## ANNUAL REPORT

on thb working oy the

## c0-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES ACT

(X OF 1904)

FOR THE YEAR 1907-1908.


MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PREES.

# ANNUAL REPORT 

ON THE WOREING OF THE"

# C0-0PERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES ACTT 

(X OF 1904)

FOR THE YEAR 1907-1908.


MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOYERNMENT PREES.

# ANNUAL REPORT on the Working of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act (X of 1804) for the year 1907-1808. 

D. Dis. No. 384 of 1008.

From

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO, Esq.,<br>Registrar of Co-operatifr Credit Sooieties, Madras,

To

> THE SECRETARY TO THE COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE SETTLEMENT, SURVEY, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICOL'TURE.

Dated the 5th September 1008.
Sir,
I have the honour to report on the administration of India Act $\mathbf{X}$ of 1904 in the Madras Presidency for the period of 12 months ending 30th June 1903. Tho last report comprised a period of 15 months.
2. Administration and.tours.-Mr. P. Rajagopalachariar was the Registrar till the 14th October 1907, when, I succeeded him. He spent 53 days in camp and I spent 172 days. Mr. Rajagopalachariar was the first Registrar. His work during the years he held charge, has been recognised by Government as satisfactory, and last year the Government was pleased to specially note its appreciation of the excellence of the services rendered by him during his tenure of the post of Registrar. Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar continued on special duty as my Assistant throughout the year. He spent nearly 20 days per month in camp. The average touring per month by Inspectors was nearly 23 days. The staff was strengthened by the addition of two Inspectors at the close of the year.
3. Societies.-The year began with 63 societies registered, of which one was central, 21 urban and 41 rural societies. During the year, thirty-cight societics were registered : 36 rural and 2 urban. The year closed with 101 registered socirties, one central (the Madras Central Urban Bank, Limited), 23 urban and 77 rural societies. All the 77 rural societies are cash societies; of the 23 urban socictics 13 were cash societies, 2 were productive and 8 were distributive socictios. Of the thirty-eight societies registered during the gear, all the 36 rural socictics and one of the urban societies were organised on the principlo of unlimited liability and the other remaining society (an urban one) was the only one organised on the basis of limited liability. Of the 101 societies, 7 did not get into full working order at the end of the year; so the transactions of the remaining 94 are embodied in the accompanying statements. Of these 94, audit reports hare been reccived for 66 societies; and the figures for the other societies have been obtained from the administration reports. The figures may require slight revision. It was impossible to obtain audited figures for all the societies, first, because the societies have largely increased in number, and secondly, the report is submitted much carlier than in the previous year owing to the precession of the Conference. Audited figures will be
embodied in the next report as directed in G.O., No. 1281, Revenue, dated 28th May 1907. In the Board's review of the last year, it was pointed out that no societies had been started in six districts. In two of these six districts, Vizagapatam and Godávari, societies have now been started. I toured in all the other four districts (Malabar, South Canara, Anjengo and the Nilgiris). The circumstances of Malabar and South Canara are exceptional ; complexities of land tenure and habits of the people living as they do in isolated houses, are not favourable for the immediate formation of co-operative sucieties. Anjengo is a small district less than a square mile in extent situated in the midst of Native Territory. The Nilgiris district is engaging my attention.
4. Members. -The total number of members rose from 6,439 to 9,537 . Of the latter, 36 per cent. were agriculturists, pure and simple, and 26 non-agriculturists; the remaining 38 per cent. derived their income partly from agriculture and partly from other sources. There were some withdrawals due to the maturity of shares organised on the Nidhi system and also due to the shifting of residence of members from the area of operations. There were 27 expulsions wholly due to suits filed for default.
5. Share capital. - Of the 94 societies the transactions of which are covered by this report, 76 societies were on paid-up share capital and 18 were on non-share capital. Of the former 76 societies, some socicties insist on the payment of the share capital in lump; some societies allow instalments and some organised on the Nidhi system, demand periodical payments. The lump sum varies from Re. I to Ks.. 20 per share with a distinct partiality towards smaller amounts. The amounts are fixed 'by the members of the societies themselves according to local conditions; and I have received no complaints of the amounts being regarded as too high. Further, a membership of a co-operative society is valued ; and to continue his interest in the management of the society, the member prefers to contribute towards the share capital. There is, however, in the case of the older societies, a clear feeling that they ought to get some return, moderate though it be, on the paid-up share capital, especially when they see societies without any paid-up share capital working in other parts of the Presidency with all the privileges that they themselves enjoy. But they will be satisfied from what I can judge, with a very moderate return not exceeding $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. The first Conference of Registrars has recommended the payment of dividends; and the limitations of the dividends will keep the societies from degenerating into profitearning institutions. The total paid-up share capital of all the societies rose from Rs. 75,875 to Rs. 1,22,297.
6. Deposits.-At the beginning of the year, the deposits from members amounted to Ks. $1,62,900$. During the year. Rs. $3,03,370$ was received and Rs. $2,24,276$ was returned leaving a balance of Ris. $2,44,338$ (inclusive of a sum of Rs. 2,344 which was treated in the previous year as deposits by non-members, and is now treated as deposits by members owing to the admission as members of the depositors). Deposits from non-members at-the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 79,398; Rs. $1,30,373$ was received during the year and Rs. 49,918 was paid off with a closing balance of Rs. $1,57,509$ (exclusive of the sum of Rs. 2,344 above referred to). It is gratifying to note that the non-members have begun to deposit largely. - Interest paid on deposits by societies ranged from 3 to 9 per cent. per annum. The arerage interest may be taken to be between 6 and 7 per cent. per annum. Some of the older societies have reduced the rates of interest they offer and have been able to raise funds at the reduced rates. This circumstance indicates that the societies are being utilised as savings banks.
7. Other borrowings.-The balance of the grant kindly placed. by Sir D. M. Hamilton, viz., Rs. 537-8-0, was disbursed in the year. The Government advanced a sum of Rs, 12,700 to nine societies, mostly all sanctioned in 1906-1907. With reference to the orders of Government in G.O., No. 1584, dated 22nd June 1907, societies have been informed that the grant of Government loans could not be made as a matter of course but would depend on the circumstances of each case. The chief source of supply next to deposits and share capital was the Madras Central Bank which issued ks. $1,22,650$ to as many as 43 societies. It charges $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum on the loans issued by it. No interest fell due during the year under report on the Government loans and on the loans issued froun Sir D. M. Hamilton's

Fund. Two societies, Melatur and Vadanangur, have exceeded their borrowing powers to the extent of Rs. 25 and Rs. $6 \not 29$ respectively; the societies will be asked to refund the excess amounts borrowed; all the other societies have kept within their borrowing powers.
8. Sources of supply.-It is gratifying to notice that, on the whole, the societies have been able to finance themselves. A large amount of money has been obtained from non-members; and private corporations show a tendency to trust societies with their funds. Of the total amount due by the societics (Rs. 7,73,647), Re. 3,66,63! or 48 per cent. was contributed by members as share capital and as deposits; Rs. 48,900 or 6 per cent. was lent by Government; Rs. 1,76,550 or 23 por cent. was lent by other societies and Rs. $1,81,563$ or 23 per cent. was paid by non-members. It will be noticed that only 6 per cent. was contributed by Government and all tho rest of the money has been invested in the societies by the public at business rates of interest and not on account of any philanthropio motires, with, of course, the singlo exception of Sir D. M. Hamilton. The progress attained last year in attracting monny from the general publio has been maintained. No doubt the ideal co-operative society ought to be able to work on the savings-the thrifted savings-of the poor residents in the area of operations, but before the poor people unaccustomed to co-operation and to banking would trust a managing body with their savings, it is necessary to demonstrate to them visibly the actual working of a socicty in their midst. To enable this to be done, it will be necessary to resort at the outset to borrowings from outside. I am however glad to notice that there is a tendenoy on the part of the older societies to obtain local deposits and to rely less and less on the Modras Central Bank.
9. Loans to menbers.-At the commencement of the year, there were 3,471 loans aggregating to Rs . 3,21,196 pending against members. During the ycar 6,146 loans aggregating to Rs. $4,85,173$ were disbursed. The members repaid during the year Rs. $2,70,939$. At the end of the year, the loans outstanding were 5,738 in number and Rs. $5,35,430$ in amount Societies continued to be prompt in disposing of loan applications; and the managing bodies on the whole show considcrable business capacity in dealing with these applications; when funds are wanting, loans are immediately applied for from the Madras Central liank.
10. Loans classified according to value, purpose, security and period.-Loans issued to members were mostly of small sums. Out of the 5,146 loans issuod 2,798 were on sums not exceeding Rs. 50, 1,223 not exceeding Rs. 100, 873 not exceeding Rs. 250, 224 not exceeding Rs. 500 and only 20 loans exceeded Rs. 500 . The large number of small loans testify to the real necessity of the existence of these societics. It is impossible to obtain any sum below 100 from the outside public at the rates offéred by the societies. Three hundred and thirty-seven loans were granted on the security of the paid-up share capital and deposits, 39 loans on the pledge of moveable property, 1,337 loans on the mortgage of immoveable property, 3,441 loans on the joint and several responsibility of the borrower and one or other members standing as sureties and 92 loans were granted on the simple bond of the borrower. The largest number is on juint security covering Rs. $2,87,622$, i.e., 59 per cent. of the total amount adranced. The following figures show the purposes to which loans were disbursed:-

| For productive parposes ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 3,13,046 |
| For paying off prior debts ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,50,806 |
| For non-productive purposes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14,061 |
|  |  |  |  | To | ... | 4,85,17 |

As compared with the last year, the figures continue to show a greater tendency to borrow for productive purposes only. (ionsiderable amount of the money will be continued to be borrowed to pay off prior debts especially in the poorer districts Where the rate of interest on small sums is very heavy. The loans were mostly for short periods. Four thousand seven hundred and filty loans were issued for a period not exceeding one jear, 144 below 2 years, 170 below 3 and 9.2 below 4.
11. The interest charged on loans by the societies varied from $6 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent: to $9 \frac{8}{4}$ per cent. per annum. The average rate was 9 per cent. The tendency to reduce the rate of interest on loans observed last year, continued in the year under report, two more societies, viz., Lalgudi Rural and Tenal Urban having reduced their rate of interest from 9 and $8 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent. respectively to 8 per cent. Wherever co-operative rural societies have been at work for some time and have become wellknown, the local sowcars have had to reduce their usurious rates of interest. 'This sort of reduction has occurred in Trichinopoly, Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem, Cuddapah and Kurnool, the maximum rates of interest in the above districts having fallen from $36,18,18,24,75,30$ per cent. respectively to $12,12,9,12,18,18 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent. This is a very satisfactory feature, and the reduction will become more with the expansion of the societies in number and in transactions.
12. Defaulting members.-The punctuality with which members repaid the moneys due by them to their societies is remarkable. The managing bodies themselves took prompt action; and in the few cases where delays were noticed at the inspections, prompt action was taken. Three suits were pending disposal at the beginning of the year, $\ddot{2} 6$ suits were filed during the year, 5 claims were satisfied before decree, 15 were decreed during the year and ! suits were pending disposal at the end of the year. Nine decrees were pending execution at the beginning of the year, 12 claims were satisfied during the year and 12 decrees were pending execution at the end of the year. On the whole the societies. are well able to take care of themselves though not clothed with any special powers for summary recovery. The Government has directed that a demand, collection and "balance statement of loans and of interest should be prepared ; and I have submitted my report as to the form of accounts to be embodied in the annual report; orders are due.
13. The two productive societies are the Weavers' Union at Conjeeveram and the Tailors' Union at Triplicane. The Weavers' Union works on the lines indicated in the last year's report. The number of weaver members increased by five and the total number of weaver members at the end of the ? ear was 47 . It is to be regretted of these 47, only 15 work for the society. On the other members, pressure is brought to bear by their creditors to whom they are heavily indebted and on whose behalf they continue to work on hard conditions. Unless the weaver is relieved from his prior debts by the aid of funds from the Union, he cannot value the advantages of co-operation; but unfortunately the weavers' character is untrustworthy and they cannot be trusted without due safeguards with large loans. The Union is however training up young persons as volunteers; and these volunteer members are doing better work. An attempt was made during the year to extend the society's workshop with the aid of borrowed money, but fell through on account of some technical difficulties. The Tailoring Union, Madras, admitted 4 new members. It earned a total wage of Rs. 1,938 and a net profit of Rs. 32-9-2. One feature of this Union is the building up of the share capital out of the wages earned. The share capital thus built up at the end of the year was Rs. I35. There are 8 distributive societies; Triplicane continues to lead as in the previous years. It purchased stores for over Rs. 2,37,000 and sold for over Rs. 2,41,000. Coimbatore purchased for Rs. 31,000 and sold for Rs. 37,(100. Madura purchased for Rs. 29,(00 and sold.for Rs. 32,000. All these stores are looally appreciated and are worked by public spirited gentlemen who render their services gratuitously at a good deal of sacrifice of time and trouble. All the distributive societies follow closely the model of the co-operative societies in England.
14. Custody of funds.-Every society was allowed public accounts with the nearest post office. The custody of funds presented no difficulty, and several men were available to perform the duties of the Treasurer, and as a rule, large sums were not allowed to accumulate, as moneys received were then and there disbursed as loans or returned to the Madras Central llank in partial repayments of loans.
15. Recetpts and disbursements.-The opening balance of societies was Rs. 30,16 and the total receipts amounted to Rs. $13,65,8,7$. The total disbursements amounted to Rs. 13,48,167 leaving a closing balance of Rs. 47,799. The societies continue to show development. In comparing with previous report, it must be remembered that that report embraces a period of fifteen months as against twelve now reported on.
16. Profits.-Of the 94 societies now reported on, 93 worked at an aggregate net profit of Rs. 28,174. This, notwithstanding that the margin of profit allowed is very small, proves the care and conomy with which the affiairs of tho soveral societies are managed by their respective managing bodies. The single anciety that worked at a loss this year was the Tenali Stores. This was one of the two societies that worked at a loss the previous year also. The Tenali Stores is working under a disadvantage. The number of members is rather small for a stores-socicty and the volume of transactions is consequently not suticiently large. The establishment and contingent charges are unavoidably comparatively large and the profit derived from the transactions are not large enough to meet the expenditure. The constitution of the society has been recently amended to enable more persons to join as membors, and the result will be watched. The Berhampur Urban Bank-the other society reported to have worked at a net loss in the previous year-has not only worked out the loss, but has earned a clear profit besides.
17. Reserve funds.-The Reserve Funds of all societies rose from Rs. 3,363 at the commencement of the year to Rs. $12,7 \mathrm{~S} 1$ at its close. Out of the net profits of the year it is expected over Rs. 15,000 will go to the reserve. The reserve fund is either put into the Postal Savings' Bank or invested in the Madras Central Bank. The reserve fund is kept separate from the general fund and cannot be generally drawn upon by the societies without my previous sanction.
18. Audit and inspection. - The audit work of all societios was kept going on throughout the year; and hence I amable to include the audited figures of as many as 66 societies in the present report though the report is submitted so soon after the close of the year. Tho Inspectors bave continued to work hard and work well under very trying circumstances. The quality of the audit is uniformly good, and I have no doubt that a good deal of the prestige of the societies is due to the thoroughness of the audit. The work of inspection is also heavy; the newer societies require frequent inspections by way of instruction; and the older oncs are inspected to seo that the work is continued on proper lines.
19. Resources.-This has been already dealt with in paragraph 8 supra. So far as the Madras Presidency is concerned there has been no dificulty to obtain funds from the general money market.
20. Managing bodies.-The managing bodies have worked satisfactorily. As the result of my personal observation, I fully endorse my predecessor's remark that considering the large volume of practically unpaid labour in the management of these societies, it is creditable that it has been done, and done so well. The atteudance at general and committee meetings was good; out of 229 general and 1,975 cominittce meetings convened during the year, only 2 of the former and 69 of the latter broko up for want of quorum.
21. Disputes and litigation.- Figures have already been furnished in paragruph 12 supra. The suits were filed on account of unpunctuality in the repayment of loans, but on no occasion was the claim disputed nor indeed, could it be disputed.
22. Acts, rules and by-laws.-The experience of the last four years shows that the Act requires amendment in certain particulars ; several of these have been discussed at the annual Conferences; and I trust they will be sanctioned at an early date. The rules under the Act continued in force with a slight amendment. In regard to by-laws, as in previous years, great latitude was allowed to the societics in framing their constitutions; but there bas been no departure worth mentioning from tho usual types already in vogue.
23. Attilude of the public.-The public everywhere welcome the societics with enthusiasm ; and once a society has justified its existence by actual work aud careful management, the public have no hesitation to confide their savings to such - ppecicties. And from rillages in the neighbourhood, applications for socicties are toluntarily sent up. There has been no opposition worth noticing from the profesTojouil money-lender while, in not a few cases, he has been of active help. The public have been greatly scared by the Provident Fund swindles in some of the districts; in such places, the establishment of a co-operative society is a work of time, but i am glad to notice that when once such a society is established, it works well and attracts public confidence.
24. The following statement shows the cost of the movement incurred in the year by the State :-


The total works out to 1.3 per cent. on the total transactions of the year, a. very low percentage to be paid for supervision and audit, and rendered possible by the vast amount of honorary work.
25. Conclusion.-The general progress has been sustained in the year under report. The increase in the number of societies and in the volume of transactions shows the general usefulness of the societies and proves that the societies have come on to stay. I have on my hand several applications which go to show the same thing. My tbanks are due to my Deputy Collector M.R.Ry. K. Vijayaraghavachariar for the great assistance he has been rendering me in organising new societies and supervising the work of the older societies; his work involving a good deal of touring is specially arduous. In the societies themsel ves, several gentlemen have turned out considerable work, and it would be invidious to name a few and omit the others; but there is no doubt that the success of the societies is due to the disinterested labours of several gentlemen working at a great sacrifice of time and trouble and sometimes money, and my thanks are due to all of them for helping the co-operative movement to succeed.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
R. RAMACHANDRA RAO, $\underset{\text { Registrar. }}{\text { R }}$

Statement I.-General Progress.

(a) Siz of these do also banking businers.
(b) Seven societiea out of the namber shown did not get into full working order before the ond of the year. The transaction of the remaining 94 societies are alone embodied in the acoompanying atatements.

Statement II.—Receipts

and Disbarsements.

| ceipts. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Loans from other sources. |  |  | Losne repaid by membert. | Loani repaid by other sooioties. | Interest reouived. | Sulo-prooeods of stook. |
| Government. | Other societies. | Non-members. |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 11 | 12 |

dealing with other socioties).

. Sociotice.


## Soointios.



(a) Chiefly remittance oharges reoovered from Mafassal aocieties.
(b) Includes fees and fines Rs. 4t-1i-8, aurveyor's and appraisers fees Re. 15-15-0.
(o) Includes fees and fine Rs. 80-9-0, sale-proceeds of books and forms Rs. 18-7-0 and
(d) Includes adpances re00vered Rs. 979-6-4.
(c) Includes fees and fines Rs. 15 and advanoes recovered Re, 1,671-9-9.
(f) Inoludes Rs. 49-8-9 foes and fines, Rs, 4c-9-0 oourt oosts and Rs. 14-11-0 advances 6) Inoluden fees and fines Ks. 62 and Re $99-3-0$ surveyor's and appraiser's fees.
(h) Includes Ra. 1,937-13-4 being the value of work done by the members of the Triplicane
(i) Inclader fees and finee Ra. 159-13-1 and Rs. 63-3-6 being the advances reoovered.
(k) Inolndes Re. 1,408-6-8 being the amount of advances recovered and Rs. 256-4-0 being the
(b) Inoludea fees and fines Rs. 90-2-0, sarveyor'n and appraiser's fees Ra. 59-1-0 and oont
(m) Inclades fees and finee Rs. 88-12-6, sale-proceed of bonke and forme Rs. 14-13-5 and

The tigures in column 13 in case of Raral Societies are ohiefly fees and fines.
and Disbursements-cont.

| cont. | Disbursementa. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Grand total reoeipta inoluding the opening balance. | Share capital withdrawn. | Deposite withdrawn. | Loans repaid to |  |  | Lanne to members. |
|  |  |  | Government. | Other excioties. | Non-members. |  |
| 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 29 |

coith other Socistics)-cont.


Sooiotios- cont.


Rociotice-oont.

advanoen recovered Re. 479-14-9.
recovered.
Tailoring House, Ra. 275-1 1-6 being the adranoee reoovered and Re. 70-6-5 boing the fees and finee.
houee-rent recovered.
conta Re. 81-12-9.
curreyore' foee Re. 87-2-0 and court conta Re. 3A-9-11.

Statement II.--Receipts

| Dintrict or group. | Kind of sooiety. |  |  | Disbarae |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Loane to other eocieties. | Interest paid on loans and deposits. | Dividend and bonue paid. |
|  |  | 28 | 24 | 28 |

A.-Contral Sooioties (landing to or doaling


(n) Inoludes Rs. $510-10-9$ being advanoes made and Ra. 48-10-0 oost of an almyrah purchased.
(o) Inoladea Re. 1,01h being advanoes made.
(p) Inoludes Rs. 8,182-0-3 being the advances made to members and others and Rs, 94 cost of furniture purchased.
(q) Inolades Rs. 6i1-15-3 being the advances made and Rs. 20 being the cost of farniture parohased.
(r) Inoludes Re. 99-8-0 being surveyor's and appraiser's feee.
(a) Includee Ra. 1,204-6-10 being wagea paid to the members of the Triplioane Tailoring House, Ra, $\mathbf{D} 5 \mathrm{RE}$-13-4 being
(w) Inclades Rs. $1,10-10-6$ being the advanoee made to members and others.
(s) Inoludes Rs. 32-2-0 being court costs and Ra. 60-5-0 being sarveyor'e and appraiser's fees.
(y) Includes court oonts Rs. 136-7-0 and and appraiser's fees, Re. 181-2-0 being oourt coste and Ra. 60-12-0 value
(y) Includeo court oonts Rs. is6-7-0 and aurvejor's and appraiser's fees Be. 87-15-0.
and Disbursements-cont.
ment-cont.

| Stook bought. | Entabliahment and contingonoies. | Other iteme. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Carried to } \\ & \text { recerre. } \end{aligned}$ | Total expenditare. | Closing balunce. | Grand total expenditure inoluding oloning balanow. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 81 | 31 |

-wisk ofher Sociatics)-cont.

.Sociaties-cont.


Sooistics-oont.

the cost of materials parchased, Ke. 27-8-0 oont of a cewing machine and Re. c00-1-1 being the advanoee given.
of farniture purchased.
District or group. $\mid$ Kind of Sooiety.

(a) and (b) Remittanoe charges recovered from and paid for Mufassel societies.
) Tees and ines inolading entranoe fees
() Includes Re. 289-8-9 being the amonnt of fees and fines and Rs. 18-7-0 being sale(c) Includes Re. 289-8-9 being the smount of fees and finen.
(f) Inoludes Re. 67 being the amount of fees and fines.
(6) Inoludes Rs. 146-10-6 on account of fees and fines, Rs. 1,934-18-4 on acoount of charges
(i) Includes Rs . 284-10-6 on accoun or lees and fines, Rs. 8-6-6 eale-prooeeds of boot
(i) Inoludes Rs. s-8-0 oost of a sewing mathine, Rs. 1,294-6-10 weges paid to the members
( ) Include Rs. 26 ,
(k) Includee Re. 263-2-0 being fees and tines and Rs. 39-8-9 being court eosts.
the smousts. 218-8-0 being fees and tinet and Ra . 14-19-5 being bale-proceeds of book
the smounta in colugn 5 ure chiefy foes and fines collected from members in oase of rurar
and Lons Account.

| $\therefore \quad L \mathbf{L o m .}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Not proft or losa. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Intereat paid and due. | Eutablishment and contiogent chargea paid and dae. | Debts mritten or.. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Depreciation } \\ & \text { of stook. } \end{aligned}$ | Otber itame. | Total. |  |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |

dealing with other Sociatict).


Sooiotion.


Sociotics.

proceede of booke and forms.
for wort done to the public inclading materisla, mopplied (Triplioane Tailoring Hoavo).
and forms and ke . 256-4-0 houeo-rent realised.
collections refanded.
of the Triplionde Tailoring House and Res. 85b-1 fat cont of materiala porohaset.

## and forms.

cooigtien.

Statement IV.-Balance
Listrict or gronp. $\quad$ Kind ot society.


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | O.-Rural |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Anantapar . |  | Cash-Limited liability Cash-Unlicited liability | $\cdots$ | 781 13 6 <br> 809 2 8 | $\begin{array}{rrrr}2,009 & 0 & 0 \\ 25,231 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{cc}118 & 8 \\ 1,009 & 18 \\ 11\end{array}$ |
| Aroot, North |  | Cash-Jimited liability | $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{ccc}809 & 2 & 8 \\ 1,152 & 8 & 3\end{array}$ | 25,231 20,732 0000 | .' | 1,009 <br> 626 <br> 261 <br> 7 |
|  |  | Cath-Unlimited liability | . $\cdot$ | 140140 | 6,823 00 |  | 22424 |
| Areot, South |  | Cash-Unlimited liability | $\cdots$ | 18668 | 10,898 8 8 0 |  | 228140 |
| Bellary .. |  | Cash-Unlimited liability | $\ldots$ | 8420 | 10,54540 |  | 264 06 4 |
| Chinglepat |  | Cash-Limited Jiability | .. | 24714 | 20,611 0 0 | 50000 | 1,147 30 |
| Coimbatore |  | Cash-Unlimited liability | . 0 | 2,412 96 | 65,622 10 |  | 2,204 13 |
| Coimbatore |  | Cash-Unlimiled liability | . | 83511 t | 8,418 00 |  | 180 14 |
| Cuddapah |  | Cash-Limited liability | $\cdots$ | 8,837 686 | 8,131 880 |  | 5276 |
| Goilevar |  | Cash-Un-Unmited liability | . | $\begin{array}{lll}63 & 8 & 0 \\ 80 & \end{array}$ | 18600 | ., | 27 |
| Guntá |  | Un | $\cdots$ | 80148 | 8,18ri 00 | . | 1089 |
| Kigtna |  | Cash-Unlimited liahility | $\because$ | 68 6 <br> 12 5 | 9,873 |  | $374{ }^{1} 18$ |
| Kurnool |  | Cash-Unlimited liability |  | $\begin{array}{r}1,829 \\ 126 \\ \hline 12\end{array}$ | 7,733 0 |  | $60210{ }^{10}$ |
| Nadura |  | Cosh-Unlimited liability |  | 1263 | 1,388 00 |  | 911111 |
| Nellore |  | Cash-Unlimited liability | $\because$ | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 5 \\ 4 & 10 & 10\end{array}$ | 5,676 $<0$ |  | 1037 |
| Balem |  | Cash-Unlimited liability | $\cdots$ | 1,214 <br> 8,342 <br> 10 | 14,546 10 0 |  | 4008 |
|  |  | Cash-Limited liability | $\cdots$ | 9,342 70 | 34,150 111 |  | 8281 |
| Tanjore .. |  | Cash-Unlimited liability | $\cdots$ | 86153 | 17,938 100 |  | 63814 |
| Tinnevelly Trichinopoly |  | Canh-Limited lisbility | $\cdots$ | 9498 | 9,849 0 c |  | 3056 |
|  |  | Cash-Unlimited liability |  | $\begin{array}{rrrr}1,744 & 10 & 2 \\ 363 & 1 & 4\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|ccc\|}\mathbf{8 , 2 5 5} & 0 & 0 \\ 24,300 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{llll}292 & 2 & 6 \\ 808 & 4 & 8\end{array}$ |
| Total |  | Cash- Iimited liz hility <br> Cash-Unlimited liability | " | $\begin{array}{rrrr}7,271 & 2 & 10 \\ 12,630 & 5 & 2\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 75,677 & 2 & 0 \\ 2,37,869 & 12 & 11 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{rrr} 600 & 0 & 0 \\ 2,000 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{llll}3,250 & 4 & 5 \\ 7,498 & 4\end{array}$ |
|  |  | 1 of Rural Suoietiea |  | 19,901 8 0 | 3,18,546 1411 | $2.500 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 10,748 88 |
|  |  | Total of all Sooieties | - | 47,7988 | 5,35,430 711 | 1,79,650-0 0 | 16,601 411 |

(a) Includea Rs. 200 being the value of furnitare on (b) Inoludes Rs. 515 value of furniture on hand and (c) Includer Rs. 182-5-0 being|the value of furnitar
(d) Incladee Re. 77 being the value of furniture on
(o) Includes Re. 445-10-9 being the sdruncel
(f) Inoludes Ra. 120 value of farniture on hand and
(g) Includes Re. 400 being the value of furniture on
(h) Incladee Re. 104-9-6 value of farnitore on hand
(i) Includes Re. 70 value of forniture on hand.

Sheet as at 30 th June 1908.

|  |  |  | Lisbilitiea. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Falue of atook in hand. | Other items. | Tutal assota. | Loana from non-members. | Lonna from other cooietien. | Interent due on loans in columne 10 and 11. | Loune from Govorament. | Intereat due to Oovernment. |
| 7 | 8 | $\%$ | 10 | 11 | 12 | 18 | 14 |

dealing with other Sociation).


Socidines.


Secietice.


[^0]Statement IV-Balance

| Distriot of group. | Kind of society. | Assets. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | T'otal of columns 10 to 14. | Share capital. | Deposits by membere. | Intereat due on members' deposite. |
| , |  | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |




(a) Value of goods purchased but not paid for.
(b) Includes Re. 1,487-3-5 value of goode purchased

Sheet as at 30th June 1903-cont.

| Liabilitiee. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dividends due to members. | Total due to members (0olumns 16 to 19). | Establishment and contingent ohargen. | Other iteme. | Heoerve fund. | Tutal lin bilitioa. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Profit }+ \text { and } \\ & \text { luse }- \text {. } \end{aligned}$ |
| 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 85 |

Bo or dealing with other socistics)-cont.

Sooiotios-00nt.


Sooiaties-cont.

bat not paid for and Re, 831-9-8 being the other paynenta due ont of profte.


# co-OPERaTIVE CREDII SOCIETIES 

> IX
$\because B E \mathrm{E}$ GAL

1907-1908.


CALCUTTA:
-TIIE BENGAL BECIETALIAT LOOK DEIOUT.
190.


[^0]:    hand and Rs. 92-8-10 being the adrancee pending reoovery.
    Re. 172-0-8 being the advances pending reoovery.
    on hand and Re. 1, 661-10-7 being the advanoes pending recovery.
    hand and Re. 62-8-7 being the advancea pending reoovery.
    pending reoovery and Ef .16 value of farniture on hand.
    2. 849 being the advancet pending recovery.
    hand and Re. 35-7-11 beiog the advaneen pending recovery.
    and Re. 100-6-10 being the sdrances pending recovery.

