nature of problems are apparent and their early solutions are anxiously awaited by all concerned. There may not be much work at present and for sometime to come for two Deputy Registrars for Land Mortgage Banks. It is therefore suggested that one of the Deputy Registrars for Land Mortgage Banks may be reverted and the Deputy Director of Agriculture recently appointed retained and the Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies asked to start new societies in accordance with

the recommendations of the Royal Commission of Agriculture, Royal Commission on Labour and Madras Committees on Banking and Economic Depression and work them and the old agricultural and artisan societies with the help of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, the weaving expert and the perpitrating parties working under him. When the Registrar who is a senior civilian is shifted to some other job carrying higher salary the present Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies who may have by this time completed his preliminary work with regard to the societies referred to above may be put in entire charge of the co-operative movement. It will be thousand pities if a popular minister like the present minister for Co-operation, Agriculture and Industries and a capable and energetic secretary like the present secretary of the Development Department should fail to give early effect to the repeated recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, Royal Commission on Labour, Madras Banking Enquiry Committee and the Madras Economic Depression Enquiry Committee. The Special concession of staff granted to Salem Weavers' Co-operative Society should be continued and if there is no further need for help to that society the staff may be conveniently employed in another weaving centre where a weavers' co-operative society is already working or may be started soon.

It is also urged that the retrenchment proposals and the recent G. O. regarding payment of half the fees for registration and searches may very badly affect the progress of the movement and that therefore they may be abrogated immediately.

Special Types of Societies.

1. AUDIT CERTIFICATE OF THE ANDHRA CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE FOR 1930-31 BEZWADA.

1. The institute was registered under the Co-operative Societies Act on 10-6-29 and started on work on 11-8-29. This is therefore the second year of its working. Prior to its registration, it functioned as an informal body for about 2 years.

2. *Membership.* At the beginning of the year the membership of the Institute was 16 comprising 11 individuals, 2 District Co-operative Federations and 3 Central Banks. During the year the Kistna District Co-operative Federation and one individual were admitted to membership while the Nellore District Co-operative Federation ceased to be a member consequent on the cancellation of its registration. Thus the number of members at the end of the year was 17. The Guntur District Central Bank, the only Co-operative institution in the area of operations of the Institute remaining unaffiliated, has since been affiliated.

3. *Training Classes.* The Institute has so far (from March 1928) conducted 7 classes. From the time it was registered as a Co-operative Society, it conducted four sessions, during the year under review 2 sessions (the 6th and 7th) from 2-6-30 to 15-11-30 and from 1-12-30 to 4-5-31 respectively.

4. *Library.* The Institute maintains a good library consisting of books on Co-operation, Banking and allied subjects. The list of books was printed during the year, and copies have been supplied to the students free of cost. The library is open to all the students and the Staff of the Institute and also to the outsiders approved by the Committee.

5. *Co-operative Literary Association.* During the year M. R. Ry. K. Subrahmanyam Garu, M.A., (the then Sub-Deputy Registrar, Vizagapatam) and M. R. Ry. S. K. Yegnanarayana Iyer Avl., M.A., L.T., Editor, "The Madras Journal of Co-operation" visited this Institute and delivered lectures respectively on "Co-operative Banking" and the Stores Movement under the auspices of the Association. The Association serves a very useful purpose, and it is hoped that the students will make full use of it.

6. *Government Subsidy.* There was a balance of Rs. 28-5-0 at the beginning of the year. A subsidy of Rs. 4,380-8-0 was received during the year. Of this, a sum of Rs. 3,678-13-0 was spent towards the pay of

the Staff, house rent, library etc. At the end of the year there was a balance of Rs. 730 in this account.

7. *Staff.* The Staff consists of one Superintendent and two lecturers. The Superintendent is a Sub-Deputy Registrar of the Co-operative Department and his services have been given free by the Government. The two lecturers are maintained by the Institute from out of its funds. The Government have also placed at the disposal of the Institute a clerk on Rs. 35-60 and two peons on Rs. 12-18.

8. *Meetings.* Two general body meetings and seven meetings of the Board of Management were held during the year. The Executive Committee elected on 2-4-31 met only once during the year.

9. *General.* The progress of the Institute continues to be satisfactory, and the management and the staff have been taking interest in its working.

2. AUDIT CERTIFICATE OF THE GUDLAVALLERU CO-OPERATIVE LAND MORTGAGE BANK LTD., No. H. 700 FOR THE YEAR 1930—1931

1. *Membership and share capital:* The number of members rose during the year from 311 to 365. Of these 37 are members holding B. Class shares and having no power to vote.

The authorised share capital of the bank is Rs. 60,000 made up of A. Class shares of Rs. 10 each and B. Class shares of Re. 1 each.

The amount of share capital on the last day of the year amounted to Rs. 40,497 involving 4,046 of A. Class shares and 37 B. Class shares as against Rs. 38,410 in the previous year.

2. *Borrowings:* The Bank issued during the year debentures for Rs. 10,000 which was received during the previous year and for which no debentures bonds were issued during that year. The Bank borrowed Rs. 18,600 from the Madrss Central Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd., during the year.

The total borrowings at the end of the year were Rs. 3,01,300 as against Rs. 2,82,500 at the beginning of the year.

The amount comprises:

i. Rs. 50,000 Debentures taken by Government.
ii. Rs. 2,32,700 Do by the Public, and
iii. Rs. 18,600 Loans from the Central Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd., Madras.

3. *Loans*: 23 loans amounting to Rs. 38,750 were disbursed to members during the year as against 53 loans of Rs. 77,835 advanced in the previous year. The repayments during the year amounted to Rs. 25,030, the demand for the year being Rs. 25,175. The total amount of outstanding loans against members at the end of the year was Rs. 3,31,056 as against Rs. 3,17,335 in the previous year. There were only 2 overdue loans to the extent of Rs. 145 pending recovery at the end of the year. The interest overdue was Rs. 242-10-0.

4. *Profits*: The Bank earned a net divisible profit of Rs. 5,661-2-0 for the year as against Rs. 4,639-7-0 in the previous year. According to by-law 64(1) of the Bank, one-fourth of this *i.e.*, Rs. 1,420-5-0 shall be carried to the Reserve Fund. The balance of Rs. 4,260-13-0 is available for distribution in accordance with, and subject to, the limitations laid down in Clauses (ii) to (v) of the same by-law.

5. *Reserve Fund*: There is an excess of Rs. 336-15-0 in the Reserve Fund account of the bank on 30—6...31. Adjusting this amount, and an amount of Rs. 156-7-0, being the interest earned on Reserve Fund already invested the Bank must remit Rs. 924-15-0 towards its Reserve Fund to the Madras Central Land Mortgage Bank Ltd. With this investment the total of the Reserve Fund of the bank will be Rs. 6,163-13-0.

All undisbursable and indivisible profits should be carried to the Reserve Fund.

6. *Audit fees*: According to rule VIIX(*d*) of the rules framed by the Local Government under the Co-operative Societies Act II of 1912 (India) the bank has been charged an audit fee of Rs. 906-5-0 for the audit of its accounts for the year.

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3. ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

The formal opening of the Annamalai University Students' Co-operative Stores Ltd., took place on Monday the 2nd November 1931 at 5 P. M., when a meeting of the share-holders was held in the Assembly Hall of the University.

Rao Bahadur S. E. Ranganadham M.A., I.E.S., Vice Chancellor of the Annamalai University presided Mr. C. V. Sreenivasachari B.A., B.L., President of Supervising Union, Chidambaram, Mr. Domodara Mudaliar B.A., Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, and Dr. B. V. Narayanaswamy Naidu, M.A., B. COM., PH.D., Bar-at-law, Head of the Department of Economics, Annamalai University, Mr. N. Viswanathan M.A.L.T., spoke on the advantages of Co-operative Stores and pointed out the principles underlying such movement.

The following office-bearers were elected for 1931-1932.

Rao Bahadur S. E. Ranganadham M.A., I.E.S., [President].

Dr B. V. Narayanaswamy Naidu, M.A., B. com., phd., Bar-at-law., [Vice-President].

Mr, C. R. Maylaru, M.A., [Secretary].

Mr. N. Viswanathan M.A., L.T.,
Dr S. R. Raw M.A, Ph. D.
Mr. Radhakrishnan
} Committee.

Dr. B. V. Narayanaswamy Naidu was elected to represent the stores in the Supervising Union, Chidambaram:

After the Vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

B. 2307/31.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.
Madras, dated 27th June 1931.

M.R.RY. RAO BAHADUR K. DEIVASIKAMANI MUDALIYAR AVL.,
Acting Registrar.

SUB. :—Co-operative Training Institutes—Examinations—May 1931 Results.

The results of the examinations conducted in the Co-operative Training Institutes in May 1931 are communicated to the Superintendents of all the Training Institutes and the Deputy Registrars for information.

(By order)
J. C. RYAN,
Manager, 29-7-31.

To the Superintendents of Training Institutes and Deputy Registrars (in duplicate).

Copy to the Sub-Deputy Registrars in independent charge.
„ District Federations.
„ All Central Banks and the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank.
„ Provincial Co-operative Union, Madras.
„ Andhra Sahakara Sammelanam, Bezwada.
„ Tamil Nadu Co-operative Federation, Coimbatore.
„ President, Central Land Mortgage Bank, Madras.
„ Deputy Registrar, Land Mortgage Bank, Madras.

First Class—45 per cent and above.

Name of candidates	Centre	Name of candidates	Centre
1 Narayanan, U. S.	C	8 Manikkam, P.	V
2 Subramanian, R. V.	T	9 Madhava Baliga, B D.	C
3 Joseph, T.	C	10 Achuta Menon, T.	C
4 Anantachari, P. B. V.	R	11 Narasinga Rao, G.	A
5 Gopalakrishnan, K. S.	C	12 Venkatachalam, Y.	R
6 Subramanian, K. A.	C	13 Chakrapani, V.	V
7 Subramanian, N.	T	14 Vembu Ayyar, S.	T

Name of candidate.	Centre	Name of candidate.	Centre
143 Seetharamaswami, N. C.	R	180 Suryanarayana, D.	B
144 Seetharamaswami, V.	R	181 Suryanarayana, C.	B
145 Seetharamiah, V. V.	R	182 Suryanarayana, Padhi	R
146 Seetharamiah, K. V.	B	183 Suryanarayana Sastri, T.	R
147 Seetharaman, N.	T	184 Suryaprakasa Rao, C. V.	B
148 Seetharamabrahmam, T.	B	185 Suryaprakasa Rao, T.	R
149 Sivarao, C.	A	186 Suryarao, G.	R
150 Sivaramakrishniah, Ch.	B	187 Swaminatha Naicker, V.	V
151 Sivarayayya, K.	B	188 Swaminathan, M. S.	T
152 Sivaprakasam, R.	T	189 Swami, N. S. S.	T
153 Soundararajaperumal, N.	V	190 Tatachari, V. V.	R
154 Somayajulu, Ch. P.	B	191 Thamba Pillai, K. S.	V
155 Somayajulu, P.	R	192 Thandavaraya Pillai, M. A.	V
156 Somayajulu, V. B.	B	193 Thirumalai, N.	T
157 Somayajulu, V. R. K.	B	194 Umamaheswara Rao, S. V.	R
158 Somaswara Rao, Y.	R	195 Umamaheswara Rao, K.	B
159 Srinivasan, S.	T	196 Varadarajaswami Ch.	B
160 Srinivasan, K.	T	197 Vedappa Naidu. C.	A
161 Srinivasan, M. S.	C	198 Viraraghava Sastri, R.	R
162 Srinivasa Ayyar, K.	T	199 Vengusami, R.	T
163 Srinivasachari, N. V.	B	200 Veerappan, P.	T
164 Srinivasagopalachari, S.	T	201 Venkatasubbiah, K.	A
165 Srinivasa Rao, G.	B	202 Venkambhotlu, R.	R
166 Srirangachari, T. E.	V	203 Venkatakrishnayya, G.	B
167 Sriramurthi, K.	B	204 Venkatraman, C. R.	C
168 Sriramulu, D.	B	205 Venkatraman, G. S.	C
169 Subbiah Chetty, J.	A	206 Venkatrao, K.	R
170 Subbarao, A. V.	B	207 Venkatarathnam, A.	R
171 Subbarao, R. V.	B	208 Venkateswara Rao Ch., V.	B
172 Subbarao, Y. V.	B	209 Venkateswara Rao, S.	B
173 Subramaniam, V.	C	210 Venkateswaralu, M.	B
174 Subramaniam, G.	B	211 Venkateswaralu Madugulu	B
175 Subramaniam, J. J.	A	212 Venugopal, A.	V
176 Subramaniam, P. S.	T	213 Vijayaramayya, A.	A
177 Subramaniam, S.	T	214 Visvanatham Bhadriraju	R
178 Subramanian, N.	B	215 Yegganna Ch.	R
179 Sundararajan, V. C.	B		

Supplemental candidates—Passed

1 P. Ananda Rao	B	10 D. Jagannadhan	R
2 B. Appalaswami	R	11 S. Kalyanasundram	T
3 R A. Ayyangar	T	12 M. Kuppuswami	T
4 G. Balayya	B	13 K. Muthuswami	C
5 K Bramanachari	B	14 B. N Narasimhachari	A
6 G. Chinnasuryanarayana	R	15 A. Narayana Rao	C
7 M. D. Gopalakrishnan	V	16 P. Pattabhiramanna	R
8 V. Gopalakrishnan	T	17 P. Purnachandra Rao	R
9 C. Jagannadhan	B	18 M. Periaswami	T