

# REPORT

ON THE WORKING OF THE

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES,

IN THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR

FOR THE YEAR

1906-07.



*A g p u r :*

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1907

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FROM

F. S. A. SLOCOCK, Esq., I. C. S.,

CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

*Central Provinces,*

to

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

*Nagpur, the 18th November 1907.*

SIR,

I am directed to submit for the information of the Government of India the accompanying Report on the working of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act in the Central Provinces during the year 1906-07. The Report, which deals with the period of 15 months from the 1st April 1906 to the 30th June 1907, has been compiled in the form recommended by the last conference of Registrars, and attached to it are the four statements suggested by the Conference. Details have been given in the latter for individual Societies; but as these become more numerous, it will probably become necessary before long to compile the statistics by districts.

2. The Report gives a clear account of what may fitly be described as a period of remarkable progress. At the commencement of the year only one Urban and eight Rural Societies were entered in the Registrar's books. By the 30th June 1907, a Central Society had been registered at Kirnapur, two Urban Societies which were in reality Central Societies had been organized at Betul and Sihora, and three Urban and 55 Rural Societies had been formed. Twenty-four of the last named, together with the Central Societies at Sihora and Betul, had not started work during the year, but except in the case of 11 Societies in Sironcha this was due to the lateness of their registration, and not to lack of vitality. The number of members at the end of the year had increased to 2,870, and the number of loans made to 2,082. It is satisfactory to note that, with one or two exceptions, all the new Rural Societies conform, at any rate as regards their size, to the lines which were laid down last year by the Chief Commissioner as being those upon which the development of the Societies in the Central Provinces should proceed. Existing banks must still be regarded in the light of experiments, and it will of course be impossible for many years to come to evolve a system suitable for the whole Province; but by a careful selection of the fit and rejection of the failures it should be practicable before long to ascertain the types of institutions best suited to various types of tracts and people, which may gradually tend to assimilation.

3. The actual working of the Societies during the period covered by the Report appears on the whole to give distinct cause for satisfaction. The Kirnapur Central Society, which belongs to a distinct type, modelled on the Central Banks in existence in the United Provinces, advanced Rs. 9,005 in loans to the members of its 12 affiliated Societies, and is reported to have made full use of its capital; the Harda Society, on the constitution and working of which unfavourable comments were made last year, has closed its trade in hundis and elected a number of borrowing members; and the other Urban Societies are also reported to have done good work.

4. Of the Rural Societies there are now several distinct types in existence. The older Societies of Hoshangabad and Betul, with their large membership spread over a wide area, are reported to have done much good; but, as the Registrar points out, they approach least nearly to the co-operative ideal, and the provision of cheap money by semi-charitable contributions from landlords and other interested persons does more in the long run to encourage extravagance than thrift and co-operative effort. The Akola Societies have made good use of such capital as they could command; with a total capital of Rs. 6,891, 250 loans of a total amount of Rs. 9,691-10-0 were advanced to their members. But they are reported to find a difficulty in raising all the capital that they require, and the experiment of starting a Central Bank at Akola to meet this want will be watched with interest. The same difficulty with regard to the supply of funds has so far prevented any progress being made in the upper taluqs of Sironcha, and in view of the special circumstances of this tract, where the cultivating classes are bound hand and foot to the village money-lenders, it may be necessary to meet the opposition of the capitalist classes by financing the Societies with Government loans. To judge from the remarks made in paragraph 12 of the Report, none of the above Societies appear to have succeeded in attracting investments from the hoards of the general body of their members, which must ultimately be the main source of capital for village Societies. Of the work of the Jubbulpore Societies, which are said to have been started, like the Balaghat Societies affiliated to the Kirnapur Bank, on thoroughly democratic lines, it is as yet too early to form any estimate.

5. Some interest attaches to the working of the caste banks, which are represented by the Gujar Bank at Sodalpur and one or two of the Balaghat Banks. It has been urged with some reason that the caste system offers a means of extending the co-operative ideal along the line of least resistance, and that where castes of widely varying social status are included in the same Society, equality, which is the main spring of co-operative effort, inevitably disappears. The Chief Commissioner agrees with the Registrar that for the present at any rate the type deserves encouragement, even if it be viewed only as an experiment.

6. A welcome feature of the Report is the satisfactory manner in which loans were repaid. This is no doubt largely due to prosperous seasons, and the improvement in what the Registrar terms "the revenue conscience;" but it may fairly be held to indicate also carefulness in the granting of loans, and an absence of the spirit of recusancy among the more influential members of Societies, which has elsewhere proved detrimental to their existence. Fair progress was made in the building up of reserve funds, though some misapprehension seems to exist among certain of the Societies as to what funds may properly be carried to this account. The Chief Commissioner considers it very important, with reference to paragraph 13 of the Registrar's Report, that the rate of interest charged to members should be on business principles and such as to enable the Societies to discharge their own debts on similar principles. If a Society can only pay its way because some of the money borrowed has been given it at cheap rates from philanthropic motives, that Society cannot continue its existence for very long.

7. Encouraging on the whole as the success attained has been, the partial failure of the crops which has occurred since the Report was written will, it is feared, impose a heavy strain on the Societies at a regretably early period of their existence. With their scanty reserves, their as yet untried stability, and

their limited access to the money market, every effort will be needed to enable them to tide over their immediate difficulties, and until this has been accomplished the formation of new Societies can only be undertaken with the greatest caution. If the Registrar is able to advise assistance to particular Societies, the Chief Commissioner will be prepared to give favourable consideration to his recommendations.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. S. A. SLOCOCK,

*Chief Secretary.*

# REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BEKAR FOR 1906-07.

## I.—ADMINISTRATION.

This report, owing to the alteration, under the orders of the Government of India, of the year to which it relates, deals with the period from 1st April 1906 to the 30th June 1907. Complaints have been made that it is difficult for societies to hold the annual general meeting after 30th June, in order to pass the accounts from which statements for the annual report are prepared. But it is open to them to close their own year of working at whatever date they like. If their accounts are kept up to date, it should be no difficult task to compile the necessary statements, nor is it a matter in which assistance from Government officials is in any way objectionable.

2. The post of Registrar was held up to 1st March 1907 by Mr. Gaskin, and by Mr. Sly up to the end of the year under report. Three officers were on special duty in organizing or inspecting societies during the year: Mr. Bhat, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, in the Akola District, from January 1906 to June 1907; Mr. K. Anand Rao Sharma, from September 1906 to March 1907, for the organization of societies in the Sironcha Tahsil of the Chanda District, and Mr. Misbahul Osman has been on general inspection duty from 29th January 1907 up to the date of this report. His appointment is intended to last up to the time when a definite decision is come to by the Local Government as to the future administration of co-operative credit operations in the Central Provinces. The main difficulties that beset the question are the fact that societies are at present scarcely numerous enough to warrant the appointment of an officer of the same standing as in other and larger provinces: while the work is of a special and important nature, demanding much tact and judgment; and if the officer appointed is not qualified by his standing and experience to act in independent charge some arrangement is necessary under which his work can be supervised by a senior officer.

3. I may be permitted to add a word of personal explanation. I have not held the post of Registrar during any portion of the year: and am hardly in a position to judge of the work of officers in other districts than that of which I myself held charge. At the same time I must admit the possession of strong views on the policy that is required, which it would be impossible, in discussing a subject in which I am deeply interested, to prevent from colouring my remarks. These opinions are not shared in all cases by other officers with not less experience of the subject and perhaps better qualified to judge of it than myself. I have high hopes of the future of our societies, and if this report may seem in places pessimistic, it is because their general success is so striking as not to require notice, while the future dangers to their working are less apparent.

## II.—SOCIETIES.

4. One central society was registered at Kirnapur during the year, one urban society at Harda was working at the beginning of the year, and during the year five urban societies (of which two were really central societies) were registered. The eight rural societies registered before the opening of the year had increased to 63 by its close. But of the 70 societies on the Registrar's books on 30th June 1907, only 44 were actually working. The societies registered but not working include 11 rural societies in Chanda, which did nothing owing to lack of funds, and a number of societies in Betul, Saugor and Jubbulpore, which were only registered just before the close of the year. No societies were dissolved or ceased working during the year. The number of societies has thus greatly increased, and there is an active demand for more societies and for admission to the membership of existing societies. As Deputy Commissioner of Balaghat, I received applications for the formation of several new societies to be affiliated to the Kirnapur Central Bank, and there was, moreover, money forthcoming from local philanthropists and from

the Court of Wards sufficient to finance them all. As responsible for the administration of the Kirnapur group of societies, I felt so strongly the danger to the societies in the case of a failure of crops sufficient to prevent the bulk of the members from repaying their borrowings of the year and the discredit which the resulting inability of the societies to meet their liabilities to outside creditors or to satisfy the demands of their own members in the following year would entail, that I declined to take any forward step till the reserve had attained sufficient proportions to justify it. Other districts also desired to expand or add to their societies, but my predecessor was of opinion that caution was needed and did not wish to receive applications from new societies, unless the members showed a spontaneous desire to form a bank.

5. The only means by which a society that lends out practically all its funds on the hopes of a single crop can recover from a severe seasonal calamity is, firstly, by the possession of a reserve sufficient to keep its credit unimpaired and to tide over immediate needs: and, next, by the growth of a spirit of co-operation strong enough to induce its members to submit to considerable sacrifices during the years following a famine in order to put the society in funds again. I do not think that either of these ends are likely to be attained within the next five years. The matter is likely to be a serious one in districts where large sums of money are being raised by a central bank from the general public to finance rural banks: the whole edifice rests ultimately on the ability of the individual member to repay his loan, and no additional resisting power to famines is added by any extension that does not cover areas depending on widely different agricultural conditions. For the above reasons, I would suggest that our policy should be one of great caution, save in areas protected by thoroughly reliable irrigation. The above remarks do not of course apply to urban banks.

6. The more noteworthy additions to the societies registered were as follows:—

The Kirnapur Central Bank with its branch banks was started in the Balaghat District to finance a number of rural societies: the Burhanpur Urban Bank was started at the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Miller, the late Chief Commissioner, as one of the measures necessitated by the distress arising from the severe fire that laid waste the city: fresh ground was broken in Jubbulpore by Mr. Crosthwaite, who had previous experience of co-operation work in Hoshangabad: a number of banks were started in Sironcha as part of the campaign against the financial bondage in which the ryots of that tract were held by their money-lenders: and a start was made in the exceedingly promising field offered by the Berar Division.

The principle on which areas have been selected for the starting of work in the Central Provinces has been rather the need of the tract in question for cheap credit, the benefit likely to be received by the tract from the starting of a society and the interest taken in the co-operative idea by local officials. I am not sure if more progress would not have been made in the evolution of the co-operative idea, at a sacrifice perhaps of some immediate efficiency of management, if our choice had been determined more largely by the aptitude of the people themselves for co-operative management.

### III.—WORKING OF SOCIETIES.

7. Several divergent types of central banks are now working in various districts. The Kirnapur Central Bank is simply a collection of representatives of the branch banks, who pledge the joint security of all members to enable money to be borrowed more cheaply and, incidentally, maintain the accounts of the branch societies, which are thereby enabled to work on extremely simple and democratic lines. One of them, for instance, consists of eleven Mahars, the poorest and most depressed caste in the Nagpur country. This form of society, though the most logical development of the co-operative idea, cannot, however, be called into existence everywhere. At Sironcha, for instance, the representatives of branch societies refused to pledge their



credit for the debts of other branch societies: so that it is now proposed to start an urban society to finance these rural societies. At Sihora, the central society consists entirely of a number of capitalists, who lend money at 9 per cent to the rural banks. A similar institution on a larger scale is being started by Mr. Mayne at Betul, with the hope of making hoarded capital available for financing rural banks;  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent interest on shares and 6 per cent on deposits is considered high enough to attain this end, while leaving a margin of profit to the rural banks. These institutions are somewhat on the lines of the "organization societies" originally set on foot by Mr. Dupernex, though they are not so avowedly philanthropic in their objects. Central societies are proposed in Akola and elsewhere: and it is being realized more and more that a central or urban society is needed to finance rural societies. An urban society has one advantage over a central society, in the greater scope it has for employment of repaid loans. In rural societies, for instance, rabi loans are often given out in October and repaid in May. A rural or central society has no means of employing this capital in between. Baniyas, I understand, employ their own capital under similar circumstances in moving the grain crop. A rural society cannot at present do the same. On the other hand, the capital of central banks is regulated with reference to the demands of the rural banks: whereas these have to take their chance of getting loans from an urban bank.

The central banks, save Kirnapur, were all registered as urban banks under Section 29 of the Act. Kirnapur only was working during the year. Its accounts were not separately shown from those of its branch societies: but it apparently borrowed Rs. 500 from Government, Rs. 800 from Court of Wards, Rs. 1,000 from another society and Rs. 2,000 from non-members: it also received Rs. 678 from deposits and Rs. 127-8-0 from entrance fees. All this was lent out and recovered, and again lent out during the period under report, to its 12 branch societies. The other central banks had 49 members, with a nominal capital of Rs. 52,000, of which Rs. 14,500 were to be called up at once. The cash was usually kept with the leading local banker.

8. Of the six societies registered as urban, two were really central societies. The four other urban societies are situated at:  
 Urban societies. Harda, Burhanpur, Balaghat and Badnur. The first-named society, which has been working longest, was started with the idea of assisting small traders and artisans, financing rural societies, and incidentally employing its spare capital in the purchase of Government and other approved paper and doing ordinary banking business. Owing to a misunderstanding of the provisions of the law on the part of its members and to a certain lack of supervision, the society contented itself with a single loan to a rural society; elected practically no small traders or artisans as members, and concentrated its efforts on an active trade in hundis. All this has now been changed. The hundi business is being closed and a number of borrowing members of suitable classes are being elected. This result is mainly due to the tact and influence of the district officials. The Burhanpur society, which, alone of the urban societies, received a loan from Government, has worked successfully throughout the year, a result owing partly to the presence of several energetic and public-spirited members and partly to the aid of Mr. Thakur, the Sub-Divisional Officer. The weak point of the society at first was its failure fully to employ its capital, with a consequent loss of interest: on this being pointed out by my predecessor, however, the Committee were quick to perceive and remedy the defect, and the society is now working to the full extent of its capital. The Balaghat society has done equally well: and I quote from its report a few interesting cases where direct and obvious good resulted from loans made by it:—

- (i) Gulab Khan took Rs. 250 for brick-making: they say he has made a very large profit, but I am content with the modest admission of Gulab Khan, according to which he made a cent per cent profit on the capital supplied by the society within a period of eight months or so.

(iii) The new stationery shop of Gangadhar Rao was largely, if not wholly, financed by the society.

(v) Shaikh Gariba, though believed by some to be extravagant, has made a fair start with an advance of Rs. 72 in his tea, bread and pan-bida shop, containing a few bottles of soda water for casual purposes.

(vii) Mainly with advances from the society, Chokhra Choleha Khatik (butcher) has made good bargains in his sheep and goat business."

A certain number of Government servants also belong to this society. They borrow either to pay off old debts or to buy stocks of cheap grain at harvest. At Betul, a society has been started solely for Government servants. It has worked well this year, and there seems little reason to doubt but that institutions of this class with ordinarily prudent management are bound to be a success. A similar society is being organized among the employes of the Secretariat Press, Nagpur.

The financial results of the working of urban societies were as follows :—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Received by Government loans	...	...	2,000	0	0
Received by loans from non-members	...	...	4,525	0	0
Share capital	...	...	15,416	8	0
Deposits by members	...	...	6,567	10	9
Net profit on share capital	...	...	620	5	5

Omitting the societies that did not work for the whole of the year, Harda and Balaghat earned a net profit of Rs. 595-9-10 on their share capital of Rs. 10,916-8-0, or rather over 5 per cent. The reserve fund of the societies was Rs. 1,848-6-0 by the end of the year: but this was increased shortly after its close.

9. I now come to the most important part of my report, the working of rural societies. Unfortunately, it is a subject regarding which it is most difficult to form any satisfactory opinion without frequent personal inspections, extending over a long period. Only in such a way can the growth of popular opinion, the development of the co-operative spirit and of the organizing capacity of the members and committee, and the strengthening of the credit of rural banks, be estimated.

Of the 39 rural banks actually working during the year, the oldest established were the banks in Hoshangabad and Betul. Those in the Sohagpur tahsil of the former district were working well and will soon be able to manage their own affairs without any but outside help and supervision. The Harda societies, owing to quarrels and intrigues, were less successful, but give hopes of improvement. There are certain undesirable elements in these societies that require to be dealt with, and when that is successfully accomplished, I consider that the strong and democratic tenantry of Harda will develop their system of management very rapidly. The Betul societies continue to flourish and to add to their number and membership. These banks get over the difficulties that would attend the working of an ordinary society in a thinly populated tract inhabited by a poor and largely aboriginal peasantry by a constitution embracing a wide area and embodying a committee mostly composed of well-to-do men, who are also mainly responsible for financing the society. The institutions of both districts do a great deal of good, and, it may be, will ultimately lead to the development of the co-operative idea. But at present they are mere land-banks, run by the well-to-do classes, for the supply of cheap money to their poorer neighbours. European experience has proved over and over again that cheap money without the sense of personal interest in the society and the encouragement of thrift by co-operation, does in the long run more harm than good. An attempt was made to

start a society on the more democratic lines advocated by the Hon'ble Mr. Miller at Sainkhera: the reason for its inability to work on these lines is stated to be the necessity of admitting a few of the leading malguzars of the tract owing to the inability of illiterate members to conduct the society on business lines. I presume that good reasons rendered it impossible to admit to membership a patwari, schoolmaster or other literate person to achieve the same end and to give the experiment a chance of success.

10. The Akola societies give promise of success. Unfortunately, they seem to have been started with the idea of having, so far as possible, a society in every portion of the district, which renders supervision difficult. In my opinion what is wanted at present is not so much to extend the knowledge of co-operation, as to discover the best lines on which co-operative societies can be run, to gain experience of the various difficulties, including the great difficulty of famine, likely to be encountered in the course of working, and to devise means for overcoming them. For this reason, close supervision of such societies as are already working is far more important than the opening of societies in fresh places. Another difficulty that besets the Akola societies is the lack of capital, and I agree with Mr. Jatar, the Deputy Commissioner, that it is desirable for a society to be able to meet the whole requirements of its members, so long as they do not require money for wasteful or improper purposes. It is proposed to start a central society in Akola to meet this end.

Rural banks in Akola, Jubbulpore, Chanda and Balaghat.

The Jubbulpore societies, recently started, comprise none but borrowing members. They are bound to carry all profits to reserve. Though they are entirely dependent on a central society for financial help, they are constituted on thoroughly democratic lines and are more nearly co-operative than the banks of most districts.

In Sironcha only two of the 13 registered rural societies are working, owing to lack of funds. The report does not contain sufficient detail to show how far the banks are managed by the borrowing members themselves or by lending and depositing members. It is to be hoped that the Deputy Commissioner will be able to fulfil his promise to inspect these banks next year: until the problems of finance and management are solved, much progress cannot be expected. There are special difficulties to be overcome in Sironcha: but the advantages to be gained are proportionately greater. I am not at all sure that the idea of lending out takavi to co-operative societies, proposed as an initial step by the late Commissioner, Nagpur Division, but nowhere, so far as I am aware, actually tried, may not prove the solution in Sironcha. At any rate, I think the idea worth trying. In the absence of available capital and in the face of the active opposition of the capitalist classes, it seems a perfectly legitimate way of forcing the closed door.

The Balaghat rural societies embody the theories which I adopted after my visit to the United Provinces. I, therefore, confine myself to remarking that they are run on extremely democratic lines, following as closely as possible those laid down by Mr. Hope Simpson, and have up till now succeeded at least as well as any other rural societies. A major irrigation project is now under construction in the Kirnapur tract; the villages protected by it will be a most desirable field wherein to extend the societies' operations.

11. The special type banks comprise the Gujar bank at Sodalpur in Hoshangabad and one or two caste banks in the Balaghat society. The Gujar bank is not doing as well as it might owing to a split in the caste: and the members now wish to bring in persons of other castes. The Balaghat banks are only incidentally caste banks: the great majority of members of a particular village or hamlet being of a single caste, it was thought likely to add to the strength and cohesion of the society if its members were confined to that caste. An objection may be taken to this as unfair; but I regard existing banks, in the light of experiments and see no objection to eliminating obscuring factors from the materials to be experimented on.

Special types.

I hear from private sources that the Hoshangabad Mission propose starting a bank on partially co-operative lines among their converts and that the subject was discussed at a recent Mission conference. While Deputy Commissioner of Balaghat, I was asked to look through and criticise the detailed proposals. I consider that the scheme with a few modifications has every prospect of success.

12. Capital was raised partly through the agency of central banks, partly direct. Its sources were—loans from Government Rs. 2,700; from Court of Wards Rs. 1,580; from non-members Rs. 500; share capital Rs. 16,060; deposits by members Rs. 9,021; entrance fees received during the year Rs. 384-4-0; miscellaneous Rs. 115-15-9.

The loans from non-members carried rates of interest varying from nothing to 9 per cent. In most cases, save possibly in Betul and Jubbulpore, these loans were more or less philanthropic: the motives which lead capitalists to advance such loans are well known and need not be repeated here. We shall not really begin to feel the pulse of the money market until our societies have weathered at least one famine and the central societies have got to work on a fairly large scale. Hitherto our demands have not entirely absorbed the money which is always available for philanthropic ends. Deposits by members consist in nearly all cases of sums, practically speaking, lent to the bank by wealthy members. In the Kirnapur group, the returns of which are excluded from the figures quoted above and discussed under the head of central banks, deposits are obligatory on all members at a certain rate per rupee of rental. These deposits may very well be treated wholly or in part as reserve. Of course they are not reserves in the strict sense of the term; any real reserve must come out of the excess of actually realized profits over payments made or due, a fact which many societies, to judge by their by-laws, do not appear to realize. But if the members can be induced to look on these compulsory deposits and entrance fees as a sort of famine insurance fund, it will go far to avoid the difficulty which is likely to arise if the loans outstanding are rendered unrealizable by a severe loss of crops.

13. The number of loans given out by rural societies was 1,297 and their total amount Rs. 52,384-12-9. Besides this, the Kirnapur branch banks gave out Rs. 9,005 in 293 loans. Loans for seed-grain are almost invariably repayable out of the crop for which they are lent: loans for cattle in from one to three years: loans for social purposes or repayment of debt carrying high interest in longer periods. But by-laws as a rule provide that not more than a small proportion of the Society's funds may be lent out on long-term loans. Not much has hitherto been done by rural societies in the way of loans for other than agricultural purposes; in a few cases loans have been made to repay debt or meet expenditure on social functions: but the desirability of granting loans for these purposes is admitted and a good deal is likely to be done in this way when more funds are available. No better check on social extravagance could be devised than by rendering the obligee's caste-fellows liable for the expenditure he incurs. In some societies, sureties from among the members are taken, but in the majority of cases the objections to this practice have not yet been overcome. It has been stated that if all the members of a society stand as sureties for one another, loans are thereby none the better secured. But sureties are not demanded for that reason: a surety is a guarantee that it is the direct personal interest of some one to see that extravagant sums are not borrowed and that loans are not misapplied and are punctually repaid.

The rate of interest varies from 9 to 12 per cent. per annum. This has not yielded large profits, owing mainly to the fact that in most societies money has to lie idle for several months in the year. The profits were Rs. 2,350-15-4 on a share capital of Rs. 16,060, but this high rate is due to the fact that a very large proportion of the loans are free of or on very low interest, while many societies have no share capital. Adding Rs. 538-12-6, the interest paid and due, to the profit of Rs. 2,350-15-4, we get a total

of Rs. 2,889-11-10. This is only 9 per cent on the total working capital of Rs. 31,061: and considering that the rural societies will not be able to borrow much cheaper than at 8 or 9 per cent, so far as we can see at present, it seems likely that either the interest must be raised or the capital made more use of, if a reserve is to be built up in any reasonable time, or provision to be made for bad debts. Still, there is some reason to believe that the period under report being one of 15 months has caused the profit to look smaller than it really is, as only interest actually received is taken to profit, while interest paid and due is taken to loss.

14. Repayment was one of the most satisfactory features of the year's working. It is no doubt largely due to the improved revenue conscience of the last few years, and to a feeling on the part of the people that the money comes from Government. A corollary of this proposition is that, when famine years occur, members will expect the same liberal treatment from the banks that they have received from Government. This feeling will only disappear as the co-operative feeling grows and the banks attract the deposits of borrowing members.

Trouble was experienced only in the case of two Berar societies and in Harda. In the latter case some executive action was apparently taken to collect the outstandings. In the Akola societies, one or two members were turned out by one society, but the other seems to have treated the defaulters with excessive leniency.

There are no grain or produce societies in the Central Provinces.

#### IV.—RESERVE FUND.

15. The profits made by societies are so small that the building up of a reserve is a slow matter. The total reserves of urban and rural societies at the end of the year were Rs. 1,848-6-0 and Rs. 1,492-7-5 respectively, against liabilities of Rs. 29,182-12-5 and Rs. 32,105-7-0. The Hoshangabad societies are amongst the longest established in the provinces—here the reserves of the urban and rural societies are Rs. 1,806-6-0 and Rs. 974-3-1, against liabilities of Rs. 9,143-5-3 and Rs. 8,900-1-0. As already stated, many societies do not understand the true meaning of a reserve: money which does not represent a surplus over liabilities cannot be carried to reserve any more than it can be utilized for the payment of dividend. Several societies provide in their by-laws for the crediting of a certain portion of capital or of the entrance fees to reserve, and the statements show that they have credited more to reserve than they have earned as profit. This is illogical, though there is no harm in holding such sums in the form of liquid securities and not employing them in the regular business of the society, provided that the rate of interest earned is not thereby too much reduced. One or two societies were found on the other hand to be using their reserve in the same way as their working capital: and they were requested to keep it in some safe form of investment.

#### V.—AUDIT AND INSPECTION.

16. Mr. Gaskin inspected three societies in Hoshangabad: the remaining three were inspected and audited by Mr. Misbahul Osman, who also saw the Akola societies and three of the Betul societies. Besides this, he reported on the desirability of proposed societies in Drug, Saugor and Narsinghpur.

The societies in other districts, save Chanda, were all inspected at least once by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Settlement Officer or Deputy Commissioner. I doubt if the present arrangements are adequate as regards audit. Members have a right to expect a thorough audit by a Government official once a year, and it may be advisable to appoint, as auditor, an officer who has power to inspect and give any explanation of rules and accounts that the members may wish, but not to pass orders.

## VI.—RESOURCES.

17. This subject has been fully dealt with under the head of III.—*Working of Societies—Capital raised*. I briefly recapitulate here the various sources of capital for all societies:—

Amount and sources of capital.		Rs.	a.	p.
Government loans	...	5,200	0	0
Court of Wards loans	...	2,380	0	0
Loans from non-members	...	7,025	0	0
Deposit by members	...	16,266	10	9
Price of shares	...	31,476	8	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>62,348</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>
Loans between societies	...	2,200	0	0

Urban societies are much more nearly on a business footing than rural societies: they may fairly claim that they are beginning to attract capital, and a year or two more of successful working will put them in a position to compete in the open market for a considerable proportion of the money they want. They are not as a rule established in places where money is freely obtainable. Burhanpur is a decaying town, Balaghat is little more than a large village and the same is the case with Badnur.

## VII.—WORK DONE BY SUPERVISORS, COMMITTEES, OFFICERS, AND MEMBERS.

18. In Hoshangabad the Sub-Divisional Officers have been appointed supervisors. The class of supervisors contemplated by the constitutions of European societies, *vis.*, well-to-do persons unconnected with the societies but interested in their work, are scarcely available in the Central Provinces, as they are taken into the societies as members; in most cases they lend money and take an active part in the internal management of the society. This state of affairs may perhaps change in time; but at present the supervisor class is practically non-existent. Office-bearers and committee members have borne the main burden of the work, and are generally well spoken of for their zeal, industry and readiness to listen to advice. It is reported, however, that the committee and office-bearers of one society in Hoshangabad have not been free from suspicions of favouritism and have displayed undue partiality in the allotment and recovery of loans and in the payment of staff. The committee of one or two of the outlying Akola societies are reported to have been slack, but this is scarcely to be wondered at, considering how small and scattered the societies of this district are.

Urban societies are as a rule efficiently managed. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining information for the reports from the Akola and Harda rural societies.

## VIII.—DISPUTES AND LITIGATION.

19. No disputes had to be submitted to arbitration during the year. The Harda urban society had to sue the heirs of a member who died in debt to the society. No plea in any way bearing on the constitution of the society was urged by the defence. The case is not yet concluded.

## IX.—ACTS, RULES AND BY-LAWS.

20. It would be well to provide for the registration of central societies under a special section other than section 29. These are recognized institutions now and ought not to require the sanction of the Local Government. The next amendment of the Act might provide for this. Draft rules were submitted by my predecessor just after the close of the year for the sanction of the Local Administration. Model by-laws for the various classes of societies were also submitted for approval.

but Mr. Sly and most other officers consulted were of opinion that they are too elaborate for our societies; that their use should not be obligatory and that the societies should be allowed to frame their own by-laws on as simple lines as they liked, subject to the Registrar's approval in each case.

21. I consulted the Agent, Bank of Bengal, unofficially, regarding the annual statements. We were of opinion that one or two minor changes were desirable.

Column 2 of statement III is apt to mislead. It should include only interest received. There are two ways of dealing with interest due but not received. If strict accuracy is desired, the outstandings should be valued one by one, according to the likelihood of their realization, though this perhaps is more a matter for a statement of assets and liabilities. But it is far simpler, and in the case of societies like ours, far safer, to take simply interest actually received; it is very unsafe to pay dividends out of prospective receipts.

Columns 24 and 25 of statement IV seem unsuitable. Column 24 should not be profit or loss, but surplus or deficit. Column 25 "Reserve" should find a place among liabilities, and there should be a column on the assets side to show how reserve is held. Then the surplus or deficit column would come last as a balancing figure.

#### X.—ATTITUDE OF THE PUBLIC, ETC.

22. There are practically no places, save Sironcha, where the societies meet with any opposition from the money-lending classes. The Popular view of societies. passive or even sympathetic and helpful attitude of this class are partly due to the loyalty and readiness to further the aims of Government that characterise the capitalist body; to their sympathy in what they consider as a charitable movement, and lastly to the insignificant part taken hitherto in rural finance by the societies. The capitalist understands as little as the ryot the co-operative aims: as soon as it appears to him that the remedy that is being injected into the body politic is not a sterile vaccine, but contains the germs of a new life that is likely to permeate the entire rural community, the real attitude of the money-lender will be disclosed.

23. I take this opportunity of noticing the services of office-bearers of the various societies. In Hoshangabad, Pandit Ramchandra Rao of Chipaner and Mr. Dube, Pleader, have done good work on the Harda urban society: Seth Moti Lal is responsible for the success of the Piparia bank. In Burhanpur, Seth Tikamdas has done well: in Betul, Rai Sahib Sitaram, Dinanath Patel, Rikhiram Patel and Sarawan Patel did good work as presidents of their societies. In Balaghat, Mr. Narain Rao Kelkar was the leading spirit of the successful urban bank: and Hari Patel of Mohara was of great assistance in the Kimapur bank. The late Zamindar of Hatta and the Zamindar of Bhadra assisted the same bank with loans on liberal terms.

Mr. Thakur, Sub-Divisional Officer, Burhanpur; Messrs. Slaney in Harda and Mehdi Hasan in Sohagpur, Mr. Bhat in Akola and Mr. Sunder Lal in Betul, gave much of their time to helping and supervising the various societies in their charge. Rai Bahadur Anant Lal took a large share in founding and supervising the Balaghat rural societies. Among the officers on special duty I can speak only of the work of Mr. Misbahul Osman, which was such as to justify his appointment. The officers of the Commission who took most interest in the co-operative credit work were Messrs. Crosthwaite, Mayne, Pantin, Jatar and Major Mauduit.

C. E. LOW,

*Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies,*

*Central Provinces.*

STATEMENT I.

List of Co-operative Credit Societies in the Central Provinces and Berar.

Name of Society.	Class of Society (Central, Urban or Rural).	Kind of Bank [(1) cash, productive or distributive, and (2) limited or unlimited liability].	Number of members.		Number of loans made.
			At the beginning of the year or at the time of registration.	At the end of the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>CENTRAL.</b>					
Balaghat— Kirnapur	Central	Cash Unlimited	...	...	...
Jabalpur— Sihora	Do.	Do. Limited	11	11	...
Betul— Betul	Do.	Do. do.	38	38	...
Total	.....	.....	49	49	...
<b>URBAN.</b>					
Hoshangabad— Harda	Urban	Cash Limited	42	89	76
Betul— Badnur	Do.	Do. do.	98	139	63
Nimay— Burhanpur	Do.	Do. do.	52	251	239
Balaghat— Balaghat	Do.	Do. do.	46	188	114
Total	.....	.....	238	667	492
<b>RURAL.</b>					
Hoshangabad— Shrikana Baba Gujar (Sodalpur).	Rural	Cash Unlimited	52	52	55
Gupteshwar Charwa	Do.	Do. do.	113	162	153
Bankheri	Do.	Do. do.	43	58	82
Piparia	Do.	Do. do.	29	32	46
Sobhapur	Do.	Do. do.	50	60	66
Betul— Amla	Do.	Do. do.	260	336	810
Betul	Do.	Do. do.	193	277	153
Shahpur	Do.	Do. do.	144	184	147
Sainkhara	Do.	Do. do.	18	35	56
Khedli	Do.	Do. do.	11	11	...
Pattan	Do.	Do. do.	16	16	...
Hiwarkhera	Do.	Do. do.	17	17	...
Bhesdehi	Do.	Do. do.	18	18	...
Chicholi	Do.	Do. do.	15	15	...
Tikari	Do.	Do. do.	14	14	...
Alola— Ghusar	Do.	Do. do.	16	24	9
Mahatodi	Do.	Do. do.	16	32	47
Palsoda	Do.	Do. do.	32	32	31
Keliwell	Do.	Do. do.	53	55	40
Susti	Do.	Do. do.	19	19	14
Risod	Do.	Do. do.	27	51	42
Medal	Do.	Do. do.	19	18	10
Poghat	Do.	Do. do.	15	15	12
Gava	Do.	Do. do.	18	18	14
Pedgaon	Do.	Do. do.	15	15	8



## List of Co-operative Credit Societies in the Central Provinces and Berar.—(Concl'd.)

Name of Society.	Class of Society (Central, Urban or Rural).	Kind of Bank [(1) cash productive or distributive, and (2) limited or unlimited liability].	Number of members.		Number of loans made.
			At the beginning of the year or at the time of registration.	At the end of the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Akola—(Concl'd.)</i>					
Sheoti	Rural	Cash Unclaimed	16	17	14
Dhanora	Do.	Do. do.	12	12	9
Alegaon	Do.	Do. do.	12	...	...
<i>Jubbulpore—</i>					
Majhgawan	Do.	Do. do.	20	20	20
Chhehri	Do.	Do. do.	12	12	12
Amkahi	Do.	Do. do.	12	12	12
Bhanpura	Do.	Do. do.	11	11	11
Karela	Do.	Do. do.	18	18	...
Gohawal	Do.	Do. do.	16	16	...
Singhanpura	Do.	Do. do.	12	12	...
<i>Chanda—</i>					
Ankisa	Do.	Do. do.	22	22	11
Asaralli	Do.	Do. do.	25	25	13
Nagram	Do.	Do. do.	15	12	...
Ramanujpur	Do.	Do. do.	17	17	...
Maddikunta	Do.	Do. do.	13	13	...
Janakhapeta	Do.	Do. do.	12	12	...
Arda	Do.	Do. do.	12	12	...
Gafueypet	Do.	Do. do.	10	10	...
Sironcha Kalars	Do.	Do. do.	10	10	...
Arda Mahars	Do.	Do. do.	10	10	...
Bhogapuram	Do.	Do. do.	10	10	...
Brahamanpally	Do.	Do. do.	10	10	...
Tekra	Do.	Do. do.	26	26	...
<i>Balaghat—</i>					
Jamdi	Do.	Do. do.	21	21	22
Nilgondi	Do.	Do. do.	13	13	13
Kokna	Do.	Do. do.	10	10	10
Kadakna	Do.	Do. do.	18	18	27
Kandri	Do.	Do. do.	20	21	26
Sonpuritola	Do.	Do. do.	10	10	10
Mohara	Do.	Do. do.	55	61	66
Temni	Do.	Do. do.	25	25	25
Dhudna	Do.	Do. do.	14	15	15
Pangaon	Do.	Do. do.	28	30	30
Kirnapur Mahars	Do.	Do. do.	10	10	20
Kirnapur (other castes)	Do.	Do. do.	16	15	29
<i>Saugor—</i>					
Katheli	Do.	Do. do.	18	18	...
Bhangarha	Do.	Do. do.	40	40	...
Rusalla	Do.	Do. do.	12	12	...
Total	...	...	1,866	2,154	1,590
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	2,153	2,870	2,052

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of Co-operatives

Name of Society.	Receipts.													
	Opening balance.	Share payments.	Entrance fees.	Deposits by members.	Loans from other sources.				Loans repaid by members.	Loans repaid by other societies.	Interest received.	Sale-proceeds of stock.	Other Income.	Total income of year.
					Government.	Court of Wards.	Other societies.	Non-members.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	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.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>CENTRAL.</b>														
Kirnapur	...	...	127 8 0	678 0 0	500 0 0	800 0 0	1,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	4,340 0 0	...	351 1 0	...	14 5 0	9,314 1 0
Total	...	...	127 8 0	678 0 0	500 0 0	800 0 0	1,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	4,340 0 0	...	351 1 0	...	14 5 0	9,314 1 0
<b>URBAN.</b>														
Harda	3,233 4 0	2,460 0 0	47 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	5,784 6 3	...	558 0 3	...	22,134 12 0	20,384 1 1
Badnur	...	...	42 0 0	4,524 8 9	...	...	...	...	1,472 8 0	...	208 2 11	...	...	6,249 1 1
Burhanpur	...	4,500 0 0	87 8 0	875 0 0	2,000 0 0	...	...	...	4,350 0 0	...	232 3 9	...	4 10 6	11,991 4
Balaghat	459 0 0	1,855 8 0	133 0 0	1,725 0 0	...	...	...	4,525 0 0	4,761 0 0	...	393 8 2	...	7 10 10	13,495 10
Total	3,692 4	8,815 8 0	314 8 0	7,124 8 9	2,000 0 0	...	...	4,525 0 0	16,267 14 3	...	1,385 15 1	...	22,147 1 4	51,550 1
<b>RURAL.</b>														
<i>Hoshangabad.</i>														
Shrikana Baha Gujar Bank Sodapur,	338 0 6	25 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	278 0 0	2,851 0 0	...	129 12 11	...	79 5 6	3,371 1
Gupteswar Bank Charwa,	38 11 0	920 0 0	8 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	6,067 0 0	...	402 1 9	...	...	7,391 5
Bankheri Rural	323 5 9	160 0 0	16 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	3,390 0 0	...	303 7 3	...	...	5,369 1
Piparia Rural	87 0 0	30 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,530 0 0	...	127 1 9	...	...	1,700 1
Sabtapur Rural	155 0 0	100 0 0	10 0 0	200 0 0	...	...	...	...	2,410 0 0	...	206 13 10	...	...	2,926 11
<i>Betul.</i>														
Ania	149 5 0	615 0 0	89 0 0	645 0 0	...	...	...	...	6,913 0 0	...	640 0 0	...	12 11 9	8,514 11
Ietul	48 4 0	405 0 0	53 0 0	1,245 0 0	...	...	...	...	2,404 0 0	...	844 6 4	...	7 1 0	11,451 1
Sisohpur	463 0 6	365 0 0	30 0 0	641 0 0	...	...	...	...	3,303 0 0	...	215 13 6	...	10 7 3	4,654 0 1
Manikera	...	...	17 0 0	715 0 0	...	500 0 0	...	...	775 0 0	...	60 13 9	...	2 4 0	8,074 1 0

Credit Societies in the Central Provinces and Berar.

Total inclusive of opening balance.	Expenditures.																
	Share capital withdrawn.	Deposits withdrawn.	Loans repaid to				Loans to members.	Loans to other societies.	Interest paid on loans and deposits.	Dividend and bonus paid.	Stock bought.	Establishment and contingencies.	Other items.	Carried to reserve.	Taxes and duties.	Contingencies.	Remarks.
			Government.	Court of Wards.	Other societies.	Non-members.											
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
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.	Rs. a. p.
6,810 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,005 0 0	...	...	...	100 0 0	100 3 5	...	...	9 1 5 3 5	...	...
9,910 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,005 0 0	...	...	...	100 0 0	100 3 5	...	...	9 1 5 3 5	...	...
24,317 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,500 0 0	...	5 8 0 265 0 0	...	118 12 0	7,100 0 0	1,570 6 6	8,653 10 6	...	8,653 10 6	2,761 11 0
6,340 13 8	...	56 8 0	...	...	...	...	5,600 0 0	...	...	...	...	1 1 0	20 9 3	42 0 0	5,743 8 3	...	412 11 6
11,949 6 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,275 0 0	...	...	...	5 8 0	210 18 10	...	...	11,470 14 10	...	469 7 3
13,264 11 0	246 0 0	500 0 0	...	...	...	...	11,093 0 0	1,000 0 0	...	...	8 13 0	34 13 3	2 7 5	...	10,765 1 0	...	971 9 3
56,272 5 5	246 0 0	556 8 0	...	...	...	...	40,561 0 0	1,000 0 0	5 8 0 275 0 0	13 15 0	28 7 1	7,133 0 0	1,610 6 6	31,701 13 4	...	4,110 8 1	...
3,709 8 11	80 0 0	50 0 0	...	...	...	278 0 0	3,756 0 0	...	...	...	...	60 9 5	...	79 5 6	3,375 13 11	...	412 0 0
7,430 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,211 0 0	...	...	...	...	1 7 9	28 4 0	250 0 0	6,751 11 9	...	6 8 5 6
4,702 13 0	30 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	3,810 0 0	...	31 4 0	...	...	0 5 6	...	29 1 6	4,180 13 0	...	50 0 0
1,187 1 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,640 0 0	...	14 4 0	...	...	1 4 0	...	137 9 3	7 7 9	...	...
3,681 13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,607 0 0	...	21 17 0	...	...	...	...	25 8 10	3,311 11 10	...	69 0 0
9,057 0 9	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	8,118 0 0	...	13 0 6,740 0 0	...	...	20 0 0	9 15 7	143 11 3	8,285 11 10	...	770 4 11
10,409 12 1	...	550 0 0	...	...	...	...	9,200 0 0	...	20 5 57 9 5	...	...	20 3 0	9 14 7	143 11 7	10,251 12 5	...	157 15 6
5,027 5 3	45 0 0	816 0 0	...	...	...	...	4,185 0 0	...	2 10 5 2 14 5	...	...	11 12 0	14 6 5	43 11 3	4,239 5 0	...	8 2 5
2,100 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,742 3 0	...	...	...	...	1 3 0	2 8 0	19 4 0	2,720 0 0	...	...

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of Co-operative Credit

Name of Society.	Receipts.													
	Open balance.	Share payments.	Entrance fees.	Deposit of members.	Loans from other sources.				Loans repaid by members.	Loans repaid by other societies.	Interest received.	Sale proceeds to stock.	Other income.	Total income of year.
					Government.	Court of Wards.	Other societies.	Non-members.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<i>Akola.</i>	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.
Ghuasur	...	...	12 0 0	400 0 0	...	...	...	...	400 0 0	...	18 0 0	...	...	820 0 0
Mahatol	...	...	16 0 0	560 0 0	...	...	...	...	411 0 0	...	35 4 0	...	...	1,011 4 0
Palsoda	630 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	630 0 0	...	58 1 6	...	...	688 1 6
Kellwell	...	1,090 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	550 0 0	1,120 0 0	...	62 8 0	...	...	2,815 8 0
Sustli	...	...	38 0 0	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	337 0 0	...	20 3 6	...	...	695 3 6
Risod	...	...	51 0 0	800 0 0	...	...	...	...	710 0 0	...	42 4 7	...	...	1,603 4 7
Medal	...	...	7 0 0	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	112 8 0	...	18 4 0	...	...	437 12 0
Poghat	...	...	4 0 0	500 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	504 0 0
Gava	...	...	7 0 0	500 0 0	...	...	...	...	500 0 0	...	34 3 9	...	...	1,041 3 9
Pedgaon	...	...	7 8 0	500 0 0	...	...	...	...	375 0 0	...	33 12 0	...	...	816 4 0
Sheoli	...	...	8 8 0	350 0 0	...	...	...	...	350 0 0	...	21 12 3	...	...	730 4 3
Dhanora	...	...	7 0 0	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 1 1	...	3 1 6	340 1 7
<i>Jubbulpore.</i>														
Majhgawan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	410 0 0	...	...	...	...	410 0 0
Chbehri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153 0 0	...	...	...	...	153 0 0
Amkohl	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	518 0 0	...	...	...	...	518 0 0
Bhanpura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119 0 0	...	...	...	...	119 0 0
<i>Chandla.</i>														
Ankisa	...	560 0 0	9 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	40 0 0	...	1 6 6	...	2 0 0	604 14 6
Asrali	...	...	1 8 0	331 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	332 8 0
<b>Total</b>	2,215 11 6	4,270 0 0	384 4 0	8,787 0 0	...	500 0 0	...	828 0 0	41,787 8 0	...	3,316 4 3	...	215 15 0	59,000 0 0
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	5,907 15 6	13,085 8 0	826 4 0	16,559 8 9	2,500 0 0	1,300 0 0	1,000 0 0	7,353 0 0	62,335 6 3	...	5,053 4 4	...	12,277 6 1	1,28,319 15 1

Societies in the Central Provinces and Berar.—(Concl'd.)

Total inclusive of opening balance.	Disbursement.																Reserve.
	Share capital withdrawn.	Deposits withdrawn.	Loans repaid to				Loans to members.	Loans to other societies.	Interest paid on loans and deposits.	Dividend and bonus paid.	Stock bought.	Establishment and contingencies.	Other items.	Carried to reserve.	Total expenditure.	Closing balance.	
			Government.	Court of Wards.	Other societies.	Non-members.											
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
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.	Rs. a. p.
830 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	450 0 0	...	15 12 0	...	...	1 4 0	...	13 0 0	470 0 0	350 0 0	
1,012 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	970 10 0	...	16 8 0	...	...	3 0 0	...	21 12 0	1,011 14 0	0 6 0	
1,318 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,317 0 0	...	...	...	...	0 15 6	...	...	1,317 15 6	0 0 0	
1,825 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	50 0 0	2,770 0	...	0 7 0	...	...	1 7 3	...	3 0 0	2,824 14 3	0 0 0	
695 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	694 0 0	...	...	...	...	1 3 6	...	...	695 3 6	...	
1,603 4 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,165 0 0	...	...	...	...	8 12 0	...	...	1,173 12 0	429 8 7	
437 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0 0	...	13 8 0	...	...	0 6 0	...	11 6 0	275 4 0	162 8 0	
504 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0	204 0 0	
1,041 3 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	500 0 0	...	...	...	...	1 8 0	...	...	501 8 0	539 11 9	
816 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	275 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 7 0	293 7 0	522 13 0	
730 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	700 0 0	...	13 8 0	...	1 0 0	...	...	16 0 2	730 4 3	...	
340 8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0	...	11 4 0	...	...	...	...	28 14 7	340 8 7	...	
410 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	410 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	410 0 0	...	
153 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	153 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153 0 0	...	
518 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	518 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	518 0 0	...	
119 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	119 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119 0 0	...	
604 14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	565 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 14 6	607 14 6	37 0 0	
322 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	322 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	322 8 0	...	
62,144 11 6	150 0 0	1,316 0 0	...	...	...	328 0 0	52,954 12 9	...	172 12 0	150 3 9	1 0 0	240 4 12	105 11 0	1,404 14 6	16,190 12 5	5,554 14 10	
1,24,227 14 11	596 0 0	1,872 8 0	...	...	...	328 0 0	1,01,950 12 9	1,000 0 0	178 0 0	224 5 9	114 15 0	728 15 5	7,252 12 4	2,104 6 0	1,17,056 12 8	10,671 1 6	

## Statement of Profit and Loss Account of Co-operatives

Name of Society,	Profit.				Interest paid and due.
	Interest earned.	Gross profit on sales of stock.	Other items.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>CENTRAL.</b>					
Kirnapur ...	351 1 0	...	14 5 0	365 6 0	233 8 7
Total ...	351 1 0	...	14 5 0	365 6 0	233 8 7
<b>URBAN.</b>					
Hoshangabad ... Harda	558 0 3	...	...	558 0 3	5 8 0
Betul ... Badnur	202 2 11	...	...	202 2 11	132 14 6
Nimar ... Burhanpur	232 3 9	...	4 10 6	236 14 3	...
Balaghat ... Balaghat	393 8 2	...	7 10 10	401 3 0	181 0 8
Total ...	1,385 15 1	...	12 5 4	1,398 4 5	319 7 1
<b>RURAL.</b>					
Hoshangabad ... { Shrikana Baba Gujar	139 12 11	...	...	139 12 11	28 13 0
... { (Sodalpur).	...	...	...	...	...
... { Gupteshwar	402 1 9	...	...	402 1 9	...
... { Bankheri	303 7 3	...	...	303 7 3	46 14 0
... { Piparia	137 1 9	...	...	137 1 9	21 7 6
... { Sobhapur	206 13 10	...	...	206 13 10	44 10 0
Betul ... { Amia	640 0 0	...	12 11 9	652 11 9	29 8 3
... { Betul	844 6 4	...	7 1 9	851 8 1	119 3 9
... { Shahpur	215 13 6	...	10 7 3	226 4 9	4 2 8
... { Sainkhara	60 13 9	...	2 4 0	63 1 9	48 11 6
Akola ... { Ghusar	18 0 0	...	...	18 0 0	15 12 0
... { Mahatodj	25 4 0	...	...	25 4 0	19 13 6
... { Palsoda	58 1 6	...	...	58 1 6	...
... { Keliwafi	62 8 0	...	...	62 8 0	9 8 0
... { Sasti	20 3 6	...	...	20 3 6	11 5 9
... { Risod	42 4 7	...	...	42 4 7	33 10 0
... { Medsi	18 4 0	...	...	18 4 0	13 8 0
... { Poghat	...	...	...	...	21 9 0
... { Gava	34 3 9	...	...	34 3 9	21 0 3
... { Pedgaon	33 12 0	...	...	33 12 0	22 13 0
... { Sheoti	21 12 3	...	...	21 12 3	14 7 0
... { Dhanora	30 1 1	...	...	30 1 1	14 6 0
Jubbulpore ... { Majbgawan	...	...	...	...	...
... { Chhehri	...	...	...	...	...
... { Amkahi	...	...	...	...	...
... { Bhanpura	...	...	...	...	...
Chanda ... { Amhisa	1 6 6	...	...	1 6 6	...
... { Asaralli	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,316 4 3	...	32 8 9	3,348 13 0	538 12 6
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ...	<b>5,053 4 4</b>	...	<b>59 3 1</b>	<b>5,112 7 5</b>	<b>1,091 6 1</b>

PART III.

*Credit Societies in the Central Provinces and Berar.*

Loss.						Remarks.
Establishment and contingent charges paid and due.	Debts written off.	Depreciation of stock.	Other items.	Total.	Net profit.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
100 3 5	.....	.....	.....	333 6 0	+32 0 0	
100 3 5	.....	.....	.....	333 6 0	+32 0 0	
112 12 0	.....	.....	.....	118 4 0	+439 12 3	
61 10 3	.....	.....	.....	194 8 9	+7 10 2	
219 12 10	.....	.....	.....	219 12 10	+17 1 5	
61 13 3	.....	.....	2 7 6	245 5 5	+155 13 7	
456 0 4	.....	.....	2 7 6	777 15 0	+620 5 5	
60 7 5	.....	.....	.....	89 4 5	+50 8 6	
113 15 9	.....	.....	18 11 6	132 11 3	+269 6 6	
2 7 6	.....	.....	.....	49 5 6	+254 1 0	
2 4 0	.....	.....	.....	23 11 6	+113 6 3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	44 10 0	+162 3 10	
81 3 7	.....	.....	.....	110 11 10	+541 15 11	
81 2 8	.....	.....	.....	200 6 5	+651 1 8	
57 12 6	.....	.....	.....	61 14 6	+104 6 3	
16 11 9	.....	.....	.....	69 6 6	-6 4 9	
1 4 0	.....	.....	.....	17 0 0	+1 0 0	
3 6 0	.....	.....	.....	23 3 6	+2 0 6	
0 15 6	.....	.....	.....	0 15 6	+57 2 0	
1 7 3	.....	.....	0 7 0	11 0 3	+51 7 9	
1 3 6	.....	.....	.....	12 9 3	+7 10 3	
8 12 0	.....	.....	.....	42 6 0	-0 1 5	
0 6 0	.....	.....	.....	13 14 0	+4 6 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	21 9 0	-21 9 0	
1 8 0	.....	.....	.....	22 8 3	+11 11 6	
.....	.....	.....	.....	22 13 0	+10 15 0	
1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	15 7 0	+6 5 3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	12 6 0	+17 11 1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	+1 6 6	
439 14 8	.....	.....	19 2 6	997 13 8	+2,350 15 4	
995 2 5	.....	.....	21 10 0	2,109 2 8	+3,003 4 9	

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of Co-operatives

Name of Society.	Assets.							Liabilities.					
	Cash in hand and bank.	Loans due by members.	Loans due by other societies.	Interest due on columns 3 and 4.	Value of stock in hand.	Other items.	Total assets.	Loans from Government.	Interest due to Government.	Loans from Court of Wards.	Loans from non-members.	Loans from other sources.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>CENTRAL.</b>													
Kirapur ...	Rs. 505 10 7	Rs. 4,665 0 0	...	Rs. 56 10 3	Rs. 200 0 0	Rs. 7 2 9	Rs. 5,434 7 7	500	...	800	3,000	...	
Total ...	505 10 7	4,665 0 0	...	56 10 3	200 0 0	7 2 9	5,434 7 7	500	...	800	3,000	...	
<b>URBAN.</b>													
<b>HOSHANGABAD.</b>													
Harda ...	2,063 12 0	6,715 9 9	...	57 11 3	...	...	9,437 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>BETUL.</b>													
Badnur ...	417 11 5	4,220 8 0	...	11 0 7	...	20 0 0	4,669 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>NIMAR.</b>													
Burhanpur ...	449 7 5	7,025 0 0	...	280 6 10	5 2 0	...	7,769 0 3	2,000	...	...	...	...	
<b>BALASOR.</b>													
Balaghat ...	988 6 3	6,332 0 0	1,000	60 0 0	8 13 0	...	8,389 3 3	...	...	...	4,525	...	
Total ...	4,519 5 1	24,203 1 9	1,000	409 2 8	13 15 0	20 0 0	30,255 8 5	2,000	...	...	4,525	...	
<b>RURAL.</b>													
<b>HOSHANGABAD.</b>													
Shrikana Baba Gujar (Sodalpur) ...	417 6 0	1,097 0 0	...	41 2 3	...	...	1,555 8 3	550	...	...	...	...	
Gupteshwar ...	682 5 9	2,413 0 0	...	6 10 11	...	3 10 3	3,105 10 11	1,000	...	...	...	...	
Bankheri ...	10 0 0	1,840 0 0	...	165 5 0	...	...	2,015 5 0	500	...	500	...	...	
Piparia ...	...	820 0 0	...	32 2 6	...	...	508 2 6	250	...	250	...	...	
Sobhapur ...	158 0 0	1,392 9 0	...	163 6 9	...	...	1,713 6 9	400	...	350	...	...	
<b>BETUL.</b>													
Amla ...	570 4 11	4,720 0 0	...	...	...	1 5 3	5,291 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	
Betul ...	1,473 15 10	4,470 0 0	...	...	...	2 12 3	5,886 13 1	...	...	...	...	...	
Shahpur ...	0 3 5	2,161 0 0	...	...	...	5 15 0	2,167 2 3	...	...	...	...	...	
Sainkhera ...	...	1,267 2 9	...	...	...	2 6 0	1,269 8 9	...	...	500	...	...	
<b>AKOLA.</b>													
Ghusar ...	250 0 0	50 0 0	...	2 8 0	...	...	408 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Mahatodi ...	0 6 0	259 10 0	...	19 5 9	...	...	579 5 9	...	...	...	...	...	
Palsoda ...	0 2 0	687 0 0	...	21 15 9	...	...	709 1 9	...	...	...	...	...	
Kellwell ...	2 8 0	1,650 0 0	...	70 18 0	...	...	1,723 5 0	...	...	...	500	...	
Sutli ...	...	357 0 0	...	14 3 9	...	...	371 3 9	...	...	...	...	...	
Risod ...	429 8 7	455 0 0	...	5 10 0	...	...	890 2 7	...	...	...	...	...	
Medel ...	162 8 0	137 8 0	...	7 7 9	...	...	307 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	
Poghat ...	204 0 0	300 0 0	...	37 4 9	...	...	541 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	
Gava ...	539 11 0	...	...	...	...	1 14 0	541 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Pedgaon ...	222 13 0	...	...	10 15 0	...	...	533 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Sheeti ...	...	350 0 0	...	14 13 1	...	...	364 13 1	...	...	...	...	...	
Dhanora ...	...	300 0 0	...	3 1 6	...	...	303 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>JUSSULPORA.</b>													
Majhgawan ...	...	410 0 0	...	...	...	...	410 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Chhehri ...	...	153 0 0	...	...	...	...	153 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Amkoti ...	...	518 0 0	...	...	...	...	518 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Bhanpura ...	...	119 0 0	...	...	...	...	119 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>CHANDA.</b>													
Ankian ...	37 0 0	523 0 0	...	47 10 6	...	...	607 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	
Aaraili ...	...	331 0 0	...	31 0 6	...	...	362 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	5,560 12 4	27,020 4 9	...	745 8 9	...	27 15 9	33,344 9 2	2,700	...	1,550	500	...	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ...	10,535 12 0	55,078 6 6	1,000	1,211 5 8	213 15 0	45 2 6	69,034 9 8	5,200	...	2,150	7,025	...	



MENT IV.

Credit Societies in the Central Provinces and Berar.

Notes.												
Interest due on loans in columns 12, 13 and 14.	Total of columns 9 to 14.	Share capital.	Deposits by members.	Interest due on members' deposits.	Dividends due to members.	Total due to members.	Establishment and contingent charges.	Other items.	Total liabilities.	Profit + loss—	Reserve fund.	Remarks.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
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.	
231 6 10	4,531 6 10	...	678 0 0	1 11 9	...	679 11 9	...	...	5,211 2 7	+233 5 0	200 0 0	
231 6 10	4,531 6 10	...	678 0 0	1 11 9	...	679 11 9	...	...	5,211 2 7	+233 5 0	200 0 0	
...	...	8,848 8 0	...	...	894 12 3	9,143 5 3	...	...	9,143 5 3	+1 3 11 9	1,266 6 0	
...	...	...	4,467 10 9	133 14 6	...	4,600 9 3	30 0 0	...	4,630 9 3	+38 10 9	48 0 0	
...	2,000 0 0	4,500 0 0	875 0 0	...	...	1,375 0 0	...	...	7,375 0 0	+385 0 3	...	
108 10 11	4,133 10 11	2,068 0 0	1,225 0 0	78 5 9	...	3,865 5 9	34 13 3	...	8,033 13 11	+255 5 4	...	
108 10 11	6,133 10 11	15,416 8 0	6,567 10 9	805 4 3	894 13 3	22,084 4 3	64 13 3	...	29,182 18 5	+1,078 13 1	1,848 6 0	
2 9 0	552 9 0	445 0 0	500 0 0	26 4 0	...	971 4 0	...	...	1,323 13 0	+31 11 3	79 2 6	
...	1,000 0 0	2,095 0 0	...	...	...	8,095 0 0	11 8 0	4 0 0	3,110 8 0	-4 13 1	233 0 0	
13 10 0	1,015 10 0	850 0 0	...	...	...	850 0 0	...	...	1,865 10 0	+149 11 0	309 1 6	
7 3 0	487 3 0	340 0 0	...	...	...	340 0 0	...	...	877 3 0	+ 74 15 0	130 9 3	
10 15 0	760 15 0	600 0 0	200 0 0	12 0 0	...	812 0 0	...	...	1,372 15 0	+160 7 9	205 9 10	
...	...	3,875 0 0	903 0 0	17 7 9	310 14 6	5,008 6 3	48 4 0	...	5,140 10 5	+150 15 11	163 11 3	
...	...	3,595 0 0	1,745 0 0	98 14 9	227 6 9	5,665 5 6	49 0 0	...	5,715 5 6	+171 7 7	151 15 7	
...	...	1,980 0 0	25 0 0	1 8 0	89 8 6	8,096 0 6	26 0 0	...	1,192 0 6	+ 45 1 9	63 13 3	
25 0 0	595 0 0	...	715 0 0	23 11 6	...	733 11 6	12 0 0	...	1,275 11 6	-6 9 9	19 4 0	
...	...	...	400 0 0	...	...	400 0 0	...	...	600 0 0	+9 8 0	13 8 0	
...	...	...	560 0 0	3 5 6	...	563 5 6	0 6 0	...	163 11 6	+ 15 10 3	21 10 0	
...	...	630 0 0	...	...	...	630 0 0	...	...	630 0 0	+ 79 1 9	...	
9 8 0	509 8 0	1,090 0 0	...	...	...	1,090 0 0	1 7 3	0 7 8	1,672 0 3	+128 4 9	3 0 0	
...	...	...	300 0 0	21 5 9	...	311 5 9	...	...	311 5 9	+ 59 14 0	...	
...	...	...	800 0 0	23 10 0	...	823 10 0	...	...	823 10 0	+ 66 8 7	...	
...	...	...	300 0 0	...	...	300 0 0	...	...	300 0 0	+ 7 7 9	11 6 0	
...	...	...	500 0 0	21 9 0	...	521 9 0	...	...	521 9 0	+ 19 11 9	...	
...	...	...	500 0 0	21 0 3	...	521 0 3	...	...	521 0 3	+ 20 8 9	...	
...	...	...	500 0 0	22 13 0	...	522 13 0	...	...	522 13 0	+ 10 15 0	18 7 0	
...	...	...	250 0 0	1 5 0	...	251 5 0	...	...	251 5 0	+ 12 8 1	16 0 3	
...	...	...	300 0 0	1 9 0	...	301 9 0	...	3 1 6	304 3 6	-1 8 0	28 14 6	
...	410 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	410 0 0	...	...	
...	153 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153 0 0	...	...	
...	518 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	518 0 0	...	...	
...	219 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	219 0 0	...	...	
...	...	560 0 0	...	...	...	560 0 0	...	...	560 0 0	+ 47 10 6	4 16 6	
...	...	...	321 0 0	...	...	321 0 0	...	...	321 0 0	+ 32 0 6	1 8 0	
70 7 0	6,050 7 0	18,050 0 0	7,021 0 0	296 0 6	527 13 9	25,924 14 3	142 0 1	7 8 6	22,105 7 0	+1,170 2 7	1,497 7 1	
410 8 9	16,715 8 9	31,476 8 0	16,266 13 9	503 0 6	822 11 0	49,568 14 3	207 6 0	7 8 6	66,492 6 0	2,153 3 8	3,340 13 5	