

Then the Secretary read his report as follows:—

Honourable President, venerable Teachers and dear brethren,

Since a long time it was in the mind of some of our energetic and enthusiastic friends to start a Debating club in this hostel for the advancement of knowledge, for the growth of fellow-feeling amongst the boarders of this hostel and for many other advantages which it brings in its wake. But owing to some disadvantages this idea could not be carried out. At last by the grace of God and through the sympathy and good-will amongst ourselves we were able to start the Association with Prof S. S. Roy as its permanent President. On every Saturday the meeting was held and all the boarders joined it whole heartedly to enjoy the benefit of it. Now the time has come for us to part from one another at least for a period of three months. So let us pray God to grant us new vigour and energy to make us all work hard for the improvement of this Association and its objects, when we meet again after the vacation, accompanied with our new friends. Again, let us embrace one another with warm hearts and look forward to re-embrace one another after the vacation. We also pay our highest tribute of gratitude to our beloved President for the kind sympathy he has shown in encouraging us.

Then after a fine speech of the President, the meeting terminated with light refreshments and a musical entertainment at about 10 p.m.

SRIS CHANDRA DE,
(3rd, year B. A. Class).

The College Economics Association.

At the first meeting of the Economics Association, for the current year (1925) held on Saturday the 14th February with Prof. D. N. Mukherjee in the chair, the following office-bearers were elected for the session 1925—26—

Sj. Sailesh Chandra Roy, Secretary.

Sj. Sirish Chandra Das, Asst. Secretary.

Sj. Sailesh Chandra Das Gupta, Librarian.

Sj. Sailesh Chandra Bhattacharjee, Treasurer.

Besides these the President also nominated three other office-bearers to act in co-operation with the above.

Sj. Tarak Nath Banerjee.

Sj. Kedar Nath Choudhury.

Sj. Sirajul Haque.

The second meeting of the Association came off on Friday the 20th of March in Room No. 3 at 9-45 A.M. Prof. D. N. Mookerjea took the chair. The agenda of business was as follows :—

1. Reading of a paper on "Labour in India" by the Secretary.
2. Submitting of report about the Library by the officer in charge of the Library.
3. Submitting of accounts of the funds collected, by the Treasurer.

The Secretary read out his Paper on "Labour in India" wherein he discussed the various sources of Indian labour, its conditions and its advance towards improvement with the introduction of British skill and experience. Then, the Librarian in his report made the conditions of the Library clear to the members present and also proposed some rules for regulating the affairs of the Library which were accepted unanimously. The Treasurer failed to place on the table any account, as he could not collect any funds. He pleaded that it was not his duty to look after the collection of funds.

Then the President rose and delivered a neat little speech on the occasion. He said—"My first duty, today, as a President, would be to thank the Librarian who has discharged his duties faithfully. I hope he will meet the co-operation of the members and the Library will be able to enjoy the patronage of the members of the Association as before. Next I offer my congratulations to the Secretary on his paper. He has stated therein the various resources of labour in India and also compared the conditions of Indian labour of primitive and modern ages. It has also been explained how Indian labour is improved and the means, by which it can still more be improved have been discussed. But an Essay like the one read out by the writer, should begin with the point as to what are the differences between Indian Labour and that of England. The least annual income of an individual in England is about 37£ while that of an Indian labourer may be two Rupees or a little more. There are various labour unions in England but India does not exhibit the presence of any such organised labour unions or some such organisations. For this reason the labourers are quite at the mercy of the capitalists and cannot continue in any strike which they set up from time to time ; whereas in England, when labourers feel that there should be an increment in their wages, they ask their employers for it ; failing to secure any increment, they set up strikes which they can continue unlike the Indian labourers. Why ? Because there are regular labour unions in England and these unions collect funds and feed the men on strike, with these funds. Then, the conditions of labour in India are

worse than those of the west ; why ? The main causes are Illiteracy and Inefficiency. Where does this inefficiency arise from ? It is due to the poverty of the people, their illiteracy, and want of good health and spirit. Examples of such things are to be found in almost all the villages of India, so, we find, that to rid the country of this misery there should be the growth of a variety of industries, spread of education and training, so that people may acquire a new spirit to work and widen their spheres of action. In the West, there has been going on a controversy, whether there should be any Capitalist at all ; All over Europe and America, the existence of those capitalists has been eliminated and the labourers are taking off all the functions of the Capitalists as well as of the labour population. This system is likely to spread to the East in future. Lastly, I sympathise with the Treasurer in the situation he has got himself in, namely, the arduous task of looking after funds and their collection and I hope, the members will be good enough to co-operate with him in the discharge of his duties.

Then the meeting dispersed with the usual vote of thanks to the chair.

SOILESH CH. ROY.

Secretary.

STUDENTS' FUND ACCOUNT.

1924-1925.

Receipts.—		Disbursements:—	
December /24—	Rs 573.	Fees & c for candidates for	
January /25—	„ 14.	the Examinations.	
February 25/—	„ 1.	30/12/24—	Rs 40/-
(up to 20th.)	<u>Rs 588/-</u>	31/12/24—	„ 26/-
		2/1/25—	„ 28/-
		3/1/25—	„ 90/-
		5/1/25—	„ 30/-
		7/1/25—	„ 75/-
		8/1/25—	„ 68/-
		3/2/25—	„ 12/-
			<u>Rs 369/-</u>