# ANNUAL REPOR'I ON THE <br> WORKING <br> or <br> C.0-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES <br> in the <br> BOMBAY PRESIDENOY <br> (INCLUDING SIND), <br> for the teas 

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om,

> G. V. JOGLEKAR, Esq., B.A., Registrar of.Co-operativo Credit Societies, Bombay ;
To,

> THE SECRETARY тo GOVERNMENT, Revenue Department, Bombay.

Poona, 16th September 100․

Sir,
I have the honour to submit this the fourth annual report on Co-operativo Credit Societies in the Bombay Presidency propor.
2. I may explain that as Mr. Campbell was in charge during the wholo period under review I am adopting verbatim a report rocoived from him since his departure on leave. He asks me to point out that he has had to write without the possibility of referring to statistics; whioh, of course, tako time to prepare for the annual report. Suoh remarks, therefore, as more figuros might have called for would have been rather due from me.
3. The report is on exactly the same plan as last year's ; only it has been thought best to add numbers to the paragraphs, for simplicity of reference, without interfering in the least with headings or sub-headings.
4. The accompaniments are similar to last year's; excopt that tho statistics have been simplified from details by societies to totals by districts, according to the latest orders on the subject.

> "I.-Administrative and Tours.
5. This report is for the "Co-operative" year July 1st 1007 to Juno 30th 1908; during the whole of which period. I was in charge as Registrar. I enjoyed as before the valuable help of my three Honorary Organisers Ráo Bahádur Motilal Chunilal, K. N. Bhangaonkar, and A. B. Desai. And I must add again as part of my administrative staff tho happy co-operation of Sir Vithaldas Thackersey and Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas.
6. The new appointments (towards the close of the year) of three auditors for the Presidency proper (one for each of the vernaculars) has been a great step forward. Public registration followed by official audit constitutes a minimum of governmental interference which may be expected to bo in domand for many years to come. Such audit must obviously be thorough and frequent. Moreover, I have an additional Monorary Organiser, for the Uhirwir District, in Mr. Shivappa Kulkarni; who being a local man is of considerablo use. We want such badly in the Deccan.
7. Sind has been severed during the year from the Presidency proper; and granted a Registrar of its own, namely the Superintendent for Land Records and Registration, Sind. This report thereforo docs not deal with that part of the Presidency at all: and a loss of the one promising socicty results.
8. As regards touring there is not much to say. On the top of tho rains I was confined by special plague work to the Sátára District. I was only released tomards the end of the touring season. However, I mado a point as far as possible, during the little time left, of keeping in touch with my
rarious centres of work by rapid movements and short stays. I got to all the districts (16) where thero are societies except Ratnágiri (with 3 societies) and Kánara (with 1). In visiting individual societies I had to be very eclectic. In some cases I visited well-established ones to meet old frionds; in others, I went to encourage new. In any case, there was little time to do aught but exchange greetings with as little officialism as possible. In visiting Kolába I touched new ground; otherwise there was little departure from the previous year.
9. Before regularly starting plague operations $I$ was enabled to attend the Conference of Registrars at Calcutta. I also attended during the year the Agricultural Exhibition at Dhulia. Being unable to attend personally at the Surat Industrial Conference I sent a paper instead.
10. I may add that though not touring qua Registrar in the Sátura District (during plague work), I had plenty of practical work to do with the numbers and numbers of villages that importunated "for a society", or more! The contrast between those who importuned the Registrar and those who deprecated the inoculator was striking!

## II.-Sccietirs.

11. As far as mere numbers go the year has been one of considerable progress. There were 145 societies at the close of this year as compared with 69 at the close of last. But as a matter of fact many of these are too experimental to count at present for more than registered units. It was found necessary in the Sátíra District to go on registering quite a number of the numerous bands of applicants; as otherwise there was no recognized status on which to base joint resolutions, or bank joint money. There are perhaps no people in the Presidency more like sheep without a shepherd than the Deccani villagers. "Registration" has given many a chance; and a small loan from Government has started a few on their way; but until means are found to combat and remove that great obstacle, the terrible indebtedness of the land, we can hardly but expect the majority of registered names to get no further. Some may readily blame this forward policy, "Co-operation" stepping out to champion the debtor's cause. The only alternative was to deny that "Cooperation" could ever help those who needed it most and could use it best.
12. Nor could the deject hopefuls be denied their share in the prospect of financial help, from Government or others interested. But, even if nothing else bas resulted than a greater intimacy between the Registrar and the ryot, a greater realization by both of the latter's indebtedness, a first-lesson to the ryot in the art of saving and banking, and a growing intelligence in the demands of co-operative credit for thoroughness straightforwardness and loyalty, the enforced sojourn of the Registrar amongst the Deccan villagers, with its inevitable hustling and heokling, has not been thrown away; however much numerical results may be spurned and rejected.
13. Out of this total, then, of 145 registered societies 109 may be said to be actually working. "Rural" are again naturally in majority, numbering 99 against " Urban" 46. The formal "cancellation" of registration of two societies took place during the year; and a few other such may, and should, follow. To arl" Indian the failure of "Co-operation" will appear, perhaps, rather in our. failure to do or begin anything than his own failure to go on. Albeit, the movement must rest finally with their constitution not our initiative. I commented on this subject more or less last year too. "Co-operation" however, conservative may change its voice when fronted by Indian experience; and we may change with it (some have)-after the event.

## III.-Woringa Societies.

(a) Central.
14. I must repeat from last year that we have no "Central" society; whilo pointing out again that there are societies which present one or more of the featurcs of such. The "Bombay Urban" and the "Broach District

Society" are centres for lending to "Rurals"; tho socicty of Saraswat Brahmans and the "All India Brotherhood " society are both inclined to establish branches, while the lattor tends also to affiliato outsiders. Drain, the "Kaira" society embraces many villages, and thinks of docentralizing: in which caso tho society at Kaira itself in the centro may become a "Contral" society; for supervising accounts any how, if not for negotiating capital. The " Muddebihil Group" (in Bijápur District) may do the same in time. The "Betgori-Gadag" and the "Southern Marátha" societies (both in Dhárwir District) havo also a sort of parental dignity.
15. In each case mentionel, however, it is persons rather than societics who tend to affiliatel Sir Vithaldas Thakersoy, Ráo Bahádur Motilal ChuniJal,: the caste of Shamrao Vithal, Messrs. Vaz, Saidumia, Deshpando (of Muddebihál), and Herleker, and Canon Rivington-are the persons in question here.
16. It is this that is wanted in the Decean ; some person (or persons), and a "Central" society. Up to now the Registrar has more or less had to constitute himself the person, and his staff the society; for inception of transactions, and instruction in accounts! Yet, thero scems a tendenoy too whore socictios are more than one to assimilate or combine. Though straggling now tho Siftára societies may be unified hercafter.

## (b) Urban.

## Sub-headings 1 and 5.8.

17. "Urban" societies are, according to the law, those whorcin four. fifths of the members are non-agriculturists. It will be roadily undorstood therefore how varied they may be. A little band of potty villago cobblers is exalted by a polished title; while a town of wealthy farmers complains of its degrading epithet, and passes a resolution to call itsolf "urban"!, 'Tho $\Lambda$ ct is unmoved; and the translations though unfortunate seem inoritablo!
18. Societies one would feel inclined to consider "urban" par excellenco are those in a City or Municipal town, with limited liability, share capital and dividends, dispensing the deposits of rich inhabitants in loans to the labouring poor, advancing money to professions and trades, tho residue of tho capital woll invested in "rurals" around, offices of their own opened daily, ready for tho " obol of the proletariate," and thinking no deposit loan or repayment too small to deserve immediate attention.
19. In fact, a division into societies with "limitel" liability and societies with "unlimited" might have advantages over that into " urbans" and "rurals." The division at present is-with " limited 22 ", with " unlimited 123 ".
20. Perhaps the "urbans" which have up to the present approached nearest to the type suggested above are-" Betgeri," the "Southorn DIaritha" (Dhárwár), "Bársi" (thanks to Mr. Sane), and "Belgaum." But thero are others in the running too. The whole type numbers a dozen or so.

It may make things more realistic (a desideratum I havo understood) if I attach an extract from a paper I wrote (for the Surat Conference) during tho year, and therefore while still in full swing; describing a visit to the Betgeri Society.
"Betgeri Society is our Urban Sociaty of tho Gadsg Táluka; it is opon to all classes; the liability of a member is limited to any amount unpaid on his share or shares. Tho value of a share is Re. 1 ; and one share at least must, but one only need, be taken up by each member. Thore is a Committo of not less than five members to transact business. They aro electod ycarly at tho annual general meeting. Membership of the Society is subjoct to election lyy this Committee, and is limited to residents of Betgeri and Gadaz (tha two places together forming one Municipality). Tho Committea will be responsible, tos, for borrowing and lending, and for seeing the ascouts aro proporly writton up. They must appoint a Secretary, of course, who may be mercly a paid servant, like a Municipal Sccretary. Loans to members (and loans are never mado to non-members) will carry 9 per cent, or so interest, not lower. In the word
"non-members" I do not include other registered co-operative societies round about in the Gadag Táluka. The Society may lend to them. But they, if not members, are yet as it were sisters or daughters. We want more of these Godmothers (not step-mothers). Then, besides borrowing from without and lending within, the society deals in deposits. Deposits short of the year draw $4 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest ; beyond that they draw anything up to 6 per cent. The Society's capital now is roughly Rs. 10,500.

Let us step into a Committee meeting (as I once did unexpectedly). There is an air of business about, a heap of cash, hard cash, on the table, a Seoretary writing away or rising to show or ask questions, learned looks on all brows. There is the Chairman, with his colleagues this side and that. A man is standing up waiting to be certified that his deposit of Rs. $100^{\circ}$ (I happened to pitch on a day when a man brought Rs. 1,000 l) has been'accepted and duly entered in his name. No sooner is he gone than another comes with one rupee and a request to be admitted as member : the rupee is the price of his share. A discussion follows-where does he live, what does he do, is he hard-working, is he likely to remain in the place, does anyono know him specially well, will he be honest enough to lend to? Facts are considered, probabilities are weighed, and a majority elect him. Next week he will come again, not with money but for money. His rupee satisfied the Society, the Society is now to satisfy him with Rs. 50. He is a carpenter and needs a supply of wood and a few new tools. After him, in comes a well-to-do member who wants Rs: 800 to increase his shop-premises. The matter is discussed, his security demanded, his prospects considered, and it is finally agreed by the majority that Rs. 300 will suffice and be safe. Here we may leave, while they toil on to see that everything is written up and signed, proceedings, accounts and documents, etc. They are responsible to the Society for good business and honest dealings."
21. Societies which exist mainly for the purpose of financing other societies might with advantage be classed separately as "Centrals." They are almost ipso facto " urban," and with limited liability. There are but two or three at present.
22. Another class of "urbans" which might be separated off is that of officials; that is to say societies constituted for and composed of Government servants; or it might be the servants of any particular establishment. We now have some four of such societies, for Government servants of various grades. A part from small loans, and savings accounts, such societies would tend generally to be rather Provident Funds than anything else. I have learnt that some such fund exists informally in a Native regiment; and it has been suggested that the Police might adopt the same. The Bhils of Khándesh already have something.
23. Lastly there is a class of "urbans" which ranges from castes through classes professions and trades to stores or supplies. Where, however, grain or seed forms the subject of storage or supply, the society would naturally be "rural"; being, may-be, the only variant thereof, and perhaps the nearest approximation to the urban type. Such societies aro classed roughly under "productive and distribntive." A couple of caste or class sccieties, three or four weavers', half a dozen chambhars', and a dozen others (a medley of tanners, khatiks, buruds, and the lower working classes), would complete the list under this broad head. I had almost forgotten to mention (they are so quiet and undemonstrative, so unsuffragettelike) that we have a society of ladies, in Broach ; all ladies, even the secretary!

## Sub-headings 2-4 and 9.

24. These sub-headings (see synopsis attached) may be best left, I think, to be dealt with as a whole when dealing with "Rurals." Figures whether of success or failure are misleading at this incipient period; and even methods and principles are not things to be too certain about yet. I do not believe much in looking continually Westward, and carefully comparing, or woefully contrasting, Eastern institutions and habits with European words or phrases. An Iudian "Raiffeisen" might well differ in manner and methods as he would almost certainly differ in name. One can do little more here and at present than
relate facts; and I am handicapped in this respect as I am writing on leavo, and after an interval: I feel as if I had lost all that my keon and virorous locum-tenens (Mr. G. V. Joglekar) has gained in the meanwhilo!
(c) Rural.

## Sub-headings 1 and 5-8.

25. I have dealt with theso sub-headings sufficiently under "Urbans"; and thero is little to add to that, with what I said last year. Grain, seed, and even co-operative farming, are all more or less on the tapis; but they can hardly be said to have reached the stage of practical life. "Urbans" go one bettor in having anyhow one shop (of general stores), to testify to the vitality of the co-operative principle.

## Sub-headings 2 and 3.

26. On the question of "capital raisod" and "deposits by mombers" I have little to add to what I said last year. Tho question of Government loans is to be dealt with lower down. I have no statistics at hand to comment on. I will merely note as a matter of interest that our best villago socicty viz. at Hulkoti (Dhárwár District) was so đlush in potontial local capital, doposits or loans, that they thought of disencumbering themselves at once of their oupital borrowéd from outside (some Rs. E,000 from "Bombay Urban" and Rs. $\because, 000$ from Goverument)!

## Sub-heading 4.

27. "Number", "amount", "period", "purposes" of, and "sccurity" for, loans-call for no remarks bejond those I made last yoar: excopt that it might be interesting to point out that while in ono society I havo found as much perhaps as Rs. 200 allowed as loan for a marriage, in another I havo found loans for such purposes forbidden altogether. Personally, I inclino to tho middle course i. e., not forcing importunates to a savkír by total denial, whilo influencing public opinion to acquiesce in roduced coremonios by giving a limited sum to as many as possible.
28. "Rate of interest" on loans mado by societios to their mombers is where it was last year. The Deccan has had to consider the matter now from a practical point of viow; and a general rato of $93 \%$ (i.e., $1 \frac{1}{4}$ pics por rupeo per month) has resulted. One society composed of a handful of Deconni farmers, who desire to rid themselves of previous debts, preferred a lower rato; but the difficulty is to draw out foreign capital from near or far at a correspondingly reduced rate; while the members thomselyes had no deposits to qualify for any loan from Government.
29. Government has asked specially for information on tho subject of the prevailing rates at which arriculturists borrow from money-londers. Before thinking of figures, I would like to point out that differences aro so groat oven in the same village that it is not easy to lay down any particular rate as tho provailing rate of the village. How much more if calculating by districts or divisions! The reason for these great ditferonces is obvious. Again wo must loavo our Western ideas behind, be prepared to bo slocked, and tako unreason as a matter of course. Loans in a villare are private and confidential ; and strictly individual. There is an absence of business-like knowledge; but the presence of a familiar understanding.

A's need is B's opportunity. And in saying this I mean to imply too that money-lending is by no means confined to a class. I think the proverbial Bania might well be preferred to the monied agriculturist. It is true that the lattor need not demand so high a rate of interest; for ho gets better security: that is to say, he can obviously do more with the poor debtor's land when ho gets it. It might even be that the debtor's land was as Naioth's vineyard to his ncishbouring creditor: while to the "Bania" land must often prove a whito elephant! Perhaps to tho ryot himself then the Bania will still appeal ab "his" sávkár, par excellence. In fact, as Westerners would say-"Each man his own sávkár"; -but with a different meaning!

But there is something yet further that may defeat our calculations, and stultify our conclusions. We are apt to consider that everything' is settled "Hivian agreement is come to, especially if reduced to writing, and registered. This is a Western myth! The same "agreement" pervades nearly all transactions; and is not subject to alteration from the introduction of writing or the law of registration. Western ideas have imposed these unnecessary burdens ! The agreement is-that the debtor will get as much and repay as little as possible, and the creditor will give as little and recover as much as possible. The settlement is a working out of this agreement.

I say "repay" and "recover" out of courtesy; but it will be safest probably to eliminate at once from our heads all idea that repayment of principal is ever expected, or even intended. On the contrary, it may rather be deprecated; the investment is too good to be lost, or the prospect of reinvestment (with new-fangled ideas cropping up from the West every now and then) too unattractive! In one of my societies two or three Committee-members were creditors, and opposed loans for redemption of debt to-their debtors !

Again, how can one gauge rate of interest where caution-money forms the preliminary of a loan? Where, for instance, when A wants Rs 80 , the deed shows a loan of Rs. 100 at $20 \%$, and the first year's interest (viz., Rs. 20) is deducted before the grant; and A gets his Rs. 80 (not a pie more) with an annual charge of Rs. 20 as interest? What is A's next move (it is a sort of game of chess with a recognized opening)? Ask him 10 years later what he owes. He will say he does not know in the least; but he will recount his payments (he has no receipts of course)-the first year he paid Rus. 7-8-0 (not good tq begin too high), the next year nothing (famine), then Rs. 13-8-0 (two years in one), then Rs. 9 (the sávkár had also gone off with two pots on his last visit) then-and so cn . He will add in that his sávkár told him two years ago that the principal was now Rs. 200. As a kindly sívkar once said - " the more I charge the more I may"get: I never get all in any case." In fine, a quest for exact figures of "rates of interest" would be somerwhat parallel to the foreigner's question-what it cost to give a birthday-present in England !

With these apologies $I$ venture to offer vague figures as follows:-
for Gujarát from $5 \%$ to $25 \%$, for Kánarese country from $10 \%$ to $50 \%$, and for Marathi from $15 \%$ to $100 \%$.
If asked to give an average for the Presidency, I should say one pice (i. e;, threo pies) per rupee per month-that is $18 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent. por annum.

[^0]32. Up to the time of leaving charge I was arraiting somo detailol information concerning a fow civil cases already-I might s.ay-at last completed; against somo defaultors in the Dharwar District. I think it took 13 months for one little village to recorer its duo. How much its chairman-an exceptionally good man, Mr. Govind Timaji Kulkarni, of Chikhandigolremained out of pocket I do not know : to say nothing of the troublo ho incurred and timo he spent. To a man like Mr. Govind it was onough that tho socicty did not lose; he expressed satisfaction with the rosult, but added-" summary procedure, please, next time." In Dharwár the complaint was that in ono or two cases the Court had conceded "instalments" to tho dofendants; thus stultifying the co-operative idea! It is not rery cheering to add that the Courts may be more familiar with such cases in future.
33. But, it is felt strongly, I gather, by some that a knowlodgo of the Civil Court as the only remedy against dofault doters in a lealthy way socictios from careless lending. I agree that it should; but I don't think it doos. Nor, granted it did as it should, do I think for a moment that tho question of "summary procedure" is ipso facto settled. Would it be reasonablo to say that Government should only fixthat assessment on land which it would pay thom to recover without summary procedure? Or would it bo fair to circumscribo a father's orders by allowing enforcement only through a todious and expensive Court of correction? And would it be sound to universalize and insist on a system whereby money hardly won by joint credit and unlimited liability was to be apportioned always from scales whoroon "Civil costs" were weighod against the amount to be granted, and the deficioncy alone given; such costs being purposely fixed by the Legislature at a high deterrent rate? Co-oporation might then readily come under the accusation-Civil Law docs now of preferring the rich and discouraging the ncedy.
34. I suggested above that I did not think tho absonco of summaryprocedure did deter from careless lending. The truth is that at tho timo of lending the method of recovery would hardly occur to the mind ; the wholo idea of repayment of principal is new. And I added that even if it did deter, the case for summary-procedure would not necessarily bo closed theroby. When its absence makes lenders pauss, then its presence I would urge would mako borrowers reasonable: the former elfect is easily attained, and attainablo without "Co-operation"; the latter is the professed object of unpopular logislation, but denied to the popular "co-operative" movement.
35. The theory of love or honour doing away with the noed for procedure altogether was touched on last year. Moreover, I havo writton at somo longth on this subject elsewhere. I may merely add that noithor love nor honour are specially noted for their reasonableness : fear and self-intorest are porhaps much more usual masters in the art of reasoning.
36.' I have been rather lengthy; but I must say that I incline rather strongly to the view that the question is one on which the succoss or failure of the whole "co-operative oredit" movement in Bombay will ultimatoly turn.

## Sub-heading 9.

37. I have nothing to add to what'I said last year on tho "custody of funds." Perhaps the tendency is to prefer deposit with local men to deposit in the Post office. The latter, however, has removed some of its disabilitics, which may make it mere attractive; but its interest is low in two senses of the word, and it can hardly allow the same "give and take" systom as can be omployed with a private person. The matter is still in embryo, and needs watching.

## IV.-Reserve Fund.

33. The Reserve Fund is still, I think, too small to require spacial attention at present. Where societies are borrowing solittle from the general public, the employment of the Reserve in loans to members is perhaps the most intelligible as it is the most profitable method of investment.

## V.-Audit and Inspection.

39. The appointment of the audit staff mentionod above has reliceod anxiety on the score of audit. It is true that mistakes discovercd are nearly
always trifling; but the certainty of correctness is invaluable; and accounts systematio and neat from the beginning do much towards securing this. The auditors are the instructors par excellence in this art. Inspection has followed the usual routine.

## VI.-Resouroes : Government loans, other sources of capital, access to general money market, \&C.

40. I have said much elsewhere on the question of loans from Government to societies, and I do not think I need say much here. I asked for some relaxation in the rule that would-be recipients had to qualify for the loan by displaying an amount in fixed deposits of their own equal to the amount required. The Government of India have kindly accepted the idea of modification to suit special cases. This may make things easier in future. For instance, a poor applicant remarked to me that it was a strange paradox that while Government professed to be caring for the needy man they were obviously assisting only the rich. "A society of sávkárs" he said " might be formed any day; and ipso facto qualify for Rs. 2,000 from Government!" And, in fact, one has to guard against such; unless one is prepared to risk the filtering of Government money to the poor through the wealthy.
41. The grant of "tagai" money from Government through the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies would more or less settle the question : and I asked for such. But the matter was still under consideration when I left charge. I had more or less anticipated some such grant when allowing wholesale registration in the Sátára District. The principle approximates to that of "jointtagai", but with important differences. In the case of co-operative 'societies the unlimited liability of each member becomes established by law. Societies, again, are governed by other rules and by-laws which have little or no place in chance collections of men: they have too (potentially) purposes which far transcend the ephemeral objects of a body of applicants for tagai. In fact, I see little reason in men combining their credit for a joint-tagai loan (except for a joint work, such as a village well), when each man could get (as he can) separately an individual tagái loan, commensurate with his own particular purpose and security and without any anxiety from being at the meroy of the fortune or caprice of others.
42. I have suggested that "tagái" in any form might be administered almost exclusively through co-operative societies; for then questions of security supervision and collection would devolve on local and interested parties; while Government would have merely a single body to deal with (and they have summary procedure at hand for doing so), and that a body big enough to be readily seen and easily supervised by Government itself. With Village Officers, as it is, personalities change, and responsibilities devolve on-no one. And, if the ryots are really more careless of Government money than of other loans, then all the more need to administer tagai in a co-operative way. And, the more helpless the people the more they may need assistance before they can learn self-help.
43. As regards "other" sources of capital, I have little to add to last year's remarks. I must repeat the name of Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, because of his invaluable assistance in introducing (besides lending himsolf) three gentlemen of Bombay who have very kindly helped our finances with loans at 7 per cent. The gentlemen are :-

Sir Sassoon David.
Sir Cawasji Jehangir.
Mr. Dorabji J. Tata.
And I have promise, too, of more such from Mr. Lalubhai! So we have much to be grateful for.

Sir Vithaldas Thackersey's "Bombay Urban Society" has ceased from further loans for the present : but there is some compensation in the prospect of a bigger scheme of finance originating from him.

Ráo Bahádur Motilal Chunilal is proceeding on useful lines in getting his "Broach District Society" to extend its sphere of operations to Gujarát country generally. We.hare the pleasing prospect, too, of direct help from himself.

We were presented too with a loan from Ráo Bahádur Chinubhai Madharlal, O.I.E., of Ahmedabad; which though small was particularly pleasing as it was to assist the institution of a society for Dheds in tho Printij Taluka. Mr. Elliott ( $\Lambda$ ssistant Collector) was the kindly medium in this caso. Ho has proved a worthy successor to Mr. Gordon in our "co-operativo" annals!
44. I have been in communication with the Alliance Bank of Simla, and anticipate loans therefrom at a roasonable rate of interest; but I havo beon feeling the security of my ground c:arefully before making definito rocommendations to them. "Unlimited liability" may bo a mero namo to distant creditors; particularly when substantial members may withdraw at any moment. Perhaps, particular members at the time of loan might mako engagements that would relieve anxiety for the future. Whero a socicty desires a loan for employment in the redemption of mombers' debts to sivkirs, the matter may be simplified by depositing the mortgage-bonds (taken by the society from the individuals borrowing) with the society's creditor. But tho whole matter is still young; and the open market still more or less closed.

## VII.-Wori done by Supervisons, Committee, Officers and Memders.

45. Last jear's remarks apply here again. $\Lambda$ mongst backward villages I have felt it would be useful to have some central village with a good schoolmaster or post-master where accounts could be writton up or supervised for all the little societies in the neighbourhood. It would rosemble, perhaps, the " patti" system of the United Provinces, but with less formality. Wo look for mon; and await developments.
46. It is interesting receiving a copy of "Prococdings in Committoo" from some out-of-the-way society of Kunbis, with tho familiar terms-"First resolution" "voted to the chair" "carricd unanimously" \&o. I Surcly such social panchayats transcend any politioal ones?
47. As for a typical "urban" above, so here I attach anothcr extract to illuminato a typical, or rather prototypical, "rural":-
"Let us visit Hulkoti, then, just by Gadag, and see what its socioty can tell us. We are met by an honourable Yatil, Mr. Shiddangawda, and told he is the Chairman. With him are soveral others, moro or less leaders too; and with them is the schoolmaster, who, wo are told, is the Society's Secretary. We find that their capital stands now at Rs. 10,500, of which Rs. 4,000 (from the Bombay Urban Society) is entircly devoted to redemption of old debts on land -bonds. We find they are charging $9 \frac{\mathrm{~s}}{8}$ per cent. on loans to members, and giving 01 por cont. on fixed deposits.

- We think at once of investing in these paying "deposits", but are told that such a privilege is reserved as a rule for "members only" I What will they give then for a loan? They look at their books and find only fivo demands outstanding, just at present, for loans from members, thoy havo Rs. 175 odd at hand, in the Post Office, instalments to the amount of Rs. 872 are due next month (will very likely be paid before date, with correspondingly reduced interest), so that altogether they havo no immediate need of our money, though they may shortly. Again, we are disappointed. But then, remember, we are dealing with ono of the best, if not the best, Rural Society we bave in the Presidency. Wo may expect them to be cool-headed and sure-footed. We ask about their memborship, and find there are 123 members. Tho liability is unlimited; each is equally liable to gain or loss; and they are together moro like a littlo family, a village within a village, rulcd by a Panch, than a "Company established by law." Tho greater the danger the nearer aro they likely to cling; unlimited liability is just the thing, the thing they understand, the thing outsiders value; not one man's credit, but the combined credit of all. We need not ask what they spend their money on: we all know tho ordinary needs of agriculture and the agriculturist, and wo havo above alluded to the special need of redemption from previous burdens. Iiven in Hulkoti there is probably plenty more room for money, money to bo safely invested, and well used when there. And the golden rule of "line upon line" may not be quite in kecping with the desideratum of "loan upon loan."
в 95:-3


## VIII.-Disputes, Litigation.

48. I have nothing to add to my gencralizations on this subject contained in paras. $30-36$ above ; except, perhaps, that the question of registration (documentary) and its fees is causing a little trouble.

> IX.-Act, Rules and By-iaws.
49. As regards "by-laws", I have found the small draft acceptable to several; but I think it may be a good thing, where it is adopted, to supplement it with a set of "rules" for procedure or guidance. The constitution of the society would be laid down by the by-laws, which are difficult to change. Rules could be adopted and modified to suit local and varying circumstances.

## X.-Atititude of the public, assistance received, official AND NON-OFFICIAL.

50. The attitude of people generally is much as it was-tentative. There are obviously many who are keen, many ready to help; but more are simply expectant. The Press is keen, Industrial Conferences welcome one; while individuals correspond from various parts.
51. Those who actively assist (as. those mentioned earlier) I cease, of course, to look on as "the public"; I consider them private property; and I am glad of opportunities like this for acknowledging their services.
52. From officials I never receive aught but courtesy and kindness. I am made at home in every district I go to. 'I only wish the Olficers could themselves find as free a hand as they leave me. It seems more generally recognized now that local advice and supervision, even official, are advisable if not indispensable.

We welcome Mr. MoNeill back again in our midst, as a Collector.
53. Where persons are numerous and 'distinctions invidious, I must abstain from names. I find, however, that in the press of other remarks I have omitted from my report mention of the progressive rural societies of Bakrol-Visalpur (Ahmedabad District) and Bodwad (East Khandesh), with their distinguished promoters-Messrs. Vaghjeebhai Mukhi and Vazir Patil, respectively. Nor can I close without remembering the care of Mr Narbadashankar Mehta, Mámlatdár, for the eight little "Prántij" secieties; and that of Mr. Randive, Mámlatdár, for the virgin soil of Panvel : while my humble and sincere thanks to all who bave co-operated with me are not less felt where left unpublished. And, we may all rejoice together that the year has been one of development in the art of working together."

> I have the honour to be,
> Sir,
> Your most obedient servant, G. V. JOGLEKAR, Registrar, Co-operative Credit Societies, Bombay.

## Main Headings of Report on Co-oporativo Crodit Sociotios.

I.-Administrative and Tours.
II.-Societies-
(a) Central
(b) Urban
(c) Rural
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text {... } \\ \text {... }\end{array}\right\} \begin{aligned} & \text { Increase } \\ & \text { Decrease }\end{aligned}$
III.-Working of Societics-
(a) Central
...) 1. Special types, e.g., tribal caste, etc.
(b) Urban
$\because$
2. Capital raised.
(c) Rural
... 3. Deposits by members.
4. Loans-

1. Number.
2. Amount.
3. Period.
4. Purposes.
5. Security.
6. Rate of interest.
7. Repayment of loane.
8. Action against defaulters.
9. Class of business dono by) each Society, e.g., store, For productive and sced, cte.
distributive 6. Working methods. socictice.
10. Volume of business done.
11. Grain banks.
12. Custody of funds.
IV.-Reserve Fund.
V.-Audit and Inspection.
VI.-Resources: Government loans, other soures of capital, access to general money market, eto.
VII.-Work done by Supervisors, Committee Officers and Members.
VIII.-Disputes, Litigation.
IX.-Acts, Rules and By-laws.
X.-Attitade of the public, assistance received, official and non-official.

## List of Districts with number of Societies in each.

A.-Northern Division.

| 1. | Ahmedabad | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 13 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2. | Kaira | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 4 |
| 3. | Broach | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 5 |
| 4. | Surat | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 5 |

B.-Central Division.

(For the year ending 30th June 1908.)

STATEMENT I-A.
General Progress.
Central Socielies (lending to and dealing with other Societies.)
Nil.
STATEMENT I-B.
General Progress.
Urban Socielies.


## STATEMENT I-C.

## General Progress.

Rural Societies.


## 13

STATEMENT II—A.
Receipts and Disbursements.
Central Societies (lending to or dealing wilh other Sccielies only).
Nil.

$\boldsymbol{N}, \boldsymbol{B}$, -Itcins In column 13 consist of alo of forms, rofunde and recoveries, forfoiture of shares, donstions, purchases on credit and procecte ixom productivoconcerar

I-B.
) isbudsemeyts.
'ocielies.



N. B.-Itemi in eolumn 18 represent rofunds, excesi recoverios, donationg, subecriptions, eton

II -C.
Disbersements.
Societies.


## STATEMENT III-A.

## Profit and Loss Account.

Central Societies (lending to or dealing with other Societies only).
Nit.

## STATEMENT III-B.

Urban

N. B.-Ufajor portion of Items in colnmn 5 conniste of entrance feen, minor iteme ars donations, bale of forms, oie.

III-B.
Loss Account. ${ }^{-}$
Societies.

N. B.-Tho itom fu column 11 representa law ohargoe nad deprociation of atock.




III-C.
Account.
Societies.


[^1]
## STATEMENT IV-A.

Balance Sheet as at 30tif June 1908.
Central Socicties (lending to or dealing with other Societies only).

Nil.

## STATEMENT IV-B.

$\qquad$

N. B.-The wajor portion of itema in columa 8 consisti of interest accrued on bapk accounts, and sales on credit,
-B.
at 30th Jons 1908.
ieties.




IV-C.
as at 30til June 1908.
Societics.


From

> R. E. GIBSON, EsQuine, I. C. S.,
> Superintendent, Land Records and Recistration, and Registrar, Co-operativo Credit Societics in Sind ;

To
The COMMISSIONER in SIND.
Superintculcnt's Odfice, IIyderabad, 10th Aligust 100
Sir,
As it seems to be nccossary, accordine to tho spirit of Govermmont licion. lution No. 9359 , dated September 21 th, 1907, I havo tho honour to submit the following report on Co-operative Credit Socictics in Sind.
2. The number of societies still remains at ono, which society is at Khairpur Daharki in táluka Ubauro.
3. I examined the books and acoounts of the socicty on May 10th and orders were issued where necessary for guidance in future.

The membership has incroased from 91 to 95 and the workine eapital roughly by Rs. 1,067, of which lis. 1,000 represents an advance from Government. Out of a working eapital of Rs. 2,078 a sum of Rs. 2, 070 was out on loans to members. This shows a very satisfactory stato of afthirs. The net profit is Rs. 120 for the year ending June 30th, 1908, and tho excess of assets over liabilitics is lis. 300. The socicty is not a largo one and its operations are conductod on a small seale, but it is olviously appreciated, and mombers are glad to benefit from it. Khán Bahádur Mahomed Nawaz Khan had to rewion his position as Presidont owing to illness and tho loss of his influence at this early stage might bo serious to the welfare of the socicty, were it not for tho exertions of several induential members of the Committeo.

When I examined tho Socicty's books in May, thero were no arreary by members outstanding. This would point to the fact that the presunt committen is sufficiently influential to olytain punctual repayment of instalments. The: Secretary, who is the ILoad liaster of the local school, was chaneed four times during the year, and so there wore a few omisions but no serions errore, in the way the books were kept. At present he is franted Ro. 1 only pur mensem and in view of tho increaso in work that falls to him, I intemd to surgest cither an increase of pay, or a bonus on his behalf.
4. The statements 'required by pararraph 3 of Government Resolntion No. 5228 of 2Gth May l908 are submitted herowith. Tho information mentioned in paragraph 2 of the Government Resolution just mentioned has; not boon supplicd as yet.
5. I recoived one application from a Public Works contractor to form a combined Rural and Urban Socicty with capitals of 10 and plahs respectively, and with a comprehensive scheme of managemont to includo nearly every Revenue Ollicial in Sind, from tho Commissioner in Sind downwards. In reply I pointed that the socictics proposed were impracticable without modification. Since then nothing more has been heard of the scheme.

> I have the honour to be, Sir,
> Your most obedient scrrant, R. E. GIDSON, Superintendent, Land Records and Recoistration, and Registrar, Co-operative Credit Socictics in Sind.

## STATEMENT I-O.

## Rural Soceity, Kitairpur Damarki.

General Progress for the year ending 30th June 1908.

| Province. | Kind of Society. | Nambor of Societics. |  | Number of Members. |  | Working Capital. |  | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { At the } \\ \text { beginning } \\ \text { of the year } \end{gathered}$ | At the end of the year. | $\begin{gathered} \text { At the } \\ \text { beginuing } \\ \text { of the year. } \end{gathered}$ | At the end of the year. | At the beginning of the year. | At the end of the year. |  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4. | 5 | 6 | 7. | 8 | 9 |
| Sind | Cash Unlimited. | 1 | 1 | 91 | 95 |  |  |  |
| R. E. GIBSON, Superintendent, Land Records and Registration in Sind. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## STATEMENT II-C.

Recerpts and Disdungenents for tae fesb ending 30tif Jene 1903.
Rural Socicty at Khairpur Daharki.


- Column 13.-Interest from Savinga Bank Doustions by membera

C Column 20.-Ghari hire from Khalrpar Dabapit to Ubaro and back puld hy the Bocretary and Chairman of the Boainty while they wath to rwoeive the loan of \$8. 1,000 from the Ubero Bub-Tremary.
I. E. GIDSON,

Superintendent, Land Reoorda and Rogistration in Sind.

## STATEMENT III-C.

Profit and Loss Account for tee year ending 30th June 1908.

> 2ural Society—Klairpur Dakarki.

| District. | Eind of Society. | Pborit. |  |  |  | Losg. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Interest earned. | Groes profit on sales of stook. | Other Items. | Total. | Intorest  <br> paid and <br> due. Establish- <br> ment and <br> Coutingent <br> Ccargen paid <br> and due. | Debts written off. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 78 | 9 |
| sukkur $\quad . .$. | Cash Unlimitod... |  | Ru. a. p. | $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Rs. } & \text { a. } & \text { p. } \\ \text { t6 } & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Rs. } & \text { a. p. } \\ 143 & \text { ¢ } & 11\end{array}$ |  | Rs. a. p. ...... |
| District. | Kind of Society. | Losa-oontimued. |  |  |  | Remark. |  |
|  |  | Depreciation of stock. | Other items. | Total. | Net prost or loss. |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | 10 | 11 | 22 | 13 | 14 |  |
|  | Cash Unlimited.... | B. an po | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Rr. } & \text { a. } & \text { p. } \\ \text { ఫ2 } & 8 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} \text { Rs. } & \text { a. } & \text { p. } \\ 17 & 2 & 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cccc} \text { Rs. } & \text { a. } & \text { p. } \\ \text { §126 } & 3 & 5 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | A-Amount received $\ldots$ <br> B-Amount rece $\ldots$ <br> received $\ldots$ <br> Column"5- $\ldots$ <br> due $\ldots$ <br> Entrance-fee $\ldots$ <br> Donations $\ldots$ <br>  $\ldots$ | $\begin{array}{cccc} 2 & 4 & 10 \\ 8 & 3 & 3 \\ 73 & 1 & 10 \\ 53 & 12 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 & \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 60 |

[^2]
## R. E. GIBSON,

Superintendent, Land Records and Registration in Sind

## STATEMENT No. IV-C.

Balance sheet of the Khairpur Daharki Co-oparative Credit Society for the year endiny 30tA Jume 1309.


Below letter No. 1287, dated 10th August 1908, from the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, and Registrar, Co-operative Credit Societies in Sind.

No. 3092 of 1908.

> Revenue Department.
> Office of the Commissioner in Sind, Government House, Karáchi, 1st September 1908,

Submitted to Government. The report calls for no comment. The Commissioner would only observe that so far as can be judged at present there is little likelihood of any appreciable development in the number of societies in the near future.

> J. CRERAR, for Commissioner in Sind.

To<br>The Chief Secretary to Government,<br>Revenue Department, Bombay.

Below letter No. 1868, dated 20th September 1903, from the Registrar, Cooperative Credit Socicties, Dombay Prcsidency, to. the Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, Poona.

No. C/97 of 190 S .
Bombay, 17th December 1908.
Forwarded to Government, Revenue Department, with compliments.
2. There appears to be stoady progress in the matter of these banks, but very few rural banks are able to obtain loans in the open market, and except in the fow cases where they have been able to do so it can hardly bo said that the principle of Co-operative Credit has come into operation.
G. F. KEATINGE,

Director of $\Lambda_{\text {griculture. }}$

Co-operatice Credit Sccielies.
Annual Report on the working of - in the Hombay Prenidenoy, including Sind, for the year 1007-08.

No. 3062.
Revende Dipartuext.
Bombay Castle, 26th March 1000.
Letter from the Superintendent of Land Recorde and Registration and Regiatrar of Co-operative Credit Societies in Sind, No. 1287, dated 10th Auguat 1903-Submitting the Annual Report on the working of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act (X of 1901) in Sind for the year ending 30th June 1908.
Memorandum from the Commiasioner in Sind, No. 8092, dated lat September 19 C8.
Letter from the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, No. 1888, dated 20th September 1908:-
"I have the honour to forward berewith the advance oopy of my Annual Report. Similar copies are being sent direct to both the Government of Iodia and the Government of Bombay to save time. Statistical returns will follow neat week. ${ }^{2}$

Memorandum from the Director of Agrioulture and of Co-operative Crodit Societies, No 0.—97, dated 17th December 1008.

Resolution.-The number of Societies has increased from 69 in 1000-07 to 146 in 1907-08, the totals being made up of 20 Urban and 49 Rural in tho former year, and 16 Orban and 100 Rural in the latter. The districts whioh show the largest increases are, ūnder Urban, Sitára, and under Rural, Sátára and Dharwár. Of the two Societies reported in Sind in the previous year, while one has ceased to exist, the other in the Sukkur Distriot has workod satisfactorily; and it seems to be a matter for rogret that the Commissijuer in Sind should regard as improbable in the near future any appreciablo progross in developing the number of Societits in that province. The amaller incrosiss in the Presidency proper occurred, under Urban, in Bombay, Poona and Dharwár, and under Rural, in Ahmedabad, Broach, Poona, Bijápur and Koliba. Kaira alone shows a decrease of one Rural Society.
2. The growth in numbers is satisfactory evidence of the progress of tho idea of co-operation; but if the soheme of Co-operative Oredit Sociolios is to gain a permanent hold in the Presidercy, there must be also growth in tho not less important factor of credit. Not only must pcople combine tozether in a Co-operative Scciety, but the Society which they form must obtain for itself a substantial credit. The extent to which the Societies already formid have succeeded in edvancing in this direction may be gauged pirtly from tho farticipation of the larger cafitalists in the work of fanancing the socioties, and partly from the development of the Societies' orn resoure: s - tho payment of shares and entrance fees, the deposits of members, and tho interest recoivod on loans. Under the first of these heads, it is gratilying to learn that tho Hon'ble Sir Vitkaldás Tháckersey and Mr. Lalubh3i Símaldás continued to display a warm interest in the progress of the movement, and that tho latter gootloman was the means of introducing the effective finanoial co-operation of such well known names as Sir Sassoun David, Sir Cawasji Jabangir, Mr. Dorabji J. Tata and Ráu Bahádur Chinubhái Mádhavlál. For the starting of Socítices which have not in the beginning the means of attracting funds from tho ordinary scurces, it is justifiable that Government should make advances, even without interest, in order to provide a workiog capital. But if a society, having received from Government this initial help to enable it to start work, is unablo by the management of the means placed at its disposal to creato for itsolf a position in which it can dispense with pecuniary support from Governmont, it must admit that it has failed to become a Credit Society; it will remain a Co-operative Society for administering the bounty of Goverumont. Tho growth in the societies founded and registered of a power to obtain credit independent of the interest-free loans from Giorernment is of vital importance

Her 816
to the future development of the scheme; and the suocess which has been achieved in the year in obtaining outside capital, the measures which the Registrar reports that he has in hand for securing loans from a well established' Bank, and the sohemes which Government are aware are in process of being put into praotical shane by the Hon'ble Sir V. D. Tháckersey and Mr. Lalubhái Sámaldás, afford good ground for hope that the developmont of Co-operative Societies supported by Government into self-supporting Co-operative Credil Societies will prove to be a realizable fact.
3. In the work of organizing new Societies, the Registrar continued to receive the assistance of the Honcrary Organizers of the previous year, and added to them one recruit in the Dhárwár District. In the very important work of managing the Societies founded, the Registrar meations the names of several gentlemen, official and non-official, whose a'ility and energy have contributed largely to the development of the Societies' own resources. From the statistical Tables, which accompany the Report, it is not possible to trace the progress of any given Society, as the figures supplied are the totals for districts and not as formerly. those of each Sooiety individually; and it is not easy to compare the figures in this year's statements with those in the statements which accompanied the preceding report, as the later was for a period of 15 months. Examining the figures for the year of report, it is necessiry to take account of the fact that of the 145 Societies registered in the Presidenoy proper, 30 were still engaged in collecting capital. The remaining 115 Societies received Rs. 41,045 as share payments, Rs. 2,184 as entrance fees, Rs. 1,06,567 in deposits by members and Rs. 29,517 by loans from sources other than Government, or a tetal of Rs. 1,79,613 against Rs. 40,500 by loans from Government. At the end of the year the total assets amounted to Rs. 3,$8 ; 017$, agas inst liabilities totalling . Rs. $\mathbf{3}, 71,181$. In the case of only one Society (an $^{2}$ U'rban Society in Sátara District). were the liabilities in exoess of the assets, by the sum of Rs. 42. At the end of the year the liabilities due to members amcunted to Rs. 2,35,163, while of borrowed capital and intrrest theresn amounting to Ks. $1,25,963$, only LRs. 86,021 were due to Government. In Sholápur and Dhárwár a commencement had been made in repaying Government loans. It ray fairly be inferred from these figures that in the great majority of casts, if not in all, the Societies were working mainly on their own credit, and in those cases in which Government loans had been granted were, on that as a basis, building up a financial position of their own. How far this process. has advanced in some cases is clear from the instance of Hulkoti, which is ready to pay off the whole of its extraneous borrowed capital of Rs. 7,000. Each Society, except the one already referred to in Satára, worked at a profit, the total profit for the year being Rs. 15,327. During the year loans were repaid by members to the extent of Rs. 2,12,508, loans were made to members totalling Rs. 3,80,869, and at the end of the year Rs. $3,03,188$ were due from members on account of loans made to them. The conclusion may justly be drawn that the Societies, in addition to finding, or commencing to find, their feet on a sound financial basis, were able from this standpoint to carry on orerations with profit to themselves and advantage to their members. Some measure of thie advantage is given by the statement that loans were made at $9 \frac{3}{8}$ fer cent., while the Registrar estimates (he admits roughly) the mean rate for similar loans outside the Socicties to be $18 \frac{8}{4}$ per cent. Government regard these results of the year's working as eminently encouraging, and they desire to record their appreciation of the work done by the substantive and acting liegistrars and by the numerous gentlemen named and unnamed in this report, without whise truly patriotic energy and co-operation it would not have been possible to secure such a record of progress.
4. Government have read with interest the Registrar's remarks on the various kinds of Societies which are grouped under the head "Urban". They understand that all Societies olassed as "Rural" are composed of agriculturists, and that the statistios given for Rural Societies, therefore, represent only the progress made during the year in developing the credit of cultivators. They do nct, however, show the whole of that progress, since the class of Urbans mentioned in paragraphs 18 and 20 of the Report, numbering about a dozen, also concern themselves with loans to Rural Societies, $i$. $e$., to agrioulturists.
5. The question of summary procedure for the reoovery of ravanue, whioh is discussed in paragraphs 30 to 36 of the Report, oannot oonveniently be taken up in a review of an Administration Report; and it is for the present at any -rate decided by the Government of India that it is not alvisuble t) suastinn a -special procedure. Orders have recently been passel on the question of the grant of tagai to Co-operative Credit Societics. On the point connooted with registration fees, which is referred to in parsgraph 49 of the Report, the Government of India have granted a ramission of fees.

## H. B. CLAYTON, <br> Acting Under Secretary to Government. $\$$

-Io
The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Oommissioner, O. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
All Collectors, including the Oollectors and Deputy Oommissioners in Sind,
The Collector of Bombay,
The Settlement Commissioner and Dirsotor of Land Records,
The Director of Agriculture and of Oo-operative Credit Societies,
The Registrar of Oo-operative Credit Societies,
The Colonization Officer, Jámráo Canal,
The Superintendent of Land Records and Registration in Sind,
The Tálukdári Settlement Oiticer,
The Manager, Incumbered Estates in Sind,
The Private Secretaty to His Excellenoy the Governor,
The Accountant General,
The Educational Department of the Secretariat,
The General Department of the Seoretariat,
The Judicial Department of the Secretariat,
The Pclitical Department of the Seoretariat,
The Financial Department of the Seoretariat.
The Government of India,

With copios of the Report.

## STATEMENTS IV-B. and IV-C.

Balance Sheet as at 30th June 1008 of the Urban and Rural Societios.

|  | District or Gronp. | Find of Soclety. | - Aseste. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | $6^{\circ}$ | 6 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 10 |
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[^0]:    30. "Repayment of loans" and "Action against defaulters" are subjects which may as well be taken together. Repayments have been much the same as last year ; when I classed them as on the whole "creditable:" while my generalizations on them, and on "action" for dcfault, hold good (I consider) to-day as they did then. There is one point that may not have come to the uotice us Government in their oonsideration of the satisfactory figures of repayments; it is this:-that there is or has deen an ignorance ou the part of members of the absence of summary procedure for recovery. The point is important ; though it has not reached the dimensions here that it has in another Province. And the position is dangerous; especially if dealing with people who have more practical sense than some of us to realize that honesty is the best policy from a moral rather than monetary point of view.
    31. Moreover, it is perhaps not always realized how one defaulter might ruin a whole society. To tell a person to "go to the Civil Court" is almost like using hasty language and unthinking abuse. And if it is so with a person, how much more with a society; 'for pursuit of rights (and bailiffs) by a plaintiff, is ossentially a one man's show ! Of course, our first answer to applicants on the subject is as polite, and unsatisfactory, as the Bishop's; who when displaying the morits of a safety-razor and asked what happened to a pimple, replied "You, should'nt have any"! Our second answer resembles that of an oracle"Use moral expedients"! The impatient answer given above is the third, and last.
[^1]:    
    

[^2]:     the lusa of kin 1,000 from the Ubauro Bub-Treasury.
    

