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CO-OPERATIVE BANKS  
IN THE  
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY  
1937.



PUBLISHED  
BY THE  
STANDING COMMITTEE  
OF THE  
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY CO-OPERATIVE BANKS  
CONFERENCE.

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## INTRODUCTION.

No apology is needed for the publication of a list of co-operative banks in the Bombay Presidency in view of their importance in the credit structure of the Province. A glance at the banking map attached to the Report of the Bombay Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee shows that the number of co-operative banks in this Presidency by far exceeds that of joint stock banks. The names of co-operative banks which conform to the definition of banks contained in the Indian Companies Act should, in the ordinary course, have been included in the list of "Banks and their Branches and Agencies in the Principal Towns of India" in appendix I of the "Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India" published by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. As the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics when approached by the Standing Committee of the Bombay Presidency Co-operative Banks' Conference declared his inability to accept this suggestion, the Standing Committee decided to publish a separate list of co-operative banks for this Presidency. The institutions that are included in this list perform the following banking function in addition to the other business they are permitted to do under their bye-laws :—

Acceptance of deposits of money on current account or otherwise subject to withdrawal by cheque, draft or order.

The Standing Committee trust that this publication will be helpful not only to co-operators and co-operative institutions but also to the general public and to commercial institutions and joint stock banks which may be desirous of utilizing the agency of co-operative banks for business purposes.

VAIKUNTH L. MEHTA,  
*Secretary,*  
Standing Committee,  
Bombay Presidency Co-operative Banks'  
Conference.

*Bombay, 2nd September, 1937.*

No.	TOWN.	DISTRICT,	NAME OF THE BANK.
1	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	The Ahmedabad Peoples' Co-operative Bank, Limited.
2	"	"	The Dascroi Co-operative Banking Union, Limited.
3	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	The Bombay provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited.
4	"	"	The Nagar District Central Urban Co-operative Bank, Ltd.
5	Akluj	Sholapur	The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited.
6	Alur	Dharwar	The Karnatak Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.
7	Amalner	East Khandesh	Amalner Co-operative Urban Bank, Limited.
8	"	"	The East Khandesh Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.
9	"	"	Pratap Mill-hands Co-operative Bank, Limited.
10	"	"	Pratap Mill-hands Nutan Co-operative Bank, Limited.
11	Amod	Broach	The Broach Co-operative Bank, Limited.
12	"	"	Amod Nagric Co-operative Bank, Limited.
13	Anand	Kaira	Anand Roman Catholic Urban Co-operative Bank, Limited.
14	Ankleshwar	Broach	The Ankleshwar Nagric Sahakari Bank, Limited.
15	"	"	The Broach Co-operative Bank, Limited.
16	Ankola	North Kanara	The Ankola Urban Co-operative Bank, Limited.
17	Athni	Belgaum	The Belgaum District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.
18	"	"	Shree Shivayogi Murughendra Swami Co-op. Credit Bank, Ltd.

ADDRESS.	REMARKS.
Karanj, near Collector's Office, Ahmedabad.	*
Gandhi Road, near Bala Hanuman, Ahmedabad.	*
Ahmednagar.	Branch.
New Cloth Market, Ahmednagar.	*
Akluj, District Sholapur.	Branch.
Alur, District Dharwar.	Branch.
Lalbag Ginning Factory, Amalner, District E. Khandesh.	*
Amalner, District E. Khandesh.	Branch.
" "	*
" "	*
Amol, District Broach.	Branch.
" "	
Roman Catholic Mission, Anand, District Kaira.	*
Chauta Pazar, Ankleshwar.	*
Ankleshwar.	Branch.
Ankola, District N. Kanara.	*
Athni, District Belgaum.	Branch.
" "	*

N. B.— \* Shows that the working capital of the Bank as on 30-6-37 is Rs. 50000/- or above.

No.	TOWN.	DISTRICT.	NAME OF THE BANK.
19	Bagal Kot	Bijapur	The Bijapur District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.
20	"	"	Shree Basweshwar Urban Co-operative Bank, Limited.
21	Bailhongal	Belgaum	Belgaum District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.
22	Bankikotla	North Kanara	The Shamrao Vithal Co-operative Bank, Limited.
23	Baramati	Poona	The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited.
24	Barloli	Surat	The Surat District Co-operative Bank, Limited.
25	Barsi	Sholapur	Barsi Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.
26	Belgaum	Belgaum	The Belgaum District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.
27	"	"	The Belgaum Pioneer Urban Co-operative Bank, Limited.
28	"	"	The Belgaum Namdev Urban Co-operative Credit Society.
29	Betegeri	Dharwar	The Betegeri Urban Co-operative Bank, Limited.
30	Bhiwandi	Thana	The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited.
31	Bhusawal	East Khandesh	Bhusawal People's Co-operative Bank, Limited.
32	"	"	East Khandesh Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.
33	"	"	Shree Gajanan Brahmins Co-operative Bank, Limited.
34	Bijapur	Bijapur	The Bijapur District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.
35	"	"	The Bijapur Mahalaxmi Co-operative Bank, Limited.
36	"	"	Shree Siddheshwar Urban Co-operative Bank, Limited.

ADDRESS.	REMARKS.
Bagal Kot, District Bijapur.	Branch.
" "	
Bailhongal, Tal. Sampgaon, District Belgaum.	Branch.
Bankikolla, District N. Kanara.	Branch.
Baramati, District Poona.	Branch.
Bardoli, District Surat.	Branch.
Parsi, District Sholapur.	*
150, Bhandar Galli, Belgaum	*
" "	*
Khade Dazar, House No. 2908, Belgaum.	
Late Rev. Cannon Livingston's Abode, in Hospital Betegeri, Tal. Gadag	*
Bhiwandi, District Thana.	Branch.
Chowk Bazar, Bhusawal, District E. Khandesh.	*
" "	Branch.
" "	
Bijapur.	*
"	*
"	*

No.	TOWN.	DISTRICT.	NAME OF THE BANK.
37	Bombay	Bombay	The Bombay Daxini Brahmins Co-operative Bank, Limited.
38	"	"	" " " "
39	"	"	Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited.
40	"	"	Chandraseniya Kayastha Prabhu Co-operative Bank, Ltd.
41	"	"	The Decean Merchants Co-operative Bank, Limited.
42	"	"	G. I. P. Railway Employees Co-operative Bank, Limited.
43	"	"	Ismaila Co-operative Bank, Limited.
44	"	"	Jackson Co-operative Bank, Limited.
45	"	"	Jewish Co-operative Banking Society, Limited.
46	"	"	Lalubhai Samaldas Co-operative Bank Limited.
47	"	"	" " "
48	"	"	" " "
49	"	"	Maratha Market Peoples Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd.
50	"	"	The Miller Co-operative Credit Bank, Limited.
51	"	"	North Kanara Goud Sarswat Brahmins Co-op. Bank, Ltd.
52	"	"	Salsette Catholic Co-operative Credit Society, Limited.
53	"	"	Samastha Nagar Cooperative Bank, Limited.
54	"	"	Sarswat Co-operative Bank, Limited.



ADDRESS.	REMARKS.
Jayant Nivas, 163-165, Girgaon Road, Bombay, 4.	*
Bhagirthi Nivas, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, Bombay, 14.	-Branch.
Sanlar Building, Apollo Street, Bombay 1.	*
Abdulla Haji Bldg., Opp. B. E. & C. I. Rly. Station, Dadar, Bombay.	*
217, Charni Road, Bombay 4.	*
Victoria Terminus Station, Bombay 1.	*
Bhiwandiwalla Bldg., Sandhurst Road East, Bombay 9.	*
Churchgate Offices, Bombay 1.	*
Tiphareth Israel Synagogue Bldg., 92, Clarke Rd., Jacob Circle.	*
302, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.	*
Hamam Street, Bombay 1.	Branch.
Damodar Hall, Parel, Bombay.	Branch.
Sitaram Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.	
Burmah Shell House, 40, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.	*
H/33, Ambewadi, Opp. Majestic Cinema, Bombay 4.	*
Opp. Parsi Agiari, Hill Road, Bandra.	*
Sanlar Building, Apollo Street, Bombay 1.	
Sarswat Brahmin Samaj Griha, Bombay 4.	*

No.	TOWN.	DISTRICT.	NAME OF THE BANK.
55	Bombay	Bombay	Sarawat Co-operative Bank, Limited.
56	"	"	" " "
57	"	"	The Shanrao Vitthal Co-operative Bank, Limited.
58	"	"	"
59	"	"	Zoroastrian Co-operative Credit Bank, Limited.
60	Broach	Broach	The Broach District Co-operative Bank, Limited.
61	"	"	The Broach Urban Co-operative Bank, Limited.
62	"	"	The Gujrati Brahma Kshatriya Co-operative Bank, Limited.
63	Borsad	Kaira	Borsad Peoples Co-operative Bank, Limited.
64	Bulsar	Surat	Bulsar Peoples Co-operative Bank, Limited.
65	"	"	Surat District Co-operative Bank, Limited.
66	"	"	"
67	Byadgi	Dharwar	Shree Gajanan Urban Co-operative Bank, Limited.
68	Chalisgaon	East Khandesh	East Khandesh Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.
69	Chikodi	Belgaum	Belgaum District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.
70	Chiplun	Ratnagiri	Chiplun Urban Co-operative Bank, Limited.
71	Chopda	East Khandesh	East Khandesh Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.
72	Deogad	Ratnagiri	Deogad Urban Co-operative Bank, Limited.

ADDRESS.	REMARKS.
Thakurwar, Bombay.	Branch.
Near B. B. & C. I. Rly. Station, Dadar, Bombay.	Branch.
B 2, Sarswat Co-operative Buildings, Gamdevi, Bombay 7.	*
Santacruz, Bombay.	Branch.
Sarlal Building, Apollo Street, Bombay 1.	*
Lallubhai's Chakla, Broach.	*
Juna Bazar, Broach.	*
Chunarwad Broach.	*
Borsad, District Kaira.	
Juna Thana Street, Bulsar, Dist. Surat.	*
Choksi Bazar, Bulsar. "	Branch.
Railway Station, Bulsar. "	Branch.
Byadgi, District Dharwar.	*
Chalisgaon, District E. Khandesh.	Branch.
Chikodi, District Belgaum.	Branch.
Chiplun, District Ratnagiri.	
Chopda, District E. Khandesh.	Branch.
Deogad, District Ratnagiri.	

No.	TOWN.	DISTRICT.	NAME OF THE BANK.
73	Dharangaon	East Khandesh	East Khandesh Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.
74	Dharwar	Dharwar	Karnatak Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.
75	"	"	Raddi Communal Co-operative Bank, Limited.
76	"	"	Southern Maratha Urban Co-operative Bank Limited.
77	"	"	Shamrao Vithal Co-operative Bank, Limited.
78	Dholka	Ahmedabad	Dholka Peoples Co-operative Bank, Limited.
79	Dhond	Poona	Poona Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.
80	Dhulia	West Khandesh	The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited.
81	"	"	Dhulia Urban Co-operative Bank, Limited.
82	"	"	Rajwade Mandal Peoples Co-operative Bank, Limited.
83	"	"	West Khandesh Govt. Servants Co-operative Bank, Limited.
84	Dohad	Panchmahals	The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited.
85	"	"	Dohad Urban Co-operative Bank, Limited.
86	Dondaicha	West Khandesh	The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited.
87	Faizpur	East Khandesh	East Khandesh Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.
88	Gadag	Dharwar	The Bombay Karnatak Kurbav Co-op. Credit Bank, Limited.
89	"	"	Gadag Co-operative Urban Bank, Limited.
90	"	"	Karnatak Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.

ADDRESS.	REMARKS.
Dharangaon, District East Khandesh.	Branch.
Bank Road, Dharwar.	*
Dharwar.	*
Bank Street, Dharwar.	*
"	Branch.
Dholka, District Ahmedabad.	
Dhond, District Poona.	Branch.
Dhulia.	Branch.
Near Garud Baug, Dhulia.	*
Dhulia.	*
Garud Baug, Dhulia.	*
Dohad, District Panchmahals.	Branch.
"	*
Dondaicha, District West Khandesh.	Branch.
Faizpur, District East Khandesh.	Branch.
Gulag, District Dharwar.	*
" "	*
" "	Branch.

No.	TOWN.	DISTRICT.	NAME OF THE BANK.
91	Ghoda	Poona	Ghoda Peoples Co-operative Urban Bank, Limited.
92	Godhra	Panchmahal	Godhra City Co-operative Bank, Limited.
93	"	"	Mercantile Co-operative Bank, Limited.
94	Gokak	Belgaum	Gokak Co-operative Urban Bank, Limited.
95	Guledgudd	Bijapur	The Guledgudd Industrial Co-operative Bank, Limited.
96	Halol	Panchmahals	Kalol Urban Co-operative Bank, Limited.
97	Hansot	Broach	Broach Co-operative Bank, Limited.
98	Haveri	Dharwar	Karnatak Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.
99	Hirekerur	"	Karnatak Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.
100	Honaver	North Kanara	Honaver Urban Co-operative Bank, Limited.
101	Hubli	Dharwar	Hubli Urban Co-operative Bank, Limited.
102	"	"	Karnatak Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.
103	Hukeri	Belgaum	Hukeri Urban Co-operative Bank, Limited.
104	Hungund	Bijapur	Bijapur District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.
105	Indapur	Poona	Indapur Peoples Co-operative Bank, Limited.
106	"	"	Poona Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.
107	Islampur	Satara	The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited.
108	"	"	Islampur Peoples Co-operative Bank, Limited.

ADDRESS.	REMARKS.
Ghola, District Poona.	
Godhra.	*
"	*
Raviwar Peth, Gokak.	*
Guledguld, District Bijapur	*.
Halol, District Panchmahals	Branch.
Hansot, District Broach.	Branch.
Haveri, District Dharwar.	Branch.
Hirekerur, District Dharwar.	Branch.
Bunder, Honaver, District North Kanara.	*
Hubli, District Dharwar.	*
" "	Branch.
Hukeri, District Belgaum.	*
Hungund, District Bijapur.	Branch.
Indapur, District Poona.	
" "	Branch.
Islampur, District Satara.	Branch.
Uran, Islampur.	*

No.	TOWN.	DISTRICT.	NAME OF THE BANK.
109	Islampur	Satara	Islampur Co-operative Urban Bank, Limited.
110	Jalalpore	Surat	Surat District Co-operative Bank, Limited.
111	Jalgaon	East Khandesh	East Khandesh Central Co-operative Bank Limited.
112	"	"	Jalgaon Peoples Co-operative Bank Limited.
113	Jambusar	Broach	Broach Co-operative Bank, Limited.
114	"	"	Jambusar Peoples Co-operative Bank, Limited.
115	Jamner	East Khandesh	East Khandesh Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.
116	Junnar	Poona	The Poona Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.
117	Kalol	Panch Mahals	The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited.
118	"	"	Kalol Urban Co-operative Bank, Limited.
119	Kalvan	Nasik	Kalvan Urban Co-operative Bank, Limited.
120	"	"	The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited.
121	Kalyan	Thana.	The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited.
122	Karamsal	Kaira	Roman Catholic Co-operative Credit Bank, Limited.
123	Karad	Satara	The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited.
124	"	"	Karad Urban Co-operative Bank, Limited.
125	"	"	Satara Namdeo Co-operative Credit Society, Limited.
126	Karwar	N. Kanara	Karwar Urban Co-operative Bank, Limited.



ADDRESS.	REMARKS.
Uran Islampur, District Satara.	Branch.
Jalalpora, District Surat.	Branch.
Jalgaon, District East Khandesh.	*
" "	Branch.
Jambusar, District Broach.	Branch.
" "	*
Jamnor, District East Khandesh.	Branch.
Junnar, District Poona.	Branch.
Kalol, District Panch Mahals.	Branch.
" "	*
Kalvan, District Nasik.	Branch.
" "	
Kalyan, District Thana.	Branch.
R. C. Mission, Karamsad, District Kaira.	Branch.
Karad, District Satara.	Branch.
" "	*
" "	Branch.
Karwar, District N. Kanara.	*

No.	TOWN.	DISTRICT.	NAME OF THE BANK.
127	Karwar	N. Kanara	Kanara District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.
128	"	"	The Shamrao Vithal Co-operative Bank, Limited.
129	Khambalaj	Kaira	Roman Catholic Co-operative Credit Bank, Limited.
130	Khanapur	Belgaum	Khanapur Urban Co-operative Bank, Limited.
131	Khed	Poona	Poona Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.
132	"	Ratnagiri	Khed Urban Co-operative Bank, Limited.
133	Kirloskar Wadi	Satara	The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited.
134	Kittur	Belgaum	The Kittur Urban Co-operative Bank, Limited.
135	Kopergaon	Ahmednagar	The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited.
136	Koregaon	Satara	The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited.
137	"	"	Koregaon Co-operative Peoples Bank, Limited.
138	"	"	Satara Namdeo Co-operative Bank, Limited.
139	Kumta	North Kanara	The Kumta Urban Co-operative Bank, Limited.
140	"	"	The Kumta Merchants Urban Co-op. Credit Bank, Limited.
141	Kurduwadi	Sholapur	The Sholapur District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.
142	Limb	Satara	Limb Co-operative Peoples Urban Bank, Limited.
143	Mahabaleshwar	Satara	Mahabaleshwar Urban Co-operative Bank, Limited.
144	Mahad	Kolaba	Mahad Co-operative Urban Bank, Limited.

ADDRESS.	REMARKS.
Karwar, District N. Kanara.	Branch.
" "	Branch.
R. C. Mission, Khambalaj, District Kaira.	Branch.
Khanapur, District Belgaum.	*
Khed, District Poon.	Branch.
Khed, District Ratnagiri.	
Kirloskar Wadi, District Satara.	Branch.
Kittur.	*
Kopergnon, District Ahmednagar.	Branch.
Koregaon, District Satara.	Branch.
" "	
" "	Branch.
Kumta, District North Kanara.	*
" "	
Kurdawadi, District Sholapur.	Branch.
P. O. Limbgaon, District Satara.	
Mahabaleshwar, "	
Mahad, District Kolaba.	

No.	TOWN.	DISTRICT.	NAME OF THE BANK.
145	Malegaon	Nasik	Malegaon City Co-operative Urban Bank, Limited.
146	Malegaon	Nasik	The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited.
147	Malwan	Ratangiri	Malwan Co-operative Urban Bank, Limited.
448	Nadiad	Kaira	Kaira District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.
149	"	"	Roman Catholic Co-operative Credit Bank, Limited.
150	Nandurbar	West Khandesh	The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited.
151	"	"	Nandurbar Urban Co-operative Bank, Limited.
152	Nasik	Nasik	Nasik District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.
153	"	"	Nasik Peoples Co-operative Bank, Limited.
154	Navalgund	Dharwar	Karnatak Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.
155	Nipani	Belgaum	Belgaum District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.
156	"	"	Nipani Co-operative Urban Bank, Limited.
157	"	"	Shree Ram Co-operative Urban Bank, Limited.
158	Ogalewadi	Satara	Poona District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.
159	Palghar	Thana	The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited.,
160	"	"	Palghar People's Co-operative Bank, Limited.
161	Palej	Broach	The Broach Co-operative Bank, Limited.
162	Panchgani	Satara	Panchgani Co-operative Credit Society, Limited.

ADDRESS	REMARKS.
Malegaon, District Nasik.	
Malegaon, District Nasik.	Branch.
Malwan, District Ratnagiri.	
Ahmedabadi Bazar, Nadiad, District Kaira.	*
R. C. Mission, Nadiad, District Kaira.	Branch.
Nandurbar, District West Khandesh.	Branch.
Nasik.	*
Main Road, Nasik.	*
Navalgund, District Dharwar.	Branch.
Nipani, District Belgaum.	Branch.
" "	
" "	
Ogalewadi, District Satara.	Branch.
Palghar, District Thana.	Branch.
" "	
Palej, District Broach.	Branch.
Panchgani, District Satara.	

No.	TOWN.	DISTRICT.	NAME OF THE BANK.
163	Pandharpur	Sholapur	Madhyandin Brahma Vrinda Co-operative Urban Bank, Ltd.
164	"	"	Pandharpur Urban Co-operative Bank, Limited.
165	"	"	Sholapur District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.
166	Pardi	Surat	Sardar Bhiladwala Pardi Peoples Co-operative Bank, Limited.
167	Parola	East Khandesh	The East Khandesh Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.
168	Pen	Kolaba	Pen Co-operative Urban Bank, Limited.
169	Poona	Poona	The Cosmos Co-operative Urban Bank, Limited.
170	"	"	Muslim National Co-operative Bank, Limited.
171	"	"	Poona Cantonment Co-operative Credit Banking Society, Ltd.
172	"	"	Poona District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.
173	"	"	Poona District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.
174	"	"	Poona District Rupee Co-operative Bank, Limited.
175	"	"	Poona Merchants Co-operative Bank, Limited.
176	Rajapur	Ratnagiri	Rajapur Urban Co-operative Bank, Limited.
177	Rander	Surat	The Rander Peoples Co-operative Bank, Limited.
178	Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri Urban Co-operative Bank, Limited.
179	Raver	East Khandesh	Raver Peoples Co-operative Bank, Limited.
180	Ranebennur	Dharwar	Karnatak Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.

ADDRESS.	REMARKS.
Mahadwar, Pandharpur, District Sholapur.	*
" "	*
" "	Branch.
Parli, District Surat,	*
Parola, District East Khandesh.	Branch.
Pen, District Kolaba.	
Budhwar Peth Poona City.	*
Laxmi Narayan Market, Raviwar Peth, Poona 2.	
95, Budhwar Peth, Poona 2.	
Laxmi Road, Poona City.	*
Deccan Gymkhana, Poona 4.	Branch.
592, Budhwar, Poona 2.	*
Laxmi Road, Poona 2.	*
Rajapur, District Ratnagiri.	
Rander, District Surat.	*
Ratnagiri.	*
Raver, District East Khandesh.	*
Ranebennur, District Dharwar.	Branch.

No.	TOWN.	DISTRICT.	NAME OF THE BANK.
181	Ranebennur	Dharwar	Shree Basweshwar Co-operative Urban Bank, Limited.
182	Revdanda	Kolaba	Revdanda Co-operative Urban Bank, Limited.
183	Ron	Dharwar	Karnatak Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.
184	Sakri	West Khandesh	The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited.
185	Sankeshwar	Belgaum	Sankeshwar Urban Co-operative Credit Bank, Limited.
186	Saswad	Poona	Poona Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.
187	Satara	Nasik	The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited.
188	Satara	Satara	The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited.
189	"	"	Satara Namdeo Co-operative Bank, Limited.
190	Saundatti	Belgaum	Belgaum District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.
191	Shahale	West Khandesh	The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited.
192	Shevgaon	Ahmednagar	The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited.
193	Shiggaon	Dharwar	Karnatak Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.
194	Shirale	Satara	The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited.
195	Shirpur	West Khandesh	The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited.
196	Sholapur	Sholapur	The Laxmi Co-operative Bank, Limited.
197	"	"	Sholapur District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.
198	Siddapur	N. Kanara	Siddapur Urban Co-operative Credit Bank, Limited.



ADDRESS.	REMARKS.
Ranebennur, District Dharwar.	Branch.
Revdanda, District Kolaba.	Branch.
Ron, District Dharwar.	Branch.
Sakri, District West Khandesh.	Branch.
Sankeshwar, District Belgaum.	Branch.
Saswad, District Poona.	*
Satara, District Nasik.	Branch.
Satara,	Branch.
"	*
Saundatti, District Belgaum.	Branch.
Shahade, District West Khandesh.	Branch.
Shevgaon, District Ahmednagar.	Branch.
Shiggaon, District Dharwar.	Branch.
Shirale, District Satara.	Branch.
Shirpur, District West Khandesh.	*
571, S. Kasba, Sholapur.	*
"	*
Sildapur, District N. Kanara.	*

No.	TOWN.	DISTRICT	NAME OF THE BANK.
199	Sind Khede	West Khandesh	The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited.
200	Sirsi	N. Kanara	Kanara District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.
201	"	"	Sirsi Urban Co-operative Bank, Limited.
202	Surat	Surat	Surat District Co-operative Bank, Limited.
203	"	"	Surat Peoples Co-operative Bank, Limited.
204	"	"	Surat Peoples Co-operative Bank, Limited.
205	Tasgaon	Satara	The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited.
206	"	"	Tasgaon Urban Co-operative Credit Bank, Limited.
207	Taloda	West Khandesh	The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited.
208	Vadtal	Kaira	Roman Catholic Co-operative Credit Bank, Limited.
209	Vapi	Surat	Sardar Philadwala Par ti Peoples Co-op. Credit Bank, Ltd.
210	Vengurla	Ratnagiri	Vengurla Urban Co-operative Bank, Limited.
211	Viramgaon	Panchmahals	The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited.
212	Wagra	Broach	Broach Co-operative Bank, Limited.
213	Wai	Satara	The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited.
214	"	"	Wai Urban Co-operative Bank, Limited.
215	Yamkaumardi	Belgaum	Yam Kanmardi Co-operative Urban Bank, Limited.
216	Yawal	East Khandesh	East Khandesh Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.

ADDRESS.	REMARKS.
Sinde Khede, District West Khandesh.	Branch.
Sirsi, District N. Kanara.	*
" "	*
Kanpith, District Surat.	*
Abbas Building No. 3, Kanpith, District Surat.	*
Choksi Bazar, Navapura, District Surat.	Branch.
Tasgaon, District Satara.	Branch.
" "	
Taloda, District West Khandesh.	Branch.
R. C. Mission, Vadtal, District Kaira.	Branch.
Vapi (Daman Road) B. & C. I. Rly. Dist. Surat.	Branch.
Vengurla, District Ratnagiri.	
Viramgaon, District Panchmahals.	Branch.
Wagra, District Broach.	Branch.
Wai, District Satara.	Branch.
" "	*
Yamkanmardi, Taluka Hukeri, District Belgaum.	
Yawal, District West Khandesh.	Branch.

**THE  
JOINT REORGANISATION REPORT  
ON  
CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT**

BY

**M. D. BHANSALI, I. C. S.**  
Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bombay.

**VAIKUNTH L. MEHTA,**  
Managing Director  
The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd.

**PRICE: RUPEE ONE.**

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## PREFACE.

At the conclusion of the Bombay Province Co-operative Banks' Conference held in August 1938, the Chairman of the Conference Prof. V. G. Kale gave expression to the desire of co-operators that the Joint Reorganization Report submitted to the Government of Bombay by Mr. M. D. Bhansali, I. C. S., Registrar of Co-operative Societies, and Mr. V. L. Mehta, Managing Director of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., should be published for the information and guidance of co-operators and co-operative institutions. This desire of co-operators, as voiced by the Chairman of the Banks' Conference, was communicated to Government, and Government were pleased to accede the request in a communication received from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies on 14th June 1939. Accordingly, as desired by the Conference, the Report is now made available under the directions of the Standing Committee of the Banks' Conference.

It will be seen from the Report that it contains mostly a series of recommendations to Government. The reasons for arriving at the various conclusions have not been given in detail, because the Report was originally intended not for publication but merely for consideration by Government. The Report also does not cover all the detailed aspects of the co-operative movement, but contains recommendations on the matters referred for investigation according to Government Resolution No. 7363/33 of 6-9-37 the text of which is published as an Appendix.

The orders of Government on the Report have been published under Government Resolutions, No. 7363/33 (R. D.) of 15th March 1938 and No. 7363/33-II (R. D.) of 3rd Feb. 1939 which are reproduced in the BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE QUARTERLY of March 1938 (Vol XXI No. IV) and March 1939 (Vol XXII No. IV).

VAIKUNTH L. MEHTA,

*Secretary,*

Standing Committee,

B. P. C. Banks' Conference.

BOMBAY, 12th July. 1939.

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## APPENDIX I.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE DISTRICT COMMITTEES.

- (1) *Proceedings of the meeting of the Members of the Ganjam District Co-operative Enquiry Committee held on the 6th January 1938 in the premises of the Aska Co-operative Central Bank Limited.*

The following are the resolutions of the Ganjam District Co-operative Enquiry Committee. The President has not given his opinion in respect of any resolution.

1. By giving certain concessions, viz., reduction in the amount of interest accumulated it may be possible to collect in cash the arrears to the extent of at least 25 per cent in regard to societies under Berhampur Central area; the rate of interest should be reduced to 6 per cent by the Central Bank on all outstanding loans from the date of last payment and the societies may charge interest at 7 per cent on all outstanding loans. In regard to bad cases, each case should be judged on its merits. When these concessions are allowed the primary societies should obtain previous sanction of the central bank.

In regard to societies in the Aska central bank area, the following concessions may be given.

The accumulated interest should be reduced by 25 per cent to 50 per cent according to the circumstances of individual societies and members. This does not mean that irrecoverable debts should not be written off. Extension of time should be given in suitable cases from 5 to 10 years. Interest on loans outstanding against societies should be charged at 7 per cent and the societies should charge 8 per cent on loans to members.

2. Taking the present financial condition of the central banks and societies into consideration, the members are of opinion that a Provincial Bank is absolutely necessary. They consider that it is essential that a Provincial Bank should function if the co-operative movement is to be revived. The Provincial Bank should be of mixed constitution consisting of central banks and individuals on the existing model. Mr. N. Ram Krishna Rao is of opinion that if the Provincial Bank is located at Berhampur, it will be able to get deposits without Government guarantee.

The central banks which have ceased to function should be wound up and the societies whose assets can be transferred safely may be affiliated to the Provincial Bank. The rest of the societies will continue under the control of the liquidators of the central banks till they are finally closed. The Provincial Bank should finance the societies in such areas for their future needs. Mr. N. Ram Krishna Rao thinks that if a separate Provincial Bank is not feasible for any reason, any successful existing central bank may be permitted to discharge the function of a Provincial Bank in addition to its working



as a central bank. Mr. Panda is not in favour of permitting any central bank to function as a Provincial Bank. The committee will not disturb the existing arrangement in the Ganjam district having two central banks but as an ideal they would prefer only one central bank in one revenue district.

3. In regard to supervision of societies, Mr. N. Ram Krishna Rao thinks that the local union is unnecessary unless it is controlled by circle directors. The other two members do not agree with this view. As regards propoganda, there is no necessity for a separate staff. The union staff will do the work.

4. It is not necessary to control credit at every stage as it may not be feasible in practice.

5. No change in the liability of village societies is called for.

6. There should be a common Co-operative Societies Act for the whole province on the lines of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act. Similarly the rules and by-laws should be on Madras model. In execution of awards obtained against members of societies the present arrangement, that is to say, execution through the co-operative staff should continue. It may perhaps be extended to North Orissa. The provision in the Bihar and Orissa Co-operative Societies Act that the Registrar can register the amendment to the bylaws of societies even though the societies do not accept the amendment should be deleted.

7. To meet the requirements of villages it is essential that they should be given loans for periods extending from 5 to 10 or more years. This object cannot be achieved unless central banks advance money for longer periods than at present. They cannot use the present short-term deposits for their purpose. They should try to raise long-term money by way of debentures and secure money.

8. In regard to the reorganisation of the department the committee suggest that the department should be self-contained without borrowing officers or subordinates from other departments; they should be full-time officers, having the duties of the Registrar under the Act without being given other duties.

(Sd.) K. DEIVASIKHAMANI MUDALIAR.

*President.*

„ N. RAM KRISHNA RAO

„ K. M. PANDA

„ B. K. PATRO

} *Members.*

(2) *Proceedings of the meeting of the members of the Puri District Co-operative Enquiry Committee held on the 13th January 1938 in the premises of the Puri Central Co-operative Bank Limited..*

The following are the decisions of the Puri District Co-operative Enquiry Committee. The President has not expressed any opinion in respect of any matter.

1. In regard to the future, Mr. Jagannath Misra does not think that the movement can be revived in view of the present condition of the central banks and the societies. It may not be possible to recover the loans outstanding against the village societies even in ten or more years. He would suggest the winding up of the movement, that is to say, the registration of the central banks and the societies should be cancelled and the loans outstanding against the members of societies should be collected and the creditors should be paid off by the liquidator.

Mr. Banamali Das does not agree with the above view but thinks that the movement can be revived. He would make the following suggestions as to how the movement can be reconstructed :—

A Provincial Bank may be started and so long it is not able to attract money from the investing public, it should be financed by the Government. The Provincial Bank should help the central banks in the matter of repaying their creditors. The central banks can come to terms with their depositors and can make them agree to take their money in instalments and where this is not possible they can take loans from the Provincial Bank and pay off the creditors. In regard to the working of the village societies he will make them give concessions to their members in the matter of repayment of their debts by waiving a portion of the accumulated interest. He will also reduce the rates of interest on all outstanding and also on future loans. He will profit by the past working of societies and prevent them from bad management.

Mr. Jagannath Misra would suggest that the Government should give loans directly to raiyats under taccavi rules on a very liberal scale. He would encourage also indigenous money-lenders. They should however be controlled to do their work properly by legislation.

(Sd.) K. DEIVASIKHAMANI MUDALIAR,

*President.*

„ J. N. MISRA }  
 „ B. DAS } *Members,*

(3) *Proceedings of the meeting of the members of the Sambalpur District Committee held at Bargarh on the 10th February 1938.*

1. The members are of opinion that the co-operative movement has failed in Sambalpur district.

2. To expedite collection in societies and to help the members in their present difficulties it is necessary that two-thirds of interest accrued on loans outstanding against societies should be waived by the Sambalpur and Bargarh Co-operative Central Banks.

3. If the land laws in force in Sambalpur be amended in so far as arrears to co-operative societies are concerned, collections will be stimulated and depositors paid in due course.

4. The existing societies may be allowed to function only with a view to recover the arrears from members and repay the loans due to the central bank. No fresh loans should be advanced to them at present. They may be given fresh loans after the new societies to be started on entirely different lines work for a while and show the way to the existing societies.

5. The collections effected from societies may be paid rateably to the depositors of the central banks.

6. If Government agree to give guarantee to the future depositors, the existing central banks may be permitted to finance societies; no Provincial Bank seems necessary for this purpose.

7. There is, however, no objection to a Provincial Bank with State guarantee and control financing central banks in future, if it be so decided upon, the advantage of this arrangement being that Government instead of dealing with a number of small central banks, will have direct relations with only one bank.

8. With efficient supervision, one central bank for the whole of Sambalpur district would be preferable to the existence of two small central banks.

9. If the movement is to be revived, it should proceed on new lines. Societies should be started in new or untapped areas on genuinely co-operative lines.

10. Panchayatdars should not be depended upon in the sanction of fresh loans to members of societies; their functions should be only advisory. Paid Government officers should be appointed to scrutinise, control and recommend loans to members and they should be in charge of a compact group of societies. Regulated finance and better management of societies may thus be attempted.

11. Central banks should be in charge of paid men trained in banking and co-operation and if any of the existing central banks is not in a position to meet the cost, Government should give a subsidy to the banks until they can stand on their legs.

12. As regards rates of interest on future loans, central banks may lend societies at 6 per cent and societies to members at 7  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

13. Members of the committee are strongly of opinion that the Central Provinces Tenancy Act in its application to Sambalpur district should be amended and the present restriction on free transfer of land removed in the interest of the co-operative movement. The creation of mere 'charge' on the produce of land in respect of recovery of co-operative dues next in preference to arrears of rent is not sufficient for the requirements of the situation.

The Chairman reserves his opinion on all matters embodied in these resolutions.

(Sd.) K. DEIVASIKHAMANI MUDALIYAR,

Chairman.

„ RAMANI RAJAN BOSE

„ BISWANATH PANIGRAHI } Members.

„ PRAHALLADRAI LATH }

(4) *Proceedings of the meeting of the members of the Balasore District Committee held at Balasore on the 15th February 1938.*

1. The co-operative movement is in a very bad way and has practically failed; it should, however, continue and should be reorganised.

2. Government should arrange to pay off the existing depositors without the interest accrued on them. We realise, in making this recommendation, that Government might ultimately have to suffer some loss.

3. Individual examination of all loans in all societies should be carried out and the exact financial position of each of the societies should be determined. The central banks should then proceed to consider the concessions to be given to members on merits in order to expedite collections. We are not in favour of wholesale remissions.

4. Liberal concessions by way of remission of interest or part of principal may, however, be given in deserving cases where borrowers are found on examination to be not really able to pay their loans under existing conditions. Where necessary, total remission of principal and interest may be given.

5. A Provincial Bank with Government guarantee is necessary, the guarantee being for such time that the bank can stand on its own legs and attract deposits.

6. The Provincial Bank must be in charge of a qualified paid banker and paid agents will be appointed by it to recommend, scrutinise, control or regulate loans to members of primary societies. The present central banks will be reorganised so as to function as branches of Provincial Bank.

7. The Provincial Bank can take money at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent and lend to societies at not more than 6 per cent. Societies may advance loans to members at not more than 7 or  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

8. The chairman reserves his opinion on all matters embodied in these resolutions.

(Sd.) K. DEIVASIKHAMANI MUDALIYAR,  
*Chairman.*

„ MUHAMMAD HANIF }  
„ KARUNAKAR PANIGRAHI } *Members.*

*Proceedings of the conference held at the Secretariat, Cuttack,  
on the 6th February 1938.*

PRESENT :

The Hon'ble Mr. B. N. Das, Chief Minister,  
The Hon'ble Mr. B. Dube, Education Minister,  
Mr. M. K. Vellodi, I.C.S., Education Secretary,  
Mr. J. Mangaraj, M.L.A., Parliamentary Secretary,  
Mr. J. Misra, M.L.A., Parliamentary Secretary,  
Mr. A. B. Acharya, M.L.A.,  
Mr. L. Misra, M.L.A., and member of the Cuttack District  
Committee,  
Mr. B. Mahapatra, member of the Cuttack District Committee,  
M. R. Ry. Diwan Bahadur K. Deivasikhamani Mudaliyar Avargal,  
Officer-in-charge, Co-operative Enquiry,  
Rai Sahib S. C. Roy, Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies,  
Mr. K. Subrahmanyam Naidu, Secretary to the Officer-in-charge,  
Co-operative Enquiry.

M. R. Ry, Dewan Bahadur K. Deivasikhamani Mudaliar Avargal explained at some length the condition of the movement as he found it after his visits made so far to ten of the central banks and a number of village credit societies. He referred to the frozen assets in societies, difficulty of recovery under the present conditions, failure of central banks to repay matured deposits, the impression of the non-official co-operators regarding the association of Government with the movement and their request for help to the central banks for repayment of matured deposits, etc. He narrated in detail the several factors which contributed to the breakdown of the movement and then discussed the several alternatives, such as the starting of a State Bank or grant of loans under the Taccavi Acts, organisation of Provincial Co-operative Bank and reconstruction of the movement, etc., and invited suggestions.

Babu Lokanath Misra, M.L.A., said that 50 per cent of principal should be written off, if possible.

Babu Bhagirathi Mahapatra said that special legislation might be necessary to deal with the problem. Government and others concerned should examine proposals and suggest remedies. In his opinion it is no use trying to fix responsibility, the defect being in the working of societies and every one knows where all stand.

Babu G. B. Dutt said that in Angul, co-operative societies were thrust on the people and that loans were given to sarbarakars and raiyats for purposes of paying rent and revenue.

Dr. Atal Behari Acharya said that in Cuttack heavily indebted people were admitted as members of societies and their prior debts were paid off by societies. Some concessions should be given to these members.

Pandit Jagannath Misra said that he had lost faith in the co-operative movement which, in his opinion, could not be revived. He suggested that the banks should be liquidated at once as, otherwise, even the good assets would become bad. Homestead lands should not be sold in liquidation proceedings. There should be legislation to this effect, if necessary; raiyats should be advanced loans by Government under the Agriculturists Loans Act or through licensed money-lenders.

Babu Jadumoni Mangaraj said that the movement was started on the wrong basis as loans were granted on the assets of members and not on their repaying capacity. He was definitely of opinion that the movement should not be scraped, but should be remodelled on suitable lines and that Government must come forward with adequate financial assistance to save the movement as it owed a responsibility to it.

## APPENDIX II.

## AN ACCOUNT OF THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF CENTRAL BANKS.

*Puri Co-operative Central Bank.*

Number of societies 155.

		Rs.
Paid up share capital	... ..	32,725
Reserve and other funds	... ..	26,347
Total borrowings	... ..	2,24,867
Loans outstanding against societies—		

(1) Principal	... ..	1,98,674
(2) Interest	... ..	60,673

Number of societies involved 155.

Amount over due—

(1) Principal	... ..	1,98,674
(2) Interest	... ..	60,673

Number of societies involved 155.

The bank was not able to repay its matured deposits since 1933. All the deposits are overdue. It has been paying *pro rata* since 1935. It sold to depositors some of the lands purchased by it and by societies from defaulters in societies. The area of land now in possession of societies and in bank comes to 167 acres. The recoveries from societies did not amount to more than 9 per cent of the outstandings for the last five or six years. The bank estimates a bad debt of about Rs. 1,12,943, of which Rs. 72,813 relate to three societies (Balakati Bell-metal, Nulia fishermen and Delang stores). The main reasons for the heavy loss in these three societies are—

- (1) Bad management ;
- (2) Reckless financing ;
- (3) Infringement of by-laws in respect of advances made (the auditor in his audit report for 1932 of Nulia fishermen society stated that some sweepers were admitted and advanced loans contrary to section 4 of the by-law).
- (4) Sale of goods to non-members on credit without proper safeguards.

*Angul Co-operative Central Bank.*

Number of societies 53.

		Rs.
Paid-up share capital	... ..	34,109
Reserve and other funds	... ..	77,789
Total borrowings	... ..	2,18,111

## Loans outstanding against societies—

			Rs.
(1) Principal	...	...	2,76,240
(2) Interest	...	...	1,04,947

Number of societies involved 53.

## Amount overdue—

(1) Principal	...	...	2,67,442
(2) Interest	...	...	88,749

Number of societies involved 51.

The bank was not able to pay its matured deposits since 1936. The amount in default is Rs. 48,548 under principal and Rs. 3,410 under interest. The recoveries from societies did not amount to more than 7 to 11 per cent of the outstandings from 1932 to 1934 and 1 to 5 per cent for the last three years. The bank estimates a loss of Rs. 4,444 in one society (Garantry) which is due to the heavy amount of Rs. 11,977 due from one member (Gowrang Charan Garnaik). The loans in societies can be collected, it is generally said, in about five years. This is probable.

*Kendrapara Central Bank.*

Number of societies 100.

			Rs.
Paid-up share capital	...	...	27,972
Reserve and other funds	...	...	22,584
Total borrowings	...	...	2,64,952

## Loans outstanding against societies—

(1) Principal	...	...	2,31,873
(2) Interest	...	...	1,17,957

Number of societies involved 100.

## Amount overdue—

(1) Principal	...	...	2,11,031
(2) Interest	...	...	1,08,097

Number of societies involved 92.

The bank was not able to repay its matured deposits since 1933. The amount at default is Rs. 1,96,204 (principal Rs. 1,80,204, interest Rs. 16,000). The recoveries from societies did not amount to more than 4 to 5 per cent of outstandings during the last five or six years. The bank estimates a heavy loss of about Rs. 79,696 in 13 societies. These societies are agricultural credit societies. Over-financing is the main reason for the expected losses apart from the general reasons applicable to all the other central banks.



*Khurda Co-operative Central Bank.*

Number of societies 239.

			Rs.
Paid-up share capital	...	...	62,439
Reserve and other funds	...	...	58,666
Total borrowings	...	...	2,31,526
Loans outstanding against societies—			
(1) Principal	...	...	3,08,265
(2) Interest	...	...	52,230

Number of societies involved 239.

Amount overdue—

(1) Principal	...	...	2,68,233
(2) Interest	...	...	37,027

Number of societies involved 216.

The recoveries from societies did not exceed 10 to 15 per cent of the outstanding for the past 4 or 5 years. The bank estimates a bad debt of about Rs. 51,069. A loss of over Rs. 3,000 is expected in Balugaon stores and four other societies and the societies in the area of Banapur central union whose assets were transferred to this bank. The Banapur central union was liquidated for bad management. Heavy overhead charges, overfinancing and investment of borrowed capital in the construction of houses for the Banapur Grain Gola co-operative society and for Balugaon stores and granting paddy loans to members are the main reasons for the expected losses apart from other general reasons.

*Balasore Co-operative Central Bank.*

Number of societies 210.

			Rs.
Paid up share capital	...	...	66,924
Reserve and other funds	...	...	80,975
Total borrowings	...	...	8,76,595
Loans outstanding against societies—			
(1) Principal	...	...	8,06,119
(2) Interest	...	...	3,51,036

Number of societies involved 210.

Amount overdue—

	Rs.
(1) Principal ... ..	7,50,864
(2) Interest ... ..	2,86,004

Number of societies involved 205.

The bank was not able to pay its matured deposits since 1934. The amount in default is Rs. 5,20,875 under principal and Rs. 30,464 under interest. The recoveries from societies did not amount to more than 4 to 5 per cent of the outstandings for the last six years. The bank estimates a loss of Rs. 1,76,967 and about 15 societies cause a loss of over Rs. 3,000 each. The main reasons for the expected losses are said to be fraudulent alienation of lands by some members, lands damaged on account of floods, mismanagement of societies by *panches* and over-financing.

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*Banki-Dompara Co-operative Central Bank.*

Number of societies 143.

	Rs.
Paid up share capital ... ..	54,940
Reserve and other funds ... ..	62,116
Total borrowings ... ..	2,74,969

Loans outstanding against societies—

(1) Principal ... ..	3,36,862
(2) Interest ... ..	74,434

Number of societies involved 133.

Amount overdue—

(1) Principal ... ..	3,23,201
(2) Interest ... ..	56,024

Number of societies involved 131.

The bank estimates a bad debt of Rs. 32,483 in 36 societies. The recoveries from societies did not amount to more than 7 to 8 per cent of the outstandings for the last 4 or 5 years. The bank sustained a loss of over Rs. 3,000 in three agricultural societies. The bank also defaulted in repayment of deposits to the extent of Rs. 3,566 since 30th November 1937. Damage of crops by floods in some societies and over-financing in others are the main reasons for the expected losses.

*Nimapara Co-operative Central Bank.*

Number of societies 120.

	Rs.
Paid up share capital ... ..	19,390
Reserve and other funds ... ..	8,210
Total borrowings ... ..	1,15,312
Loans outstanding against societies—	
(1) Principal ... ..	1,13,571
(2) Interest ... ..	48,012

Number of societies involved 101.

Amount overdue—

(1) Principal ... ..	1,10,868.
(2) Interest ... ..	38,906

Number of societies involved 101.

The bank was not able to pay its matured deposits since 1933. The amount in default on 15th November 1937 was Rs. 6,961 (Rs. 6,944 principal, Rs. 17 interest). The recoveries from societies did not amount to more than 4 to 5 per cent of the outstandings for the last five or six years. The estimated bad debt is Rs. 20,597. Among other general reasons damage of crops by floods is said to be the main reason for the expected losses.

*Bargarh Co-operative Central Bank.*

Number of societies 206.

	Rs.
Paid up share capital ... ..	24,302
Reserve Fund and other funds ... ..	27,484
Total borrowings ... ..	78,780
Loans outstanding against societies—	
(1) Principal ... ..	99,301
(2) Interest ... ..	47,520

## Number of societies involved 192.

## Amount overdue—

	Rs.
(1) Principal ... ..	95,516
(2) Interest ... ..	47,120

## Number of societies involved 192.

The bank was not able to repay its matured deposits since 1932. The amount of default is Rs. 20,932 under principal and Rs. 6,815 under interest. The recoveries from societies did not amount to more than 10 to 15 per cent of the outstandings for the last five or six years. The bank estimates a loss of about Rs. 30,415 of which about Rs. 5,614 is from one society (Ranunda).

*Bhadrak Co-operative Central Bank.*

## Number of societies 144.

	Rs.
Paid up share capital ... ..	46,964
Reserve Fund and other funds ... ..	38,790
Total borrowings ... ..	2,81,085
Loans outstanding against societies—	
(1) Principal ... ..	2,98,945
(2) Interest ... ..	1,31,159

## Number of societies involved 138.

## Amount overdue—

(1) Principal ... ..	2,93,070
(2) Interest ... ..	1,17,154

## Number of societies involved 138.

The bank was not able to pay its matured deposits since 1932. The amount in default is Rs. 64,535 under principal and Rs. 9,964 under interest. The recoveries from societies were less than 5 per cent of the outstandings for the last five or six years. The bank estimates the bad debt at about Rs. 62,464 of which a loss of over Rs. 3,000 is expected to be caused by one society (Kangola). Mismanagement and indiscriminate financing are said to be the main reasons for the expected losses apart from other general reasons.

*Sambalpur Co-operative Central Bank.*

Number of societies 151.

	Rs.
Paid up share capital ... ..	16,913
Reserve Fund and other funds ... ..	17,602
Total borrowings ... ..	87,172
Loans outstanding against societies—	
(1) Principal ... ..	96,529
(2) Interest ... ..	64,755

Number of societies involved 128.

Amount overdue—

(1) Principal ... ..	96,529
(2) Interest ... ..	64,755

Number of societies involved 128.

The bank was not able to pay its matured deposits since 1929. The amount of default is Rs. 62,875 under principal and Rs. 11,436 under interest. Practically no recoveries were made for the last two years and the recoveries made before were not more than three to four per cent of the outstandings. The bank estimates a bad debt of about Rs. 22,583. Heavy loss of about Rs. 36,499 is expected in 9 societies.

*Kujang Co-operative Central Bank.*

Number of societies 186.

	Rs.
Paid up share capital ... ..	32,620
Reserve and other funds ... ..	5,014
Total borrowings ... ..	2,36,260
Loans outstanding against societies—	
(1) Principal ... ..	2,26,871
(2) Interest ... ..	1,02,783

Number of societies involved 177.

Amount overdue—

	Rs.
(1) Principal ... ..	2,19,011
(2) Interest ... ..	82,215

Number of societies involved 176.

The bank was not able to repay its matured deposits since 1927. The amount of default is Rs. 1,24,234 under principal and Rs. 22 under interest. The recoveries from societies did not amount to more than 4 per cent for the last six years. The bank estimates a bad debt of about Rs. 39,515. Apart from other reasons, over-financing and damage to crops on account of floods are the main reasons for the expected losses in societies.

*Cuttack Co-operative Central Bank.*

Number of societies 276.

	Rs.
Paid up share capital ... ..	67,794
Reserve and other funds ... ..	46,718
Total borrowings ... ..	5,39,694

Loans outstanding against societies—

(1) Principal ... ..	5,28,560
(2) Interest ... ..	1,67,658

Number of societies involved 276.

Amount overdue—

(1) Principal ... ..	5,09,008
(2) Interest ... ..	1,52,294

Number of societies involved 271.

The bank was not able to pay its matured deposits since 1936. The amount in default is Rs. 1,39,467. The recoveries from societies amounted to not more than 6 to 7 per cent of the outstandings for the last 4 to 5 years. The bank expects a loss of Rs. 88,910 and the loss is expected to be over Rs. 3,000 each in six societies. The main

reason is said to be mismanagement by *panches*. The loss in Bhatimunda Bell-metal society is expected to be Rs. 17,803 and this is due (1) to over-production of goods for which there was not ready market, (2) sale of goods on credit and (3) alienation of property by certain defaulters.

*Jajpur Co-operative Central Bank.*

Number of societies 139.

		Rs.
Paid up share capital	... ..	44,362
Reserve and other funds	... ..	7,554
Total borrowings	... ..	2,75,347
Loans outstanding against societies—		<i>Overdue.</i>
		Rs.      Rs.
(1) Principal	... .. 2,78,673	2,47,346
(2) Interest	... .. 80,928	5,753
Number of societies involved	127	127

The bank was not able to repay its matured deposits since 1927. The amount in default is Rs. 1,29,760 under principal and Rs. 6,251 under interest. The recoveries from societies were not more than 9 to 11 per cent for the last four or five years. The bank estimates the bad debt at about Rs. 66,210. There are four societies which will each cause a loss of more than Rs. 3,000. Of these the Kendupatna Co-operative Society will cause a loss of about Rs. 16,797, on account of certain misappropriations which occurred in the society.

*Berhampur Co-operative Central Bank.*

Number of societies 179.

		Rs.
Paid up share capital	... ..	46,960
Reserve Fund and other funds	... ..	43,854
Total borrowings	... ..	5,22,924
Amount outstanding against societies—		
(1) Principal	... ..	2,46,864
(2) Interest	... ..	15,386

Number of societies involved 158.

Amount of overdue—

	Rs.
(1) Principal ... ..	1,08,745
(2) Interest ... ..	2,275

Number of societies involved 136.

The bank estimates a loss of about Rs. 7,050 in 23 societies situated in zamindari areas. This small loss will not affect the working of the bank in any way. The bank has invested Rs. 1,51,269 in Government promissory notes.

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*Aska Co-operative Central Bank.*

Number of societies 330.

	Rs.
Paid up share capital ... ..	1,21,799
Reserve and other funds ... ..	1,23,118
Total borrowings ... ..	4,54,368

Loans outstanding against societies—

	Rs.
(1) Principal ... ..	6,00,542
(2) Interest ... ..	20,198

Number of societies involved 316.

Amount overdue—

	Rs.
(1) Principal ... ..	5,74,842
(2) Interest ... ..	12,856

Number of societies involved 315.

The bank has not defaulted in respect of repayment of deposits but it defaulted in respect of the loan obtained from the Madras Provincial Bank since 1935. The amount overdue to the Provincial Bank is Rs. 54,381. The bank has invested a sum of Rs. 33,900 in Government promissory notes. The estimated bad debt is about Rs. 33,648 of which over Rs. 3,000 is expected to be caused in one society. The bad debt fund so far accumulated amounted to Rs. 83,000.



APPENDIX I.I.

Statement showing the net income of paddy per acre from dry lands according to present market prices.

Locality or the name of division.	Yield of paddy per acre.	Value of that yield.	Cultivation expenses.									Assessment, land tax or rent per acre.	Income per acre.	Price of straw.	Net income per acre.
			Ploughing or land preparation.	Seeds.	Manuring.	Puddling and weeding or interculture.	Harvesting.	Shortage and thrashing.	Transplanting.	Seedlings or livestock maintained.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>DIVISIONAL OFFICERS.</b>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Balasore ...	14 Mds.	16 10 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	3 0 0	...	...	11 12 0	2 4 0	2 10 0	3 0 0	5 10 0
Jajpur ...	...	13 0 0	4 6 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 14 0	...	...	1 0 0	...	9 12 0	4 11 0	1 7 0	2 8 0	1 1 0
Banki ...	15 Mds.	18 3 0	3 15 0	1 8 0	2 8 0	2 14 0	2 15 0	...	0 15 0	...	14 11 0	1 4 0	2 4 0	3 0 0	5 4 0
Sambalpur ...	15 ..	13 5 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	0 8 0	8 13 0	...	8 13 0
Kendrapara ...	10 ..	12 9 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	...	...	4 8 0	8 12 0	3 0 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	1 6 0
Chatrapur ...	33 Bhas.	429 0 0	9 0 0	(Other charges, etc.)			...	...	...	...	9 0 0	3 0 0	17 0 0	...	17 0 0
Bargarh ...	13 Mds.	13 13 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 2 0	...	...	...	8 8 0	0 9 0	4 14 0	...	4 14 0

Statement showing the net income of paddy per acre from wet lands according to the present market prices.

Locality or name of the divisions	Outturn of paddy per acre.	Value of the outturn.	Cultivation Expenses.									Assessment land tax or rent per acre.	Income per acre.	Price of straw.	Net income per acre. (14+15)
			Ploughing or land preparation.	Seeds.	Manuring.	Planting and weeding or interculture.	Harvesting.	Shortage and thrashing.	Transplanting.	Seedling of livestock maintenance.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>DIVISIONAL OFFICES.</b>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Balasore ...	18 Mds.	228 0	6 0 0	1 8 0	...	...	3 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	14 8 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	7 0 0
Jajpur ...	16½ "	158 0	4 6 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 14 0	...	...	1 0 0	...	9 12 0	4 11 0	1 1 0	3 0 0	4 1 0
Banki ...	18 Mds. 10 seers.	221 0	3 9 0	1 8 0	2 8 0	2 14 0	6 0 0	...	0 15 0	...	17 6 0	1 9 0	3 13 0	5 0 0	8 13 0
Sambalpur ...	18 Mds.	16 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	1 0 0	11 0 0	...	11 0 0
Khurda ...	3 Baharans	24 0 0	5 0 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	2 3 0	1 14 0	...	...	...	12 9 0	4 5 0	7 2 0	2 0 0	9 2 0
Cuttack ...	15½ Mds.	22 0 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	...	1 8 0	...	12 0 0	3 0 0	7 0 0	2 0 0	9 0 0
Kendrapara ...	18 "	22 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	5 10 0	12 10 0	7 0 0	2 6 0	...	2 6 0
Bargarh ...	22 "	29 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 8 0	...	...	...	8 12 0	1 9 0	18 11 0	...	18 11 0
Do. ...	25 "	33 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 8 0	...	...	...	8 12 0	1 10 0	22 10 0	...	22 10 0
Chatrapur...	4 Baharans	35 0 0	2 8 0	1 4 0	...	0 10 0	3 12 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	...	10 2 0	4 8 0	20 6 0	...	20 6 0

Statement showing the net income of paddy per acre from wet lands according to the present market prices.—concl'd.

Locality or name of the divisions.	Outturn of paddy per acre.	Value of the outturn	Cultivation Expenses.									Assessment land tax or rent per acre.	Income per acre.	Price of straw.	Net income per acre. (13+15)
			Ploughing or land preparation.	Seeds.	Manuring.	Planting and weeding or interculture.	Harvesting.	Shortage and thrashing.	Transplanting.	Seedling of live stock maintenance.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE.</b>															
Rankl ... ..	12 Mds.	19 0 0	2 10 0	1 8 0	2 2 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	19 10 0	1 4 0	4 14 0	...	4 14 0
Kujang ... ..	20 ..	24 0 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	3 0 0	4 8 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	15 0 0	2 8 0	6 8 0	...	6 8 0
Ninapara... ..	12 ..	16 0 0	2 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	10 8 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	...	2 8 0
Sambalpur ... ..	11 ..	12 0 0	6 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	0 4 0	...	...	...	9 4 0	0 4 0	2 8 0	...	2 8 0
Bargarh ... ..	15 ..	17 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	4 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	12 0 0	1 0 0	4 8 0	...	4 8 0
Nawapara... ..	14 ..	17 8 0	3 0 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 12 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	10 12 0	0 8 0	6 4 0	...	6 4 0
<b>ASSISTANT REGISTRARS.</b>															
Balasore ... ..	8 Mds.	12 8 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	...	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	6 8 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	...	3 8 0

Sambalpur	...	8	9 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	0 9 0	0 12 0	...	...	9 0	0 12 0	1 3 0	...	1 3 0
Berhampur	...	1 1/2 Baharans	20 0 0	5 0 0	...	2 8 0	...	1 0 0	...	1 8 0	...	10 0 0	2 12 0	7 3 0	...	7 3 0
Puri	...	18 Mds.	22 8 0	6 8 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 12 0	0 4 0	...	...	12 0 0	2 0 0	5 8 0	1 0 0	9 8 0
DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE																
Banki	...	18 Mds.	30 0 0	3 3 0	1 8 0	2 8 0	3 2 0	4 14 0	...	...	...	15 3 0	3 2 0	11 11 0	...	11 11 0
Kujang	...	25	49 0 0	3 0 0	2 4 0	...	3 12 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	12 0 0	2 8 0	14 8 0	...	14 8 0
Nimapara	...	15	22 4 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	11 0 0	8 0 0	8 4 0	...	8 4 0
Sambalpur	...	17	24 0 0	12 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	0 12 0	...	...	...	15 12 0	0 12 0	2 8 0	...	7 8 0
Bargarh	...	20	20 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	12 0 0	1 0 0	7 0 0	...	7 0 0
Nawapara	...	15	18 12 0	3 0 0	1 14 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 2 0	...	...	...	11 8 0	0 8 0	6 12 0	...	6 12 0
Balasore	...	12	18 4 0	2 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	...	0 8 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	...	6 8 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	...	3 12 0
Do.	...	11	14 0 0	2 4 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	...	0 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	6 8 0	1 12 0	5 12 0	...	5 12 0
Sambalpur	...	15	16 8 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 9 0	0 15 0	0 12 0	...	7 8 0	1 0 0	8 0 0	...	8 0 0
Do.	...	16	17 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 8 0	...	...	8 12 0	1 0 0	7 12 0	...	7 12 0
Berhampur	...	10 bags	35 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	17 0 0	5 2 0	12 14 0	3 0 0	15 14
Puri	...	24 Mds.	30 0 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	...	12 12 0	3 8 0	13 12 0	1 8 0	15 4 0

## APPENDIX IV.

## Notes on the working of Fishermen's Societies.

Nulia Fishermen Co-operative Society no. I	was registered on	18-10-1920
"	no. II	do. 16-10-1920
"	no. III	do. 20-11-1920
"	no. IV	do. 20-11-1920
"	no. V	do. 20-11-1920
"	no. VI	do. 6-6-1921
"	no. VII	do. 6-6-1921

(The by laws of the society were filed in court in connection with a criminal case against a member. The manager says that all the societies are only credit societies.)

In January 1920, the honorary organiser of the Puri Central Bank in one of his reports to the Assistant Registrar stated as follows :—

"As desired by you, I recently visited the Nulia Basti situated on the sea-beach, with the Fishery Officer, Mr. Patra, for opening co-operative societies amongst the Nulias. On thorough enquiry I came to learn that almost all the Nulias are insolvent and they have incurred debts from several persons on the promise of supplying them with fish, but they do not generally satisfy the debts or fulfil their contract. They have no lands and have no plausible means to secure the money advanced to them. The only properties which a limited number of them possess are the fishing nets and the ordinary country boats of their own make which none but they can ply for fishing purposes. These things cannot be legally sold as they are the only means of earning their livelihood and moreover, they have no saleable value to other persons.

The business of catching fishes is carried on in winter and for a few months only. For the most part of the year the Nulias depend on the petty earnings of their women as day labourers. Generally they spend much in drinking which cannot be easily stopped.

*The present financial condition of our Central Bank is not such as to allow such unsafe speculation. I also consulted some of the leading local directors of our Central Bank who are well aware of the means and habits of Nulias but they all unanimously endorsed my opinion in refusing co operative societies amongst Nulias."*

The Assistant Registrar in his letter no. 2566, dated 9th September 1920, informed the bank that a scheme for the starting of the societies

among the Nulia Fishermen of Puri and the financing of the same by Government was submitted to Government and pending final orders the Central Bank might finance the societies temporarily, the loan of Central Bank being repaid out of the Government loan.

Five societies were started in October 1920, and two in June 1921, along the sea-beach of Puri.

The societies were organised by the District Fishery Officer, Puri. In his letter, dated 3rd December 1920, this officer stated that the members of the fifth society were creating great row as they did not get money from the Central Bank quickly and the letter was communicated to the bank by the Assistant Registrar on which the bank stated that the resources of the Central Bank were not permissible to finance these Nulia societies. In the meanwhile the five societies started in 1920 got a total loan of Rs. 4,850 from Government repayable in ten annual instalments. The Assistant Registrar in his letter no. 2615, dated 4th August 1921, advised the bank to finance the two new societies formed in 1921 temporarily. By 23rd December 1922, the bank advanced Rs. 2,096 to the two societies.

Apparently the societies were not doing well in 1923 and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bihar and Orissa, stated in July 1923 that if the Nulias were not keen and if they considered the societies as a burden, it would be better to wind them up.

The societies paid the annual instalments to Government till 1925 when they began to default. Apparently on this account the departmental officers changed their attitude and the Assistant Registrar, in his letter no. 18, dated 18th June 1925, to the Secretary, Central Bank, stated that "the department was not prepared to move the Government for financing these Nulia societies and that the Government had come forward to show the lead at the time when these societies were only at their infant stage and since the societies had been reorganised, it was the lookout of the Central Bank to see to their proper finance, supervision and timely realization of the kist dues". This reply was apparently with reference to further financing the societies.

The seven societies for Nulias were amalgamated into one society in the year 1925 at the instance of the District Fishery Officer and thereupon the Central Bank granted a fresh loan of Rs. 6,984 to the reorganised Nulia Society on 8th July 1925 and informed the fact to the Assistant Registrar. Again, the honorary organiser wrote a demi-official to the Assistant Registrar on 11th July 1925, stating the Nulias as a class were a band of adventurous workers and suggested the appointment of a clerk for the proper management of the society.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bihar and Orissa, in his letter no. 19391, dated 19th July 1925, stated that special attention should be paid to the Fishermen Societies of Puri area as they were

showing signs of deterioration and that if these societies were neglected and allowed a large latitude on account of their having bad season, it would be difficult to improve them afterwards.

The amalgamated society was granted in all five loans by the Central Bank. A statement showing the borrowing on different occasions is noted below :—

				Rs.
8-7-1925	...	...	...	6,984
16-8-1925	...	..	...	4,000
21-9-1925	...	...	...	1,700
23-9-1926	...	...	...	175
27-8-1928	...	...	...	1,030
			Total	13,889

The sanction of the loan of Rs. 6,984 on 8th July 1925 was objected to by the chairman of the bank (Babu J. Singh). Even against his minute of dissent the loan was sanctioned by six other directors.

The second loan of Rs. 4,000 sanctioned on 16th August 1925 was recommended to the society by the District Fishery Officer. The fifth loan of Rs. 1,030 granted on 27th August 1928 was recommended by the Fishery clerk.

All the loans were passed at the meetings of the directors of the Central Bank. The loan applications do not show that any security was obtained from the members for the amount taken by them. In 1928, having found the loans to be insecure the Assistant Registrar (the same gentleman who recommended the loans to two societies in 1922) in his letter no. 1612-13, dated 23rd February 1928, requested the Secretary, Puri Bank, to inform him whether there was any documentary evidence to prove that the District Fishery Officer was in any way responsible for the over financing of the Nulia Society and for advancing loans to persons whose whereabouts were not traceable. In reply the bank stated that two officers were fully responsible for an amount of Rs. 380 advanced to three of the members. The Assistant Registrar in his letter no. 7318 of 29th September 1928 called for further particulars whereupon the Central Bank in letter no. 1327, dated 8th November 1928, informed that the members from whom the Central Bank considered the recovery of loans doubtful had been traced and that they denied taking any loan from the society.

The balance of loan borrowed from Government was repaid partly out of collection and partly out of the advances made by the Central Bank.

In his letter no. 663-65, dated 29th January 1929, the Assistant Registrar asked for a comprehensive report on the working of the Fishermen Societies but the reply of the Central Bank (letter no. 293, dated the 27th February 1929) does not contain full particulars.

The honorary secretary in his note, dated the 18th February 1931, stated that the members of Fishermen Society came to him with a request to accept from them the principal alone of the loans, remitting interest. The question was considered at a meeting of the working committee of the bank on 23rd February 1931. They resolved to hold an independent enquiry and authorised Babu Gopinath Misra to submit a report before the next meeting, but the records show that no report had been received from the director.

The Deputy Registrar inspected the society in 1927 and remarked that the affairs of the society revealed a deplorable state and wanted to reorganise the society. The audit reports for the year 1927, 1929, 1921, 1932, 1933 and 1934 disclose that the investments of the Central Bank were insecure and that the members possess no realisable assets.

The Assistant Registrar inspected the society in the year 1934 and was of opinion that the Central Bank would surely lose an amount of Rs. 10,000. He expressed that the society was fit for liquidation, but said that liquidation would not bring any money to the coffers of the Central Bank. The society is not yet liquidated.

The kists of the society were revised on 22nd September 1936, by which date an amount of Rs. 15,692 was outstanding against it. The society subsequently repaid only Rs. 787, and an amount of Rs. 14,905 was then outstanding. While this amount of Rs. 14,905, was outstanding against the society, the Central Bank advanced another loan of Rs. 1,030 on 27th August 1928, to the society. Towards this, the society repaid Rs. 615, leaving a balance of Rs. 415 outstanding. The total amount due from the society to the bank is, therefore, Rs. 15,320 (principal).



## APPENDIX V.

## QUESTIONNAIRE.

ENQUIRY INTO THE CONDITION OF THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT  
IN ORISSA.*General.*

1. Do you consider that the Co-operative Movement in Orissa is advancing on sound lines.

2. Do you think that the Co-operative Movement in Orissa has done good to the people? Has it reduced or increased indebtedness? Was there any reduction in the rate of interest charged by money-lenders on account of the working of the societies? In what other ways have material benefits resulted to the members of societies?

*Finance.*

3. Do you consider that the Co-operative Movement is in a sound financial condition.

4. Is the supply of finance adequate for the needs of societies? Is there a breakdown in the supply? Do not societies ask for loans? Are financing banks giving them? If there is a breakdown what are the reasons for the same?

5. Have the investing public lost confidence in the working of the Central Banks and Societies? Do you think that any reconstruction or remodelling of the constitution and the method of work of these institutions will restore confidence in them? How will you reconstruct them?

6. Do you think that an apex or a Provincial Bank is necessary for the Province? Will it be able to attract money in view of the present condition of the Central Banks and primary societies?

7. Do you think that if a Provincial Bank is formed, it will be able to take over the assets and liabilities of any Central Bank which has ceased to function at present?

8. Do you think that if in any area a Central Bank is not working on sound lines, it can be amalgamated with the nearest satisfactory Central Bank?

9. Do you agree with the view that the size of a Central Bank should not be too small but should be such as will enable the bank to accumulate substantial reserve and bad debt funds within a reasonable period so that it can withstand possible losses inevitable in a banking institution?

10. Are you of opinion that the policy of using fixed deposits for financing long-term loans is unsound, or if not, to what lengths do you think such a policy may be safely pursued?

11. Is the finance obtained at unnecessarily high rates? Compare the rates paid by the Co-operative Central Banks with those paid by Joint Stock Banks.

12. What rates should the banks and societies pay for their borrowings? Do you think that the margin between the borrowing and lending rates of primary societies, and Central Banks is too great? What margin will you fix for the two classes of societies taking into consideration the amount required for their efficient management?

13. Will you permit primary societies to accept deposits? If so, under what conditions and to what extent? What fluid resources should be maintained if they accept deposits?

14. How are the reserve funds of primary societies and banks invested at present? Do you suggest any change in view of the breakdown of some of the banks and societies?

15. If for any reason the formation of a Provincial Bank is not feasible, do you think that any of the existing banks can take over the function of such a Bank in addition to its functioning as a Central Bank?

16. What is the procedure adopted in obtaining and executing the decisions or awards by societies against defaulters in respect of loans secured by—

(a) specific mortgage

(b) otherwise?

Are there serious delays or difficulties in either obtaining or executing these decisions or awards? If so, what remedy do you suggest?

#### *Audit.*

17. Audit is a statutory function of the Registrar. In what cases and to what extent should societies contribute towards the cost of audit?

18. Do you consider the present audit arrangements adequate?

19. Do the present arrangements for audit allow share-holders, depositors and financing and supervising bodies to obtain all the information they are entitled to regarding the position of the societies in which they are interested?

#### *Supervision.*

20. What is the agency employed for the supervision of societies? Is the work of that agency efficient; if not, what is the failure due to and to what extent should this supervision be supplemented, strengthened, or replaced by a further agency? Should officers of the

Co-operative Department control supervision? If so, to what extent? Has the agency which does supervision at present get adequate funds for the purpose? If not, how should they be supplemented?

*Training and Instruction.*

21. Is the staff employed by the department and by co-operative institutions adequately trained in co-operative principles and the practical working of societies?

22. Does the pay now offered attract men of the right type with sufficient educational qualifications?

23. What, if any, further provision is necessary for instructing and training co-operative workers and members of co-operative societies?

*Organisation.*

24. Are new societies being organised? Is there any difficulty in bringing new societies into existence? What is the agency employed to organise new societies, both credit and non-credit?

25. What qualifications should the organisers possess and what preliminary instructions should be given to the Panchayatdars and members of prospective societies?

26. What types of non-credit societies exist at present? What new types will you suggest?

27. What arrangements exist for propaganda? If there are no arrangements what do you suggest?

*Liquidation.*

28. What difficulties are experienced in liquidating societies? What is the agency employed for the purpose? Are you satisfied with the progress made in winding up the affairs of liquidated societies? What measures should be taken to expedite the progress?

*Central Banks.*

29. What area or how many societies can a Central Bank most effectively serve? Do you agree with the view that there shall not be more than one Central Bank in a Revenue district?

30. Is it desirable that banks should have paid Secretaries with no seat on the directorate?

31. Should a Central Bank finance a non-credit society? If so, what types of non-credit societies and on what conditions? What precautions should the Bank take from time to time to see that its investments are safe?

32. Do you think that a Central Bank should be permitted to deal with all kinds of banking business which are not however beyond the scope of Co-operative Societies Act, if it should be really useful to both its depositors and borrowers? If this is permitted, what safeguards will you provide for the proper working of the Bank?

33. To what extent is uniformity desirable and possible in the rates at which various Central Banks accept deposits? How can uniformity be enforced?

*Primary Credit Societies.*

34. Is it a fact that village credit societies gave in the past large loans for payment of prior debts and purchase of lands without investigating whether such loans could be repaid out of income within the stipulated periods?

35. What safeguards should be adopted to prevent a society from giving loans which cannot be repaid out of income?

36. Do you agree with the view that the credit given to a member should be controlled at every stage? That is to say, a loan sanctioned should be disbursed in instalments as the need of the borrower for the purpose for which the loan is granted arises and the loan given, should be collected out of the income produced by the application of the loan? For example, if a loan for cultivation expenses is sanctioned, the loan should be disbursed in instalments as the cultivation process progresses and that the loan should be collected out of the crop produced and for this purpose the borrower should execute an agreement pledging the crop to be raised and agreeing to sell his crop through or with the knowledge of the society. Even if a loan is given in a lump sum for any other purpose, the entire loan or the annual instalment should be paid out of the produce which should be handed over to the society as soon as the crop is harvested. Do you think that this suggestion can be carried out in practice by societies?

37. Is it possible to confine the entire loan operations of village credit societies to short term purposes only, all loans given being made repayable out of the next harvest, or within 18 months from date of disbursement?

38. If loans for other purposes also should be given, what should be the maximum period for which the loans may be given.

39. Will you prohibit altogether the granting of loans by village credit societies for purposes like payment of prior debts, purchase of land and improvement to lands? Which agency should in your opinion undertake the financing for this purpose?

40. For what periods do Central Banks give loans to primary credit societies? Are loans given for periods exceeding five years? Is that practice sound?

41. Do you think that the sureties of the borrowers in village societies understand their responsibilities? Do they understand that it is their duty to make the borrower pay on the due date, failing which they themselves should pay on that date?

42. Who maintains the accounts in a village credit society? Does any remuneration paid to him? Do the Panchayatdars get any remuneration for their work? Do you think that if a small remuneration is paid to the Sripanch or the Secretary more efficient work will be done?

43. Has unlimited liability been enforced against any member of any society? What is the general attitude of the people in regard to this liability? Are any persons whose services will be of value to unlimited liability societies keeping themselves aloof from such societies for fear of that liability? Do societies suffer from the absence of such persons? What will you do to bring them into societies? Will you alter the nature of the liability and make the societies limited? If the liability is altered, do you think that the investing public will put money into them? Do you think that the persons who now keep aloof will join the societies if the liability is changed? Should there be also some material inducements to attract these people? What inducements will you offer?

44. Do you agree with the view that the village society should be a multiple purpose society (without being merely a credit society) undertaking the supply of domestic and other requirements of the members, the sale of their produce etc?

45. Why is it that societies of the People's Bank type have not developed in Orissa. Is there no scope for them?

46. Do you think that credit societies for employees have done any good to them? Are these employees always indebted to the societies to the extent of their borrowing limits? What are the borrowing limits in these societies?

47. On what basis is the maximum borrowing power of a village credit society and of its members fixed? Do you suggest any alteration?

48. Are restrictions on free transfer of tenants' rights hampering the proper working of village credit societies? Do you think that such restrictions should be removed?

#### *Non-credit Societies.*

49. Of what type of non-credit societies have you had experience?

50. What steps do you recommend to facilitate the development of non-credit societies of various types? Please state to what type of society you refer?

51. Are you acquainted with the working of any co-operative stores in the Province? If so, have you any criticisms to offer or suggestions to make regarding the work of such societies?

52. Are you acquainted with any societies for weavers for the supply of raw material required by them and sale of their finished products? Do you think that the working of such societies is successful? If not, have you any suggestion to offer to improve the working of weaver societies?

53. Are you acquainted with the working of any society for the sale of produce of the villagers? On what lines do you suggest that such societies should be organised?

54. How far is it possible and desirable to develop co-operative distribution, production, and sale societies?

55. To what extent and in what direction should credit societies undertake non-credit activities? Are any steps necessary to develop these activities?

#### *Legislation.*

56. Is there scope of consolidation of holdings? Can societies be started for the purpose or should there be legislation for compulsory consolidation when a majority of people in a village agree to such consolidation?

57. Do you think that any changes are necessary in the provisions of the Acts and the rules framed thereunder by which the societies are governed in their respective areas? Should there not be a common Act and rules for the whole province and should not the practice and procedure be the same in all parts?

58. Do you think that the Co-operative Department should be vested with powers to execute the decisions and awards obtained by societies through its own agency?

**REFERRALS**  
**2003-04**