

NO. 177

THE MADRAS JOURNAL
CO-OPERATION

Vol. 33. No. 12

June 1942



JL
XMM 211, N10M
N42.33.12
127 464.

Vol. XXXIII.

Regd. No. M. 1284.

No. 12.



THE
Madras Journal of Co-operation

177

JUNE, 1942.



The Madras Provincial Co-operative Union,
LUZ, MYLAPORE, MADRAS.

INLAND RS. 4.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION:

FOREIGN RS. 4-12.

SINGLE COPY AS. 8.

(PHONE No. 8175.)

The Madras Provincial Co-operative Marketing Society, Limited.

582, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane, Madras.

(Registered Under Madras Act VI of 1932.)

Head Office ... 582, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane, Madras.
Fruit Branch ... 38, Bunder Street, G.T., Madras.
Provisions Branches ... 327, Mint Street, Madras.
1/14, Pondy Bazaar, Thea arayanagar.

President: RAO BAHADUR SRI M. GIRIAPPA, B.A.

The following are the main objects of the society:—

- to arrange for the sale of produce of the affiliated societies and other members to the best advantage;
- to act as agent of members for the disposal of their produce;
- to co-ordinate the activities of the various non-credit societies by getting them into touch with the market, places of production and the prices prevailing in the presidency;
- to serve as an information bureau of raw products available in the presidency or elsewhere.

Commodities available in the Head Office at Triplicane and Branch at Mint Street.

Handpounded raw rice, milled raw rice, boiled rice, Ghee, honey, toothpowder, seekai, jaggery, dholl, gingelly oil, turmeric powder, coffee seeds, tea, eucalyptus oil and graded eggs.

Commodities available in the Fruit Depot., at 38, Bunder Street, G. T., Madras.

Kodur sathgudi oranges, limes and sapotas.

The Madras Provincial Co-operative Marketing Society, Ltd., Madras was started in 1936 with the object of eliminating the middlemen as far as possible and bring the producer and the consumer in closer touch by supplying the quality goods of the producers at reasonable rates.

Nine employees' societies in the Madras City and four students' hostels are purchasing goods from us. We earnestly appeal to other societies to avail themselves of this opportunity and extend the benefit to their members.

We also appeal to the co-operative loan and sale societies which have not become members of the Marketing Society to join immediately and send their surplus goods for sale.

We request the various co-operative stores in the province to encourage by purchasing their requirements from us.

Prompt attention will be paid in executing the orders.

T.N.A. LIBRARY: MENDING SLIP

Author :

Title : Madras Journal of Co-operation

Vol. XXXIII

Acc. No :

Year of Publication:

June 1942

Pages

Sheets

Preliminary

Pages: 1 to 2 = 2

1

Main Book : 653 to 708 = 56

28

Supplementary: 1 to 2 = 2
pages

1

Total

60

30

Missing pages

() = -

Net pages = 60 30 + 2

Date sent for Mending:

Mended by: பா. பரமசிவம் (பயந்த) 32

Checked by:

Date of Return:

* செப்பனிடுவதற்காக எடுத்தல்

* கொள்ளப்பட்ட (பயந்த)

* பா. பரமசிவம் (பயந்த)

* மே மாதம் 1990 வருடம்

* செப்பனிடல் முடிந்த

* மே மாதம் 1990 வருடம்

* ஆராய்ச்சி உதவியாளரின்

* கையொப்பம்.

Lib. Asst/A.L.



CONTENTS

	PAGE No.
I EDITORIAL NOTES	653
II ARTICLES—	
(1) SOME ASPECTS OF LIQUIDATION OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES—By B. L. Sri Hari	661
(2) GOVERNMENT AND COMMITTEE ON CO-OPERATION—By H. Perireedu Chowdary	667
(3) VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT—II—By R. Galletti, M.A., I.C.S.	671
III RURAL RECONSTRUCTION IN MADRAS	677
IV A MESSAGE—By R. A. Palmer	681
V WHY AM I SO DEEPLY INTERESTED IN CO-OPERATIVES?	682
VI "ORGANIZE, EDUCATE AND CO-OPERATE."	683
VII RE-ORGANISATION OF CONSTITUTION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE	684
VIII BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ON RE-ORGANISATION OF SYSTEM OF SUPERVISION	687
IX CO-OPERATION IN BENGAL	690
X REVIEWS	693
XI WORKING OF SOCIETIES	697
XII A NOTE ON CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FOR TECHNICAL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION	699
XIII ORDERS AND CIRCULARS	701
XIV NEWS AND NOTES	705
XV LIST OF SOCIETIES REGISTERED AND CANCELLED	707

NOTICE.

Volume No. XXXIV Madras Journal of Co-operation.

Subscribers are requested to remit their subscription for the next Co-operative Year (1942-43) commencing from July 1942 and ending with June 1943 in advance so as to reach this office before the 25th July 1942. If not the July issue will be sent by V. P. P. which means an additional expense of annas three. It is hoped that they will avoid the additional expense and trouble to all concerned.

If subscription is remitted by cheques drawn on banks other than the Madras Clearing Banks the minimum bank commission of four annas may be kindly added also to the subscription.

K. BHASHYAM,
Hon. Joint Secretary
The Madras Provincial Co-op. Union.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

The office of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union has returned from Salem and is now functioning at its old place of business (M. P. C. Bank Buildings, Luz, Mylapore) and all communications should be addressed to Madras only.

Sub: Journal of Co-operation.

Co-operative Journals—foreign and inland—which are getting the Madras Journal of Co-operation in exchange are kindly requested to address them to the Editor, The Madras Journal of Co-operation, C/o The Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Luz, Mylapore, Madras, as usual. As for the business side of the Journal also all correspondence should be sent to the above address. This cancels the previous notice published in the issue of April 1942.

K. BHASHYAM,
Hon. Joint Secretary.

To Member Societies.

All member societies are requested to pay the Annual Contribution due to this Union either by Money orders or by cheques drawn on the Madras Clearing Banks only. If, however, they send cheques on profus-sil banks they have to add the bank commission of annas four to the amount of the cheque.

THE

Madras Journal of Co-operation

VOL. XXXIII.]

JUNE 1942.

[No. 12

The Editorial Committee do not hold themselves responsible for views expressed by contributors. Contributors are requested to write legibly and on one side of the paper. Manuscripts will not be returned unless stamps are sent to cover postage. Matter intended for the issue of any particular month should reach the Committee before the 15th of the previous month.

Editorial Notes.

Grow More Food.

We have more than once referred to the importance of 'Grow More Food' campaign. Owing to the increase of population of the country even ordinarily there was need for such a campaign. But war and the restrictions which it imposes have made the necessity to grow more food much more imperative. We hope this splendid opportunity will be availed of to increase food supplies and the principle of self-sufficiency will be followed in practice. Not only more production but conservation by economical use and avoidance of wastage is equally important. Plain living which forms a necessary concomitant of high thinking has to be strenuously cultivated. We have to find use and utilise raw materials which we used to discard as useless. This demands research and the commercial utilisation of results so obtained. We are glad to know the Government of India are now alive to the needs of the situation and all possible assistance is being offered to those engaged in research. It is a pity it required a war to effect a change in the angle of vision of the authorities. But fortunately even in peace time agricultural research has always received active support. All that has been learnt in the laboratories and demonstration farms have to be placed at the disposal of the ryot. He should be enabled to use and benefit by the

results obtained, undisturbed by impositions in the form of taxes or cesses. Wherever necessary, all possible facilities should be freely given to him to increase the existing yield, to bring more land under the plough, and to improve his economic and social position. The State should place all the resources at its command at the disposal of ryots.

We are glad that the Government of Madras have been announcing various concessions to extend the growth of food crops. We have elsewhere published two Government Orders dealing with the subject. Still they come. They are so worded that only one who is conversant with the system of Revenue Administration can follow them. But the ordinary ryot, poor and ignorant, is not in a position to understand the limitations which these Orders impose or the concessions granted by these Orders. Naturally he will have to depend on Revenue officials, perhaps in most cases on the Village Officers, for their interpretation. It would be advantageous if a comprehensive communique, couched in unambiguous language, giving in detail all the concessions granted is issued in all languages and widely distributed in villages. Organisations working for the ryots will then be in a position to carry on with some success the campaign for 'Grow More Food.'

As far as we are aware, none of the Government Orders deal with finance required to bring more land under cultivation. Land, labour and capital, we repeat again, are main factors of production. While land may be available and labour is forthcoming in plenty, nothing may be accomplished for want of capital. This aspect of the question should not be lost sight of.

Then again the ryot should be assured that he will be permitted to enjoy the fruits of his labour without any intermediaries, including the Government, butting in, to share them. The cry for price control is heard everywhere. How far a share in the increasing prices falls to the lot of the producer no one can say. It looks as though the middlemen are mainly benefitted as we had occasion to say when the abnormal rise in the prices of yarn took place. In the absence of reliable data on the cost of production, which is also changing quickly, it is difficult to lay down any principles governing prices. As in the case of cost of living, an index for the cost of production also will have to be maintained and prices fixed should bear intimate relation to the cost of production. These and other points should be constantly reviewed as a part of war time economy

to ensure producers, be they agriculturists or industrialists, are properly and justly rewarded for their labour. Any campaign for more production will be successful only to the extent the legitimate interests of producers are adequately safeguarded.

New Rule VIII A.

One of the proposed amendments to rules which considerably exercised the minds of co-operators is that relating to the distinction sought to be made between 'short-term' and 'medium-term' loans and conditions governing their repayment. The Madras Provincial Co-operative Conference which met in October last passed the following resolution on the subject:—

"This Conference requests the Government that the rule proposed to be enacted—limiting the period of the loans by the Central Banks and Credit Societies to 3 years should not be passed in view of the fact that the transaction of Co-operative Institutions will be considerably affected by this and that the Land Mortgage Banks are not able to meet all ryots' requirements."

The rule as finally adopted by Government and published elsewhere does not wholly meet the point of view of co-operators. The main modifications made are:

- (1) The Registrar is empowered to permit by a special order any financing bank or credit society to grant loans upto five years for certain specified objects;
- (2) The rule fixes a definite proportion of 25 per cent., that the total amount of loans for periods beyond three years should bear to the amounts granted for periods exceeding one year but not exceeding three years;
- (3) The Registrar has been empowered to fix how much of the maximum lending limit of a financing bank or credit society shall be made available for the grant of short-term loans and loans repayable after one year but within three years;
- (4) The term 'medium-term loan' has been omitted from the rule altogether and consequently the definition of the term which occurred in the 'Explanation' has disappeared.

We are thankful to Government for responding to public opinion at least in some respects. But the fact remains that there was no need to impose restrictions on the periods of loans given by the financing banks and credit societies. This subject received the earnest

attention of the Committee on Co-operation who carefully examined the practice prevailing in the central banks and did not think any radical change was called for. However, they opined that the 'medium-term' loans may run normally for five years and in exceptional cases only to seven years and in no case beyond that period. We would have been glad if the Government had accepted the recommendation of the Committee and framed the rule accordingly. The fact that the 'medium-term loan' is omitted does not in any way minimise the objections raised in respect of points mentioned in the explanatory note published by the Government.

Collection of Overdues.

Elsewhere we have reproduced a circular issued by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to which we invite the earnest attention of co-operators. In the issue of the *Journal* for March, we had occasion to refer to the attitude of the department towards rectification and collection work and to express our hope that the department would assist the central banks in collection work without imposing unnecessary conditions or adopt a pusillanimous attitude of unconcern, especially as the Government themselves, in their review of the Administration Report, were pleased to observe that the Registrar should devote his close attention to rectification. We venture to state once again that the attitude disclosed in the circular is not helpful and is not calculated to promote that cordial co-operation between the official and non-official agencies so very necessary for the success of the Movement.

The circular observes that auditors and other inspectors were deputed to selected bad societies to recover overdues, while the Deputy Registrar and the Sub-Registrar together with the Executive Officer of the Bank were in charge of rectification and collection work in the closing months of the year in the district divided into specified areas. As collection work also involves rectification and as it is difficult to draw a dividing line between the two, the employment of the co-operative staff for collection work practically means undertaking rectification which is a duty enjoined on the department by the Government. We require more evidence to satisfy ourselves that either audit work or ordinary work has suffered by the deputation of inspectors for collection work. We are inclined to believe that the main reason for divesting themselves of collection work except under certain conditions lies in the fact that 'the department not having anything to do with the recommendation or grant

of loans to societies, it was not proper that it (department) should bear the odium consequent on a vigorous collection campaign.' May we be justified in drawing the inference that such assistance as the department can render will be available only if the department too has, to use a colloquial expression, 'a finger in the pie'? We deeply deplore the somewhat intransigent attitude of the department. Then again it is stated that the department had already provided facilities for coercive recovery through arbitration and execution proceedings. It is needless to emphasise the existence of these facilities which 'are at best devices to be resorted to in the last instance. Moreover, the department must be aware, as certainly co-operators are, that persuasive methods are more likely to yield quick and satisfactory results without leaving any bitterness behind than the processes of coercive recovery. At any rate this need not have been urged as a ground for withdrawal of assistance. We have yet to know the banks and unions which felt divested of their responsibility for collection work simply because the departmental staff assists them in collection work. Even if it were so—we again put in an emphatic demurrer—the department cannot disclaim all responsibility for collection work as it forms the main, if not the most important, part of the work of rectification. "The close association of the department with collection efforts is also apt to create an *erroneous impression* (we have italicised) that Government are behind the Movement." We are surprised to learn that to feel that the Government are behind the Movement is an 'erroneous impression.' Co-operators have no hesitation in proclaiming that the Movement receives the assistance of the Government and to that extent the Government are really behind the Movement. What the co-operators have time and again protested against is 'needless official interference.' No one can raise any objection to this position. It is not known why the department is anxious to remove an impression which, even if it exists, is by no means 'erroneous', and which no way detracts from its strength and influence. What surprises us most is that while the greater part of the circular is a plea for withdrawal of departmental assistance in collection work, it is stated that such assistance as is required will be available on certain terms. How the various objections put forward earlier will cease to operate when these terms are satisfied, it is difficult for us to say. We feel we will not be wrong in arriving at the conclusion that what is wanted by the department is uncontrolled powers over the staff of the bank, though for a period of

time, and if that is conceded departmental assistance during the collection season will be forthcoming. This plain truth could have been stated in plain language.

We are sincerely sorry for the circular which seems to be the result of faith lost in the oft-quoted dictum that such success as has attended the efforts in the Movement is "the result of combined endeavours of officials and non-officials in a common cause."

Voluntary Co-operation

It may be remembered that one of the suggestions considered by the Committee on Co-operation was what is termed as "Compulsory Co-operation." It was contended that the only practicable way of promoting the economic interests of the villagers is to introduce statutory compulsion to make all eligible villagers members of societies. While dismissing the suggestion, the Committee opined, "Co-operation is a voluntary effort: it should grow from among the people out of their own free will: it is not and cannot be the result of State compulsion or regimentation." We find that similar opinions are held in other countries also. A correspondent in the *Co-operative Review*, official journal of the Co-operative Union Ltd., Manchester, hinted that the idea of co-operation being voluntary in character has perhaps outlived, which brought forth a rejoinder under the above caption from Mr. R. A. Palmer, Co-operative Union General Secretary. In view of the importance of the topic we shall reproduce Mr. Palmer's valuable contribution in our next issue. Meanwhile, we shall content ourselves by repeating that voluntary character is essential to co-operative idea. "*Rob co-operation of its voluntary character,*" says Mr. Palmer, "*and what is left is not co-operation at all. The essential idea behind co-operation is that people organise and do things for themselves on a mutual basis.*"

Co-operators everywhere should resist any attempt made to introduce compulsion in some form or other. It will spell disaster and the Movement will cease to possess its moral and spiritual values.

Property Statements.

We are thankful to Government for the prompt response to a very reasonable request made by the Provincial Co-operative Conference to ensure the correctness of property statements. The Government have ordered that the Village Officers may be required to certify to the correctness of property statements prepared by the secretaries of the societies with reference to village registers. We

hope the word 'may' has the force of 'shall' and the societies have not to wait on the sweet will and pleasure of the Village Officers for obtaining the certificate. The property statement is the most important record in an unlimited liability society and the future of the society depends on its correctness. It is earnestly hoped the secretaries of societies will avail of the privilege and try to revise the property statements as often as possible so that they are always up-to-date. The auditors should satisfy themselves that this practice is followed and the financing banks should invariably assure themselves that they are up-to-date before loans are sanctioned.

Propaganda and Supervision.

We have reproduced elsewhere two important orders of the Government of Bombay dealing with the future of the Provincial Institute and Supervision. A cursory perusal raises many doubts in our minds regarding the desirability of giving room to so much official control. Perhaps there must be special considerations which prompted co-operators in Bombay to accept the position assigned to them. We await with interest the reactions to official proposals. Meanwhile, we beseech co-operators in this presidency to study the two orders and send their opinions for publication. It may be remembered the Committee on Co-operation suggested some alterations in the constitution and functions of the Provincial Co-operative Union which were vetoed by Government. But, as far as we are aware, no alternative proposal has been put forward. How best to increase the usefulness of the Union and enable it to play the role of the leader of non-official co-operative opinion must necessarily engage our attention. The question of supervision also demands our immediate and active consideration. On that topic also we welcome the views of co-operators.

Consumers and Co-operatives.

Last month we published an account of the emergency service rendered by the T.U.C.S. Elsewhere we have published an account of the part that is being played by the Provincial Marketing Society. It is needless to emphasise the fact that the cost of living index shows rise in prices. Accounts appearing in the press also show that scarcity in regard to supply of certain essential foodstuffs prevails in some places. While neither production nor supplies, have to any extent decreased, it is difficult to explain the existence of scarcity. Now that a Director of Civil Supplies has been appointed

and a system of price control has been established we have every hope supplies will be regulated and no part of the Presidency will be allowed to suffer for want of adequate supply of essential foodstuffs. Careful planning ought to enable us to arrange quick movement of supplies. But unless distribution is also regulated, the consumers are bound to suffer while the middlemen will grow fat at the expense of both the producer and the consumer. Co-operative stores, wherever they exist, should be strengthened and the facilities afforded to the T.U.C.S. should also be extended to them to ensure not only provision of adequate supply but also distribution at a fair price. Where the stores do not exist, they should be brought into existence. If the Government and the public are satisfied that the City was well served during the emergency by the T. U. C. S. owing to the co-operation between the authorities concerned, there should be no hesitation in extending such activities to the mofussil. We need not wait till the emergency rises, for war and its repercussions are already having their effects on the community in the shape of high prices, scarcity etc.

Personal Glimpses.

When President Roosevelt was a young lawyer just getting started in New York City, he was retained to handle a difficult civil case. The opening lawyer was a very effective jury pleader and completely outshone his youthful rival in the argument to the jury. However, he made one fatal mistake; he orated for several hours. As he thundered on, Roosevelt noticed that the jury wasn't paying much attention. So, playing a hunch when his turn came, he rose and said:

"Gentlemen, you have heard the evidence. You also have listened to my distinguished colleague, a brilliant orator. If you believe him and disbelieve the evidence, you will have to decide in his favour. That's all I have to say."

The jury was out only five minutes and brought in a verdict for Roosevelt's client.

—Dew Pearson and Robert S. Allen in Washington

Merry-Go-Round.

Some Aspects of Liquidation of Co-operative Societies.

BY B. L. SRI HARI.

Every society that has attracted deposits or has taken loans from a financing bank must, from the outset, so guide its activities that in the years to come it has always sufficient liquid resources to enable it to readily meet its recurring obligations. While this aspect of the question is projected to a consideration of the conditions of the co-operative societies, it reveals the deplorable result that many societies are in an absolutely abject state of continued and marked neglect and irresponsible management leaving them almost irreparable. This has led to the placing of such societies under liquidation.

The circumstances under which a society may be placed under liquidation are:—

1. As a result of an enquiry made by the Registrar on his own motion or on the application of the committee of the society or a majority of its members;
2. As a result of an inspection made by the Registrar on the application of a creditor of a society;
3. As a result of an inspection by the financing bank;
4. As a result of an application made by $\frac{3}{4}$ of the members of the society;
5. As a result of the membership falling below the prescribed minimum of 10.

Under any circumstances it is only the Registrar that is competent to pass an order of liquidation.

Liquidation has been universally declared to be a long and slow process. The society gets a new lease of life from the date of liquidation and is bound to live through as many years ahead of it as previous to it for the liquidator all alone has to do what a huge machinery did not do in the past years of the existence of the society. The liquidator has to make a statement of assets and liabilities, to demand payment of overdues, to file suits against defaulters, pursue the litigation in respect of sued debts, i. e. to obtain and execute decrees, bring properties to sale, to secure bidders or to purchase and obtain possession of the same, and then try to sell them and have recourse to all such necessary and sufficient processes

for recovery of the assets. If after realisation of the assets, it is found that such actually realised assets fall short of the liabilities of the society, the liquidator exercises his other power of levying contribution.

Though the levy of contribution is a short and almost an arbitrary process, the recovery of such contribution involves time on account of the many obstacles that will be thrown in the liquidator's path. That is the reason why liquidation is, time and again, a procrastinated course.

Liquidation should be the last resort for liquidating the liabilities of a society by recovery of its assets, if any, and by levy of contribution, if necessary and possible. The work of the liquidator can thus be classified into two main heads:--

1. Recovery of the assets of the society.
2. Levy of contribution to make up for the deficiency in the assets over the liabilities of the society.

Recovery of Assets.—The assets of the society consist of debts due, investments in other institutions, stock-in-trade, furniture, buildings, gilt-edged securities and cash balance. Investments may be in the shape of deposits in outside organisations or shares in a central financing bank, all of which are easily realisable and may therefore be available for the general benefit of the creditors unless they are pledged for an overdraft or a fixed loan in which case they will be set off against that particular liability. The assets other than the book debts can be easily sold. Book debts which are secured and unsecured are the most difficult ones to tackle.

Unsecured debts are those given to the members entirely on their own personal responsibility. Recovery of such debts is, invariably, by coercive process. It is a common experience that these money decrees are returned by the executing authorities with the observation that the judgment debtor possesses no kind of property to proceed against and if anything is recovered at all it is so insignificantly small that it often does not even cover the costs in the suit.

Secured debts are in no better position. In all cases where real property is tackled in execution of a decree the difficulty is to take effective possession if they are purchased by the society and next to get people to purchase it for reasonable price. The success and quickness of liquidation work depends on the surmounting of two factors. First, to take possession of the property that the society has purchased and next to sell it at the nearest market

value. To take possession of and to squat on the lands as their real owner has always been in society disputes a difficult task. The reasons are two. Invariably society disputes are filed before the Registrar and under the Co-operative Societies Act he is incompetent to pass a decree against all persons who have a right to the suit properties jointly with the judgment debtor. If the matter is taken before a civil court the burden of proving the legal necessity for and the binding nature of the loan falls on the society and as no proof to the satisfaction of the court can be given by the society it can get a decree binding only the share of the judgment debtor in such properties. Next I have found that no sanctity, nay, not even a speck of seriousness has been attached to transactions of a rural co-operative society by its debtor members. That a number of other transactions binding the properties have been inter and super posed is a matter of common knowledge. It is these transactions running contrary to the interests of the society that bring in one or more claimants to the properties by virtue of contractual rights in addition to those who have derived a right to such properties by birth. This difficulty can be overcome by pushing the matter through a civil court but in most cases the cause of action is found to be time-barred and in other cases it will be a disproportionately costly and long litigation. It is often tactfully overcome by taking into confidence such claimants and persuading them to purchase the properties. They will, in that case, want the lands for as low a price as they can fix or else the society has to go without finding a purchaser. This is really the predominating reason why the societies' lands are sold for low prices.

In the result it can be seen how difficult it is to recover the overdue loans of a society. If quick and persuasive action had been taken soon after default, if proper care and caution had been bestowed with regard to valuation of the properties and title of the parties to them, much unpleasantness and loss could be saved at a later stage. Defective title, cause of action being barred by limitation, fragmentation of lands distributed over large distances with reference to the secured properties make them very unattractive for purchasers.

This much will suffice with regard to the recovery of assets.

Levy of Contribution.— It is not always necessary to levy contribution. In the case of some societies it has been found that their assets realised are sufficient to meet their liabilities thus absolving the members of a further liability to contribute to the assets of

the society. However, it is found that there are societies in which necessity to levy contribution arises.

This leads to the next question as to who can be made contributories. All the present members are of course the necessary contributories. Past members, viz., those who have ceased to be members within two years from the date of the order of liquidation are also liable. The estates of such members who are dead within one year from the date of the order of liquidation can also be made liable to the society for contribution.

Under the Mysore Co-operative Societies Act the liquidator can levy contribution only on the present and past members. As regards contribution to be recovered from the estate of the deceased members, the liquidator can only pass an order and file the same in a competent court of law and get a decree thereon. This decree he can execute against the assets of the deceased in the hands of his heirs, if any. In some provinces the liquidator has powers to deal directly with the estate of the deceased member without seeking the aid of a civil court. There are some difficulties in the way of executing a decree for contribution against the estate of the deceased. Contributory liability is only a personal liability and therefore does not bind the family or its assets. In such a case as this, if an attachment of the share of the deceased in the family properties, if he happens to be a member of an undivided Hindu family, is not obtained before his death, according to the prevalent principles of Hindu Law the decree in respect of the contribution becomes ineffective. The liquidator can only proceed against the self-acquisitions, if any, of the member in the hands of his heirs.

Due to a proper vigilance and guidance on the part of the inspecting officers some or all of the well-to-do members of the society will have long prior to liquidation resigned their membership with the result that either the heavily indebted members or those who are men of straw are left over on the rolls. In such a case the liquidator will have to deal with a set of paupers whose unlimited liability will be *nil*.

The liquidator has to determine definitely the exact amount of deficiency of assets over the liability of the society including the costs of liquidation. This can be done only after all the assets of the society have been realised. If after such realisation of assets and distributing the same amongst the creditors there is still an outstanding liability to be met, to that extent the liquidator is at liberty to levy contribution.

After all the formalities are gone through the liquidator prepares a final list of contributions. In accordance with that list a final notice will issue to the parties demanding payment of the contribution so fixed within a time prescribed and if it is not so paid the contributory order may be forwarded by the liquidator to a civil court of competent jurisdiction or to the Deputy Commissioner through the Registrar with his certificate thereon, for purposes of execution. At this stage the liquidator is divested of his powers under the Act and he takes the roll of any other ordinary creditor.

As for the recovery of contribution the difficulty is similar to that of recovery of overdues. No one comes forward of his own volition to pay a certain sum of money which he had not stipulated to pay except by a provision of law and that by implication. An express undertaking from the members in writing pledging his unlimited liability to the society is desirable.

In some provinces the liquidator has powers to recover time-barred debts by way of contribution and thus obviate the necessity to seek the aid of any authority outside himself for recovery of such time-barred debts.

The order of liquidation is anomalous in as much as it extinguishes the legal persona of the society converting it to a number of individuals and yet the liquidator represents it in its corporate capacity for some purposes.

There seems to be an idea in the minds of some that the orders of the liquidator are judicial orders. The contributory order is capable of being revised from time to time by the liquidator himself according to the exigencies of circumstances which makes it lose its judicial character. A judicial order is one passed by a judge presiding over a court of law constituted under the authority of Government. The liquidator is neither a court nor a judge in any sense of the words. There is a decision of the Burma High Court to the effect that the liquidator's orders are not the same as decrees of a civil court. The fact that the orders of the liquidator can be executed through a civil court, as if they were decisions of that court, does not render such orders judicial in as much as the words "as if" prescribe only the procedure to be adopted but do not make them tantamount to decrees of civil courts.

It is usual for the financing bank to file a suit against an indebted society for recovery of its dues and then allow the decree to lie over for a long time without executing the same. Thereafter the

society is placed under liquidation. In fact, they have lost all remedies against the society for recovery of its dues in as much as the decree is time-barred and the liquidation does not open a fresh avenue for it to recover its dues. It is wrong to think that the order of liquidation revives the decree for the simple reason that such order is not a process in the course of execution and it is only an executive order. Legal defects are not remedied by executive orders. Therefore, the financing bank loses its remedy against a society if the decree obtained by the bank is not executed in time. If the liquidator very strictly admits claims in many cases the financing bank's claim may have to be rejected point blank as much claims are barred by limitation.

The opportune moment to pass an order of liquidation is when the preliminary work of collecting the assets is completed. There is a provision in the Act for superseding the committee of a society and appointing a sole director in cases of societies that are grossly mis-managed. The order of supersession need not necessarily precede the cancellation of registration. There is every chance of the society being revived after supersession if there is a good prospect of working it to the general benefit of the members. A sole director will, however, render liquidation work easy in cases of societies that are beyond improvement. The statutory period of two years for continuing the services of a sole director may conveniently be increased to five years and this will be a reasonable time within which the sole director can tackle with a degree of success the situation and try to recover the assets of the society. After this work is over, if the society is still found to be in debts with no chances of paying them off, it may then be placed in the hands of a liquidator who will then have the work of levy and collection of contributions only.

There is an important question whether contribution can be levied and recovered before the complete realisation of assets is over. Such a procedure will be irregular as it is an inequitable act and as it is not contemplated by law. Contribution is contemplated and resorted to only when the actually realised assets are found insufficient to cover the liabilities of the society. If before realisation of assets contribution is levied and recovered it is seen how the members are unnecessarily harassed by forcing them to pay more than they are legitimately liable to pay. It is also seen from experience that "in many cases the creditors have been fully paid without even the utilisation of the society's reserve fund". Even when it is actually necessary it is an act of harshness to levy contribution and it will all the more be so and even unconscionable and illegal to resort to the levy of contribution long prior to the actual necessity arising.

Government and Committee on Co-operation.

BY H. PERINREDU CHOWEARY.

Thanks are due to the Editor of the *Madras Journal of Co-operation* for the publicity given to the orders of the Government on the recommendations of the Committee on Co-operation with the utmost promptitude. Co-operators all over the province were not at all impatient for the release of these orders as they apprehended a different attitude, in the absence of the popular ministry. When the Committee itself did not go far enough, it is a pity the Government lag behind it still more. Government are pleased to accept recommendation No. 74 where compulsory membership of eligible villagers in co-operative societies is not favoured. But they did not consider any action necessary on recommendation 73 wherein it was suggested that along side of expansion and reorganisation, an intensive campaign for increased membership of societies should be launched with a view to replace moneylender's credit by co-operative credit within as short a time as possible. The latter part of recommendation 73 is also incoherent to the accepted recommendation 85 wherein it was suggested that the members should be effectively prevented from being driven to moneylenders and with that end in view recommending a policy of full finance. It is an undisputed point that whether any government is a democratic one or a dictatorial one, co-operation among all industries and walks of life is an essential factor. The Movement in this province did not extend even to one-fourth of the total area and it is surprising what rehabilitation the Movement could undergo closing its doors to three-fourths of the country. Considering rural co-operation, villagers are seldom free from party factions and it must be admitted that a big population is left unserved by the Movement which is governed by a few individuals at the helm of affairs of each village and whose removal is generally an impossible task. How can agriculture or any other industry thrive if it is not given timely help? If this is admitted, why should any industrialist (whether he is an agriculturist, an artisan or a member of limited means) who is competent to contract, be prohibited from reaping the benefits of co-operation? The voluntary admission of members defined in the word 'co-operation' is misconstrued, extinguishing the right of the people to associate voluntarily but creating a disastrous and dictatorial right to the panchayats to reject admission

even to persons competent to contract even without assigning reasons. Though I am not aware of the actual procedure how credit is dispensed in countries where Dictators reign, I have no doubt that no agriculturist or industrialist suffers for want of any financial assistance and it is now essential for the Government too who are with their "all out" policy for the speedy and successful prosecution of the war, to render active assistance to all the agriculturists and industrialists without any exception whatsoever. In these days of perilous war, one who moves among the average citizens will notice the hardships they are subjected to in getting timely credit and how an usurious moneylender is still indispensable. I quote the divine words of Goldsmith that a 'bold peasantry the country's pride when once destroyed can never be supplied'. I trust the Government will realise the situation and establish equity by a real rehabilitation of the Movement.

Government accepted recommendation 109 to invoke section 53 of the Act in all cases of breach of provision regarding the first charge on produce and are still considering recommendation 325 where prevention of alienation of properties by members of liquidated societies, was suggested. Neither the Committee nor the Government have gone far to preserve a portion of the property to every member by making it inalienable and to secure it to the society with a first charge provision especially when 'full finance' required by him is undertaken.

Government accepted recommendations 81 & 137 of the Committee. The latter indicates a set of rules to be framed in order to regulate elections to central banks and societies whereas the former denotes that no limitation on the term of office of office-bearers need be imposed. How can the elections be regulated without specifying the period of office of office-bearers and conducting the elections after the expiry of the due date? Conceding the right of admission to all the eligible villagers the rules have to be framed regulating the elections by setting up an election tribunal (the District Registrar and his staff are eminently fitted for the work) and getting the voters' list revised after due consideration of the claims as in the case of local boards and municipalities.

Government did not consider any action necessary on recommendation 82, that the newly organised village co-operatives

should have paid clerical staff with necessary training. It is very unfortunate that the Government do not consider favourably such an important recommendation. Even the existing co-operatives which might have built up sufficient reserves or not and though their quantity of business permits or not, are expected to maintain well trained and paid clerical staff. They have onerous duties to perform especially in view of the increasing work proposed to be created by the introduction of forecast system, (Recommendation 98) loans in kind, (Recommendation 121) promotion of subsidiary occupations, (Recommendation 120) and compulsory Savings business (Recommendations 271 to 276). It is found that co-operatives formed decades back are unable to maintain such clerical staff in view of the narrow margin between their borrowing and lending rates. Therefore, it will be quite unthinkable if this problem facing the newly started co-operatives and seriously menacing their financial position, is not tackled. Anything spent for the training of the panchayatdars is of such sort as cannot be of any educative value required for the purpose and if the Government do not favour the grouping system of societies, they should at least arrange for the pooling of the fund in the district central bank or the local supervising union which could control and render the required clerical assistance both to the strong and weak societies. Any deficit of bare necessity may be made good either by the central bank or the Government as this expenditure cannot be denied as a healthy contribution to the growth of the Movement.

Government have not considered necessary to take any action on two more important recommendations, 204 and 205, which deal with the standardisation of grades and prices in the several commodities. It will be a wonder what earthly benefit could there be either to the producer or the consumer if such standardisation does not take place. What is the utility of the marketing department? How can a country's natural wealth be evenly distributed among its inhabitants and what guarantee can there be to safeguard it from foreign exploitation? If the Government desire to avoid profiteering by middlemen, and directly benefit the producers and consumers, it is absolutely necessary that the standardisation of grades and prices of all commodities should take place as in foreign countries.

Government have done a right thing in rejecting recommendation 65 wherein 'voluntary pool of the reserve fund' of primary societies for writing off bad debts in societies to be rehabilitated, was suggested. There is no justification in demanding a good

society to part with its acquired fruits of hard labour for the sake of a reckless neighbour.

In fine, both the Committee and the Government did grievous injustice to the employees of the movement, the former with its recommendation 338 (Provincialization of services not recommended) and the latter with the observation to recommendations 336 and 337) that the need for embodying the service conditions of non-official employees in the statutory rules remains to be demonstrated. No body could deny that a well contented staff is absolutely necessary for the flourishing condition of any institute or movement. No individual case of hardship can be represented for fear of still more rigorous and deterrant punishment at the hands of the employer. No employer, though he is a mere trustee, will be willing to part with power wilfully though the employee may happen to be his kith and kin. The association of the employees all over the province was formed and it represented in unequivocal terms the real hardships in the service conditions. The then Hon'ble Mr. V. V. Giri, the veteran labour leader, was also pleased with the cause and he expressed that the service conditions of all employees including the chaprasis need to be improved. The Andhra Provincial Co-operative conference in two successive conferences at Tapeswaram and Nellore resolved that the service conditions of the employees of the Movement need to be improved. What more demonstration is necessary in the matter? I cannot dilate here about the individual cases of hardships regarding promotions, irrespective of seniority or merit, fines, suspensions or dismissals without reference to the crime; but request the Government to treat this as a healthy and constructive criticism and promote the welfare of the employees of the Movement as their welfare is the welfare of the Movement.

Scotchmen are enterprising.

*A Scotchman, a crow and a New Castle
grindstone are all the world over.*

Village Improvement—II.

By R. GALLETTI, M.A., I.C.S.

(Continued from our last issue.)

Section II. The Investigation of Conditions in Particular Villages.

Before anybody attempts to improve a village he must have a thorough knowledge of that village. Improvement must always radiate from a centre where there are enough workers competent and eager enough to make prolonged and intelligent efforts to assist their neighbours. The village to be improved must be near enough to such a centre for the workers to go to it frequently. It should also be sufficiently healthy in its moral and social atmosphere to respond to assistance. If there is already some corporate or co-operative activity so much the better.

The investigation should be as thorough as the time and the number of investigators permit. Whenever it is possible the investigators should begin by making a detailed enquiry from house to house. All the houses of the village or hamlets should be numbered and a certain proportion assigned to each investigator. The villagers will generally be unable to give accurate information or correct money values. The investigator must therefore use his own judgment in allowing margins of error and in reducing quantitative estimates to money values. The information obtained should be tabulated in a form like the following.

First Sheet

Name of house—holder	Caste	Number in family of Adults	Children	Number of Literate adults	School-going children
(1)	(2)	(3-a)	(3-b)	(4-a)	(4-b)

Second Sheet

Its value	House No. of rooms	No. of windows	Government Wet	Dry	Holding Inam Wet	Dry	Value
(5-a)	(5-b)	(5-c)	(6-a)	(6-b)	(6-c)	(6-d)	(7)

Third Sheet

Cattle—Number of					Cattle-value of				
Bulls	Cows	Buffaloes	Sheep and buffaloes	goats	Bulls	Cows	Buffaloes	Sheep and buffaloes	goats
(8-a)	(8-b)	(8-c)	(8-d)	(8-e)	(9-a)	(9-b)	(9-c)	(9-d)	(9-e)

Fourth Sheet

Value of other assets	Loans given to others	Total value of assets	Debts Mort-gage	Pledge Un-secured	Total of Liabilities
Furniture, tools, other imple-ments	Jewellery given to others	(11)	(12-a)	(12-b)	(13)
(10-a)	(10-b)	(10-c)	(12-a)	(12-b)	(12-c)

Fifth Sheet

Outturn of Crops—Amount of							Total value of
Paddy	Ragi	Sugar-cane	Sajja	Jonna	Ground-nut crops	Other crops	Crops Income from other sources
(14-a)	(14-b)	(14-c)	(14-d)	(14-e)	(14-f)	(14-g)	(15)
(14-a)	(14-b)	(14-c)	(14-d)	(14-e)	(14-f)	(14-g)	(16)

Sixth Sheet

Agricultural expenses					Rent paid	Assessment	Interest
Cattle	Labour	Seed	Manure	Other ex- penses	for land		on debt
(17-a)	(17-b)	(17-c)	(17-d)	(17-e)	(18)	(19)	(20)

Seventh Sheet

Domestic Expenses							Total	Total
Grain	Food, Milk and Milk products	Pulses	Condi- ments	Cloth- ing	Cere- monies	Other expenses	Income	Ex- penditure
(21-a)	(21-b)	(21-c)	(21-d)	(21-e)	(21-f)	(21-g)	(22)	(23)

The information thus tabulated can then be analysed to give the averages per family and per head for different castes and for different economic groups. For instance, the families can be divided into groups according to the extent of the holding—those holding no land, those holding less than one acre, those holding less than three acres, those holding less than five acres, those holding less than ten acres, and those holding more than ten acres. (For convenience three acres of dry land can be taken to be equal to one of wet, and all holdings reduced to terms of wet land.) The particulars of their holdings given by the house-holders can, to some extent, be checked with the help of the official register of holdings (Village account No. X), but not completely, as many pattas are joint and the shares of the various pattadars are not exactly known. A careful study of the averages for each group and each caste, per family and per head will reveal the economic condition of the village.

The investigators must also make detailed and penetrating enquiries into a great many other matters. Below is given a form designed to cover a very wide variety of points which may serve as a guide.

Part. I—Statistical Particulars (to be compiled mainly from the village registers).

Population—Men Average birth-rate—

Women

Boys under 18

Girls under 16

Average death-rate—

Inhabited houses—Tiled

Thatched

Terraced

Ploughs

Cattle—Bulls

Cows

Young stock

Buffaloes

She-buffaloes

Young buffaloes

Sheep
Goats

Carts,

Loans

Land—Registered wet (Government and Inam)

Registered dry (ditto)

Normally irrigated—

by channel

by tanks

by wells

Average annual revenue—

Average water-rate—

Average remissions—

Number of Irrigation sources—

Number of wells (for irrigation) in repair

Number of wells and kuntas for drinking water

Number of wells for other domestic uses

Number of Government trees

Area for grazing

Area of unreserved land providing fuel and timber

Area of land reserved for communal purposes

Area of land reserved for depressed classes

Average rainfall (nearest recording station)

Average areas under principal crops—

Wet — (1) Paddy

(2) Ragi

(3)

(4)

Dry — (1) Sajja

(2) Jonna

(3) Korra

(4)

Pulses— (1) Horse-gram

(2) Others

Fodder— (1) Janumu

(2) Others

Money-crops — (1) Ground-nut

(2) Chillies

(3) Onions

(4) Tobacco

(5) Gingelly

(6) Turmeric

(7) Cotton

- Vegetables —
Fruit — (1) Mangoes
(2) Oranges
(3)

(To this section should be added explanatory notes, showing e.g., the periods for which the various averages have been struck, or the margin of error in those figures which have to be estimated.)

Part II—Notes on Social Conditions.

1. The principal castes, their numbers and standing—Condition of the depressed classes—Emigration; Prevalence and causes.
2. Temples and Institutions—Fairs and Festivals—Bhajanas.
3. Distinctive social and religious customs—Prevalence of partition; effect on joint family system—Poor relations and paupers; how supported—Superstitious beliefs and observances.
4. Associations—Personal, communal and religious factions and reasons for their existence—Panchayat Boards and Courts—Vigilance Committees—Co-operative Societies—Ryots' Associations—Canvassing for Elections—Caste—Panchayats—Common funds for religious and other purposes.
5. Education—Schools—Number of pupils, boys and girls—Attendance—Efficiency of instruction—Difference between various castes—Female education—Secondary education—Boys sent to Middle School, High School and University—Adult literacy—Adult education.
6. Communications—Rail—Buses—Metalled roads—Cart tracks—Village streets—Encroachments—Distances to important places (especially markets).
7. Public Health and Sanitation—Water-supply in hot and rainy weather—Scavenging—Drains—Latrines—Prevalent disease and epidemics (with special reference to cholera, small-pox, malaria, other fevers, leprosy, eye-troubles, consumption, plague)—Dispensaries—Nearest hospital—Doctors—Midwives—Infantile mortality—Care of expectant and nursing mothers—Average age at death of men and women—Physical condition of people—Average height of men and women—Purity and cleanliness of food—Adulteration.
8. Employment of leisure—Games and amusements of old and young—Newspapers and books—Story-telling—Recitation—Street-drama—Music—Drinking and drunkenness.
9. Conditions and hours of work—Cultivators—Field-labourers—House-servants—Women—Children—Factories—Virtual serfdom.
10. Standard of life—Houses; their type, size, cost and condition (ventilation, light, cleanliness, number of persons to a room)—food;

difference between castes and classes in diet; quantity and quality; use of condiments, ghee, milk, sugar, fruit, vegetables—Clothing; difference of dress in various castes and classes, use of hand-spun and hand-woven cloth; cost of washing; annual expenditure—Furniture and domestic utensils—Lighting of houses and streets.

11. Income and expenditure—Highest, lowest, and average income—Difference between various castes and classes—Pressure of population and size of holding—Debt—Money-lending—Rate of Interest—Security for loans—Duration of loans and methods of recovery—Grain loans—Rent of land—Savings.

(This section should as far as possible be based on the results of a house-to-house enquiry.)

Part III—Notes on Occupations.

A. Agriculture—

- a) Soils—General type and distribution—Salinity—Sale values.
- b) Land still to be taken up—Area and nature—Uncultivable land.
- c) Irrigation—Number and nature of channels, tanks and wells—Expenditure on repair by Government—Kudimaramat—Defects to be rectified—Distribution of water; agency and grievances—Irrigation Panchayats; whether constituted or possible—Loans for well works.
- d) Seasons—Rainfall—Calendar of agricultural operations—Famine.
- e) Principal crops—Food crops; money crops; fodder crops—Consumption and sale—Movement of prices—Pests—New crops and varieties and their success.
- f) Agricultural methods and implements—Ploughing—Sowing and seed—Manuring—Weeding—Watering—Harvesting—Introduction of improvements—Work of Agricultural Department.
- g) Agricultural finance—Expenses, with particular reference to seasons at which demand for money is greatest—Loans—Interest—Repayment—Net return and profits—Purchase of land and return on investment—Mortgage—Co-operative Credit and Land Mortgage Societies—Work of Co-operative Department.
- h) Agricultural Marketing—Dealers—Methods—Transport—Middlemen's profits—Wholesale and retail marketing centres—Loan and Marketing sale Societies.
- i) Holding—Average size—Especially small and large holding—Fragmentation; its causes and prevalence—Average assessment and income—Grouping of holdings by area and assessment—Number of landowners—Number of tenants—Number of farm-servants and field labourers—Absentee landlords.

B. Weaving—Number of weavers—Number of looms—occupation of dependants—Capital—Borrowing—Type of loom—Conditions and hours of

work—Output—Purchase and preparation of materials—Sale of product—Net return to weaver—Average income—Weavers' Co-operative Societies.

C. Artisans—Potter, Carpenter, Blacksmith, washerman, Goldsmith etc.—Tools and methods of work—Purchase of materials—Methods and amount of remuneration—Inams; value; alienation.

D. Other trades—Masons; note on house-building and thatching—Rattan work—Basket-Making—Tailoring—Fishing.

E. Merchants and Shop-keepers—Nature of business—Goods most in demand—Changes in public taste—Profits—Employment of clerks and carriers.

F. Subsidiary Industries—Poultry—Bee-keeping—Gathering of minor forest produce—Needlework—Arts and crafts.

Part IV.—Notes on cattle.

1. Cattle-buying—Dealers—Methods of payment—Type of cattle.

2. Cattle-breeding—Types of bull—Selection of cows for breeding—Care of calves.

3. Cattle-tending—Pasturage—Fodder—Stalls—Diseases—Veterinary assistance—Work of Veterinary Department.

4. Manure—Conservation—Use for fuel and domestic needs—Penning of sheep and goats in fields—Manure-pits and making of compost—Work of the Agricultural Department.

5. Products—Yield of cows, she-buffaloes and goats—Disposal of milk—Hides and skins—Bones—Horns—Hooves—Carcases.

Part V.—Notes on vegetation.

1. Forests and unreserves—valuable trees and plants—Their uses—Grazing—Fuel—Utilization of Timber.

2. Destruction and Conservation—Burning—Browsing—illicit felling—Restrictions imposed—work of Forest Department—Attitude of ryots—Forest Panchayats—Increase or decrease in number of goats.

3. Plantation—Fate of old topes—Planting of fresh topes and trees by ryots—Regeneration of forest growth—Planting of shrubs for green manure.

The Englishman greets,

The Irishman sleeps,

But the Scotchman gangs till he gets it.

Rural Reconstruction in Madras.

The pivot of the rural reconstruction work in this Province is the Collector. Collectors of districts convene periodical conferences of district officers and members of legislature resident in the district once a quarter to consider proposals for the utilization of the Government of India grant and to discuss matters pertaining to the administration of the district. The planning of the rural improvements best suited to the needs of the district is the duty of the conference. The agencies to carry out the improvements are the Revenue, Irrigation, Co-operative, Forest, Agricultural and Veterinary Departments, whose activities are controlled and co-ordinated by the Collector.

The Government of India grant is utilized on the following subjects:

- (1) Improvement of rural water supply including bore-wells;
- (2) Improvement of rural sanitation;
- (3) Improvement of village communications including the bridging of irrigation canals and channels at places where they are needed;
- (4) Encouragement and development of co-operative loan and sale societies by giving partial grants for the construction of godowns (with or without village halls—*cum*—reading rooms) and in specially deserving cases grants towards the cost of the staff required to run the societies for the first few years;
- (5) Formation and encouragement of co-operative societies for consolidation of holdings; and
- (6) Improvement of livestock.

An experimental scheme of intensive rural health work in a group of 25 villages round about Poonamallee was started in October 1935, financed partly by the Government of India and partly by the Rockefeller Foundation. The subvention from the Foundation was withdrawn at the end of five years and the scheme is now run entirely with the aid of the Government of India grant. The object of the scheme is to educate the ryots in the art of healthy living, to teach them that disease is preventable and, in a word, to make them 'health-conscious'. The Health Unit is in charge of every aspect of public health in the area including vaccination, vital statistics, health education, maternity and child-welfare and sanitation including water supply.

Prohibition has been introduced in the districts of Salem, Chittoor, Cuddapah and North Arcot. In these districts the organization of sports and amusements as a counter-attraction to drink has been combined with a rural uplift drive. Rural uplift schools have been held to train rural uplift workers or village guides and physical instructors have been appointed to control and co-ordinate the activities of these guides. Special Development Officers have also been appointed for tackling more effectively the social and economic problems that have risen in these districts as a result of abolition of drink and for building up a programme of life for the villagers, which is both utilitarian and attractive.

Rural Indebtedness.

The Madras Agriculturists Relief Act, 1938, which came into force on 22nd March 1938, provides for relief of indebtedness among agriculturists. To enable them to have their debts scaled down under this Act without the trouble and expense involved in going to civil courts, the Government have established under the Madras Debt Conciliation Act, 1936, 92 debt conciliation boards generally at the rate of one for each revenue division.

In order to afford sufficient credit to agriculturists after the passing of the Madras Agriculturists Relief Act, the Government have removed the ban on registration of a large number of societies. The number of societies registered in 1939-40 was 932 against 828 in 1938-39 and 446 in 1937-38.

The Government have introduced a comprehensive scheme of rural water supply with a view to making pure drinking water available to the people in every village in this province.

In 1924, the Government inaugurated a scheme for opening subsidized rural dispensaries with a view to bringing medical relief within the easy reach of the rural population. Under the scheme qualified practitioners of western and Indian systems of medicine are given small subsidies as an inducement to settle down in selected villages and set up private practice. The liability of the Government on account of the scheme is restricted to the payment of subsidy for the medical practitioner and mid-wife. The cost of medicines and other contingent charges are met by the local boards concerned. The grant of subsidy is subject to the condition that the medical practitioner should treat the necessitous poor free. The practitioner is at liberty to accept such fees for medical attendance and medical treatment as he can get from well-to-do patients. Some of the rural dispensaries are maintained entirely from the funds of the local boards. The number of rural dispensaries working at the end of 1940 was: 89 maintained entirely by the local boards and 435 subsidized by Government. The Madras Public Health Act, 1939, is a very important measure and the first of its kind in India. Though the Act provides for the advancement of public health in the whole of this province, it will be particularly helpful in improving public health in rural areas. Organized propaganda undertaken in collaboration with private and public effort with a view to giving publicity to the Act and its provisions is expected to have far-reaching results.

Village Communications.

The Government have ordered the preparation by each district board of a well-defined five-year programme for the improvement of village communications in its area. Programmes from 21 district Boards have already been received and approved. These programmes will ensure an orderly development of village roads and thereby lead to an improvement in the economic condition of the villagers.

A seven-year programme of road development estimated to cost Rs. 118.61 lakhs has been prepared. It consists of the more urgent and important schemes included in Mr. Vipan's scheme of road development which was estimated to cost Rs 6.12 crores. The seven-year programme is to be financed mainly from the subventions received by this Government from the Central Road Development Fund. The sanction of the Government of India has been obtained for the execution of most of the schemes included in the programme.

Two supplementary programme of road development, one costing about Rs. 35 lakhs and the other about Rs. 65 lakhs, have also been prepared. They are also to be financed mainly from this Government's share of the Central Road Fund.

Relief of Unemployment.

With a view to providing relief of unemployment among the agricultural and labouring classes in areas affected by adverse seasonal conditions, the Government have issued instructions to the district boards exhorting them to undertake road works of permanent utility in the localities affected and to utilize their railway cess accumulations and general funds for the purpose. In cases where district boards are not able to take up such relief works without financial assistance, the Government give grants to the extent they consider necessary.

All local bodies have been requested while sanctioning works or when selecting for execution out of several sanctioned schemes to give preference to buildings, roads, bridges and other works which lie in areas affected by the failure of rain, so as to provide employment for labourers in those places. They have also been informed that when any work can be carried out by manual labour as well as by mechanical appliances which may displace manual labour, the object of providing (as far as possible and without detriment to the proper execution of the work) employment for manual labourers should be kept in view.

To improve the moral condition and the material prosperity of the people, the Madras Prohibition Act, 1937, has been enacted. The Act aims at the prohibition except for medicinal, scientific, industrial or such like purposes of the production, manufacture, possession, export, import, transport, purchase, sale and consumption of intoxicating liquors and drugs in the province of Madras. The Act has been in force in the Salem district from 1 October, 1937, in the Chittoor and Cuddapah districts from 1 October, 1938, and in the North Arcot district from 1 October, 1939.

The seasonal conditions during the current Fasili 1351 (1941-42) have not been very favourable and some distress has been reported in the districts of Bellary, Kurnool, Kistna and West Godavari.

The Collectors of all the East Coast Districts have been asked to get into touch with local boards and to undertake road works to provide employment where necessary. Road works have already been opened in the Kurnool district, and at the request of the Collector of Kurnool, the Government have permitted the District Board, Kurnool, to utilize a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs from the Railway Cess Fund for expenditure on the construction of 13 road works in the Kurnool district. Similar permission for the railway cess amounts has been accorded in the case of the Kistna and the West Godavari Districts also.

Ten more road works have also been undertaken in the Kurnool district to provide employment for unskilled labourers. The District Board

has been asked to meet the expenditure from the additional toll compensation sanctioned to it. In the Bellary district two test works were opened under the Famine Code in the middle of January and converted into relief works at the beginning of February. A third test work was opened at the beginning of February. Grain depots have been opened in the affected areas of the Kistna district.

Distress has also been reported in a number of districts among weavers due to fluctuations in the price of yarn and loss of markets and lack of shipping facilities. The Government of India have proposed a scheme for control of yarn distribution to stabilize prices. The Madras Government are examining it in consultation with Collectors. The Government have also opened weavers' relief centres in the Salem district and have sanctioned gratuitous relief to the unemployed weavers of Chingleput, Tinnevely and North Arcot districts pending organization of other relief measures. The Government are also examining the possibility of turning weavers of lungies whose markets have been affected by the war to production of other kinds of cloth for the Supply Department or for the local markets. The Government are closely watching the position of weavers in all districts and the Collectors have been instructed to consider departmental purchase of yarn and the formation of co-operative societies wherever possible.

Relief of Indebtedness.

Special provision has been made in the budget each year from 1933-39 onwards for the grant of loans to agriculturists for the relief of indebtedness. Special rules were framed with reference to the provisions of the Madras Agriculturists Relief Act, 1938, to regulate the grant of these loans and came into force on 1st October 1938.

The following are some of the special conditions applicable to the grant of these loans.

(1) Only agriculturists as defined in the Madras Agriculturists Relief Act 1938, who own lands or the occupancy right in lands, the value of which, free of encumbrances, does not exceed Rs. 5,000 are eligible for loans under the scheme.

(2) Loans are granted only on the security of immovable property belonging to the applicant and to discharge either the entire debts of the applicant, or for a portion of the debts of the applicant, in cases in which the discharge of such portion of the debts would cancel the total encumbrance of a definite part of his property.

(3) In all cases loans are granted only where the scaled down debt to be so discharged does not exceed Rs. 2,000 or fall below Rs. 100.

The rate of interest charged on such loans is the same as that charged on ordinary *Taccavi* loans which is at present 6 per cent. The loans are repayable in equal annual instalments discharging both principal and interest.

First instalment is payable not later than 12 months from the date of disbursement of the loan. The loan should be repaid in not more than 20 instalments ordinarily or 30 in special cases, the number of instalments being fixed in each case by the Loans Officer with regard to the repaying capacity of the borrower.

The scheme has not been as successful as it was hoped it would be. The Government are examining suggestions to make it more popular and more useful to the agriculturists.

— *Indian Farming*, Vol. III, No. 4, April, 1942.

A Message

By R. A. PALMER, Vice-President of the I. C. A.

At the beginning of the year 1942, I wish to convey to all the Co-operative Organisations associated with the International Co-operative Alliance and their members the most cordial of good wishes. The year opens unhappily. Every continent is now involved in the turmoil of war; every ocean and every sea is perilous to sailors and their ships; death from the air threatens men, women and children in the countries of Europe and the East; anxieties and privations beset the people of those few countries which still remain non-belligerent. Calamity has come because the Spirit of Co-operation has been frustrated and Co-operative ideals ignored. Yet, tragic as the present situation is, there are signs of hope and encouragement.

Towards the close of the past year the leaders of the two great democracies President Roosevelt of the United States, and Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain—drew up a Charter which promises to the people of the world, once they are freed from the chains of war, a better social order.

I believe the Atlantic Charter to be a symbol of recognition by people everywhere that the social evils and economic injustices of the past must be effaced. Long ago co-operators dedicated themselves to the task of creating a new social order which would eliminate exploitation and unite the people of the world. Perhaps, at last nations and men are ready to follow our co-operative way of life.

The task of creating the new world is not one for Governments and statesmen alone, but it is very largely one for the men and women of the world, millions of whom have the power to make an unique contribution through their National and International Co-operative Institutions. In spite of the anxiety and strain of the times through which we are passing, Co-operative Leaders everywhere, I hope, realise the solemn responsibility which is theirs to look ahead and to formulate proposals with regard to the Co-operative contribution to the World Settlement which will follow the war, and the ways and means by which co-operation can play a worthy part in building a better and happier world.

All of us long passionately for the day when the restoration of peace will be possible, when we shall assert our right to claim a place for the I.C.A.—as the greatest International Organisation and the only International representative of the organised consumers—in the deliberations which will frame the peace treaty. As co-operators we must be ready to win the peace, whether it comes in 1942 or only later; and one essential is to spread the Co-operative Message amongst men and women no longer deluded about the consequences of competition and exploitation in national and international affairs.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, in a recent manifesto to his new-found allies, gives as his battle-cry—"One for all, and all for one." This rings familiar in the ears of Co-operators; may it be not only an inspiration to the democratic nations in the fight for freedom, but an inspiration to every nation in the coming era of peace!

—*Review of International Co-operation*, January, 1942.

Why am I so deeply interested in Co-operatives?

Why am I so deeply interested in Co-operatives?

Because I know the economic problems that have been destroying democracy and freedom must be solved. Because I know free Governments cannot live where there are no free farmers. Because I know that the unemployment problem has not yet been solved and that it must be solved before constitutional democracy as a form of Government will be safe. Because I know that men, in an age that they knew could be an age of plenty, are not for long going to endure the misery and humiliation of joblessness again especially not when they have just returned from defending their nation in the front lines of war. Because I know that private monopoly in industry and especially in finance means the end of free enterprise and has been the very basis upon which Nazi and Fascist dictatorships have been built in other countries. Because I know that the solution of all evil things must ultimately be found in methods that are good, in methods that partake to a considerable extent at least the eternal laws of God.

I am interested in co-operatives because they can and they have restored to farmers in this country and in many other countries the control over their own economic destiny. I believe in them because they offer a way to make the dollar of the working man buy more of the products he and his fellows produce. I believe in them because they can and they have met more than once entrenched monopoly on its own ground and beaten it.

I believe in them because the more business they do the better they profit because never can they be successful by a restriction of production or distribution or exchange. I believe in them because they are the only means I know whereby these problems, which must be worked out if democracy is to live, can be solved without a vast control over the lives of men by Government.

I believe in them because they can only succeed as they improve the welfare of others beside themselves or their own members—because the success of a co-operative therefore, accords perfectly with the eternal principle of the Golden Rule.

I believe in co-operatives because they are the one means that I know of whereby I am sure our problem of poverty in the mist of plenty can be solved—and, what is more, solved without resort to governmental dictatorship or to the development of a dependence of millions of people upon Governmental support. Co-operatives are true democracy in the practical field of economic life because each member has one vote whether his financial contribution be large or small. If we believe in democracy sincerely we just have to believe in co-operatives.

And last of all I believe in them because they offer to the common people something they can do for themselves now with their small resources, a great and sound idea, a willingness to study and to work, and a deep and abiding loyalty. These resources of every group of people in all the world possess. And therefore the message of the co-operatives to a distressed world is more fundamentally a message of hope than any other message I know.

—Congressman Jerry Voorhis in *Co-operation*, Feb. 1942.

"Organize, Educate and Co-operate."

"These three words might well be adopted by co-operators everywhere as a permanent slogan to guide co-operative planning and action. The measure of our eventual success in every enterprise and every community will be determined by the degree to which we carry out each part of this slogan. We have need to examine the things we are doing, or failing to do, in the light of these three words.

"First—Organize. Perhaps we think we have done enough when we have established our co-operative enterprises and set them going. But organisation is not a thing which can be completed and then left to function by itself. Organisation is never completed. It must go on year after year. It may assume new forms and seek new objectives, but it must go on or the co-operative will stand still and eventually fail. The co-operative must meet and solve the new problems of each advancing year, and this it cannot do without constant and renewed organizational work within the folds of its membership and service.

"Second—Educate. Sometimes co-operators say "We have our organization; it's working, it's successful, we don't need any education." These people are often the ones who organize the co-operatives. They forget that when they went round the country talking to their neighbours about starting the co-operative they were doing an effective piece of educating as well as organizing. And if organizing can never be completed but must be constantly renewed, it is doubly true that educating is never finished but must be carried on as a permanent function of the co-operative.

"Like all other human institutions, a co-operative must be born again and again in the imagination and consciousness of the men among and for whom it functions. As the years go by, the original organizers who infused the spirit into the co-operative to make it a living instrument gradually become fewer and less active and perhaps a little forgetful. Then who will carry on the enterprise with energy and zeal unless education has raised new leaders from the ranks?

"Even our American democracy fails unless every new generation is taught the principles which inspired its founders to create a Government based upon them, and thus in itself inspired to carry on. Even co-operative must educate constantly if it desires to serve the present generation well and future generations better.

"Third—Co-operate. "Well," some one may say, "isn't that what we are doing when we patronize our co-operative and help in other ways to make it a success?" Yes, that is true, but the word means more than that. For co-operate also means that the organization should work together with others toward common purpose. This means that co-operatives should co-operate with one another in every possible phase of their activities. Moreover, co-operatives should work together with other social and economic agencies to make their communities better places in which people may find happiness and security for themselves and for their children."

—*Co-operation and Market News.*

Re-organisation of Constitution and functions of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute.

Bombay Government's Decision.

After careful consideration of the views of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, Government is pleased to direct that the orders issued in Government Resolution, Revenue Department No. 7363/33/1622, dated 27th January, 1938, should be cancelled and the Institute should be asked to carry out the re-organisation of its constitution and functions on the following lines.

2. The main duty of the Institute should be to impart education to members of co-operative societies and to workers in the co-operative movement. It should accordingly act as a co-ordinating agency in all matters pertaining to co-operative education and function as a body of experts in matters relating to education. It should also function as a focussing centre of non-official opinion on various subjects affecting the movement and for representing it in proper quarters.

3. The membership of the Institute should consist of:—

- (a) Federation of societies other than supervising unions of agricultural societies registered under the Act;
- (b) Individual societies, other than agricultural societies, of which the share capital and reserve fund together are Rs. 20,000 or more;
- (c) Individual societies having the whole Province as area of operations but which do not fall in the categories mentioned in clauses (a) and (b) above;
- (d) Individual members.

4. All individual members as well as any member of a body affiliated to the Institute may attend the General meeting of the Institute with the permission of the President of the meeting without any right to vote thereat. All representatives of member societies and federations shall have one vote each. Individual members will not have separate voting powers, but in their case voting at the general meeting should be fixed as under:

- (1) One vote for 25 members including patrons and life members on the rolls upto a maximum of ten votes.
- (2) Individual members voting in groups as indicated above will be entitled to a vote on all matters coming before the general meeting.

5. There should be only one Committee to perform all the executive functions of the Institute including those pertaining to education and

RE-ORGANISATION OF CONSTITUTION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE

ordinary administration. This Executive Committee should consist of 15 members including the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Director of Rural Development and a nominee of Government. The 13-elected members should be distributed among the various constituencies as under:—

- 4 District Boards of Supervising Unions (1 Gujarat, 1 Karnatak and 2 Maharashtra).
- 1 Federation of non-agricultural societies,
- 1 Central Banks.
- 1 Urban Banks.
- 1 Societies with the whole Province as the area of their operation.
- 4 Individual members (so as to secure representation to all linguistic divisions and Bombay).
- 1 Patrons and life members.

The Executive Committee so formed should elect its own Chairman and Secretary who should also be ex-officio Chairman and Secretary, respectively of the Institute.

6. Persons elected or nominated on the Executive Committee as constituted in the manner indicated above should have experience of co-operative work.

7. Educational work should be carried out in the district through the agency of the District Boards of Supervising Unions whose constitution for this purpose should be on the lines indicated in paragraph 26 of Government Resolution Revenue Department, No. 7363/33, dated 15th March, 1938, subject to further orders issued by Government in that respect. In view of the alternative arrangements made for educational work the appointment of Educational Inspectors should not be made at present. For the purpose of reviewing the progress of the co-operative movement or for representing the views of the co-operative institutions as a whole, the Institute may call for information from and the opinion of District Boards of Supervising Unions.

For educational activities common to more districts than one such as the publication of journals etc., the Institute may appoint *ad hoc* committees. This will obviate the necessity for Divisional Branches which should be wound up.

8. The control of the funds of the Institute should be vested in the Executive Committee. These funds should be raised by—

- (a) Subscriptions from members;
- (b) Contribution at 5 to 10 per cent. of the amount set aside by co-operative societies from out of their profits for utilization for public or co-operative or charitable purposes, under section 42 of the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925;
- (c) Donations from sympathisers;

(d) Receipts from other sources such as sale of literature, examination fees etc., and

(e) Subsidy from Government.

9. The annual general meeting of the Institute should receive and record the report of the Executive Committee, admit new members, review the progress achieved in co-operative education for the year and make suggestions for further development to the Executive Committee.

The Institute should not pay any travelling allowance to its members for attending its general meetings. Representatives of societies and federations attending the annual general meeting may, however, be paid their travelling allowance by the institutions they represent.

10. The Provincial Co-operative Institute should formulate schemes for imparting education for the guidance of the educational committees of the District Supervising Boards. The schemes for education in rural areas should be planned as to ensure the fullest co-ordination with rural development activities. The Institute should itself open circulating libraries, publish books, leaflets and journals on co-operative matters and hold training classes and examinations for supervisors, secretaries of rural and urban societies and other field staff.

The secretaries' examination shall be open not only to persons working as secretaries of societies but also to those who are working as clerks or apprentices. Permission to appear for a higher examination than the secretaries' examination should be granted only to a person who has passed a lower examination or who is officiating in a post for which the examination is prescribed.

The means to be adopted in imparting co-operative education for members and members of managing committees of urban and rural societies should include pictorial charts, circulating libraries, lectures, preferably illustrated by magic lantern slides, or cinema films, gramophone records, radio talks etc.

Co-operative literature of an easy character which an agriculturist can understand should be made available to him. If necessary, the literature should be prepared by the Institute.

11. The Institute may hold conferences with a view to carry out and further its objects.

12. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Director of Rural Development should be requested to carry out the necessary modifications in the by-laws adopted by the Institute at its special general meeting held on 26th November, 1939. The by-laws should be registered after incorporating the necessary modifications and the Institute should be asked to adopt the registered by-laws by calling a special meeting in accordance with the registered by-laws.

Bombay Government on Re-organisation of system of Supervision.

Government is pleased to direct that with a view to making the system of supervision over co-operative societies in rural areas more efficient, changes on the lines set out in the following paragraphs should be introduced.

2. A Provincial Board of Supervision consisting of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies as Chairman and two members nominated by Government from time to time should be constituted to serve as the central authority for the supervision scheme. The Provincial Board should have, in addition to the power of general superintendence over the scheme as a whole and over the working of District Boards of Supervising Unions, the following powers:—

(a) power of approving appointments of supervisors;

(b) power to hear appeals from supervisors against orders passed by District Boards of Supervising Unions superseding, reducing or dismissing them and general powers of revision and review of the orders of District Board of Supervising Unions;

(c) power to examine and approve the budgets of District Boards of Supervising Unions;

(d) power to recommend distribution of grants from Government and to allocate contributions received from the Provincial Co-operative Bank.

The Provincial Board should take steps to improve the efficiency of supervisors, draw up rules for their service and fix their scales of pay.

3. District Boards of Supervising Unions should have two committees viz. :—

(1) the Supervision Committee; and

(2) the Education Committee.

(1) The Supervision Committee should consist of—

(i) a Chairman who, in case of District Boards other than those mentioned in paragraph 6 of this Government Resolution, shall be elected from amongst persons who have served as members of the managing committee of the District Supervision Board or of the District Co-operative Institute or of the District Central Bank for at least two years and who are not in arrears either authorised or unauthorised on account of any loan or any other liability, due to any co-operative societies and who are not representatives of any co-operative societies placed in "D" class at the last audit.

(ii) The District Co-operative Officer or the District Auditor, as the Registrar may decide, as an *ex-officio* Secretary of the Committee.

(iii) One or two nominees of the financing agency as the financing agency may decide. When the financing agency appoints two nominees, one nominee shall be a member of its Board of Directors and the other a member of its paid staff.

(iv) Representatives of affiliated Supervising Unions on the following scale :—

(a) Two representatives if the number of unions in the district does not exceeds two.

(b) Three representatives if the number of unions exceeds two but does not exceeds five.

(c) Four representatives if the number of unions exceeds five.

(v) One representative nominated by the union of non-credit societies, if there is such a union in the district, or in its absence one selected by the general meeting of the District Board from amongst the nominees of associate credit societies and non-credit societies where there are 14 or more of such societies in the district.

(2) The Education Committee should consist of—

(i) all members of the Supervision Committee.

(ii) One or two representatives of individual members of the District Board according as their number is 50 or more than 50.

(iii) One or two representatives of the associate members of the District Boards according as the number of such members is 20 or more than 20.

(iv) Two nominees of the Provincial Co-operative Institute.

The term of appointment of both the Supervision Committee and the Education Committee should be for three years.

The Supervision Committee should carry out the supervision duties at present entrusted to the managing committee. The duties in regard to education and propaganda should be performed by the Education Committee, under the general guidance of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute.

The Assistant Registrars should exercise general powers of control and superintendence over the District Boards and may, whenever necessary, call upon them to appoint *ad hoc* committees to deal with matters relating to recovery of dues of the affiliated societies and special programmes of development, etc. The Registrar should suggest suitable by-laws to provide for the exercise by the Assistant Registrars of such control and supervision.

For the proper performance of their duties in regard to education and propaganda, District Boards should be asked to maintain full time Educational Inspectors whenever required by Government.

The orders contained in paragraph 26 of Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7363/33, dated 15th March 1938, should be taken to have been superseded by the orders in this paragraph.

4. In regard to Supervising Unions of Co-operative Societies, the Registrar's suggestion to reduce the number of meetings of their managing Committees to 5 or 6 in a year is accepted. With due regard for economy, every effort should be made to improve the efficiency of supervising unions so that they may serve as effective focussing centres for co-operative activities in the talukas concerned. The Registrar is authorised to make any further modifications in their constitution and functions as may be considered desirable and to define the duties of the supervisors.

5. Contribution from the Central Financing Agencies towards the scheme should ordinarily be levied at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on their loan balances outstanding with societies affiliated to the Supervising Unions or to the District Boards of Supervising Unions for purposes of supervision. In areas where contribution at this rate together with income from other sources is not sufficient to meet the cost of supervision, the Registrar should ask the financing agencies to pay contribution at such higher rate or rates as may be necessary.

6. In the case of District Boards which, in the opinion of the Registrar, have been working satisfactorily under the present arrangements, the Registrar should be empowered to introduce only such of the changes mentioned in this Resolution as in his opinion are necessary and for the rest to allow the Boards to continue to work under the orders contained in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 10053/23, dated 15th April 1936. All Boards should, however, be subject to the orders contained in the foregoing paragraph 2 and should also take steps to carry out the orders contained in this Resolution pertaining to the institution of the Education Committee, the performance of duties in regard to education and propaganda and the appointment of Educational Inspectors.

7. To enable District Boards of Supervising Unions to meet the deficits in their budgets and to improve the conditions of service of the supervisors employed by them, a subsidy of Rs. 15,000 should be given to them with effect from the year 1941-42 in addition to the subsidies admissible under paragraph 3 of Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 3818/24, dated 29th December 1930, as amended by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 3818/24, dated 19th October, 1936. The Registrar should see that the District Boards take all possible steps consistently with efficiency to reduce their expenditure. The source from which the charge on account of the additional subsidies to be paid this year should be met will be indicated in due course.

8. With reference to paragraph 2 above, Government is pleased to nominate Mr. R. G. Saraiya, Chairman, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited, and Mr. B. V. Jadhav, President, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, as members of the Provincial Board of Supervision for the first two years.



Co-operation in Bengal.

The annual report on the working of Co-operative Societies in Bengal for the year ending 30th June, 1941, states:—

It is becoming increasingly clear that the agricultural credit movement in this province has reached a stage when no measures that do not go to the root of its troubles will help to revive and rehabilitate it. The Co-operative Societies Act of 1940 which will come into force shortly will go to solve some of the administrative difficulties and enable the societies more effectively to deal with recalcitrant members or wilful defaulters and to prevent a repetition of mistakes that were committed in the past. But the fate of the central banks is bound up largely with their ability to liquidate and recover loans now lying frozen in their societies. The most important thing is to ascertain what is the amount that the members can pay and what are their assets. It is with this end in view that Co-operative Debt Settlement Boards have been set up. There were 106 Co-operative Debt Settlement Boards working during the year. Steps have been taken to improve their working and proposals involving a large increase in their number have been submitted to Government so that examination of the repaying capacity of individual members might be completed with the greatest possible speed. It is intended in the meantime to reconstruct agricultural credit societies and to introduce other changes calculated to strengthen their financial position and improve their working.

Funds advanced by Government to the Provincial Bank for the purpose of short term loans increased from Rs. 13½ lakhs in 1939-40 to Rs. 45½ lakhs in 1940-41. The Bank, however, failed to recover this amount in full. About Rs. 5 lakhs fell into arrears which is ascribed to the disastrous fall in the demands for and the price of jute and failure of crops in certain areas that year. The working of this system has, however, disclosed certain shortcomings which are now being dealt with.

During the years 1939 and 1940 some 13,000 crop loan societies were organised and it appears that in their anxiety to help cultivators to obtain cultivation loans the organisers had at times preferred to achieve speedy results rather than sound organisation. It was therefore considered necessary this year to strike a note of caution that new crop loan societies should be organised only where there was a genuine and spontaneous demand for such societies from the cultivators themselves and that while such demand should be met as speedily as possible under no circumstances should organisation be undertaken hastily or the mistakes committed in the past repeated. As a result the number of crop loan societies organised during the year was only about 2600.

CO-OPERATION IN BENGAL

Other new Societies.

Chief among the other new societies organised during the year were two industrial unions. 59 irrigation societies, 309 sugarcane growers societies, 6 urban credit societies, 3 co-operative stores, 4 fishermen societies, 2 cottage industries societies and 1 women's industrial society.

Increasing stress is being laid on co-operative marketing. There were 33 multipurpose and 78 agricultural sale and supply societies with 87,000 members and working capital of over Rs. 11 lakhs. During the year ending June, 1941, these societies had handled members' produce worth Rs. 6½ lakhs against produce worth Rs. 4 lakhs handled during the preceding year. It may be noted that in actual practice large quantities of non-members' produce were also sold through these societies to the benefit of the cultivators concerned. To the Co-operative Rice Mills at Gosaba and Khepupara was added another rice mill at Mammothapur by the Parbatipur Sale and Supply Society during the year. A scheme for further development of co-operative marketing has been submitted to Government.

The total number of all classes of societies rose from 37,400 to 40,000 and their membership from 11.42 lakhs to 12.99 lakhs, accounted for largely by the increase in the number of crop loan societies and their members. The working capital of all classes of societies rose from Rs. 21.28 crores to Rs. 21.40 crores.

Credit Societies.

What with the effects of the drought on the outturn of crops and the collapse in the price of jute, agriculturists particularly in the predominantly jute districts had a bad year. The prices of paddy rose abnormally towards the end of the year but by that time the majority of the agriculturists had parted with their stocks and this rise in price so far from benefiting them considerably added to their difficulties.

Loans due by individual members amounted to Rs. 365.61 lakhs in the case of agricultural credit societies and Rs. 566.23 lakhs in the case of non-agricultural credit societies. As much as 91 per cent. of the former was overdue but only 11.4 per cent. was overdue in the case of the latter. Deposits in agricultural credit societies amounted to Rs. 24½ lakhs of which about 55 per cent. came from non-members. Non-members' deposits in agricultural societies remained almost the same as in the previous year owing, it is feared, largely to the inability of these societies to repay matured deposits. In non-agricultural credit societies members' deposits amounted to about Rs. 158 lakhs and non-members' deposits to about Rs. 276 lakhs. The latter showed an increase of about Rs. 24 lakhs over the previous year's figure.

The membership of the Provincial Bank rose by 5 to 184 societies during the year and its share capital from Rs. 18.68 lakhs to Rs. 19.40 lakhs. Its working capital stood at Rs. 2.89 crores. Fixed deposits in the bank fell by Rs. 6½ lakhs but this was partly made good by increases of over Rs. 3 lakhs in savings and current deposits.

Central Banks.

There were 121 Central Banks. The number of societies affiliated to them rose from 30,321 to 34,162. Of the new societies 2,594 were purely crop loan societies. Loans and deposits held from Provincial Bank or Central Banks fell from Rs. 155.01 lakhs to Rs. 149.63 lakhs and those from individual members fell by Rs. 11 lakhs to Rs. 232.81 lakhs. Rs. 50½ lakhs were granted as loans to the societies and about Rs. 61 lakhs was collected leaving Rs. 332½ lakhs outstanding at the end of the year. Loans due by individual members to societies at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 363 lakhs of which 91 per cent. was overdue as against 88.6 per cent. in the previous year.

Long term finance was almost entirely provided by land mortgage banks of which there were 5 at work during the year. They issued 304 loans amounting to Rs. 1.33 lakhs bringing the total loans issued by these banks during nearly 6 to 7 years of their working to only Rs. 8.53 lakhs, which would perhaps allow that the demand or scope for long term credit at the present time is not as great as is generally believed.

Non-agricultural credit societies continued to progress satisfactorily. Their number rose by 6 to 614 with a membership of 2.80 lakhs and the paid up share capital of Rs. 127 lakhs. Their working capital amounted to Rs. 638 lakhs and reserve fund to Rs. 76 lakhs. They issued Rs. 348 lakhs as loans to members, recovered Rs. 316 lakhs leaving 560 lakhs due at the end of the year of which only about 11 per cent. was overdue.

Non-Credit Societies.

On the non-credit side 10 industrial unions and 354 weavers' societies continued to receive instruction in the production of goods of better quality and help in marketing them from the staff maintained out of the Government of India handloom grant. These unions and societies sold goods worth Rs. 2.50 lakhs during the year. There were, besides, some 1,100 anti-malarial societies, about 1,000 irrigation societies, 223 Milk Societies, 457 Sugarcane Growers' Societies and 500 Better Living Societies—all helping to improve the moral and material condition of some 79 lakhs of members.

By the end of the year the entire departmental staff and most of the staff of the Central Banks had been trained. In March, 1941 the training of the Secretaries of rural societies was taken up and for this purpose 20 peripatetic instruction units were appointed to hold training classes at suitable centres in the districts. This training will be completed by March, 1942. A scheme for making the Co-operative Training Institute permanent and providing for refresher courses etc., has been submitted to Government—(Press Note.)

Reviews.

The Madras Government Servants' Co-operative Building Society, Gopalapuram.

The 18th Annual Report of the Society for the year ending 30th June 1941 was another year of good work done by the society. The number of members was 191 as against 199 on 30-6-40. The share capital on 30-6-41 was Rs. 1,49,460 as against Rs. 1,60,970 on the corresponding date of the previous year. The statement showing the progress of the society printed in the report is indicative enough to show how the society has been doing its job cautiously and steadily. A sum of Rs. 28,368 was received as loan from Government and a sum of Rs. 75,581 was paid back. The paid-up share capital of the society was Rs. 1,49,460 as on 30-6-41. The building fund created by the society is noteworthy. Out of a sum of Rs. 27,465, Rs. 23,581 was spent for the construction of the society's buildings in Gopalapuram and Sriramnagar leaving a balance of Rs. 3,883.

The society conducts an elementary school, a reading room, houses a co-operative stores and lets out a few stalls in its buildings where its office is located. It is gratifying to be told that the buildings were constructed from out of the donations of members and not out of the share capital. The building instead of being a liability relieves it from paying rent and enables it to get substantial income in the shape of rents from stalls etc.

The net profits for the year under report amounted to Rs. 5,893 and by taking ¼ of this to the Reserve Fund at the end of the year the Fund amounted to Rs. 20,772.

The girls' school conducted by the society, it is pleased to note, is working on a sound and satisfactory basis. The Directors of the Society can be proud of the good work they were able to do in the year under report.

The Sixth Annual Report of the Krishna Co-operative Loan and Sale Society, Masulipatam.

This is the Sixth Annual Report.

At the end of the year there were 1,056 members. The amounts due to the society are as follows:—

Share Capital	...	Rs.	3,250
Principle	...	"	4,59,505
Interest	...	"	15,384

The amounts under liability side, is Rs. 4,55,479 under principle and Rs. 14,606-13-0 under interest. The society earned a net profit of Rs. 2,239-11-0 out of which one-fourth was taken to the Reserve Fund.

The report says that the Central Bank reduced the rate specially on loans to Loan and Sale Societies to 3½ per cent. So they are charging interest at

5½ per cent. As there was no uniform rate in the prices of commodities and as the ryots expect a further rise in the prices, amounts were not paid in time. They have declared a dividend of 5 per cent. to share-holders and they also reserved a sum of Rs. 1,228-14-0 towards building fund.

The Management is to be congratulated on the successful running of the society.

The Twenty-Fourth Annual Report of the Madura-cum-Ramnad District Public Servants' Co-operative Credit Society, Madura, 1940-41.

This is the 24th year of the society's working.

There were 589 members on the rolls on the last day of the year. The society earned a net profit of Rs. 1408-6-10. This is affiliated to Madura District Co-operative Audit Union. With the issue of Government Order Miscellaneous No. 25-23, Development Department, Dated 31-10-1940 regular collections were received from majority of the offices.

Silver Jubilee Celebrations—Souvenir—The Gadag Cotton Sale Society, Ltd.

The society was started in 1917 with 197 members. It was primarily intended to relieve the Agricultural Department of the work of conducting the auction sales of improved types of cotton sought to be popularized. After overcoming several initial difficulties, the greatest of which was the boycott by the local *Dalals* in 1925 it has gradually grown to huge dimensions. It now stands as one of the most successful sale societies in India.

There were 2,430 members with a share capital of Rs. 41,887. The total of all reserves exceed Rs. 1,14,000. The average annual sales of cotton now amount to 8,000 bales worth Rs. 10 lakhs. The society has now undertaken the distribution of good seed, with the assistance of the Indian Central cotton committee.

In his report the Chairman of the celebrations committee says :—

"I must say that credit for this successful progress of the society goes to the loyalty of its members, business ability of its Directors, devoted service of the staff, and last, but not the least, to the sympathy and active assistance of the Agricultural and Co-operative departments of Government."

This may be said of every successful sale society. Unless all these agencies have worked with earnestness and devotion this sale society could not have reached this state of eminence.

The souvenir contains messages from co-operators and prominent gentlemen, in addition to a collection of the photos of those who have built up this institution.

V. S. R.

Annual Report on the working of co-operative societies in the Pudukkottai State—for the year ending 30th June 1941.

The small State of Pudukkottai had at the end of the year 115 societies with 12,998 members. The total share capital of all societies amounted to Rs. 1.85 lakhs and their working capital to Rs. 25.88 lakhs. Of these one was a Central Bank and 95 were agricultural societies. Of the Non-agricultural societies there was a Town Bank, a Medical union, two weavers' societies, five stores, besides a co-operative press and a Building society for Government servants.

The Registrar reports that there was an all round improvement in the general working of societies.

V. S. R.

Report on the working of co-operative societies in Jodhpur State—for the year ending 30th September 1940.

This is the second year after the starting of the Movement in the State, and it is still in the infant stage.

There were 63 societies with 1,419 members, and a share capital of Rs. 2,240. 900 loans amounting to Rs. 16,382 were made during the year in agricultural societies. Among the non-agricultural societies there were societies for Silawats, Mochies, Regars, Sweepers, etc. As is only natural the Government is financing the societies in the early stages, having lent Rs. 44,268 up to date. The cost to Government was Rs. 16,110 during the year. It is a pity that 13 out of the 38 Societies for audit could not be audited within the year.

As the movement has been started recently it is hoped that it will be properly guided, avoiding the mistakes made in the other parts of India.

V. S. R.

The Lalgudi Sivagnanam Co-operative Agricultural Society, Ltd.

The sixteenth annual report for the year ending 31st March 1941, records another year of excellent work. With a paid up capital of only Rs. 3,644-0-0 it has earned a net profit Rs. 2,648. This is certainly very creditable.

In addition to the usual demonstration work, it has expanded its activities in other directions also. Loans to the extent of Rs. 61,730 were made to members on the security of produce. 15,951 bags of groundnut cakes and a large quantity of other fertilisers were sold during the year. 1,776 measures of Kolinji and other green manure seeds were also sold to members.

The Directors deserve to be congratulated on the excellent work done by the society.

A word about the object of the society may not be out of place here. The ostensible object of the society is stated to be 'Demonstration' in its own plots of improved methods of Agriculture found by the Agricultural department. Is this not purely a business of Government? This 'Service' is to all Agriculturists and not only 'to Members.' How does this come under co-operation? All the same it has now naturally become a pucca Agricultural Co-operative Society.

V. S. R.

Report on the working of co-operative societies in Gwalior State—for the year ending 30th June 1940.

There were 18 Central Banks with 2591 individual and 3,985 society members and a total Working capital of Rs. 68.62 lakhs.

The Agricultural societies numbered 3,911 with 72,108 members and a working capital of Rs. 56.31 lakhs. There were also 68 Non-agricultural societies with 1,799 members and a working capital of Rs. 3.69 lakhs. During the year, the energies of the department were reported to be devoted to the training of the officers, and the rehabilitation of bad and defunct societies. There was famine owing to the failure of rains and the collections had to be suspended. The percentage of overdues to the demand was 73.7 per cent in Central Banks; 76 per cent in Agricultural societies, and 27.61 in Non-agricultural societies.

A five-year plan for the development of the Movement was accepted by Government, and it is being worked out. This is the second year. As a result of this, rehabilitation work is proceeding. Principal overdues to the extent of Rs. 1.78 lakhs, has been reduced by Rs. 28,141.

Appendix A, gives short accounts of the working of each District and Pargana bank separately. This is interesting reading. A perusal shows that in spite of the large amounts of money spent on the salaries of group secretaries and Supervisors, the Banks do not show a proportionate satisfactory working.

V.S.R.

THE MADRAS AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL.

An English monthly, which helps to develop your land, your stock, your purse and your country. Rs. 4/- per annum.

Apply:—

MANAGER,

The Madras Agricultural Journal,

Agricultural College & Research Institute.

Lawley Road P.O., Coimbatore.

Working of Societies.

A Short Note on the Working of the Provincial Marketing Society For the Year 1940-41.

The Society was registered on 2-10-1936 and started working on 12-10-1936 and this is the sixth year of its working. There were 177 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 7635. The transactions of the Society have increased from Rs. 9,138 in the first year to Rs. 2,35,471 in the fifth year namely 1940-41. A comparative statement of the progress of transactions from the beginning is given below.

1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
9,138	85,775	1,70,452	2,00,337	2,35,471

The transactions have been mainly in Sathukudi oranges from Kodur, ghee from Kasipuram, milled and handpounded rice from Maipad and Ramchandrapuram. The Sathukudi oranges are being graded in the Fruit Depot and sold to the customers. The rice from Nellore is also graded. Thus out of the articles sold by the Society two main articles are graded according to the instructions of the Marketing Adviser to the Government of India and sold. There is great demand for the graded articles and in course of time grading of ghee and other similar articles will also be taken up.

The main income of the society is the commission on sales. The society has been charging a commission of 3 pies per rupee worth of sale till October 1939 and since then the Society has been charging 6 pies per rupee worth of sale on non-perishables and 9 pies per rupee on perishables. There has been no change in the rate of commission on perishable articles. In respect of Kodur Fruit Growers' Co-operative Society there is a definite agreement according to which one anna commission was charged, out of which 9 pies were being returned to them after close of each year till October 1939. Subsequently the society's share was raised to 6 pies.

The increase in the rates of commission was necessitated for the following reasons:

The Society was given the services of one Co-operative Sub-Registrar as Secretary, 1 Senior Inspector as out-door Assistant, 2 routine clerks and 2 peons. In addition to the above an annual subsidy of Rs. 2,800 was also given by the Government for the first 3 years to meet the rent for the godowns and to meet other running expenditure. In addition to the above concessions, the Provincial Bank had also given Rs. 6,500 as subsidy for 2 years. In the year 1939 these two subsidies were withdrawn. Excepting one Co-operative Sub-Registrar and one peon the other staff was withdrawn by the Government from November, 1941. Under these circumstances, on the advice of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the commission of 3 pies had to be raised to 6 pies.

It is the endeavour of the Provincial Society to find wholesale sales for the goods sent by the individual members and the societies. But as there is keen competition in Madras and as the wholesale price is below the expectation of the members, the society was obliged to find retail sales for the goods. The retail prices are favourable to the members. In order to find quick sales for the articles, the Provincial Society had to maintain sales depots in three places. However, in view of the abnormal condition existing in the City

of Madras and as the sales had fallen down considerably, the society had to close down the retail shops and concentrate attention on the bulk supply of articles under the emergency scheme. The society has so far supplied to the extent of Rs. 2 lakhs under the emergency scheme. Now the society is having only the Head Office at Triplicane, where the wholesale and retail sales are continued, the Fruit Depot in Bunder St., where mostly wholesale business is done; fruits are also despatched to mofussil places like Trichy, Madura, Tinnevely and other places; the Firewood Depot at the Barbers Bridge where firewood and charcoal mostly from the Kadyapakkam Coconut & Firewood Growers' Co-operative Society and the Tiruvannamalai Co-operative Union Ltd. are received. Besides, some individual members have undertaken to supply charcoal and firewood.

For the past 5 months the society has been concentrating attention in undertaking bulk supply under the emergency scheme to the T. U. C. S. The Government have been pleased to entrust the society with the work of stocking vegetables and firewood. They have sanctioned Rs. 11,500, for stocking vegetables and they have also given a Senior Inspector, besides sanctioning 2 godowns on Rs. 100, each and 2 peons for each branch. In one of the godowns selected, vegetables to the capacity of the building have been stocked already.

The society has also supplied till now 4000 bags of charcoal out of the total requirement of 10,000 charcoal bags.

The society has been publishing a printed price list weekly which is divided into 3 parts, the first part containing list of articles available with the society, the second part, commodities available with the other co-operative institutions in the presidency and the third part the Madras wholesale market rates for important articles. The publication of the list is very useful both to the producers and the consumers. As the society could not get all the articles and as the wholesale merchants have shifted their place of business and as information from the societies in the Presidency was not available, owing to the abnormal condition in the City, the list could not be continued. As soon as normal conditions are restored the publication of the list would be resumed.

The situation in the City of Madras has improved a bit and the vegetable vendors are coming to the market here. It was therefore thought advisable not to stock vegetables at present. However, arrangements have been made with the Collector of Chingleput to gather necessary information for securing vegetables and to export to Madras in case of emergency. The Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies sanctioned for this purpose, is working under the Collector of Chingleput and he is engaged in this work.

The firewood merchants in the City of Madras have not been sticking to the rates fixed by the Government and when the Government enforced the control strictly, they stopped getting stock for sale and thus brought about a shortage of firewood in the City. The Defence Commissioner (The Collector of Madras) lost no time in realising the gravity of the situation and arranged for commandeering the stock of firewood in Chingleput and arranged to bring it to the City. He has arranged for opening 2 firewood Sales Depots, one at the Barbers Bridge and the other at Elephant Gate and he handed over the 2 Depots to the Provincial Marketing Society for effecting sales. (Contributed).

A Note on Co-operative Societies for Technical and Special Education.

(This scheme is published for the information of co-operators whose opinions on the same are cordially invited.)

1. Development, whether industrial, agricultural, or general, requires experts and technicians. The present training of technicians in India, even with the 48,000 war technicians, falls far short of probable requirements. At a moderate estimate there should be at least one specially skilled man in each 1000 of population—say 400,000 in India and 1500 in this district. (Nellore).

2. Technical and Special Training take time and is expensive. It has to be given in special institutions and the fees are comparatively high. State scholarships cannot be provided for more than a few. On the other hand the parents of promising boys more often than not cannot provide the money needed, for fees and living expenses. In some districts e.g. Malabar—'Chit funds' have occasionally been organized—but these, provided for very few.

3. Co-operative credit can be extended to this field. But there are special features in (a) the beneficiaries (b) the terms of repayment which require special rules.

(a) The beneficiaries will be young men of little or no property and without repaying capacity till their education is complete. Many will be the minors at any rate when the loan is granted.

(b) Repayment will depend on the income resulting from the training. As the investment in special education is one that pays throughout life, but pays comparatively little in the earlier years, plenty of time for repayment and an adjustment of instalments to income is required.

4. If the above considerations are given due weight the following proposals will be seen to be reasonable:

i. The co-operative Society should have as its object the lending of money to finance education in industrial and agricultural schools and other institutions giving special training.

ii. It should provide for two classes of members—A Students, B—sponsors prepared to execute bonds for minors to stand surety for majors, to provide share capital and to deposit money with the society.

iii. Loans should be for (1) fees (2) books and instruments, (3) stipends for living expenses.

iv. The period for repayment should be from 5 to 15 years. Instalments should be monthly, the first to be paid when the student earns his first salary or wages.

v. The instalments should not be fixed but determined on a sliding scale as a percentage of wages—provided that the total time for repayment should not be exceeded.

In other respects the by-laws and operations of the society need not differ from those of other credit societies. The area of operations might have to be a district, but might in some cases be limited to a taluk. If 10 to 20 loans were granted each year, a total membership of 50 to 100 might be contemplated, allowing eventually for about 1000 to 2000 technicians trained in this way alive at one time.

5. The following propositions are meant as a basis for discussion.

i. A share capital of Rs. 2000/— to Rs. 10,000/— might easily be obtained from sponsors—at any rate in a district where there is a real belief in national development.

ii. Borrowing might safely extend to 10 times the share capital. Skilled artisans and technicians are likely to be good risks, and not more than 5 per cent of the loans granted will prove bad. Sponsors should not demand a large dividend, and almost the whole of the profit should be taken to Reserve.

iii. Allowing a maximum of 100 outstanding loans and a mean figure of Rs. 1000 for each loan outstanding, the financing bank might expect to invest a total of one lakh in this particular type of loan. I believe this can be easily found in almost any district.

iv. Loans should be disbursed as far as possible in instalments as required *i.e.*, in monthly payment of stipends, payments for books and instruments once a term, and so on. Eventually the repayments each month should more or less balance the disbursements each month, and no further finance will be needed.

v. Philanthropists and Trustees should be induced to invest Endowment Funds of various kinds as deposits in such societies. I believe a careful examination of the prospects will show no other investment is likely to be safer and the profit to the country will be altogether greater than the mere financial return.

vi. A preliminary investigation should be made of

- (a) The needs of industry, agriculture, engineering etc., for experts in the next 10 years.
- (b) The capacity of technical institutions.
- (c) The number of students wishing to prosecute technical studies and the finance required. This investigation should be made by the Co-operative, Industrial and Education Departments in collaboration.

Ideas are funny little things. They won't work unless you do.—Columbia Record.

Orders & Circulars.

Amendments to rules under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act.

Fort St. George, May 28, 1942 (G. O. No. 1036, Development).

After rule VIII of the said rules, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

VIII-A. (1) No financing bank or credit society other than a land mortgage bank of a society the object of which is to grant long-term loans to its members exclusively on the mortgage of immovable properties shall grant loans to its members for periods exceeding three years.

Provided that the Registrar may, as a recognition of good management, permit by a special order in writing any such financing bank or credit society to grant loans to its members for periods exceeding three but not exceeding five years for any of the following objects, namely:—

- (a) Purchase of cattle and carts.
- (b) Construction and repair of buildings.
- (c) Expenses on account of land—
 - (i) purchase of land,
 - (ii) improvements to or the levelling, reclamation, draining or occasional heavy manuring of land,
 - (iii) construction of, or major repairs to, irrigation sources such as private tanks, wells and channels.
- (d) Liquidation of petty debts:

Provided further that the total amount of loans granted under the first proviso shall not exceed 25 per cent. of the total amount of loans granted for periods exceeding one year but not exceeding three years.

(2) The Registrar shall have power to fix by a special or a general order in writing how much of the maximum lending limit of a financing bank or a credit society other than a land mortgage bank, or a society the object of which is to grant long-term loans to its members exclusively on the mortgage of immovable properties, shall be made available for the grant of short-term loans and loans repayable after one year but within three years from the date of the grant of the loans.

(3) In this rule, the term 'short-term loan' means a loan repayable from the sale proceeds of the next harvest as soon as they are realized or within one year from the date of the grant of the loan whichever period is longer."

Fort St. George, May 29, 1942 (G. O. No. 1040, Development).

In rule XXVII of the said rules, in clause (c) of sub-rule (1) and in the second proviso to sub-rule (2) for the words "shall be referred to the Registrar and his decision shall be final", the words "shall be referred to the Registrar for decision" shall be substituted.

Fort St. George, May 30, 1942 (G. O. No. 104-S, Development).

Appointment of Secretary.

After rule XXVII of the said rules, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

XXVII-A. Every financing bank, every credit society with limited liability and a working capital of not less than rupees one lakh and every mortgage bank which has loans outstanding from its members

THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF CO-OPERATION

to the extent of not less than rupees three lakhs shall appoint a paid secretary. The paid secretary shall be disqualified for being appointed as, and for being, a member of the committee of the financing bank, the society or the mortgage bank, as the case may be:

Provided that a mortgage bank which has appointed a paid secretary shall not dispense with his services even though the loans outstanding from its members fall below the limit specified in this rule except with the sanction of the Registrar."

G.O. No. Ms. 1103, Revenue Department, Dated 12th May, 1942.

The Madras Provincial Co-operative Union passed the following resolution at its conference held at Madras on 11th and 12th October, 1941.

Resolution No. 17. "This Conference resolves that on account of the great difficulties which the societies have to encounter in connection with the preparation of property statement a very important record in unlimited liability societies—the Board of Revenue be requested to direct karnams to furnish certified copies of Account No. 10-1 for the members of societies to the societies then and there on request from the Secretaries of concerned societies".

2. Under the existing orders Village Officers are already required to supply the Secretaries of Co-operative Societies with information regarding the survey numbers and other details of the property of members of such societies as shown in the village accounts. It is reported that in practice, the Secretaries of Societies prepare such property statements themselves from information furnished by the Village Officers.

3. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies recommends that Village Officers may be required to certify to the correctness of such statements prepared by the Secretaries of the Societies. The Board supports this recommendation. The Government accept it. The Board is requested to issue instructions accordingly.

G.O. No. Ms. 1167, dated 20th May 1942. (Revenue Department).

Assignment—Land—Food Crops—Production—Increase—Restrictions on assignment—Relaxation—orders passed.

In the circumstances reported, the Government are pleased to permit the cultivation, free of assessment, of food grains including paddy in fasli 1351, 1352 and 1353 on any unoccupied land of the following descriptions, on which crops had not been raised in faslis 1349 or 1350 but previous permission to take water from irrigation sources for wet or irrigated crops must be obtained where such permission has to be obtained under the existing rules:—

- (i) land which has been unoccupied for 18 months and adjoining a reserved forest or unreserved block of a square mile or more,
- (ii) land within a belt of two or three chains from the reserved forest boundary, and
- (iii) land which is in a compact block. This concession will not apply to the area benefitted by the Cauvery Mettur Project in the Tanjore district and the area irrigated by the Cauvery in the Trichinopoly district.

ORDERS AND CIRCULARS

2. The Government are also pleased to direct that in the case of occupation of land of the descriptions mentioned in items (i) to (iii) in paragraph 1 above, eviction proceedings need not be taken and that in such cases temporary occupation for cultivation during faslis 1351 to 1353 may be permitted. They also direct that in granting the concession in item (iii) in paragraph 1 above preference should be given to the landless poor.

G. O. No. Ms. 1207, Dated the 28th May 1942. (Revenue Department)

Sub: Tanks—Tank bed lands—Temporary cultivation—Food crops and vegetables—Increase of production—concessions—Granted.

In order to encourage the growth of food crops and vegetables, Collectors are authorised for the duration of the war to permit the cultivation of tank beds free of charge with dry food crops such as cholam, which are uprooted and not merely cut or with vegetables, whenever the tank is not required for storing water and subject to the following conditions:—

(1) In the case of tanks under the control of the Public Works Department, the Officers of that Department should be consulted and their consent obtained.

(2) No charge should be made for such cultivation.

(3) Preference should be given to applicants in the following order:—

- (a) ayacutdars who wish to grow vegetables.
- (b) ayacutdars who wish to grow dry food crops.
- (c) non-ayacutdars who wish to grow vegetables.
- (d) non-ayacutdars who wish to grow food crops.

Subject to this order of preference any applicants whose applications are granted should be given equal extents as far as practicable.

(4) The cultivators should be held responsible for the complete removal of sticks, stems, leaves of plants, etc. before water enters the tanks provided that if the sticks, stems, etc. are not removed before the dates specified by the Collector, a penalty of one and a half times the highest dry rate of the village will be levied subject to a minimum of Rs. 1 in each case.

Applications for permission to cultivate tank beds under this concession may be made to the village Headman or any officer of the Revenue Department.

Collectors are requested to give wide publicity to this concession to see that it is carried out in the letter and the spirit.

The Government consider that the Tahsildar or Revenue Inspector should visit the village after giving previous intimation, make a list of all applications written or oral and with the help of Village Officers and influential villagers make an equitable allotment of tank bed lands on the spot. In the case of small tank beds with ayacuts of less than 20 acres the allotment may be left to the village headman.

Piecemeal references to the Public Works Department should be avoided. The Executive Engineer should be asked to say at once which Public Works Department tanks or portions thereof should not be cultivated and the Collector should forthwith pass orders agreeing or disagreeing with the Executive Engineer.

CIRCULARS.

R. C. No. 1067/42-A.

12th May 1942.

Sub:—Loans—Bad debts—writing off—recommendation No. 155 of the Committee on Co-operation.

Ref:—Registrar's Circular D. 141/42, dated 8-1-42.

In the Registrar's Circular cited above, Central Banks were informed that reserves were intended to provide against abnormal occasions and that normally, bad debts should be written off annually from revenues. Government have now stated that normally bad debts should be written off annually from revenues and in case where this is not practicable, from the bad debt reserve. They have added that the statutory Reserve Fund should not be drawn upon for the purpose, except in special cases when there is no other way of saving a society from liquidation. Central Banks are requested to follow the above instructions and see that primary societies also follow them.

R. C. 206/42-A.

16th May, 1942.

Sub: Central banks—Collection of overdues.

During the last 4 or 5 years, the department has been undertaking a collection drive in the closing months of the year. The practice has been for the Deputy Registrars to divide the district into three areas for purposes of intensive rectification and collection work. One of the areas will be in charge of the Deputy Registrar, the other two being entrusted to the Co-operative Sub-Registrar and the Executive Officer of the Central Bank. The auditors and other inspectors were also asked to go round selected bad societies to recover overdues. The deputation of auditors to collection work at times resulted in dislocation of audit work and it is a fact that it was difficult for the department ordinarily to spare inspectors for collection work. The question was also raised that the department not having anything to do with the recommendation or grant of loans to societies, it was not proper that it should bear the odium consequent on a rigorous collection campaign. Another point urged was that the department had already provided facilities for coercive recovery through arbitration and execution proceedings. It was also noticed that the efforts taken by the department to recover overdues gave rise to a tendency on the part of some central banks and unions to think that the collection of overdues was as much the business of the department as of the banks and unions and this resulted in increased dependence of banks and unions on the department rather than on their own efforts. The close association of the department with collection efforts is also apt to create an erroneous impression that Government are behind the movement. The propriety of the department exerting itself for the recovery of overdues was discussed at the recent Deputy Registrars' Conference. It was decided at the Conference that the department should confine itself purely to statutory work, general advice and guidance and that central banks should themselves arrange for collection work. The Conference also considered that if any bank preferred the department doing the work it should place its supervisors and inspectors under the control of the Deputy Registrars direct from January to June or at least during the collection season. The Registrar accepts this decision and requests central banks to make their own arrangements for collection of overdues. Deputy Registrars will, however, have no objection to assist the banks in the recovery of overdues, if the banks so desire, provided they place their staff under the control of the Deputy Registrars concerned during the collection season.

News and Notes.

The Madura City Co-operative Stores Ltd., Madura (Fuel Dept.)

The Society was started at the instance of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies Madras on 15-11-41 with a share Capital of Rs. 6,120. This is intended for the consuming public especially when the rates of fuel were raised abnormally due to war. Representations were made to Forest Department to give coupes, when the Department asked them to bid only in open auction. Notwithstanding the appeals of the District Forest officer the actual bid was higher than all these years. Hence they put in an application to the Government to set aside the bid and come to the rescue of the poor people, thereby recognising the appeals of a Co-operative organisation.

Yarn for Weavers.

Mr. P. Kotiah, Director Andhra Sahakara Sammelanam writes criticising the proposed scheme of supplying yarn to weavers through licensed wholesale and retail dealers, as this may not give real relief to weavers and will not remove the weavers from the clutches of sowcar. He suggests,

1. A price fixation committee consisting of the yarn commissioner, representatives of yarn mills and handloom weavers may be appointed to fix the prices of yarn from time to time keeping in view the price of cotton with which yarn is produced.
2. A portion of yarn produced in the mills may be purchased and the same may be distributed through weavers' co-operative societies formed and working all over the presidency.
3. Yarn selling depots may be opened in such centres where there are no weavers' co-operative societies.
4. Districts advisory committees consisting of the District Collector and representatives of the handloom weavers may be formed to advise the provincial price fixing committee in matters relating to the prices and distribution of yarn to weavers.

Relief for Weavers.

On the recommendation of the Collector of Salem, relief work was started in January when 5 yarn supply centres were opened. 26,000 looms are working. Mr. K. Nagarathnam Iyer, Special Deputy Registrar of C. S., is in charge. The centres are manufacturing special mazri cloth and executing good number of war orders.

Rural Uplift in Mysore.

An earnest appeal to the people of Mysore State to offer their unstinted co-operation to the "Hobbs scheme" of village reconstruction calculated to transform every one of the villages in the State into a model village in five years was made by Mr. H. B. Gundappa Gowda, Minister for Local Self Government, replying to certain questions put to him at the time of the Budget session.

Paddy Transport Control.

H. E. the Governor of Madras has passed an order to the effect that no person shall on or after 1st July 1942 transport paddy or rice from the province of Madras to any place outside the province except under and in accordance with the terms of a permit issued by Special Officer for Prices or any other officer specially authorised by him. This will not apply to the transport of bag of 3 maunds for private consumption.

The late Sri Rao Sahab S. S. Krishna Chettiar.

We are very sorry to inform the sad demise of Sri Rao Sahab S. S. Krishna Chettiar on 27-5-42 at the age of 78. He was the President of the Rasipuram Co-operative Union from 1929 with only a break of one year. He was the President of many other Co-operative institutions of that place.

Non-Official Co-operative Employees.

The West Godavari District Non-official Co-operative Employees' Association met under the presidency of Mr. C. V. Chalapati Rao at Ellore on 10-5-42 and passed some resolutions. Among them are to make uniform scales of pay between supervisors and indoor clerks, increase of allowance to supervisors; to open P. F. Register for all employees after completing probation etc.

THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF CO-OPERATION

Need for Irrigational Facilities

The need for extending irrigation under the Karikal-Cuddalore Canal so as to help the cultivators to grow more paddy and to make the district self-sufficient as regards supply of rice was urged by Mr. N. Venkannasubbiah, Secretary of the District Co-operative Committee in an interview with District Collector, Karikal. He also pleaded for facilities like free leaf manure and reduction of water rates.

Grow More Food

To encourage the growing of food crops the Government of Madras have granted additional concessions for cultivation in back yards of houses. Now, it will be levied up to 25 cents or for any area in excess of this provided, it is cultivated with food crops or vegetables.

Manufacture of Filatures etc.

A delegation of officers of the Supply Department consisting of the representative of the Textile Directorate, a silk expert, a production expert and a representative of the Finance Department recently visited South India in connection with the scheme for the expansion of Filature facilities for the production of parachutes, silk fabric and components.

Loan and Sale Societies

Out of 83 go-downs for which subsidies were sanctioned during the period ending 31st March, 1942, 25 were completed and 11 were in progress. A sum of about Rs. 14,919-5-0 was spent on these works.

Consolidation of Holdings

At Kuthanur in the Tanjore district, one holding was in the process of consolidation. In the Trichinopoly district, the Nangavaram Co-operative Society and the Melapalyam Co-operative Society, reduced the number of holdings from 326 to 160. The consolidation operations of these two societies covered an area of 320 acres.

Cottage Industries

In the Salem district, the Krishnagiri Egg Production and Sale Society sold 1,038 eggs. The Nachiarkoil Metal Workers' Co-operative Society in the Tanjore district sold goods to the value of Rs. 697-12-0. The Tirukattupalli Apiary Society in the Tanjore district continued to do useful work and the bee messenger employed by the society visited 31 villages and did propaganda work.

Land Colonisation

The land colonisation societies at Kanavoorpudur, Mottupatti, Woddapatti and Maganurpatti in the Salem district continued to function satisfactorily. Village roads connecting the main road and the nearest railway station were completed.

Rural Reconstruction

Up to the end of the quarter 31st March, 1942, the total expenditure on rural reconstruction amounted to Rs. 20,32,621-8-2, while in the quarter ending 31st March alone a sum of about Rs. 5,11,339-15-10 was spent.

Free Cultivation of tank beds

The Government have authorised Collectors to permit cultivation of food crops on tank beds, free of charge, for the duration of the War. The order specifies that the tank so utilised should not be one required for storing water for irrigation or other purposes.

Co-operative Stores Opened

To tackle the food and milk scarcity in the interior of the Vizagapatam district, Mr. K. Nagarathnam Devara, Deputy Registrar, opened five stores in addition to existing ones. It is also contemplated to start a Co-operative Stores in Vizagapatam town. The Milk Supply Union in consultation with the Deputy Registrar is formulating a scheme to supply milk during emergency.

Co-operative Refresher Course

A Co-operative refresher course was conducted at Trivellore with the President of the Co-operative Society, in the chair. The Agricultural Demonstrator of the place stressed the need to grow more food, to improve live stock and the use of good implements and manure. Several others spoke on the usefulness of the Co-operative movement.

List of Societies Registered and Cancelled.

List of Societies Registered in May 1942.

S. No.	Name of Society.	District.
1	The Yellamanchili Co-operative Stores, Ltd.	Vizagapatam.
2	The Anakapally Co-operative Stores, Ltd.	"
3	The Chodavaram Co-operative Stores, Ltd.	"
4	The Narasapatam Co-operative Stores, Ltd.	"
5	The Edulavalasa Co-operative Society	"
6	The Ambeerupeta Co-operative Society	"
7	The Rahimanpuram Co-operative Society	"
8	The Konaseema Co-operative Employees' Co-operative Credit Society	E. Godavari.
9	The Ravalapadu "Ravindra" Co-operative Credit Society	Kistna.
10	The Vakavandlamalapalli Adi Andhra Field Labourers' Co-operative Society	"
11	The Gudlavelleru Rice Mills' Employees' Co-operative Stores, Ltd.	"
12	The Gudlavelleru Rice Mills' Co-operative Stores, Ltd.	"
13	The Kanuparty Reddi Yanadi Co-operative Tenants' Society	Guntur.
14	The Ediapalli Co-operative Credit Society	"
15	The Rayachoti Co-operative Store Society, Ltd.	Cuddapah.
16	The Ponneri Co-operative Loan and Sale Society, Ltd.	Chingleput.
17	The Minjur Milk Supply Co-operative Society, Ltd.	"
18	The Naravari Kuppam Milk Supply Co-operative Society, Ltd.	"
19	The South Arcot District Co-operative Central Stores...	S. Arcot.
20	The Sattavanam Co-operative Credit Society	"
21	The Kilasiruvai	"
22	The Mummudisholagan	"
23	The Siruvadai	"
24	The Vayalamur Muthalamman Co-op. Credit Society...	"
25	The Mayavaram Taluk Co-operative Bee Keeping, Honey Production and Sale Society, Ltd.	Tanjore.
26	The Pushpathu Co-operative Society	Madura.
27	The Palani Municipal Superior Employees' Co-operative Society, Ltd.	"
28	The Puliampatti Co-operative Stores, Ltd.	Ramnad.
29	The Kurandi Co-operative Credit Society	"
30	The Ettayapuram Samasthanam Employees' Co-operative Society, Ltd.	Tinnevely.
31	The Melnelli Co-operative Credit Society	N. Arcot.
32	The Denkanikota Co-operative Stores, Ltd.	Salem.
33	The Tharamangalam Co-operative Stores, Ltd.	"
34	The Pollachi Municipal Menial Employees' Society	Coimbatore.
35	The Pollachi Town Stores, Ltd.	"
36	The Chikkinapuram Co-operative Credit Society	"
37	The Pykara Public Servants' Co-operative Society, Ltd.	Nilgiris.

THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF CO-OPERATION

List of Societies Cancelled during April 1942.

S. No.	Name of the Society.	District.	Date of Cancellation of Registration.
1	Pelamallam Agriculturists Co-operative Society	West Godavari...	3-4-42
2	Amilepallee	Chittoor	6-4-42
3	Sombarayanallur Co-operative Supervising Union, Ltd.	North Arcot	6-4-42
4	Marudalam Co-operative Supervising Union, Ltd.	Do.	10-4-42
5	Ambur Co-operative Supervising Union, Ltd.	Do.	10-4-42
6	Abdullapuram Co-operative Supervising Union, Ltd.	Do.	10-4-42
7	Perakamanna Co-operative Society	Malabar	11-4-42
8	Dhannavada Christian Co-operative Society	Cuddapah.	11-4-42
9	Thirumandangudi Co-operative Society.	Tanjore	24-4-42
10	T. Nelvey Co-operative Society	Chingleput	25-4-42
11	Gannavaripaltee	Anantapur	25-4-42
12	Vengamnapaltee	Do.	25-4-42
13	Melinalathur	Chingleput	25-4-42
14	Cuddapah Electric Supply Employees' Co-operative Society, Ltd.	Cuddapah	25-4-42
15	A. Semasamudram Adi Andhra Co-operative Society	Bellary	22-4-42

JUST OUT

All amendments to the Rules under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act VI of 1932 subsequent to September 1939 up to January 1942 are published in a booklet as a supplement to the Act published by the Union in September 1939.

Co-operative Societies Act	...	0-8-0
Amendments	...	0-1-0
Postage extra.		

Apply to:

The Madras Provincial Co-operative Union,
M. P. C. Bank Buildings-Luz. Mylapore.

SUPPLEMENT TO THIS ISSUE.

P. C. U. Examination Results.

Results of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union Examination held in March—April 1942 at Tanjore, Coimbatore, Rajahmundry and Anantapur Institutes.

I CLASS.

Regd. No.	Name of Candidate.	Regd. No.	Name of Candidate.
(New Regulations in order of Merit).			
1328	Narayanakutty Nair N. V.	1370	Rengam S.
1352	Gopalakrishnan T. R.	1309	Devadoss S.
1372	Subramanian R.	1312	Ganapathy N. S.

(Old Regulations.)

1466 Muthanna M.B.

II CLASS.

(New Regulations.)

1305	Angamuthu K. S.	1348	Arumugam R. D.
1306	Arumugam T. R.	1351	Chockalingam S.
1307	Arunachalam P. N.	1353	Jayaram G.
1310	Gurumurthy S. R.	1354	Krishnamoorthy M. S.
1313	Govinda Nambiar A. K.	1355	Krishnaswamy S.
1314	Hasan Mohamed M.	1356	Lakshmanan V.
1315	Jagannatham R. K.	1358	Manthiram V.
1316	Krishna Nair P.	1359	Muthukumaraswamy A.
1317	Kaliappan K.	1360	Palaniswamy S.
1318	Krishnaswamy K. R.	1361	Paramasivam M.
1319	Kuttikrishna Nair P. J.	1364	Rajabadar C.
1322	Munirathnam S. B.	1365	Pajagopalan K.
1323	Nanjan J.	1367	Ramamoorthy K.
1324	Nanjundiah H. N.	1369	Ramaratnam M.
1325	Narayana Rai S.	1373	Sundaramanickam T.
1327	Narayanawamy Chetty S.	1375	Thandavan M.
1329	Narayana Prabhu K.	1377	Vadivelu A. T.
1332	Rama Rao N.	1379	Veerabadran K.
1333	Ramaswamy G.	1380	Velayudam T. M.
1335	Radhakrishna Menon P.	1381	Venkataraman R.
1336	Raghava Nambiar V. K.	1382	Venkoba Rao T. N.
1337	Subburamalingam C. M.	1383	Ramamurty J. Ch.
1338	Samarajalingam N.	1384	Raghava Rao M.
1340	Swaminathan B. S.	1385	Venkatapparao Y.
1341	Subramanya Chetty S. P.	1386	Narayana Rao P. V.
1342	Venkappa Rai N.	1395	Ramamurty S.
1343	Venugopal L.	1396	Satyanarayanamurty Ch.V.V.
1344	Venkataramanappa V.	1398	Brahmanandham
1346	Aravanadam K.	1399	Suryanarayanamurty
1347	Arunachalam A.	1400	Malikarjuna Rao

Regd. No.	Name of Candidate.	Regd. No.	Name of Candidate.
1401	Prahladudu Y.	1417	Rajagopal V.
1403	Sriyamamurty K.	1419	Balasubrahmanya Sarma P.
1405	Raghavayya K. V.	1420	Hannumantha Rao H. N.
1406	Satyanarayana V.	1424	Lakshmaiah A.
1408	Seetharamayya I.	1425	Lakshminarasimbam K.
1410	Balakrishnamurty Bh.	1426	Mallikarjuna Setty K.
1411	Seetharamayya L.	1429	Nagaraja Rao C.
1412	Dakshinamurty K.	1436	Ramakrishnayya G.
1413	Narasimha Rao G. L.	1441	Satyanarayana Singh B.
1415	Venkateswara Rao K.	1442	Satyanarayanayya B.
1416	Narasimham A. L.	1443	Sreenivasa Rao K. K.
	1444		Sundara Raman S.

(Old Regulations) (Supplemental Candidate).

1451	Venkatasubramanian S.	1467	Muddaiah M. A.
1456	Anjenappa N.	1468	Aswathanarayana Rao N.

PASSED IN PART I.

1326	Narasimham S.	1378	Vaidyanathan R.
1330	Prabhakara Varier M. V.	1394	Venkatesastry N.
1334	Ramaswamy V. S.	1397	Seshagiri Rao T. V.
1349	Balasubramanian V.	1409	Basavayya P.
1350	Chidambarakuttalam T. R.	1418	Jagannadham V.
1376	Thirunavakarasu L. C.	1440	Ranga Rao A.

Supplemental Candidate.

1450	Ramachandran S.	1454	Natarajan P.
	1457		Jagannadha Rao D. V.

PASSED IN PART II.

1331	Ratnavelu T.	1404	Kondaraju K.
1350	Chidambarakuttalam T. R.	1433	Prahlada Rao Y.
1397	Seshagiri Rao	1434	Ramachar S.
	1435		Ramacharlu V.

PASSED IN PART III.

1303	Chinnaswamy K. P.	1390	Somaraju T.
1325	Narasimham S.	1394	Venkatesastry N.
1330	Prabhakara Varier M. V.	1404	Kondaraju K.
1331	Ratnavelu T.	1409	Basavayya P.
1349	Balasubramanian V.	1418	Jagannadham V.
1357	Md. Abdul Quadir	1423	Krishna Moorthy M.
1363	Raghavan V. K.	1427	Munirathnam Raju B.
1366	Ramachandran M.	1428	Nagaraja Rao B.
1368	Ramamoorthy M. G.	1435	Ramacharlu V.
1376	Thirunavakarasu L. C.	1437	Ramappa A.
1387	Sivaramamurty A. V.	1438	Ramappa B.
1389	Rama Rao V. A.	1440	Ranga Rao A.
	1445		Tata Acharya U.

Why you should Insure with the

"SOUTH INDIA"

CO-OPERATIVE?

- Only Co-operative Insurance can offer you the maximum protection at lowest premium rates, with handsome yearly bonus, liberal policy conditions and many unique privileges.
- All the profits go to policyholders only. The Society is owned by them, exists for them, and is governed by them.
- Economically managed under direct Government control, it has built up strong financial reserves and is therefore the safest.
- Whether your income is Rs. 100 or 10,000 a year there is a policy to suit you, ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000.

Insure with us and Ensure your Future.

Write for a plan that will exactly suit your needs.

Liberal Agency terms:

The South India Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.,

Head Office: MADRAS.

Telegrams: SICOIS.

Post Box No. 182.

The Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd.

(Registered under Madras Act VI of 1932, formerly Act II of 1912)

HEAD OFFICE: China Bazaar Road, Madras. Phone No. 2390.
MYLAPORE BRANCH: Luz Church Road, Mylapore. „ 3334.
EGMORE „ Ebrahim Colony, Egmore. „ 8510.
TRIPPLICANE „ 111, Big Street, Triplicane. „ 86196.
SAIDAPET „ 38, Karaneeswarar Koil Street, Saidapet.

President: SRI T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIAR, B.A., B.L., M.L.C.
Secretary: T. RAGHAVENDRA RAO.

The Bank is the chief organisation for providing credit to the agriculturists of the Province.

The Bank acts as Bankers to the Madras Corporation, University of Madras, Andhra University, Annamalai University and the various Local Boards and District Municipalities.

For rules and terms of business, apply to:—

THE SECRETARY, HEAD OFFICE, OR
ANY OF THE BRANCHES.

The Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the debentures bearing the following numbers have been drawn for redemption and that the bank will pay off the said debentures at the end of three calendar months from this date:—

A/X 001, 004, 012, 017, 023, 027, 028, 034, 035, 039, 046, 048, 049, 051, 056, 068, 071, 076, 087, 099 and 103.

B/X 095, 109 and 124.

D/X 068.

A/XI 011, 018, 022, 024, 046, 056, 060, 066, 070, 073, 075, 076, 084 and 097.

B/XI 029, 074, 089, 117, 123, 160, 172, 183, 186, 189, 195, 206, 209 and 222.

C/XI 49.

D/XI 051.

A/XII 008, 010, 014, 016, 023, 025, 034, 039, 044, 045, 047, 049, 059, 061, 063, 071, 072, 077, 081, 088 and 093.

B/XII 012, 046, 061, 070, 084, 121, 145, 149, 219 and 221.

C/XII 005, 006, 050 and 068.

D/XII 021, 030 and 029.

A/XIII 007, 014, 015, 018, 020, 024, 029, 031, 032, 034, 037, 039, 043, 046, 050, 051, 053, 065, 069, 073, 077, 081, 083, 085, 086, 087, 090, 101, 102, 129 and 131.

B/XIII 003, 007, 009, 018, 023, 031, 039, 056, 066, 075, 077, 078, 082, 090, 092, 098 and 105.

C/XIII 007, 013 and 016.

D/XIII 013, 031, 033, 034, 038 and 044.

A/XIV 007, 009, 017, 024, 028, 033, 034, 037 and 040.

B/XIV 002, 014, 021, 046, 051, 076, 087, 093, 129, 122, 127, 132, 154, 159, 161 and 164.

C/XIV 006.

D/XIV 013, 033, 044, 047 and 051.

SALEM,

23rd June 1942.

N. S. KONETI RAO,

Secretary.

Edited by Sri R. Suryanarayana
B.L., M.L.A., at the Provincial Co-
operative Bank Buildings, Luz, Mylapore.
Printed by
Sri Co-operative Printing Works, Ltd.

and published by Sri K. Bhashyam, B.A.,
Five Bank Buildings, Luz, Mylapore. Printed by
Sri Co-operative Printing Works, Ltd.

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக்காப்பக நூலகம்,
எழும்பூர், சென்னை-600 008.

தவணைத்தாள்.

சே. எண் : 127464

ப. எண் : 7

வழங்கிய நாள். (1)	திரும்பிய நாள். (2)	வழங்கிய நாள். (1)	திரும்பிய நாள். (2)