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Madras Journal of Co-operation

EACH FOR ALL AND ALL FOR EACH

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Thought for the Month

It is sometimes argued that the Co-operative Movement's real mission is to pave the way for the absorption of all economic functions in the community. The argument runs that voluntary co-operation is the offspring of the age of free enterprise and is doomed to disappear as free enterprise itself is superseded, to make way for something unspecified but very much superior. This seems to be too wide a generalisation based on too narrow a survey of history. In particular, it seems to leave out of account certain experiences of the last half-dozen years which suggest that even when public ownership has been established and disinterested management superadded, socialisation has not been achieved. The expected release of energy and harmonious collaboration have not been forthcoming. It almost looks as though the planners omitted something which the democratic self-discipline of the co-operative system could supply, as may be seen from the successful co-operative productive societies, not of Great Britain alone, but of France, Italy, Israel and other countries. Indeed, it would seem as though economic planning which fails to secure the active and willing participation of both the rank and file of an industry and the consumers whose needs are to be served, will fall far short of the efficiency at which it aims. It is just that participation, that collaboration, which the co-operative system is designed to promote and which justify its claim to be incorporated in, not eliminated from, a planned economy.

— W.P. Watkins, (*Review of International Co-operation* July, 1952.)

Editorial Notes

A Plea for Co-operative Youth Movement in Madras:

Readers will find in this issue an article describing the condition of the Co-operative Youth Movement in a few countries of the West and pointing out the need for organising the Co-operative Youth Movement in our own country. The article, we are sure, will be interesting in as much as the Co-operative Youth Movement is novel to our country and as such is likely to evoke considerable enthusiasm among the youth who are interested in service, voluntary or otherwise.

In his article the author has described how the Co-operative Youth Movement comprises youngsters of both sexes and of various age groups between 7 and 20 and helps to create in them, by means of various activities like sports, games, correspondence, excursions and field work, a desire for service among men and women so as to educate them in the art of living a full life. It is interesting to note that this movement has made a rapid advance in Western countries and had reached a stage when the need for organising a Federation of co-operative youth organisations on an international level has been felt.

It is sad to note that at such a stage of development of the co-operative youth movement in other countries we in India are yet to organise one. We are now on the eve of great socio-economic development programmes consisting in the implementation of the Five Year Plan. As a fore-runner of this great socio-economic activity we have already launched on an extensive community development programme. Besides, the *Bharat Sevak Samaj* which is also an All India Organisation, devoted to the socio-economic propaganda and service has during recent months been expanding its scope of work so as to include intensive programme of work in the sphere of co-operative development and *Panchayat* administration. No period in the life of our nation has ever been more appropriate than the present for the youth of the country to step in and help in the intensification of our various socio-economic programmes. The starting of co-operative youth movement could therefore be none too soon. As the author has suggested in his article the starting of a co-operative store or the expansion of the activities of a school or college store when one is already in existence would act as a nucleus for the promotion of co-operative youth movement. The store, by supplying all the require-

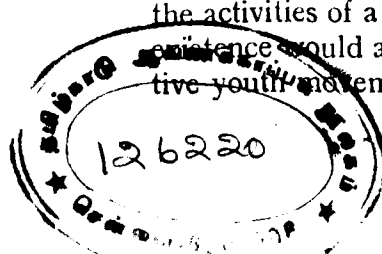
EDITORIAL NOTES

ments of youngmen and women will certainly attract numerous members and enable them to pursue various lines of socio-economic service. We understand that on an appeal made by our Associate Editor in his address to the students of a local college in Madras, the institution decided to organise a students' store and attach to it a co-operative youth organisation. We also understand with pleasure that in response to his appeal at a gathering of co-operators in Tanjore the co-operators resolved to start a co-operative youth organisation to carry on social and economic work among the masses. We congratulate these bodies on their earnestness to promote these new lines of co-operative activity for the benefit of the nation. We appeal to young co-operators of the Madras State both men and women to rise to the occasion and organise co-operative youth organisations so that by the time our development programmes at present carried on by the older generation of co-operators are in full swing, the youngmen and women of the co-operative organisations might step in and take over the burden, though in part, and thus give time and relief to their predecessors for exploring new fields for the promotion of the co-operative Movement.

Co-operative Society for Education:

It has been reported that some of the leading co-operators of the Madurai District met on the 17th instant at Madurai District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., under the presidentship of Sri P. T. Rajan, M.L.A., and decided to organise a Co-operative Educational Society. Sri A. Palaniappa Mudaliar, Registrar of Co-operative Societies attended and participated in the discussions held on the occasion so that the co-operators might have the benefit of his suggestions and advice. The main object of the society will be to establish and maintain schools and colleges for imparting professional and technical education and training.

As Sri Palaniappa Mudaliar observed on the occasion, this is a new venture in the Co-operative field in our State and it deserves encouragement. There are similar societies in foreign countries, managed on co-operative lines. Coming nearer home we find that even in our neighbouring State of Travancore there are co-operative educational societies registered under Regulation 10 of the Co-operative Societies Act in force there. The chief objects of the Society are: "to propagate literary and technical education in the area of its operation and for that purpose to



establish schools and technical institutions and to impart instruction to the members through them; to act as the agent for the joint purchase of the requirements of the students and members of the above institutions and to distribute them at cheap prices; and to carry on propaganda in order to propagate the principles of co-operation." The area of operation may be confined to some villages in some taluks.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Co-operators who assembled at Madurai have now decided upon organising an educational society, it may be mentioned that the idea has been for some time past in the air. The Madras Provincial (now State) Co-operative Union and the Co-operative Department interested themselves in the matter even as early as 1946 and sought to explore the possibilities of organising a co-operative educational society in Madras Province. Professor S. K. Yegnanarayana Iyer (now the late), a very active co-operator and educationist who was one of the office bearers of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, conceived of the possibilities of disseminating education through co-operatively-organised institutions and gathered relevant information from Travancore. In 1946 Sri Yegnanarayana Iyer, Sri J. C. Ryan, Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Sri A. Palaniappa Mudaliar, then Joint Registrar, examined the scope of the by-laws of such a society. Their endeavours, however, did not take concrete shape forthwith.

The interest of the State Co-operative Union in the matter has been revived during recent months. The Associate Editor had occasion to discuss the matter with the President of the Andhra Desa Elementary Schools Association and the Headmasters of some High Schools in the Andhra Desa. The discussion centred round two questions—how to organise the society and what response such a step might evoke. Regarding the response it was mentioned by not a few of them that the conditions of the teachers in the Andhra Desa were not encouraging and in consequence such a step might not evoke much interest there. They, however, suggested that in the South where the teachers *might* be having a peaceful time, an experiment could be made and the results watched. Thanks to the interest of the co-operators in the South and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies who has keenly interested himself in the organisation of this novel type co-operative activity, a co-operative educational society is *shortly* to be

formed. As Sri Rajan observed, this is a step in the right direction and we congratulate the co-operators and the public of Madurai on their novel undertaking.

Two Committees, we understand, have been set up—one to find ways and means for carrying out the objects of the society and the other to investigate and advise the society on what technical courses could immediately be started. It is not known what the views of these committees would be and what they would recommend finally for adoption. Yet we propose to record here a few suggestions for the consideration of those interested in this new line of organisation with regard to the scope of such a society at the early stages:

The organisation of a college or a professional or technical education institution even at the outset may not be desirable for two reasons: For one thing this is a new line of co-operative endeavour and may not therefore enlist popular support to the extent necessary for a large undertaking. Secondly such large institutions, to serve a real need, should be organised on a regional basis rather than by local enterprise on account of the cost involved and the limited scope of local response available to keep them running. In these circumstances the Co-operative Educational Society will do well to concentrate on primary education at the outset. The Society whose area of operations may be a few villages should explore the possibilities of converting aided or committee-managed primary schools into co-operatively-managed schools and also to start such schools where they do not exist. The parents and local trained teachers should be enrolled as members of the society so that they may have sustained interest in their own institution. There may be a middle school amidst a few villages so that the pupils may attend the same after completing their elementary school course.

The courses of study must be such as will help promote a co-operative atmosphere among the children. Along with the three 'R's and other useful curriculum, Co-operation must be taught with special care so that the children may gradually be imbued with the spirit of Co-operative service and endeavour in their various activities.

Such an institution will go a long way towards training youngsters in co-operative endeavour and rural leadership which are essential for national development.

We may mention here that some of those in the teaching line who were also connected with their local students' co-operative stores indicated to our Associate Editor their approval of this line of co-operative endeavour as of real value in the present circumstances. We hope that the Madura Co-operative Educational Society will give the right lead to this new venture by taking a practical view of things.

The Sales Tax Problem :

It is not unknown to co-operators how the need on the part of the co-operative institutions like the consumers store and the milk supply institutions to levy sales tax has been working a great deal of hardship on large sections of the Co-operative Movement, consisting in consumers' stores, and milk supply co-operatives, etc. These co-operative institutions are doubly handicapped when compared with the private dealer in their transactions: They are obliged to pay sales tax while purchasing the commodities which they handle. Again they are obliged to collect sales tax while selling their commodities to their customers. The private dealer on the other hand usually does not pay sales tax even when he makes a bulk purchase of his goods at the production centre. Even when he sells his goods he does not charge any sales tax to his customers. He is therefore obviously better placed in respect of his trade than the co-operative institutions and is able to attract more customers than the co-operatives and at the same time have a margin of profit for himself. The co-operatives on the other hand are not able to compete with the private dealer by reducing the prices of their goods to the low level obtaining with the private dealer, particularly in view of the fact that their purchase price has to include the considerable expenditure incurred by the purchase committee or other agents deputed by the institutions for making purchases.

During his visits to some co-operative stores and milk supply co-operatives in Krishna, East Godavari and Tanjore Districts, our Associate Editor had occasion to discuss this question with the managers or the office bearers of the institutions concerned. It has been represented to him by all the institutions that this 1½ to 3 per cent increase in the price of goods to the customers due to sales tax, is not inconsiderable in view of the keen competition of the private dealer who is often prepared to undersell with a view to break the business of the co-operative which is his rival in trade.

This insistence on sales tax has not only resulted in the reduction of the business of almost all co-operatives but has actually forced some institutions to cease their activities. For instance the Bandar Co-operative Milk Supply Union at Masulipatam in the Krishna District which had some five feeder societies and handled about 300 seers of milk a day had to stop its work on account of inability to compete with the private milk vendor due to sales tax at two points. The feeder societies are now working as independent societies and the Union is prepared to take over the business if only sales tax is collected at one point.

The problem of sales tax has assumed serious proportions during recent years and has made it necessary to devise ways and means of meeting the situation since the Government have not indicated any sympathetic attitude towards the co-operatives in this matter. In this connection it will be interesting to note a measure taken by the Tiruvadi Co-operative Stores in Tanjore district which is one of the best working rural stores in the State. The stores had to pay to the Government nearly Rs. 6,000 to 7,000 while its own collection did not exceed Rs. 3,150 towards sales tax, because it did not collect sales tax on rice while it paid sales tax on its rice purchases. The Board of Management of the Stores have now resolved not to charge sales tax on sales upto a limit of Rs. 0-15-9. The institution has tried it for some time and has found that this policy is fairly effective in dealing in with the competition of the private dealer. Anyway the results of such a step could be studied only over a considerable period. It is desirable that the other institutions also may try this measure for some time and watch the results so that if this is successful the Co-operative Movement will have found at least one effective way of counter-acting the tactics of the private dealer.

Greetings to Sri A. Palaniappa Mudaliar:

We have great pleasure to announce that Sri A. Palaniappa Mudaliar, M.A., Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Dy. Commissioner of Prohibition (Amelioration), Madras, has been posted to act as Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, in a vacancy caused by Sri J. C. Ryan's going on leave for some time. Sri Palaniappa Mudaliar has been keenly interested in the co-operative movement throughout his service in the Co-operative Department and as such has gained a good deal of experience not only as an administrator but as a promotor of co-operative activities. Co-operators are aware that as Deputy Commissioner of Prohi-

hition he promoted a great deal of ameliorative work among the ex-tappers by introducing co-operative production like jaggery-making, milk supply and cottage industries as well as by introducing recreational activities and pastime for the benefit of ex-tappers and ex addicts. This ameliorative work has done much to rehabilitate the men for whom it has been meant. Sri Palaniappa Mudaliar has also been taking keen interest in various other co-operative activities like rural and urban credit and consumers' movement. One appreciable feature of his work is that he records his valuable ideas in the form of articles and contributions to Journals or addresses at co-operative gatherings. The Madras State Co-operative Union and the Madras Journal of Co-operation have always had the benefit of his advice and suggestions on various co-operative matters in the form of personal talks and contributions to Journal. His being appointed as Registrar now is a fitting recognition of his valuable experience in the co-operative field. We felicitate him on his new post, on behalf of Co-operators in Madras State.

The Madras State Co-operative Union,

Notice to the Delegates to the General Body of the Madras State Co-operative Union.

Dear Sir,

The Annual General body meeting of the Madras State Co-operative Union will be held on Saturday the 20th June 1953 at 3-30 p.m. in the premises of the Madras State Co-operative Bank, 379, Netaji Road, Madras.

The Administration Report and Audit Review for the year 1951-52 will be sent to the Member Societies with a request to hand over the same to their delegates.

The delegates are requested to see that the Societies from which they are elected to the General Body of the Union are not in arrears of annual contribution for the current or previous years.

You are requested to be present for the meeting.

Notice to the Member Societies of the Madras State Co-operative Union.

Dear Sir,

The Annual General Body meeting of the Madras State Co-operative Union will be held on Saturday the 20th June 1953 at 3-30 p.m. in the premises of the Madras State Co-operative Bank, 379 Netaji Road, Madras

The name of your delegate on the General Body of this Union may also be communicated to this Office together with a copy of the resolution at which the delegate was elected

Please remit if you have not already done so, the annual contribution due by your Society, current as well as arrears without any further delay and oblige.

The Administration Report and Audit Review for the year 1951-52 which will be sent to you may kindly be handed over to your Delegate.

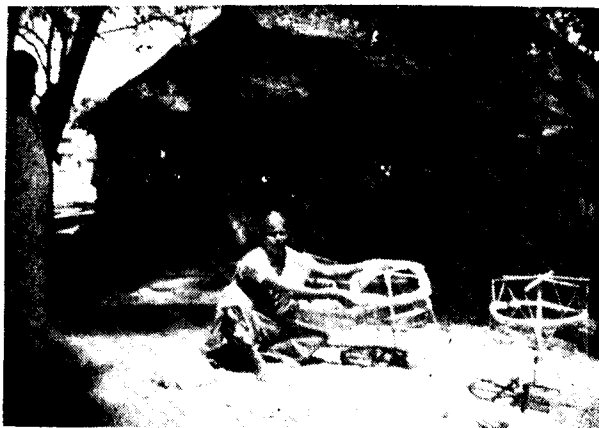
B. VENKATARATNAM,

President.



SRI A. PALANIAPPA MUDALIAR, M.A.,
who acted as Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras,
while Sri J. C. RYAN, M.A., I.A.S., was on leave.

The Madura Mahalipatty Rope & Tape Makers Co-operative
Production & Sale Society, Ltd., Madurai



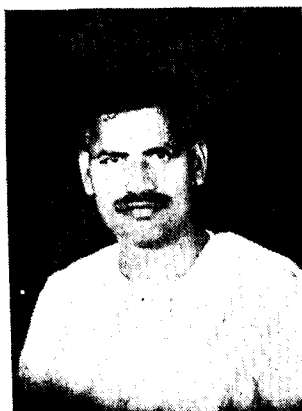
Women sizing yarn on small Charkhas.



Men making ropes on Charkhas.



Men making ropes on big Charkhas.



Sri V. MUTHIAH PILLAI,
President of the Society.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

Co-operative Movement and Rural Indebtedness

SRI K. VENKATAIAH NAIDU, B.A.,

Secretary, Rajampet Co-op. Town Bank, Ltd.

It has been said that "the Indian peasant is born in debt, lives in debt and bequeaths debt". Many inherit small holdings with encumbrances, some debt and no property and a few estates with no strings. What are the reasons for this state of affairs and how to redeem the peasant from the clutches of money lenders and the pangs of poverty?

2. Agriculture is the base of Indian economy. It is the man behind the plough that produces the national wealth. About 70 per cent of the population depend upon agriculture. Due to the pressure on the soil, fragmented holdings, old and un-scientific methods of cultivation, lack of irrigation facilities, lack of transport and marketing facilities and lack of subsidiary occupations, the peasant is not running his business on profitable lines. The periodic loss of cattle through disease is another cause that makes the ryot borrow. The insanitary conditions in the rural areas which cause diseases such as malaria, small-pox and cholera, undermine the efficiency of the peasant and at the same time make him borrow for the medical treatment. This state of deficit economy has continued for some generations. If agriculture is made a remunerative business, all the rural problems can be solved easily.

3. Business requires money. Agriculture is also business. The Government supplied credit through 'Takkavi' loans. The system does not work well as the agency that grants the loans is not suited for the purpose. The peasants have no confidence in the Government officials. The Co-operative movement was considered to be the best agency to tackle the rural problems and the Co-operative Societies Act of 1904 was passed by the Government of India. Provision was made for the credit societies only to clear the debts of the farmers. In 1912 and 1917 the Co-operative Societies Act was liberalised so as to permit the formation of societies for all purposes, both at the primary and central levels.

4. Under the Reforms Act of 1919, Co-operation came under the Provincial (State) Governments and during subsequent years the Provinces made progress on lines most suitable to their needs. Long term credit is needed by farmers for under-taking permanent

and standing improvements to lands and also for liquidating prior debts. Repayment of long term debt is facilitated with easy instalments spread over a number of years. The bylaws of credit societies and the limited resources of the District Banks prevented the ordinary credit society from under-taking long term loans. Land Mortgage Banks were first started in Punjab in 1920 and later in Madras in 1925. The need for a central organisation to finance all the primary land mortgage banks was felt and the Madras Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Act was passed 1934 in accordance with the recommendations of the Townsend Committee on Co-operation. This Act has conferred upon the mortgage banks certain powers and privileges. There is good progress of co-operative land mortgage banking in Madras State. These land banks in Madras, as elsewhere in India, are concentrating on the redemption of old debts. The loans out-standing against members of the primary land mortgage banks in Madras State as on 30th June 1952 amount to Rs. 5 crores.

5. The Agricultural Credit Department of the Reserve Bank of India recommended in 1941 the formation of multipurpose societies as the only dependable solution to the problems of rural poverty. It was also agreed by the co-operators that the agriculturist is not much benefited unless he is helped simultaneously in every phase of his life. Credit societies get the loyalty of the members so long as they get credit. Multipurpose societies will always command greater loyalty and co-operation, if the contact is continuous and the benefits are more tangible than the mere supply of credit. The ordinary cultivator is accustomed to so many disabilities that a little gain by way of lower rate of interest does not appeal to him very much. Substantial gain from his association with a co-operative organisation appeals to him and commands his loyalty. The success of the movement is limited to the extent to which the member recognises his position and actively participates in the working of the society.

6. The campaign for changing the credit societies into multipurpose societies began in the year 1947. The credit societies were reorganised into multipurpose societies aiming at all-round economic improvement of the agriculturists and embracing within its scope the performance of as many useful and remunerative functions as possible. The multipurpose societies finance crop production, act as the agent for the sale of crop, supply the farmers

seed, cattle-feed, fertilisers, agricultural implements and consumer goods. They cover the whole life of the farmer. The contact between the multipurpose society and the member should be felt at every stage and should result in substantial gain.

7. The multipurpose societies require larger finances than the credit societies. Some of the District Banks are not able to finance these societies and they depend upon the State Bank. When such is the case of District Banks with their existence for over four decades, we cannot expect the multipurpose societies to stand on their own legs. Under these financial circumstances it would be wise to have as many multipurpose societies as the District Banks can afford to finance. The movement should not bite more than what it can chew. The objects are many and the finances are meagre. Under-finance retards the progress of the movement and some times makes the members uncertain and suspicious about the future and consequently loss of faith in the society. The Government in their anxiety to develop the movement and to render help to the ryots, reorganised all the credit societies into multipurpose societies. The controls accelerated the progress of the reorganisation. The Government is judging the progress and stability of the movement from the numerical strength of the societies. "But hundreds of them are defunct or dead as against tens of them well established or struggling to establish themselves as custodians of peoples' faith and hopes."

8. The primary society is the spear head of the entire movement. It is at this level that policies are put into action. The progress of the movement largely depends on the work done at these societies. Work at these societies is turned out by the honorary non officials and supervised by the Bank Inspectors employed by the District Banks. Educated, honest and patriotic honorary worker is often a rare commodity. Where ever such gentlemen joined the movement, the societies are working well and in the absence of such gentlemen the societies are dormant. One society that works well and enjoys the peoples' confidence is worth one hundred or even more dormant societies. Better to have one such society than hundreds of dormant societies.

9. The work of the Bank Inspector is no less important. In the United States of America under the Farm Security Administration of the Ten Years of Rural Rehabilitation, one supervisor is appointed for every county office and an associate female

supervisor for one or two county offices. Farm management plans in close co-operation with the borrowers are prepared by the supervisors and the home management plans by the associate female supervisor in consultation with the females of the borrower's family. They visit the borrowers periodically, ascertain their progress and advise them on farm and home plans. They make sure that the moneys provided by the loans are used as agreed upon in the loan application. More visits are paid to the borrowers whose progress is slow.

10. In our State one supervisor is appointed for every twenty or twenty five societies. He prepares the loan applications, property statements and such other information required by his superiors. He meets the president or the secretary who has the books of the society and takes down whatever information he requires. Generally there is no contact with the borrowers. At best he can visit a society once in a month and that too for a short stay of a day or even less. He has no time to make the borrower utilise the money borrowed for the purpose mentioned in the loan application. The direct contact between the supervisor and the borrower is the foundation of the movement. This foundation is weak or rather imaginary and on this imaginary foundation the whole structure of the co-operative movement is built. In order to make the foundation strong, efficient hard working supervisors fully equipped with farm and home plans should be appointed and each supervisor should be allotted six societies. They should be given intensive training like that of the 'Village Level Workers' in addition to the co-operative training. They should possess such knowledge as to enable them to tackle the several rural problems. His duties should be those that are performed by the supervisors under the Farm Security Administration in U.S.A. In order to attract honest and intelligent persons to this field decent salaries should be offered.

11. Woman supervisors attract women to the movement. They should fully discuss about the domestic affairs with the females of the borrowers and advise them how to lead economic life. They should be able to find out leakages in the family budget. All wastages and extravagance should be avoided. If agricultural indebtedness is to be checked, curtailment of unnecessary expenditure should form the first step in this programme.

12. Improved farming methods result in increased returns and can improve the economic conditions of the farmers. The average extent of land that an Indian agriculturist cultivates is 5 acres whereas it is 145 acres in America and 21 acres in England. Secondly the five acres of land is not in one single piece. It is made up of scattered bits of land. He cultivates these small and scattered strips of land indifferently and barely manages to feed himself and his family. He is too poor to use improved seed implements and fertilisers. Our agriculture cannot be organised as an efficient industry unless the extent of the farm becomes much larger than it is at present. Co-operative farming societies are to be organised. The small and scattered holdings of the farmers are to be pooled and cultivated on co-operative basis and on scientific lines. Subsidiary occupations such as vegetable growing, poultry farming, pig farming, dairy farming and spinning are additional sources of income to the farmers. The farmers should be induced to take up these subsidiary occupations.

13. Social factors have an important bearing on the financial conditions. In every village there are factions and much money is spent on litigation. The money that flows into the pockets of lawyers and Courts should be diverted to savings deposits. On social functions like marriages huge amounts are spent. Money is borrowed and spent. The co-operators should discourage this. The Karadia Rajputs in Kodinar taluk of the old Baroda State have made a laudable attempt to control social expenditure. They have abolished gifts and dowries at the time of marriages. The maximum number of people in a bridegroom's party visiting the village is fixed at twenty five. Subject to this maximum the number varies with the ability of the bride's parents. On no account should the whole village or sub-caste be entertained at the wedding dinner. Almost all the office bearers of the Kodinar Banking Union and the societies affiliated to it are Karadia Rajputs. They enforce the same rules on the members of the societies and minimise expenses on social functions. The co-operators of our State will do well to copy these rules. Madras is not altogether lagging behind in this respect. *Upanayanam* (thread marriage) of several young boys is performed at a time with the possible minimum expenditure.

14. The co-operative movement has undoubtedly brought down the rate of interest. Perhaps cheap rate of interest encoura-

ged borrowings from the co-operatives, neglected repayment and made the ryots indifferent to saving. It is better to impose additional taxation by way of loan insurance premium besides interest on loans. In Canada CUNA Mutual Insurance Society has loan protection insurance scheme. Loan protection is insurance which protects the credit society against loss due to death or total or permanent disability of a borrowing member, consistent with the provisions of the contract between the credit society and the CUNA Mutual Insurance Society. If written with disability feature the cost is six cents per month for each hundred dollars the credit society has outstanding in insurable loans. Upon the death of a borrower CUNA Mutual would pay to the credit society the balance remaining unpaid on his loan. If written with the disability feature the cost is 7½ cents per month for each hundred dollars the credit society has outstanding in insurable loans. When a borrowing member dies or becomes totally or permanently disabled CUNA Mutual pays to the credit society the balance outstanding on his loan.

15. Some of the advantages of having a loan protection scheme are that *debts die with the debtor*. His son inherits an estate small or big without encumbrances. It assures the borrower that his son or estate or surety will not be obliged to pay the balance remaining on his loan when he dies or becomes totally or permanently disabled. It will make easy the collection work on the part of the credit society. In the case of surety loans the scheme reduces the risk of the sureties. The risk of unlimited liability is solved. The borrowers of credit societies "do not die in debt and do not bequeath debt".

The George Town Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd., No. 8512
 29, Krishnappa Naicken Agraharam Street, G. T. Madras.
 (REGISTERED IN 1923.)

All Banking facilities are afforded to Members and Constituents of the Society. Fixed Deposits are accepted for one year at 5 per cent interest.

There are 3,000 subscribers who contribute towards Monthly Savings Scheme, which runs for 84 months.

The Loan Transactions of the Society—Simple, Jewel, Mortgage and Surety loans—exceed Rs. 18 lakhs.

P. NATESAN, M.B., B.S.,
President.

Some Tips for Co-operative Dairymen—Cattle Feed

SRI R. M. PILLAI.

President, The Madras State Cattle Breeding and Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd., Madras

[Co-operative dairying in particular and animal husbandry in general are now becoming increasingly important in our State as in other States. But while the economic aspect of the activity has received considerable attention, the scientific aspect of it does not seem to have received the attention it really needs. It is proposed to give through this journal useful information to those interested in co-operative dairying and animal husbandry. Some useful tips to dairymen in town and villages are given by the author on the basis of his practical experience in cattle feeding, breeding etc. We invite from other workers and enthusiasts in the field similar studies for publication in these pages. —Editors]

There are as many as 570 milk supply co-operatives in the State and their annual production and sale of milk and milk products is about 100 lbs. Fairly large as these figures appear to be, the position is not quite satisfactory if we take the production per animal into consideration. For instance it has been said that the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union, Ltd. which is the premier milk supply co-operative in the State has a daily average production of some 6,000 Madras measures of milk obtained from about 5,000 cows and buffaloes. Relatively, this means that the daily average production per animal is about 1.2 Madras measures or 5 lbs. nearly, which is but a low yield.

Many factors have contributed to this low yield, one of them being the poor feed given to milch cattle. Dairying in our country remains a subsidiary occupation to agriculture. The agriculturist keeps one or two milch cattle, not for business, but primarily to supplement the food of the family. No special care is taken by the agriculturist to improve the feed of the animal. The feed usually consists of paddy straw, certain quantities of broken grains, bran and gram with husks, a little of oil cake. These are mixed in varying proportions perhaps depending upon the availability and cheapness of the commodity. As a result, the cattle feed remains ill-balanced.

Balanced ration plays an important part in the maintenance of dairy cattle. Having interested myself in this line of dairy development for nearly a decade, I have carried out investigation in the manufacture of Computed Cattle Feed for dairy cattle. I have also acquainted myself with the recent investigations in the field. I propose to record here a few tips or suggestions to benefit the cattle keepers.

Recent investigations advocate the addition of protein in fairly large quantities in a ration as it is highly nutritive. Cattle feed, rich in protein, would return a good profit to the owners. But to do this a knowledge of nutrition and animal feeding are necessary to have an understanding of the composition of the feed that goes to build up animal tissues.

A living plant or animal tissue or cell is a compound of the following: Water; organic compounds; mineral mixture or ash. (Mineral matters can be extracted after evaporation of water). The organic compounds are to be classified as carbo-hydrates, fats and fat-like substances; the nitrogen compound. The division of plant and animal tissues into organic compounds and mineral matter is a convenient general method of grouping.

Water:

Water is the largest constituent of all the living matter. The active parts of plants and animals contain 70 per cent or more of water. Even the seeds which are apparently dry contain nearly 25 per cent of water. The dentine of teeth contains nearly 10 per cent water. Water performs the following functions in plants and animals:

1. It carries the nutrients from one end to the other of the living structure by holding them in solution. Plants can absorb mineral nutrients from the soil only as they are dissolved in water.
2. Water reacts on many types of chemical compounds and the intricate life processes cannot take place without it. Water is important for digestion of food by animals.
3. Water is important in the control of the temperature of animals and plants. Much heat is absorbed when water evaporates. Water in liquid state has a much greater capacity than most substances for absorbing heat. The heat produces lower temperature in plants and animals if their tissues are provided

with sufficient water. Therefore water is the most vital of all nutrients for animals and they must have it in abundance. They must have easy access to it at all times.

Carbohydrates:

Carbohydrates comprise about $\frac{1}{4}$ of all the dry matter in plants. They form the chief reserve food stores in such plant parts as roots and tubers. These serve as fuel to maintain the body temperature and energy needed for the body processes. The term carbohydrates means the compound of three elements—carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. Further they form two groups—the sugars and non-complex compounds called *polysacc Harides*. These are easily digested by animals. Complex carbohydrates which form the woody fibre of plants are difficult to digest. Green coloured chlorophyll, that is in the leaves and other green parts of plants are able to build simple carbohydrates from carbon-dioxide and water. In some manner the chlorophyll contains the carbon, hydrogen and water, into some simple organic compound. It is not known how at first the simple sugar along with other substances is formed.

Sugars are all soluble in water and have a sweet taste. Two kinds of simple sugars are of importance; viz., the hexoses or 6 carbon sugars; and the pentoses or 5 carbon sugars. Only three of the several hexoses that have been found in plants are of any importance. These are glucose, fructose and galactose. Glucose known as dextrose is found in free state in ripe fruits, sweet corn and honey. In animal nutrition it is of importance for it supplies the sugar in blood. Glucose is only three fourths as sweet as cane sugar. Fructose or levulose occurs along with glucose in ripe fruits and honey. It is the sweetest of the sugars as it is sweeter than cane sugar. Galactose forms a part of various compounds. The chief of them is milk sugar or lactose in which galactose is combined with glucose. The pentoses occur free in nature only in traces but form part of certain of the more complex carbohydrates. Compounds of sugars consist of combinations of two or more molecules of the simple sugars. The most common is cane sugar, maltose and lactose.

Complex Carbohydrates:

Complex carbohydrates are more complex than the sugars. They are so complex and have such properties that it is rather

difficult to determine its exact formulae. Starch consists of many molecules of sugar and is only the chief carbohydrate in plants. All seeds of plants are rich in starch. Starch is insoluble and it can be changed into sugar with enzyme, that are found in saliva. Cellulose and other resistant compounds come under the term "fibre" Cellulose has a very low food value to farm animals.

Fats:

Fats and oils and related substances are very important both in plants and animals. Fats and oils are alike in composition and properties, except that the fats are solid at ordinary temperature while oils are liquid. For live-stock feeding both are included under fats. Fats are made up of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. Fats differ in their melting points and their properties.

Sterols or complex alcohols are found in traces in plants and animals. Ergosterol is required in stock breedings. Cholesterol is found especially in the brain and other nerve tissues in blood. It aids in transporting fat from one part of the body to another. Carotene is contained in small parts in plants and animals. It is the yellow colouring substance in sweet potatoes, carrot, and butter fat. Essential oils which occur in plants aid in making the food palatable.

Proteins:

Proteins are essential to all life as they control the activity of each cell. They are concentrated in the reproductive parts and in growing leaves.

Minerals :

Minerals are essential for the growth of animals and plants, for instance phosphorus, potassium, sulphur, calcium, iron and manganese.

Vitamins :

Vitamins too are of profound importance to farm animals. There exist 14 different kinds of vitamins, of which *Vitamin A* is very important in animal husbandry. It is essential for mature animals, as it improves the growth, reproduction and lactation. *Vitamin D* is important for the prevention of rickets. During lactation there is a great demand for this *Vitamin*. Cod liver oil is an extensive source of *Vitamins A. & D.* *Vitamins G. C. & E.* are also of great importance for the well being of animals.

The Youth and the Co-operative Movement

VISWANATHAN TEKUMALLA

Co-operation has been recognised as the golden mean between Capitalism on the one hand and Communism on the other. In our country as in many other countries the need for promotion of the co-operative movement has been very keenly felt for some years past. The Government of India have pledged themselves to the establishment of a Co-operative Commonwealth by which term should be meant, an organisation where various types of institutions—private, public and co-operative—work together in a co-operative spirit for their common objective of the prosperity of the country. The Five Year Plan which has now to be implemented has also given a place of importance to Co-operation. It says "The Commission consider co-operation as the indispensable instrument of planned economic action in the democracy. Co-operation must therefore be an essential feature of the programmes for the implementation of the Plan at all levels of administration." The Community Development Programme which has been in operation in no less than 81 projects and blocks spread all over the country is an all-out endeavour to bring the villagers together to act in a spirit of co-operative endeavour for mutual and common benefit in the social and economic spheres of national life.

The value of the co-operative movement in national development programme is therefore obvious. Co-operation, however, is not merely an economic endeavour; it is also an education. Dr. Coady, Director of the Extension Services in Nova Scotia in Canada said: "We have recourse to co-operation in the economic field as an instrument of education rather than as an economic instrument". It may be mentioned in this connection that the first concern of the Rochdale Pioneers was to start a school for children. An eminent British Co-operator wrote: "It has been rightly said that co-operation is an economic movement which makes use of education but it is possible to turn the statement the other way round and to say that it is an educational movement which makes use of economic action". Co-operation therefore takes the whole life of the individual and the community and educate the community for full life.

This educational aspect of the movement is receiving increasing attention in various countries of the West such as, United Kingdom, United States and Canada, to mention only a few of them. These countries have promoted a healthy co-operative movement on a

nation-wide scale. It will be instructive as well as interesting to note the main features of the co-operative youth movement of some of these countries :

I. United Kingdom:

The United Kingdom has a Co-operative Youth Movement with its headquarters near Loughborough in Leicestershire. The numerous youth organisations consist about 26,000 divided into three age groups : Co-operative Play-way group comprising children of 7 to 11 years of age ; the Co-operative Path-finder group for boys of 11 to 15 years of age ; and Co-operative Youth Clubs for young men of 15 to 20 years. The organisations have an official monthly called the Co-operative Youth Leader.

The activities of these youth organisations of various age groups are so arranged as to keep active and enthusiastic the members of the groups concerned. The following are some of the activities :

(i) *Correspondence* : Boys and girls of U. K. correspond with foreign boys and girls of their age on their activities relating to their education, hobbies and co-operative service ; for instance, some English boys write to some Dutch girls as pen friends and get some interesting details about their activities like horse-riding, bringing up pet lambs, etc.

(ii) *Games and Quiz* : The members often entertain themselves in puzzle games and intelligence tests for pleasure and pastime. For instance a number of small articles are placed in a tray and shown to the members for a minute or two. The tray is then withdrawn and members are asked to list out the articles placed in the tray. Interesting questions are put to the members and ready and precise replies are elicited. For instance, members are asked when the United Nations was founded and how many nations belong to the United Nations ? Members are thus kept active in acquiring knowledge of current events.

(iii) *Volunteer Service* : The members go to other places in the country and even other countries to work as volunteers in the matter of rehabilitating the suffering people of those localities. For instance some volunteers were sent to Germany to work for one to three weeks among the poor war-stricken people. These volunteers helped the local residents in putting up buildings, library, playgrounds and the like. Part of the fare was met by the youth organisations that sent them or the volunteers themselves and their maintenance expenses were met by the inviting country. They were even given a little pocket money.

(iv) *Dramas and Sports* : The members develop an *esprit decorps* by participating in sports and out-door games and in cultural activities like dramas and dances. These activities give them not only opportunities for developing their physique and intellectual talents but also enable them to be of help to the needy ; for instance, they would stage a benefit drama and with the proceeds provide an amenity to some poor house or hospital. It has been reported that the Co-operative Youth Club members of a place near Birmingham collected some money by staging dramas and presented a television set to a hospital for the entertainment of the patients.

(v) *Excursions* : There are three residential Co-operative Youth Centres in Derbyshire, Sussex and Cumberland. These Centres are situated in ideal surroundings. Members of the Co-operative Youth Clubs are invited to spend a few weeks at the Centres so that they may gain practical experience in community life by contacting and serving the people of the locality and thus know what co-operative service means. With a view to enable the members to visit the Centres easily the maintenance charge is kept as low as £ 4 a week.

(vi) *Cookery and Crafts* : The Members learn cooking and handicrafts at some of the centres so that they may guide villagers in these lines of work.

(vii) *Social and Economic Surveys* : The members carry out periodically social and economic surveys so that they may know the condition of the people and build up a healthy social and economic life among them. Many of these members who carry out the surveys hail from the University or the High School. The Co-operative Youth Club has a pledge, part of which says : " I belong to a Co-operative Youth Club in order that I shall learn something of the art of citizenship of a Co-operative Community. I desire to know how best to serve my fellow men and women and I shall at all times try to live upto the Club Code." The motto of the Co-operative Youth Movement in U. K. is " I Serve "

Some regions of U. K. are thickly dotted with Co-operative Youth Clubs and account for the largest amount of activity in the Co-operative Youth Movement. For instance Southampton has 40 Youth Clubs of which most are Co-operative Youth Clubs sponsored by voluntary organisations. The Southern Section of U. K. has about 28 Societies with some 242 Units of work and some 7330

members, while the Western Section has only 8 societies with 20 Units and about 780 members.

The Co-operative Youth Clubs have much to be proud of, both in their past achievements and in their present work together. This pride in their movement makes them anxious that more young people shall share in their work and give their full support.

II. United States :

In the United States the Co-operative Youth Movement is closely knit with Extension Service. It consists of as many as one million local leaders. The activities of the youth movement in the country are seen at village, county and State levels. 76 per cent of the workers are distributed in 3,000 counties as Agents, Home Demonstration Agents, and 4-H. Club Agents. The cost of this organisation has been estimated at 54 million dollars. The County Agents are usually young men while Home Demonstration Agents are young women. Many of them are graduates of Universities. The young men who are county agents work among farmers and train them in carrying on various lines of agriculture and animal husbandry, on proper lines. For instance they teach them how to work a tractor, how to bring up a lamb properly, how to feed pigs, how to feed dairy cattle and how to sow seed and reap well. The home demonstration girls on their part educate the peasant women in cookery, needle-work and other woman's pursuits. For instance they teach them how to prepare a dish without losing its food value and how to cut cloth and make a garment.

The "boys' and girls' club" is an essential feature of the Co-operative Youth Movement of the United States. The country is dotted with 78,000 4-H Clubs consisting of no less than 1,70,000 members of 10 to 20 years. The 4-H Clubs are meant for the development of 4-Hs, viz., head, heart, hands and health. Every member takes the pledge as follows:

"I pledge my head to clear thinking,
My heart to greater loyalty,
My hands to larger service, and
My health to better living for the country".

The members of those clubs have as many as 30 projects in farming, dairying, homecraft, cookery and the like. They go into the villages and educate the farmers in the various lines of work relating to the respective projects.

There are Co-operative Youth Organisations in several other countries like Austria, France, Germany, Yugoslavia, Switzerland, Norway and Denmark. In Germany, for instance, in spite of the desolation caused by the recent War, there are no fewer than 1000 members in the movement. The work in all these countries has progressed considerably and a need has been felt to promote the movement on an international level. Consequently at an International Conference, delegates from the Co-operative Youth Organisations in Austria, France, Germany, Yugoslavia, Switzerland, United States, Norway and Denmark agreed that an International Federation of Youth Co-operatives should be formed with the following objects :

- (a) to co-ordinate the activities of all young people associated with the co-operative movement in the country itself ;
- (b) to assist formation of such organisations in other countries ; and (c) to provide means of collaboration among co-operators in all the countries.

It is interesting to note that the progress of the co-operative movement has not been confined only to the advanced countries of the West but to some of the under-developed countries as well, like China and some African states. For instance it is reported that in Natal and Zululand in Africa there are as many as 145 Bantu co-operative study circles where the members discuss ways and means of promoting welfare on the co-operative, agriculture and social sides of their life, besides educating the adults at adult schools. The motto of the Bantu Co-operators in education work is "you must learn (a) to think individually ; (b) to thing together : and (c) to thing ahead."

Coming to our own country we find that the co-operative youth movement as such has not yet made a real beginning in any part of the country. It is reported that some co-operative youth leaders who have come from abroad as visitors have been demonstrating some of their activities in Bengal. Apart from that there has been no evidence of any consistent effort on the part of co-operators in the country to start the co-operative youth movement.

This is a period in the life of our nation when the youth of the country should be pressed into service in our all-out endeavour to elevate ourselves in social and economic spheres. The decision of the Government of India to establish a Co-operative Commonwealth, the endeavour of the Five Year Plan to press into service the co-operative movement as far as possible, the essential principle of

co-operative endeavour underlying the Community Development Programme and last but not the least the endeavours of the *Bharat Sevak Samaj* to bring about social and economic development by promoting Co-operation and *Panchayat* movement in the country side—all point out unmistakably the need for roping in young men into these national activities. It is the young men that should play an increasingly important role in national life and development. They should go to the countryside either as honorary or voluntary workers or as paid ones, and contact the villagers and teach them how to build up their economic and social life. But if they should go out to teach, they must themselves learn how to promote the co-operative movement and what the real needs of the country side are. They should themselves imbibe the spirit of co-operative service and a sense of the dignity of labour. They must know the attitudes and values of the co-operative movement. They must know how co-operation is both a business and a faith. They should feel inspired before they can instruct the masses in the art of working and living together. In a word they should develop the co-operative ethos (in other words the mental attitude) which will inspire them to work with conviction towards promoting co-operative effort. No less important is an appreciation of the dignity of labour. It was only recently that our Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, mentioned in one of his speeches that a young Indian who had gone to learn dairying in the United States had refused to milk the cow since he felt it beneath his dignity to do so. Such false notions should go.

The universally accepted principle of sound education, *viz.* "learning by doing" offers a proper start for the organisation of the Co-operative Youth Movement in our country. Youngmen of schools and colleges should adopt the two-fold line of activity: First they should start co-operative institutions themselves and manage on efficient lines. The co-operative store offers a good scope in this respect, for, unlike credit and other co-operative institutions, stores serve a real need for the youngmen by supplying consumers goods. Around the nucleus of the Store could be organised as an adjunct, a social service league, a dramatic club and a study circle. These side activities of the Stores could be greatly expanded without prejudice to the sound working of the Stores. A part of the common good fund of the Stores could be diverted towards these activities and funds could be collected by staging dramas, etc. This would give the young members experience in co-operative service as well as business, and would give them also the proper mental attitude. Secondly the

members should carry out social and economic surveys in their locality so that they may know what the position of the people is and what their requirements are. They will themselves learn by doing and will eventually be in a position to teach the masses how to learn by doing themselves. As and when the movement expands and grows stronger other features which characterise the movement of West could be incorporated.

Speaking a few weeks ago at the Aligarh University Convocation, Dr. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of our Indian Union, observed "Unless a new integration of effective belief is achieved, our civilization may collapse". He pleaded for a new social structure to be effected by peaceful means and co-operative effort. He called on Universities to rise to the times and act. Let us hope that the call of our great leader will evoke satisfactory response at an early date and that the young men of schools and colleges will put forth co-operative effort by organising themselves into co-operative youth organisations and will by peaceful means build up a new social structure. Let us also hope that this new integration of effective belief in co-operative life will carry us nearer our goal of Co-operative Commonwealth.

THE
Tiruchirapalli District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd.,
No. 178.
Fort Station Road, Teppakulam P.O., Tiruchirapalli.

ESTABLISHED IN 1909
Tel:—"CO-OP. BANK." Post Box No. 324. Phone No. 189

Branches:—KARUR &ARIYALUR.

Authorised share capital	Rs. 10 lakhs
Paid up share capital	" 4.33 "
Reserves	" 9.6 "
Working capital	" 1.05 Crores

Loans are issued mainly to rural population through village co-operative credit societies within the District. Sufficient executive staff are maintained to ensure the soundness of the assets. Investments in this Bank help our national industry, and agriculture.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts (upto Rs. 25,000 only)	1 1/2 % P.A.
do Savings Deposits (upto 5,000 only)	2 % P.A.
do Recurring Deposits	3 % P.A.
do Provident Deposits (Compound)	3 % P.A.
do Fixed Deposits 6 months	3 % P.A.
do do 1 Year	3 1/2 % P.A.
do do 2 Years and above	3 3/4 % P.A.

All banking business transacted. For further particulars apply to:
The Secretary,
The Tiruchirapalli District Co-op. Central Bank, Ltd.,
Fort Station Road, Teppakulam Post, Tiruchirapalli.
Post Box No. 324. T. S. MUTHUKUMARASWAMI PILLAI,
President.

INDUSTRIAL CO-OPS.

The Madura Mahalipatty Rope & Tape Makers Co-op. Production & Sale Society, Ltd., Madurai

The Society was registered on 4-6-48 and started on work on 18-6-48. At the time of starting there were only 57 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 1,070-0-0. On 31-12-52, the number of members increased to 81 with a share capital to Rs. 2,700-0-0. Out of 81 members, there are 10 ex-tappers who are also given work in production and manufacture of ropes.

The main aim of the Society is to give normal work, wages and bonus in profit to the members.

The ropes and tapes are manufactured by the members in lower counts of 2s, 4s, 6s, & 10s yarn in white and various colours. The yarn bundles received by the society are distributed to ladies to size the yarn with the help of the small *charkhas*. The ladies size the yarn according to the different kinds of the ropes required. Then the member workers of the society produce the various sorts of ropes with the help of the big *charkhas* wheels. In this manner, the tapes for cot also are woven in handloom industry.

The ropes mentioned below are manufactured and sold through the society:—

1. Net ropes for fishing purposes.
2. Ball ropes for agricultural and domestic purposes.
3. Reins, Nose-ropes, Horn-ropes, whip ropes for the use of cattle.
4. Tent ropes for erecting tents.
5. Punkah ropes.
6. Coir for agricultural purposes.
7. The tapes for the cot in 1½" to 3" breadth.

The wages are disbursed to members at the rate of Rs. 4 per day for each pair of labourers. At least one member gets Rs. 2 per day on an average. From the wages of the members, one anna per rupee is recovered as "Thrift deposits". When the thrift deposit reaches the maximum of Rs. 10 it is being adjusted towards the share capital of the members.

This is the special type of cottage industrial society in the Madras State. The ropes manufactured by the society are of rich variety and they find ready market. Ropes of various sizes and sorts are exported to Ceylon. They are being sent to various districts and important towns in our State like Tirunelveli Town in Tirunelveli District, Pollachi and Udumalpet in Coimbatore District, Keeiakarai, Pañamakudi in Ramnad District as well as to different States like Travancore and Cochin where our productions are in great demand.

THE MADURA MAHALIPATTI ROPE & TAPE MAKERS CO-OP. PRODUCTION & SALE SOCIETY, LTD., MADURAI

In 1949, the ropes and tapes were sent to the Industrial Exhibition held at New Delhi. The goods produced by the society were also exhibited in the Industrial Exhibition held at Rameswaram, Tuticorin, Madras and Tenali. Our goods so exhibited have attracted the public and been sold immediately because of the quality of the articles and of their cheap price.

On 15-9-51, Sri Somappa, the President of the Madras State Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, Ltd., visited the society and appreciated the workmanship of the various sorts of the ropes and tapes produced by the members of the Society.

The statement showing the improvements of the society ever since its inception is given below :

The Madura Mahalipatty Rope and Tape Makers Co-op. Production and Sale Society Limited, Keerathurai, Madurai.

		Particulars about the Society.						1951-52 as	1-7-52
Details		1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	per annual		statement.	to	
					81			31-12-52	
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.			Rs. A. P.	
1	No. of members	85	85	82	81				
2	Paid up share capital	1,480 0	1,720 0	2,140 0	2,500 0		2,700 0 0		
3	Reserve Fund	5,861 0	3,113 12	9,641 12	6,729 9		—		
4	Working capital	1,905 14	2,779 5	12,033 0	22,282 12		29,564 0 0		
5	Gross Profit	18,808 12	12,066 10	27,426 0	24,745 4		7,559 0 0		
6	Net profit	14,652 9	7,784 6	24,104 6	16,824 0		6,669 0 0		
Borrowings :—									
7	Thrift deposits	428 0	335 13	329 6	342 11		427 6 0		
8	Cash Security	170 0	193 0	349 0	505 0		525 0 0		
9	Yarn purchased	51,360 4	41,921 7	65,295 12	62,481 14		28,368 2 0		
10	Ropes and Tapes produced	61,968 0	53,459 0	78,647 1	63,482 1		37,622 14 0		
11	Sales	78,087 12	67,037 5	1,10,734 9	84,697 7		43,324 0 0		
12	Wages paid to members	10,166 12	6,352 0	8,180 8	6,993 5		4,908 7 0		
13	Stock of raw materials	5,053 5	3,875 4	2,975 0	9,903 0		6,657 8 6		
14	Stock of Finished goods	2,756 7	1,417 3	135 10	39,74 10		5,596 1 0		
M. D. C. C. Bank Cash Credit Loan					Nil				
Shares taken in —									
Madura District Central Co-op. Bank							500 0 0		
The Madras State Handloom Weavers Co-op. Society Ltd.							2,100 0 0		
The Madras Co-op. Central Land Mortgage Bank Debentures							199 0 0		
Fixed deposit remitted in the M. D. C. C. Bank							10,000 0 0		
Reserve Fund paid in above bank							19,282 0 0		

Co-operative Kitchens

L. WINIFRED BRYCE,

Principal, Christian College, Indore

A few years ago, shortly before World War II, we were visiting Tokyo, Japan, and took the opportunity of seeing something of the work through co-operatives carried on by the famous Toyohiko Kagawa. It is well known that a great deal of trade of Japan, at that time and for many years, consisted in articles which could be reproduced cheaply and easily in small units. In one of the busiest sections of Tokyo we found hundreds of homes carrying on such industries as the manufacture of barrels of fountain pens, babies bibs or caps, and many other small articles. These things were made in homes where the father and the mother and a few other people, relatives or employees to the number of ten, would work together. There was fortunately no child labour as the laws regarding the education of children are very strict in Japan. The little group of adults would work ten or more hours because the number was so small that they did not come under the Factory Act. Under these circumstances it was very difficult for the mother to stop and cook a meal for her family or the group, because every movement counted and was valuable in the piece-work done by the family and their employees.

To meet this need Mr. Kagawa had organized a Co-operative Society that established a kitchen. Daily hundreds of meals were prepared there and distributed by lorry to the homes of the workers so that they could stop and have a simple nourishing meal served quite warm and fresh without having to cook it. These meals were astonishingly cheap and prepared under the best conditions. The cleanliness of the kitchens was a joy to behold. Most of the cooking was done by steam and there was full regard to the nourishing qualities of the food provided. The menus were varied and did not become tiresome. Each family had the food served in two white enamelled pails with cover, one contained rice and the other an accompanying dish of vegetables, eggs, or meat, according to order. Most families took only the noon meal but others took the evening meal also. When the food was delivered, the pails of the previous meal were brought back and washed and sterilised before being used again.

The work of this kitchen made a profound impression on us. It seemed to us a very useful institution that met a real need. I have often thought since then how useful such a kitchen would be in a labour colony where both men and women work. If the family could be assured of a nourishing, well-cooked meal, at no greater cost than if they prepared food themselves, it would be a very great help. There is little desire for a

CO-OPERATIVE KITCHENS

communal kitchen that would take the place of all preparation of food at home. The family meal has a sacramental quality about it when it is prepared by the joint efforts of the family and eaten together. Under the present conditions, however, when the home-maker is burdened with her share of economic responsibility it would be of the greatest benefit to be able to have some assistance in the work of providing food for the family.

By organising such a kitchen on the basis of a Co-operative Society, food can be served very reasonably. The larger quantities purchased make it possible for the food to cost no more than the individual families could spend. If the Co-operative Society is properly run there is a slight margin of profit which will enable the necessary workers to be paid, equipment purchased, and act as a reserve in time of special need.

It is to be hoped that somewhere in India especially in industrial areas, a similar experiment will be undertaken.

(From *Women's Welfare Journal*, January 1953.)

IF ANY ONE FEELS ANY DOUBT ABOUT
THE SUCCESS OF CO-OPERATIVE
ENTERPRISE IN RURAL AREA
LET HIM VISIT

The Chandrasekarapuram Co-operative Stores, Ltd.,
TANJORE DISTRICT

Acclaimed as the Best Rural Stores
in India Today

Annual Turnover Exceeds 10 Lakhs

Financed Entirely by members without outside help.

MULTIPURPOSE CO-OP. ACTIVITY

Multipurpose Co-operative Activity in Madras

[Readers are well aware that the chief feature of Co-operative development in Madras as in some other parts of the country is the reorganisation of rural credit societies as multipurpose co-operatives. Fairly brisk work is seen in this direction in all the districts. With a view to acquaint the public with the progress of the work in this direction, we propose to publish periodically in these pages notes on the working of some rural credit societies which have taken up multipurpose activities. The first note was published in our September 1949 issue.—Editors]

1. The Kalanja Balila Co-operative Society, (S. Kanara)

1. The society was registered on 14-6-1934 and was started on work on the same date with a membership of 29, and paid up share capital of Rs. 160. The area of the operation of the society at present is extended over 3 villages namely Kalanja, Balila and Muppiraya. At present there are 83 members on rolls with a paid up share capital of Rs. 3,923.

2. This society has got to its credit a good record of multipurpose activities. The society advances loans against personal security and against pledge of produce. In 1949-50 it issued short term loans to the extent of Rs. 29,284-2-0 and in 1950-51 to the tune of Rs. 47,931.

The society secured the following savings.

	Deposits from members and non-members.		
	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
Members	Rs. 500	Rs. 2,964	Rs. 2,462
Non-members	...	1,594	1,055

3. The society also ran a ration shop and the figures given below speak about the business transacted by the society.

	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Purchases	23,024	14,253	1,135
Sales	24,563	15,892	1,395

The society supplied chemical manures to the members worth Rs. 703 and mill cloth worth Rs. 1,076 to the members and non-members in 51-52.

4. Apart from the activities detailed above, the society acts as centre for social and recreational activities to the villagers. The society runs a liberally and a reading room which serve as an information bureau to the villagers. The literate section of the community spend their spare time at the library and the reading room. Every saturday the society is conducting bhajanas in which the villagers take part enthusiastically.

5. In October 1952 the society has conducted a cattle show in which occasion about 200 animals of different types were exhibited. The society

MULTIPURPOSE CO-OPERATIVE ACTIVITY IN MADRAS

has got its own building and a godown too. It has decided to take to bee-keeping which a highly paying cottage industry. It has been resolved to purchase 12 bee-hives, 50 per cent of the cost as expected to be met from the grant to be sanctioned under the Malnad Development Scheme.

2. The Kollipara Multipurpose Co-operative Society, (Guntur Dt.)

Kollipara is one of the flourishing villages in Tenali taluk of Guntur District situated 14 miles from Tenali connected by a good bus service. The Kollipara Co-operative Credit Society was registered in the village on 18-9-14 and started on work on 30-9-14 with 20 members and a paid up share capital of Rs. 20. With such humble beginnings, the society gradually grew from strength to strength till to-day, there are 52 members on rolls with a paid up share capital of Rs. 542.

This society was doing only credit business till 1949, helping its agriculturist members with loans for cultivation expenses and for clearance of petty debts. On the introduction of the reorganisation scheme of Agricultural Credit Societies, the society suitably amended its bylaws and began to function as a Multipurpose Credit Society. It is not one of those societies which merely amended its by-laws. It implemented one of its most important objects viz., purchase and distribution of agricultural implements, manures, and seeds to its members. During the current year i.e., from 1-7-52 to 31-1-53 the society has done the following business under the various items.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Iron and Steel	...	824	2 11
Paddy Seed	...	5,822	4 0

It obtained for the above business a cash credit accommodation of Rs. 2,500 from the Guntur Dist. Co-op. Central Bank, Ltd., besides temporary advances from its enthusiastic office-bearers.

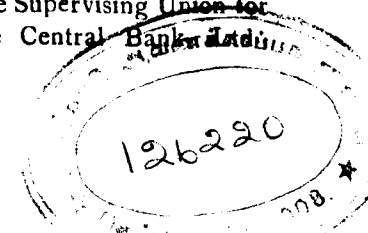
The society owes to the Dist. Co-op. Central Bank, a sum of Rs. 3,500 and a sum of Rs. 3,480 is due from members under loans and none of them is overdue. The maximum credit limit of this society is Rs. 15,000.

The following are the investments of the society.

	Rs.	A.
1. S.C. in the Dist. Co-op. Central Bank	..	1,200 0
2. Do. Dist. Wholesale Stores	..	50 0
3. R.F. in the Dist. Co-op. Central Bank	..	4,335 4

3. The Thillaividangan Multipurpose Rural Credit Society, (S. Arcot Dt.)

The Thillaividangan Multipurpose Rural Credit Society was registered on 23-3-1921 and started on its work on 1-2-1922. The postal address is "Thillaividangan Post," Chidambaram taluk of South Arcot District. Its operations are confined to the revenue village of Thillaividangan. The society is affiliated to the Chidambaram Co-operative Supervising Union for supervision and to the South Arcot Co-operative Central Bank Ltd. for Cuddalore for finance.



The membership of the society consists of 56 individual members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 1,011. The maximum borrowing power of the society is Rs. 15,000 and that of the individual member is Rs. 500. 51 loans amounting to Rs. 9,102 are outstanding against the members while its borrowings from the South Arcot Co-operative Central Bank amounted to Rs. 8,562. There are no overdues under central bank loans. The society is enjoying two cash credit loans for Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 for multipurpose activities and for issue of loans to members as and when they require for agricultural operations.

The following are the investments of the society :

	Rs.	A.	P.
Shares in the South Arcot Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd.	450	0	0
Shares in the South Arcot Dt. Central Co-op. Stores	25	0	0
Shares in the Chidambaram Paddy Sales Society	1	0	0
Reserve Fund invested in the South Arcot Central Bank	1,115	10	6
Savings Bank account in Chidambaram Urban Bank	6	7	0

The society purchased chemical manures, coffee seeds, sugar, soap, paper and handloom cloth and sold to the members and non-members of the society. The value of purchases and sales under this head amounted to Rs. 139 and Rs. 142-2-0 respectively. The society has advanced as joint loan to a group of 6 members a sum of Rs. 2,700 for purchase of manure. Every one of the members has taken keen interest in having atleast one manure pit each by the propaganda made under the "Intensive Cultivation Scheme."

4. The Chinnahotur Multipurpose Co-operative Credit Society, (Bellary District)

The village of Chinnahotur in Pedda-hotur Special Firka of Alur Taluq in Bellary district is situated on the Bellary - Kurnool Main Road and is about 8 miles from the town of Alur. A Multipurpose Co-operative Credit Society was registered for this village on unlimited liability basis on 17-7-1948 and started on work on 14-9-1948. The area of operation of the Society is confined to the village of Chinna-hotur which has got a population of over 1,100. The Society is able to serve more than 30 per cent of the village population and is able to give the benefit of co-operation to the entire village through its non-credit activities. It has on rolls 94 members with a paid up Share Capital of Rs. 1,755 as on date. The maximum borrowing power of the Society is at present Rs. 20,000 while its individual maximum borrowing power is Rs. 500. There is possibility of increasing both the maximum borrowing power as well as individual maximum borrowing power up to Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively as the village is situated in a rich cotton growing area. The society has disbursed loans to its members for cultivation and other purposes and the present outstanding against members is Rs. 12,121 in 77 loans. The Society owes the

Central Bank a sum of Rs. 11,290 of which nothing is over due. But there are over dues in respect of members' loans due to the Society but which the Directors expect to clear before the end of April next. It is gratifying to note that there are no bad or doubtful debts in the society. The investments of the Society consist of the financing Bank's shares to an extent of Rs. 850 and Rs. 50 as revenue deposit in the local Sub Treasury for running non-credit business. The Society is having an enthusiastic and sincere band of workers as its panchayatdars and they are eager to develop both its credit as well as its non-credit activities and be of full benefit to the entire village. On account of the de-control of food articles the Society is compelled to confine its non-credit activities to sale of cloth. It has done appreciable business in this direction and its purchases and sales from 1-7-1952 to this date were for Rs. 3,900-7-4 and for Rs. 3,881-15-8 respectively while it held a stock of Rs. 450.

Besides the non-credit activities it is also doing ameliorative work and gives the benefit of reading activity to the villagers by getting the "Madras Information."

The Society is one of the good working Societies in the Special Firka and has been working at profit. The transactions of the Society for the year 1951-52 resulted in gross-profit of Rs. 354-7-0 on account of its non-credit business while in the same year it earned a net profit of Rs. 513-11-0. A proforma Balance-Sheet as on 30-6-1952 is given below :—

Liabilities as on 30-6-52.			Assets as on 30-6-1952.		
Thrift Fund	87	0 0	Cash balance on hand	617	5 0
Loans due to Central Bank	12,177	0 0	Reserve fund invested	31	13 0
Share Capital	1,755	0 0	Central Bank Shares.	850	0 0
Common good fund	48	15 0	Revenue Deposit	50	0 0
Reserve fund invested	31	6 0	Short-term loans due from members	5,891	0 0
Reserve fund yet to be invested	29	2 0	Long-term loans due from members	6,929	0 0
			Stock on hand	186	5 0
			Adjusting heads	154	13 0
	14,128	7 0		14,740	4 0

G.Os. and Circulars

IN THE OFFICE OF THE APPELLATE
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER
OF INCOME-TAX, A. RANGE, MADRAS.

JANAB SYED NOOR, B.A.,
Appellate Assistant Commissioner,

Date of Order 6-9-52.

Income-tax Appeal No. 2108/50-51.

Instituted on 9th December 1950
the order of the Income-tax Officer of Vellore Circle (Mr. P.K. Perumal.) from

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| (1) Year of Assessment | ... | 1950-51 |
| (2) Name of Appellant | ... | The Tiruvannamalai Co-op.
Urban Bank, Ltd., Tiru-
vannamalai. |
| (3) Income Assessed | ... | Rs. 11,164. |
| (4) Tax demanded | Income-tax
Super-tax | Rs. 232-6-0. |
| (5) Section under which assessment
was made | ... | 23(3) |
| Status: Association of persons. | Year of account | Y.E. 80-6-49. |
| Date of hearing— | | 25-7-52. |
| Present for Appellant— | Mr. M.R. Venkataraman,
Bank's Clerk. | |
| „ I.T.O. | Mr. O. Venkatasubra-
maniam, Income-tax
Officer. | |

Appellate order and ground of decision

The appellant is a co-operative society. Its appeal is against the assesment for 1950-51. The total income of the society for the relevant year was determined as follows :—

Interest on Securities	...	Rs. 20
Business	...	10,851
Other sources: Co-operative dividends	...	293
Total income	...	11,164

The income-tax officer assessed to tax the following incomes :—

Interest on securities	...	Rs. 20
Business profits i.e., interest derived from non-members	Rs 8,002	
Less : Proportionate expense	5,156	
Net profits from transactions with non- members	...	2,846
		2,866

The business profits earned from members and the co-operative dividends were taken only for total income purposes.

2. It is contended by the appellant that the entire business profits are exempt from levy of income tax by virtue of the notification under section 60 (F.D.C.R. Notification R. Dis. No. 291-I.T. 25 dated 25th August 1925 as amended by Notification No. 126 dated 25th June 1927, Notification No. 35 dated 26-10-34 and Notification No. 33 dated 18.8.45 and that the classification of the income as from members and non-members was unwarranted under the terms of the notification.

3. I consider that the appellant must succeed in the appeal. The notification exempting the profits from business in the case of co-operative societies is quoted below :—

“ The following classes of income shall be exempt from the tax payable under the said Act, but shall be taken into account in determining the total income of an assessee for the purposes of the said Act—

- (1) *
- (2) The profits of any co-operative society other than the Sankatta Salt-owners' Society in the Bombay Presidency for the time being registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, (II of 1912) the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925 (Bombay Act VII of 1925), or the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932 (Madras Act VI of 1932), or the dividends or other payments received by the members of any such society out of such profits.

Explanation: For this purpose the profits of a Co-operative Society shall not be deemed to include any income, profits or gains from

1. investments in (a) securities of the nature referred to in Section 8 of the Indian Income-tax Act, or (b) property of the nature referred to in section 9 of that Act.
2. dividends, or
3. the 'other sources' referred to in section 12 of the Indian Income-tax Act.”

The terms of the notification are simple and unambiguous and entirely exempt from tax all business profits of a Co-operative Society of this type.

I find no legal basis for the distinction made by the Income-tax officer between profits derived from members and those from non-members. The entire business profits will be exempt from tax and taken only for total income purposes. The tax due by the appellant will accordingly be recomputed and the relief due allowed.

(Sd.) SYED NOOR,
Appellate Asst. Commissioner,

Copy forwarded to the Appellate with I.T. 15.
the I.T.O., Vellore with records.
the Commissioner of Income-tax, Madras.
(True copy)

THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF CO-OPERATION

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

G. O. No. 4455, 20th October 1952

Co-operative societies—The Madras State Co-operative Bank and the Central Banks—Financial statements for the half-year ended 30th June 1952—Recorded.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, dated the 27th September 1952, RC. Pdl. No. 2/52-A.

I submit the consolidated financial statement (in five parts) of the Madras State Co-operative Bank and the 31 Co-operative Central Banks for the half year ended 30th June 1952.

2. *Share capital*.—The paid-up share capital of the Madras State Co-operative Bank remained the same as at the end of the previous half year (viz.), Rs. 14,91,300. The total paid-up share capital of all the Central Banks in the State rose from Rs. 1,44,83,096 on 31st December 1951 to Rs. 1,51,04,225.

3. *Proportion of owned capital to liabilities*.—(a) *The Madras State Co-operative Bank*.—During the half year ended 30th June 1952, the Madras State Co-operative Bank continued to borrow funds up to the enhanced limit of twenty times its owned capital (share capital plus reserve fund) to finance, through the Central Banks, the societies which undertook procurement and distribution of foodgrains, yarn and mill cloth and distribution of chemical fertilizers, agricultural implements and compost. The total borrowings of the State Bank on 30th June 1952, amounted to Rs. 8,84,97 lakhs as against the maximum credit limit of Rs. 11,93,26 lakhs permitted.

(b) *District Co-operative Central Banks*.—The total borrowings of all the Central Banks on 30th June 1952, amounted to Rs. 19,07.43 lakhs against the maximum credit limit of Rs. 31,12.51 lakhs. The maximum credit limits of twenty Central Banks was enhanced to range from 12 to 20 times for financing procurement and distribution of foodgrains, chemical fertilizers and agricultural implements (iron and steel for agricultural purposes,) and compost, undertaken by co-operatives in their respective jurisdiction :—

4. *Fluid resources*.—As the Madras State Co-operative Bank continued to finance procurement and distribution of foodgrains, and distribution of yarn, mill cloth, chemical fertilizers, agricultural implements and composts, undertaken by the co-operatives in the State, it maintained fluid resources at the standard relaxed in G. O. Ms. No. 4365 Development, dated 3rd October 1951. All the Central Banks maintained the required standard of fluid resources.

G.O.S. AND CIRCULARS

5. *Loans to societies*.—Particulars of loans outstanding against societies in the Madras State Co-operative Bank and the Central Banks are furnished below :—

	Loans outstanding against societies		
	As on 30th	As on 31st	As on 30th
	June	December	June
	1952.	1951.	1951.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	In lakhs.	In lakhs.	In lakhs.
(1) Madras State Bank ..	6,85.03	5,37.07	5,99.79
(2) Central Banks	15,16.85	14,59.49	14,00.83

6. *Overdues*.—Out of the total of Rs. 15,16.85 lakhs, outstandings against societies on 30th June 1952, a sum of Rs. 1,38.15 lakhs was overdue. The percentage of overdues to outstandings was 9.1. Of the sum due from the Central Banks to the Madras State Co-operative Bank (viz.), Rs. 6,85.03) Rs. 22.81 lakhs were overdue, which formed 3.3 per cent of the outstandings.

7. *Reserves*.—On 30th June 1952, the statutory reserve of the Madras State Co-operative Banks was Rs. 44.75 lakhs and its other reserves amounted to Rs. 9.02 lakhs. The total statutory reserve of all the Central Banks was Rs. 70.26 lakhs while the total of their other reserves amounted to Rs. 49.50 lakhs on 30th June 1952.

Order—No. 4455, Development, dated 20th October 1952.

Recorded.

(By order of the Governor)

S. ARULDOSS,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

True copy of letter R. C. No. 120154/52 BI dated 15-9-52 of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, addressed to this Union.

Sub: Co-op. Societies—Employees of Co-operative Banks contesting Municipal Elections.

Ref: Your letter R.C. 20/52-53 dated 24-7-52.

The model special by-laws governing the service conditions of employees of Co-operative Institutions do not prohibit them from standing as candidate for elections to Municipal Councils and Local Boards.

(True copy)

Co-operative News

The Annual function of the Ramadas Co-operative Training Institute Trainees' Association, Rajahmundry was held at Rajahmundry on 14-3-58, the Hon'ble Sri D. Sanjivayya, Minister for Co-operation, Madras presiding. Many non-official and official Co-operators and local gentry attended.

After tea and a group photo sitting of the trainees, a public meeting was held at the premises of the Municipal High School in the evening. Sri B. Venkataratnam Choudary, President of the Institute welcomed the Minister and the other guests. He mentioned in particular the sociability, the winsome manners, and above all the integrity of the Minister, which endeared him to all Co-operators. He expressed his firm hope that under his paternal care the Co-operative Movement will certainly grow from strength to strength.

The Superintendent of the Institute, Sri Sudarsana Rao read the Report on the working and progress of the Institute during the year. The Student Secretary of the Trainees' Association read the report of the Association for the year. Some verses composed by the Trainees on the Distinguished Visitor were read.

Two portraits of Sri V. Ramadas Pantulu, and Sri J. C. Ryan (Registrar) were presented by the Trainees to the Institute. The former was unveiled by Sri N. Satyanarayana of Alamuru and the latter by Sri E. Balaveera Raghavayya, President of the Vijayawada Co-operative Central Bank Ltd. The speakers described to the gathering the laudable service rendered by the two distinguished Co-operators to the Movement.

The Minister expressed his delight at the opportunity given him to mix with youngmen which made him feel so young in their midst. He admired the very useful work done by the Institute under the guidance of an experienced Co-operator like Sri B. Venkataratnam Choudary. He felt the need for a separate building for the Institute and promised to do what could be done in the matter of granting a Government subsidy for the building. He called on the official Co-operators to come forward to help and not to find faults only. He even expressed his readiness to amend any part of the Co-operative Societies Act or Rules which worked hardship on any institution doing honest work.

Following a Fancy Dress Parade there were prize distribution and a drama.

The beautiful new buildings of the Vijayavada Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., were opened by the Hon'ble Sri D. Sanjivayya, Minister for Co-operation Madras, on 16-3-58; Sri B. Venkataratnam Choudary, President of the Madras State Co-operative Bank presided. There was a

large gathering of official and non-official Co-operators and local public workers in the specially erected Pandal. The Hon'ble Sri S. B. P. Pattabhirama Rama Rao, Minister for Rural Welfare, Madras; Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.P., Sri A. Kaleswara Rao, the Chairman of the Vijayawada Municipality; Sri D. Balarama Krishnayya Choudary; Sri N. Satyanarayana. M.L.C.; Sri S. Krishnaswamy of the Andhra Desa Co-operative Union were among those who attended.

In his welcome Address, Sri E. Balaveera Raghavayya, President of the Bank expressed his great pleasure at the response of many distinguished guests. He stated that the building site had been taken on a 50 year lease from the Municipality and the building had been put up at a cost of nearly Rs. 1,40,000 almost the entire amount having been found from the Building Reserves of the Bank. The building was carefully designed and economically executed.

Declaring the Building open the Minister congratulated the Bank on its achievement and paid a compliment to the Board of Management on their very keen interest in the Bank's Progress. Prof. N. G. Ranga expressed his great pleasure at the successful working of the Bank and the benefit it conferred on Co-operators. Sri A. Kaleswara Rao also spoke about the Bank's work and the part it might play in the new Andhra State. In his concluding speech the President congratulated the Bank on its building and expressed his hope that the new building would open a very bright chapter in the future history of the Bank. After dinner at which nearly 2,000 persons were fed, the meeting commenced in the afternoon, the Minister of Co-operation presiding. The portrait of Sri B. Venkataratnam Choudary was unveiled by the Hon'ble Sri Pattabhirama Rao; that of Sri J. C. Ryan by Sri B. Venkataratnam Choudary; and that of Sri E. Balaveera Raghavayya by Sri D. Balakrishnayya Choudary.

In the evening there was some comic and dramatic entertainment.

Sri K. Subramaniam Naidu, Chief Officer, Reserve Bank of India was entertained to tea on 7-3-58 by the George Town Co-operative Credit Society in Madras. Sri B. Venkataratnam Choudary, President of the Madras State Co-operative Union presided. Dr. P. Natesan, President of the Society explained the working and the special features of the Society like the Recurring Deposit Scheme. Sri Subramaniam Naidu appreciated the good work of the Society and the honest service of the Directors under the Presidentship of Dr. Natesan. Sri Subramania Iyer, Vice-President of the Society proposed a vote of thanks.

Sri A. Palaniappa Mudaliar, Registrar of Co-operative Societies was felicitated on his new post at a party given up by the Madras District Co-operative Central Bank for the purpose on 17-4-58. Dr. P. Natesan,

described the distinguished services done by Sri Palaniappa Mudaliar through the Co-operative Department and mentioned in particular his deep study of Co-operative matters. He also mentioned how he had been taking interest in the State Co-operative Union and the Journal of Co-operation by advising the Union and sending contributions to the Journal. Sri Palaniappa Mudaliar replied that Co-operation was his mission and that he would do all he could to promote the Movement.

The 49th Annual Day of the T.U.C.S., Madras, was celebrated in the premises of the Society on 9-4-53, the Hon'ble Sri D. Sanjivayya, Minister for Co-operation presiding. A large number of Co-operators, official and non-official, including Sri A. Palaniappa Mudaliar, Registrar, Dr. T. S. Tirumurthy, etc., were present. Sri S. Muthukrishnan, Acting Managing Director of the T.U.C.S. read the Administration Report for 1952 in which he mentioned the Society's work during the year and its schemes for the future. Srimathi T. Nallamuthu Ramamurthy, M.A., L.T., addressed the gathering. She said that it was the first occasion for a woman to address the Stores Society's Members. She appreciated their work and wished them larger progress. She stated that the Stores Movement was more the women's province and that the women should join the T.U.C.S. and play an important role in guiding its work.

The Hon'ble Minister in his Presidential remarks paid a compliment to the Society's work, hoped it would grow larger in future. He valued honesty and would be prepared to help Co-operators in their honest endeavours only. He mentioned that the question of exempting the Co-operatives from the Shops and Establishments Act was under the consideration of the Government. He hoped that even when the Andhra State is formed, co-operative trade between Andhra and Madras would not be affected since the Movement has no watertight divisions.

Sri A. Palaniappa Mudaliar, M.A., Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Deputy Commissioner of Prohibition, Madras has been posted to act as Registrar, vice Sri J. C. Ryan, M.A., I.A.S., who has been granted leave for three weeks. Sri H. Audiseshulu Naidu, Spl. Dev. Officer Madras, has been given additional charge of the Ameliorative Section of the Deputy Commissioner of Prohibition.

Sri J. C. Ryan, M.A., I.A.S., Registrar of Co-operative Societies Madras, inspected the Anakapalli Co-operative Marketing Society on 5-3-53 along with Sri P. S. Narasimharaju Garu, President of the Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., and the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Visakhapatnam. He has studied the market conditions and observed the method of auction sales of jaggery. Many members of the society were present at the time of inspection and represented to the

Registrar to restore the committee of the society. The Registrar was pleased to promise to restore the committee of the society as early as possible.

The General Body meeting of the Kovilpatti Co-operative Sale Society Ltd, was held on 30-3-53 under the Presidentship of Sri. A. N. A. Ramaswamy Naicker, B.A.

The audit certificate for the year 1951-52 which showed a net profit of Rs. 8241-5-0 was passed and distributed according to the society's bylaws. The Reserve Fund of the society with the addition amounts to Rs. 18,000. During the current year the society has earned a net profit of Rs. 12,588-9-0 up to 20th February 1953. The society in addition to its cotton marketing activities, undertakes the purchase and distribution of organic manure and iron and steel to the ryots. In the current year the society supplied to the ryots about Rs. 40,000 worth of the above articles and earned a net profit of Rs. 3168-6-0. Seven members were elected to the Board of Directors for 2 years from 1-4-53 with Sri N. Elappa Naicker, as President.

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 Fixed Deposits : 6 months 2½% 3 years 3½%
 1 year 3% 4 years 3½%
 2 years 3½% 5 years 4%

Season Deposits for Rs. 5,000 and above
 for 4 months onwards 3%
 Savings Bank Deposits 1½%
 Current Deposits upto Rs. 5,000 1%
 Provident Fund Deposits 3½%

Season Deposits are accepted in our Karaikudi Branch and Aruppukottai Branch at decent rates
 All kinds of banking business transacted.

D. N. Duraisamy Mudaliar, Deputy Registrar and Secretary.
 R. Nagulusami Naidu, President.

THE SALEM CO-OPERATIVE CENTRAL BANK, LIMITED.
 No. 151
 GRAM : COPPENBANK. P. B. No. 8. PHONE : No. 2.

(THE PREMIER CENTRAL BANK TO BE REGISTERED IN THE STATE IN 1909.)

	RS.
Authorised Capital	15,00,000
Paid up Capital	6,67,530
Reserve Fund	5,28,679
Other Reserves	4,75,359
Working Capital	138,24,517
Loan Transactions	101,58,976
Overdraft Transactions	304,98,603

Deposits are accepted at the following rates : -

Fixed Deposits :-

6 months	2 %	4 years & above.	3½%
1 year	2½ "	5 years & above	
2 years	2½ "	for deposits of	
3 years	3½ "	Rs. 5,000 and above	4½ "

Savings Deposits and Thrift Deposits 1½%
 Current Deposits 1%
 Provident Deposits 3%

An ideal Co-operative Bank for safe investments.
 All Banking business transacted.

P. MANICKAM, B.A., C.A.I.B., D. COM. (I.M.C.), Secretary.
 D. KRISHNAMURTHY GOUNDER, M.L.A., President.

**The Chennimalai Weavers' Co-operative Production
and Sale Society, Ltd., No. K. 885.**

(Ingur R. S.) CHENNIMALAI P. O. (Coimbatore)

Popular House for fashionable Sarees in
fast colours and attractive designs,
Towels, Dhoties & Gada pieces
in counts 20s to 30s.

*Attractive terms to Co-operative Institutions
and Exporters.*

M. P. NACHIMUTHU, B.A., B.L.
President.

Telegrams :—'JILABANK'

Telephone No 203

**The Malabar District
Co-operative Bank, Limited.
KOZHIKODE-2.**

Share Capital:		Rs.
Authorised	...	15,00,000
Paid up	...	10,48,980
Reserve Funds:		
Statutory	...	4,25,000
Others	...	2,64,770

**ALL SORTS OF BANKING BUSINESS DONE
&**

**EVERY KIND OF DEPOSITS ACCEPTED
AT FAVOURABLE RATES OF INTEREST**