

Report on the working of "

Co-operative Societies in

Madras

1951



TABLE OF CONTENTS

PARAGRAPH PAGE

PART A.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL PROGRESS OF THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

Review of progress	1	1
Co-operative credit—		
(a) Financing banks	2	2
(b) Agricultural credit societies	2	3
(c) Non-agricultural credit societies	2	4
(d) Land mortgage banks	2	4
Co-operative production—	3	4
(i) Production of food crops—		
(a) Cultivation of fallow lands	3	5
(b) Provision of irrigational facilities	3	5
(c) Supply of seeds, manure and agricultural imple- ments	3	5
(d) Provision of tractors	3	5
(e) Provision of credit	3	5
(ii) Production of other food stuffs—		
(a) Milk	3	6
(b) Eggs	3	6
(c) Fish	3	6
(d) Fruits and vegetables	3	6
(e) Salt	3	6
(f) Sugar and sugarcane	3	6
(iii) Production of textiles	3	6
(iv) Production of cottage industrial goods	4	6
Co-operative distribution	5	7
Prohibition and amelioration	6	7
Firka Development	7	7
Resettlement of ex-servicemen	8	8
Co-operative housing	9	9
Committees and conferences	10	9
Administration		

CHAPTER II.

SUPERVISION, EDUCATION AND TRAINING.

Supervision	1	10
Co-operative training institutes—		
(a) The Central Co-operative Institute, Madras	2	10
(b) Training of non-official co-operative employees	3	11
Education and propaganda—		
(a) Co-operative education	4	12
(b) Propaganda	4	12
Conferences	5	13

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PARAGRAPH	PAGE
CHAPTER III.		
ADMINISTRATION.		
Organization of the department—		
(a) Staff for general administration	1	13
(b) Staff for amelioration work connected with prohibition.	1	14
Recruitment to the department	2	14
Audit—		
(a) Progress	3	15
(b) Withdrawal of free-audit	3	17
Arbitration	4	17
Execution	5	18
Supersession	6	18
Liquidation	7	19
Criminal prosecutions	8	19
Acts and rules	9	19
Deputation of departmental officers	10	20
Grants-in-aid	11	20
Cost of working the department	12	20

PART B.

CHAPTER I.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT—AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL.

The Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank	1	21
Central Co-operative Banks—		
(a) Progress	2	22
(i) Composition of capital	2	22
(ii) Loan policy of central banks	2	23
(iii) Fluidity of funds	2	24
(iv) Recovery of dues	2	24
(b) Bad and doubtful debts	2	25
(c) State assistance to central banks in Rayalaseema—		
(i) Subsidy to provide loans at low rates of interest ..	2	25
(ii) Subsidy for intensive supervision of rural credit societies	2	25
(d) Supersession of Srikakulam Central Bank	2	25
Agricultural credit societies (excluding land mortgage banks)—		
(i) General progress	3	26
(ii) Purpose of loans	3	26
(iii) Security for loans	3	27
(iv) Recovery of overdues	3	27
(v) Post-sanction of loans	3	27
(vi) Reorganization of rural credit societies	3	27
(vii) Appointment of paid-clerical staff in rural credit societies	3	28
(viii) Rural credit societies and food production	3	28

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PARAGRAPH	PAGE
Non-agricultural credit societies—		
(i) General progress	4	29
(ii) Urban banks	4	29
(iii) Employees societies	4	30
Co-operative land mortgage banks—		
(a) The Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank—		
(i) General progress	5	30
(ii) Loans at concessional rates to the land mortgage banks in Rayalaseema	5	31
(iii) Constitution of a revolving fund	5	32
(b) Primary land mortgage banks—		
(i) General progress	5	32
(ii) Revision in the basis and methods of the valuation of hypotheca	5	34
(iii) Training of co-operative Sub-Registrars in Land Acquisition and Survey	5	34

CHAPTER II.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING.

Land colonization societies	1	34
Colonization societies on private lands taken on lease—		
(a) The Marudur Land Colonization Society	2	36
(b) The Nelvoy Co-operative Farming Society	2	37
Land colonization co-operative societies for ex-servicemen ..	3	37
Co-operative joint farming societies	4	37
Consolidation of holding societies	5	37
Tenants and field labourers' societies	6	38
Agricultural improvement societies	7	38
Agricultural demonstration societies	8	38
Irrigation societies	9	39
Land reclamation societies	10	40

CHAPTER III.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING.

Sale societies—		
(1) General progress	1	41
(2) Storage facilities	2	41
(3) Groundnut godowns	3	41
(4) Procurement work	4	42
(5) Processing activities	5	42
(6) Export trade	6	42
(7) Distribution of manures, seeds and agricultural implements	7	42
(8) Controlled credit scheme	8	42
(9) Special controlled credit scheme in Rayalaseema	9	43

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PARAGRAPH	PAGE
Some important marketing societies—		
(a) The Madras Provincial Co-operative Marketing Society	10	43
(b) The Nilgiris Co-operative Marketing Society	10	43
(c) The South Kanara Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Society	10	43
Marketing federations—		
(a) The Tanjore Co-operative Marketing Federation ..	11	43
(b) The West Godavari Marketing Federation	11	44
The Ponnani Taluk Arecanut Processing and Marketing Society	12	44
The Chennur Betel Leaf Growers' Co-operative Society ..	13	44
Growers' co-operative societies for fruits, vegetables, etc. ..	14	44
(a) The Kodur Fruit Growers' Co-operative Society ..	14	44
(b) The Palakole Fruit Growers' Co-operative Society ..	14	45
(c) The Guntur District Fruit Growers' Co-operative Society	14	45

CHAPTER IV.

CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYING AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Milk supply unions and societies—		
(a) General progress	1	45
(b) Supplies to state hospitals, jails, etc.	1	45
(c) Interest-free Government loans for the purchase of milch cattle	1	46
(d) Interest-bearing loans for the purchase of equipment ..	1	46
Some important milk supply unions and societies—		
(a) The Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union, Limited ..	2	46
(b) The Coimbatore Co-operative Milk Supply Union, Limited	2	47
(c) The Tiruchirappalli-Srirangam Central Co-operative Milk Supply Union, Limited	2	47
(d) The Ootacamund Co-operative Milk Supply Society ..	2	47
Dairy Development schemes—		
(a) Milk Recording Scheme	3	47
(b) Stud bulls	3	47
(c) Co-operative creameries and butter and ghee production societies	3	47
Salvage of dry animals—		
(a) The Madras Co-operative Society for the Salvage of Dry Cows	4	48
(b) Vattambedu Salvage Society for Dry She-buffaloes ..	4	48
Cattle-breeding co-operative societies—		
(a) General	5	48
(b) The Cuddapah Cattle Breeding Society	5	48
(c) Societies in the Salem district	5	48
(d) The Sugulimitta Co-operative Cattle Breeding Society..	5	49
(e) Village Livestock Improvement Scheme	5	49
Poultry farming and egg production	6	49

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PARAGRAPH PAGE

CHAPTER V.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FOR HARIJANS AND BACKWARD COMMUNITIES AND MISCELLANEOUS TYPES OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Societies for Harijans and Backward Communities—		
(a) General progress	1	50
(b) Grants and other concessions given by Government during the year	1	50
(c) Supervision	1	51
Societies for Agency Hill Tribes	2	51
Sugarcane growers' societies and unions	3	53
Sugar factories	4	53
The Co-operative Thrift Bank at Valparai	5	53
The Guntur District Tobacco Growers' and Curers' Co-operative Society	6	54

CHAPTER VI.

CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Primary or retail co-operative stores (excluding college stores)—

(a) General progress	1	54
(b) Business	1	55
(c) Procurement operations by primaries	1	56
(d) Classification of retail co-operative stores	1	57
(e) Working of some important stores—		
(i) The Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society ..	1	57
(ii) The Madras State Indian Medical Practitioners' Co-operative Pharmacy and Stores	1	57
(iii) The Tambarahalli Co-operative Stores	1	58
(iv) The Tiruvarur Co-operative Stores	1	58
(v) The Chandrasekarapuram Co-operative Stores ..	1	58
Central or Co-operative wholesale stores—		
(a) General progress	2	58
(b) Financial position	2	59
(c) Business—		
(i) Purchases	2	59
(ii) Sales	2	59
(d) Procurement and import of foodgrains	2	60
(e) Business in mill cloth	2	61
(f) Distribution of chemical fertilizers	2	61
(g) Fabrication and distribution of agricultural implements—		
(i) Fabrication	2	62
(ii) Distribution of iron and steel	2	62
(h) Other activities—Processing	2	63
School and college students' stores	3	63
Distribution of consumers' goods by other types of societies.	4	63
Working of producers'-cum-consumers' societies—		
(a) Reorganization	5	64
(b) Producers'-cum-consumers' societies in Malabar district.	5	64
(c) Producers'-cum-consumers' societies in Chingleput district.	5	65

	PARAGRAPH	PAGE
CHAPTER VII.		
WEAVERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.		
General position of the Handloom Industry	1	66
Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies	2	66
(a) Marketing	2	67
(b) The Yemmiganur Weavers' Co-operative Society ..	2	67
(c) Weavers' Co-operative Housing Schemes	2	67
(d) Levy of supervision fees	2	68
The Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society—	3	68
(a) Collective weaving centres	3	68
(b) Handloom factories	3	68
(c) Printing factories	3	69
(d) Dye factories	3	69
(e) Installation of calendering and other plants ..	3	69
(f) Marketing	3	69
(g) Export trade	3	69
(h) Exhibitions	3	70
(i) Research and scholarship	3	70
General—		
(a) Purchase of handloom cloth by Government of India.	4	70
(b) Scheme for the reservation of varieties for the handlooms.	4	70
(c) Relief scheme	4	71
(d) Scheme for the sanction of interest-free loans to poor weavers	4	71
Co-operative spinning mills	5	71
Handloom weavers' co-operative societies—		
(a) General	6	72
(b) The Bistahalli Comby Weavers' Co-operative Society ..	6	72
(c) Eluru Pile Carpet Weavers' Co-operative Society ..	6	73
(d) The Ayodhyapatnam Pile Carpet Weavers' Co-operative Society	6	73
(e) Khadi societies	6	73
(f) Introduction of hand-spinning and weaving in weavers co-operative societies	6	73
(g) Powerloom weaving as a cottage industry	6	73
CHAPTER VIII.		
COTTAGE-INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES (OTHER THAN HANDLOOM WEAVERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES).		
General progress	1	74
Working of important cottage industrial co-operatives ..	2	75
(a) Metal workers' co-operative societies	2	75
(b) Leather workers' co-operative societies	2	76
(c) Mat weavers' co-operative societies	2	76
(d) Coir and rope manufacturers' co-operative societies ..	2	76
(e) Basket makers' co-operative societies	2	77
(f) Potters' co-operative societies	2	77
(g) Carpenters' and cart makers' co-operative societies ..	2	77

	PARAGRAPH.	PAGE
Cottage industrial societies for women	3	77
(a) Women's cottage industrial co-operative societies in the Madras City	3	77
(b) Women's cottage industrial co-operative societies outside Madras City	3	78

CHAPTER IX.**CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SCHEMES.**

A. Urban housing societies—		
General progress	1	79
Ordinary building societies	2	79
House building societies	3	79
House construction societies	4	80
Co-operative townships	5	82
Co-operative house mortgage banks	6	82
B. Rural Housing Societies		82

CHAPTER X.**MISCELLANEOUS TYPES OF NON-AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.**

Co-operative insurance societies—		
(a) The South India Insurance Society, Limited, Madras	1	83
(b) The Co-operative Fire and General Insurance Society, Limited, Madras	1	84
(c) The Indian Posts and Telegraphs Insurance Society, Madras	1	84
Labour contract co-operative societies	2	84
Co-operative canteens and restaurants	3	85
Co-operative printing societies	4	85
Fishermen co-operative societies	5	85
Education and publishing societies	6	86
Salt manufacturing societies	7	87
Co-operative motor transport societies for civilians	8	87
The Madras Rickshaw-pullers' Co-operative Society	9	87

CHAPTER XI.**CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FOR EX-SERVICEMEN.**

General	1	88
(i) Co-operative workshops for ex-servicemen	2	88
(a) Re-organization of six workshops	3	89
(b) Construction and remodelling of workshop buildings	3	90
(c) Purchase and installation of machinery	3	90
(d) Provision of electric power	3	90
(ii) Working of the workshops	4	90
Co-operative land colonization societies for ex-servicemen ..	5	91

	PARAGRAPH	PAGE
Wynaad Land Colonization Scheme	6	93
Co-operative motor transport societies for ex-servicemen ..	7	93
(i) Business—		
(a) Goods transport	7	94
(b) Passenger transport	7	94
(c) Repairing and servicing	7	95
(ii) Finance	7	95
(iii) Rehabilitation of ex-servicemen	7	95
(iv) Visitors	7	96
Co-operative milk supply societies for ex-servicemen	8	96
Training of ex-servicemen in Physical Training Instructors' course	9	96

CHAPTER XII.

PROHIBITION—AMELIORATIVE WORK.

General	1	97
Scope of ameliorative work	2	97
Progress of ameliorative work—Rehabilitation of ex-toddy tappers	3	97
(i) Palm jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies	3	98
Development of Palm Gur.. .. .	3	99
(ii) Other co-operative societies for ex-toddy tappers ..	3	101
(iii) Co-operative societies for ex-addicts	3	101
Health co-operatives	4	102
Development of co-operatives in select firkas and centres—		
(i) General	5	102
(ii) Multi-purpose co-operative societies in the select firkas.	5	102
(iii) Intensive programme for doubling production in select firkas	5	103
(iv) Development of village industries in select firkas ..	5	103
(v) Recreational activities	5	104
Promotion of rural uplift	6	104
(i) Gramasanghams	6	104
(ii) Rural credit societies	6	104
(iii) Rural housing	6	105
(iv) District Amelioration Fund	6	105
(v) Distribution of quinine	6	105
Provision of counter-attractions to drink	7	105
(i) Substitutes for drink	7	105
(ii) Recreational activities	7	105
(iii) Installation of radios	7	105
(iv) Exhibition of films, magic-lantern slides	7	105
Promotion of thrift	8	106
Publicity and propaganda	9	106
Harijan welfare	10	106

GENERAL STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT	PAGE
A.—Operations of State and central banks (central credit societies)	103
Do. A-I.—Operations of central non-credit societies	110
Do. B.—Operations of agricultural credit societies (excluding land mortgage banks)	113
Do. B-I.—Operations of agricultural non-credit societies ..	115
Do. B-II.—Operations of central land mortgage bank	118
Do. B-III.—Operations of primary land mortgage bank	119
Do. C.—Operations of non-agricultural credit societies	120
Do. C-I.—Operations of non-agricultural non-credit societies ..	121
Do. D.—Operations of supervising unions	123
Do. D-I.—Operations of state co-operative unions and state institutes	123
Do. E.—Operations of life insurance societies	124
Do. E-I.—Operations of fire and general insurance societies ..	125
Do. F.—Statement of societies in liquidation	126

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX 1.—General summary of progress—	
Section I.—Working capital of societies on 30th June 1951	127
Section II.—Demand, collection and balance of principal and interest due to societies in 1950-51 ..	128
Section III.—Demand, collection and balance of principal and interest due to societies in 1949-50 ..	129
Do. 2.—Synopsis of loans in agricultural and non-agricultural societies other than central banks and land mortgage banks—	
(A) Loans issued classified according to (a) Purpose and (b) Value	130
(B) Loans outstanding against members classified according to (a) Security and (b) Period	131
Do. 3.—Percentage of overdues to individual central banks towards principal, arrear interest and current interest for 1950-51	132
Do. 4.—Section I (a).—Demand, balance and percentage of loans due by members to land mortgage banks	134
Section I (b).—Demand, balance and percentage of loans and interest due by members of agricultural credit societies (excluding land mortgage banks) and non-agricultural credit societies	136-143
Do. 5.—Section I.—General summary of progress of primary or retail co-operative stores	144
Section II.—General summary of progress of district co-operative wholesale stores	146
Do. 6.—Statement showing the statistical particulars of land colonization co-operative societies for civilians and ex-servicemen	147-152
Do. 7.—Grants-in-aid to co-operative societies	153

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN THE STATE OF MADRAS FOR THE CO-OPERATIVE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1951.

PART A.

CHAPTER I.

General Progress of the Co-operative Movement.

1. *Review of progress.*—Co-operation aims at the establishment of a new economic order—an order in which the evils of capitalism which often exploits the weak for the strong, is eliminated, and the attractions of Communism, whose *intention* is to distribute wealth among the masses, are retained. It is a system which recognizes the right to private property and advocates that everyone should help himself in company with others in a spirit of mutual service. An ideology of this variety takes decades to spread and gain ground. But it has been the particular good fortune of the Madras State that co-operation has not only come to stay but bids fair to develop extensively in almost every walk of economic life. This is thanks to the vast body of non-official leaders whom the co-operative movement has been able to secure, to a succession of able Registrars of Co-operative Societies who in the early years laid the foundations of the movement on strong and stable lines, and, last but not least, to the actively helpful attitude taken by a Government which believes in building up a Co-operative Common Wealth.

The year under report was one of all-round progress. The statistical table given in Appendix No. 1 gives a bird's-eye-view of the financial condition and working of the societies at the end of the last two years. The figures given there do not include those of the 107 producers-cum-consumers' co-operative societies in Malabar, which are under the administrative control of the Collector of Malabar. The number of co-operatives in my charge, their membership, share capital and working capital recorded notable increase during the year. On the 30th June 1951, there were 24,205 societies with 34.53 lakhs of members and Rs. 85.32 crores of working capital as against 22,784 co-operatives, 31.22 lakhs of members and a working capital of Rs. 71.11 crores at the end of the previous year. This is evidence of the rapid and varied expansion of the movement and of its steady influence over the different social strata in the State. It is evidence, too, of the increasing faith of the people in co-operation and of continued State support.

2. *Co-operative credit—(a) Financing banks.*—The diversified expansion of the co-operative movement increased the demand for funds from the financing banks. The increase in the number of village credit societies and their membership and activities, the increasing tightness of the money market and rise in rates of interest, the expanded business of weavers' co-operatives and the more active participation by retail consumers' co-operatives in the distribution of food stuffs and other controlled commodities, made a larger demand on the financing banks than usual and it is pleasing to record that their needs were met fully.

As against Rs. 4,340 lakhs lent out by the banks in 1949-50, the loans and advances made during the year amounted to Rs. 4,542 lakhs, an increase of over Rs. 200 lakhs. The central banks were able to meet the demands made upon them partly from an increase in their deposits, partly from an increase in the advances provided by the Reserve Bank of India and partly from the accommodation given by the Imperial Bank of India on Government guarantee. The deposits in all the 31 central banks amounted to Rs. 1,183 lakhs at the end of the year as against Rs. 1,109 lakhs at the end of the previous year. Similarly the credit made available by the Reserve Bank of India to the central banks rose from Rs. 167 lakhs in 1949-50 to Rs. 330 lakhs in 1950-51. The Government made Rs. 300 lakhs available from the Imperial Bank of India on their guarantee for financing the local procurement of foodgrains and the purchase of imported food stuffs together with an additional sum of Rs. 50 lakhs for financing the distribution of chemical fertilizers. The amount outstanding on this guarantee from the Imperial Bank at the end of the year was Rs. 233.89 lakhs.

Even so, the indications are that on account of the increase in rural credit co-operatives and their reorganization on a wider basis both in respect of their business and membership, there will be greater need for funds in the years to come. In 1948-49, rural credit co-operatives lent Rs. 496 lakhs; in 1949-50, their loans to their members were Rs. 644 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 148 lakhs; and, during 1950-51, they lent out Rs. 765 lakhs, a further increase of Rs. 121 lakhs. It is, therefore, essential that the co-operatives should tap more funds to meet their increasing requirements. I brought this need to the notice of the VIII Tamil Nad Co-operative Conference and recommended a Rural Savings Campaign to gather at least Rs. 200 lakhs by mopping up the savings of the people in the country-side by the end of December 1951. The conference welcomed the proposal warmly. Then, I made an appeal to my officers and non-official co-operators to launch the campaign and to make every endeavour to reach the target. They have taken it up with earnestness and enthusiasm and I hope that our efforts will prove fruitful. The campaign originates from the basic co-operative principles of self-help and thrift: Co-operatives should find the funds they need

by their own efforts and not depend on State-help for it. Co-operators should put by the surpluses they come across, so that they may be of use to them when needed.

I should not in this connection fail to refer to the growing interest which the Reserve Bank of India has evinced in assisting the co-operative movement. It provides funds to the Provincial Co-operative Bank by discounting eligible pro-notes of central banks endorsed by the Provincial Co-operative Bank for financing seasonal agricultural operations and for the marketing of crops. These funds are provided at one and a half per cent less than the Bank rate. Under this arrangement, the Reserve Bank provided credit for 14 central banks in 1948-49 up to Rs. 100 lakhs, to 21 central banks in 1949-50 up to Rs. 167 lakhs and to 26 central banks in 1950-51 up to Rs. 330 lakhs. By an amendment to the Reserve Bank of India Act, the period of bills discounted and advances made for financing seasonal agricultural operations and for the marketing of crops, has been raised from 9 to 15 months. This will be of great help to the agricultural co-operative movement in this State as well as in other States. Further, the Reserve Bank has reduced the fees for remittances by co-operative banks and societies by 50 per cent; as against a remittance fee of one anna per hundred up to Rs. 5,000 and half anna per hundred over Rs. 5,000, the current rates are half anna per hundred up to Rs. 5,000 and quarter anna per hundred over Rs. 5,000.

The Reserve Bank of India appointed an Expert Standing Advisory Committee in July 1951 to advise it on rural finance. The President of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank and one are two of its members. On the recommendation of the informal conference of co-operators held in last February which preceded this committee, the Reserve Bank of India has under consideration other measures such as the provision of financial accommodation to co-operatives for mixed farming activities and processing of crops, for medium-term loans extending up to five years, and for cottage and small-scale industries. When the necessary legislation to the Reserve Bank of India Act is undertaken, these measures should prove to be of very great help to the co-operative movement.

(b) *Agricultural credit societies.*—The number of agricultural credit societies and their membership increased from 15,348 and 11.91 lakhs to 16,330 and 13.58 lakhs. The policy as regards these co-operatives which was introduced in February 1949, has two principal objectives. One is to increase the number of societies so as to bring within their jurisdiction 50 per cent of the villages and 30 per cent of the rural population; the other is to reorganize the societies into multi-purpose co-operative societies so as to enable them to serve the varied economic needs of their members in addition to providing them with credit. This policy is being pursued with all vigour and

ts results are now in full evidence. When the scheme was introduced, the rural credit co-operatives covered only 41·4 per cent of villages and served only 13·88 per cent of the population. On 30th June 1951, they covered 65·54 per cent of villages and served 17·98 per cent of the rural population. Their business in the distribution of controlled commodities, such as cloth, manure and agricultural implements amounted to Rs. 67·7 lakhs only in 1948-49, whereas the value of business done by them in this regard in 1950-51 was Rs. 246·24 lakhs. The amount of loans issued by them during the year was Rs. 765 lakhs as against Rs. 496 lakhs only issued during the year 1948-49. It must, however, be admitted that the rural credit societies are still largely borrowing institutions. They have not promoted thrift to any great extent. The total amount of deposits from members held by these societies at the end of the year was only Rs. 40·23 lakhs. It is hoped that the rural savings drive referred to elsewhere will pave the way for more deposits. It is necessary that the societies should make the savings campaign a normal and permanent feature of their future programme.

(c) *Non-agricultural credit societies.*—There were 1,217 societies of this class which together disbursed as much as Rs. 1,020 lakhs as loans to their members during the year. It is gratifying to observe that nearly all of it was disbursed from their own resources, of which they held Rs. 191·98 lakhs as shares, Rs. 91 lakhs as reserves and Rs. 706 lakhs as deposits.

(d) *Land mortgage banks.*—The amount of loans issued by the Central Land Mortgage Bank during the year, viz., Rs. 82·27 lakhs, was the largest ever given in any single year since its inception. There was equally an increase in the amount of loans made for land improvements; as against Rs. 3·90 lakhs in 1949-50, the amount advanced in 1950-51 was Rs. 6·75 lakhs. The tightness in the money market became a matter of anxiety to the bank and it appeared as if money could not be found on the usual terms of 3 per cent interest and issue price of Rs. 99-8-0 per cent. This would have meant an increase in the lending rate to the ultimate borrower. I had to intervene on two occasions. I appealed to co-operative central banks to under-write the 45th series of debentures for Rs. 40 lakhs and to advise co-operative institutions to invest their uninvested reserves in the debentures. For the 46th series of debentures floated for Rs. 30 lakhs, I had to request the co-operative banks and my officers to tap non-co-operative sources as well, namely, local bodies, religious endowments and institutions and private individuals. I am happy to record that the co-operators responded to my appeal and made the flotation of both the series a success. It is also a matter of great satisfaction that the Reserve Bank of India which used to subscribe to the extent of 10 per cent of any one issue of debentures, raised the limit to 20 per cent and bought debentures for Rs. 14 lakhs out of the 70 lakhs floated during the year.

3. *Co-operative production.*—Co-operatives of different types continued to play an increasing role in agricultural production by ring-fencing waste lands under cultivation, by providing credit for the

installation of pump-sets for irrigation, by distributing chemical manures and agricultural implements, by providing timely credit for seasonal agricultural operations, by stimulating and improving the production of milk, eggs, etc.

(i) *Production of food-crops—(a) Cultivation of fallow lands.*—Twenty-one rural credit societies in the seven districts selected for intensive cultivation, viz., South Kanara, Tirunelveli, Nellore, East Godavari, Guntur, Coimbatore and Madurai, obtained 1,226 acres of fallow lands on lease and 15 of them sub-leased 1,000 acres to their members for cultivation. Land colonization societies (ex-servicemen and civilian) reclaimed 19,457 acres and their members cultivated 13,277 acres of land during the year. Land Reclamation Co-operative Societies in the Pattukkottai taluk of the Tanjore district reclaimed 525·31 acres for the production of food crops. Four hundred and sixty-seven tenants' societies obtained the lease of 37,100 acres of *padugai*, *lanka* and other Government lands and sub-leased them to their members for cultivation.

(b) *Provision of irrigational facilities.*—Twenty-two irrigation societies provided facilities for irrigating 4,894 acres. Twelve rural credit societies gave Rs. 6·19 lakhs as loans to their members for the purchase of pump-sets. The primary land mortgage banks issued 289 loans for Rs. 6·08 lakhs for the same purpose. Thirty-six producers'-cum-consumers' societies in Malabar purchased pump-sets at a cost of Rs. 2·41 lakhs and 593 ryots used them for irrigating 5,571 acres of their lands.

(c) *Supply of seeds, manure and agricultural implements.*—Two thousand and twenty-six societies were entrusted with the distribution of chemical fertilizers; 44,421 tons of ammonium sulphate and 10,153 tons of super-phosphate were sold by them to agriculturists. Marketing societies supplied improved seeds, agricultural implements and compost manure worth Rs. 1·66 crores; 25 agricultural improvement societies distributed improved seeds worth Rs. 14,645. Seven hundred and fifty-eight societies sold 8,868 tons of iron and steel valued at Rs. 36·33 lakhs; 54 societies, approved as fabricators, manufactured agricultural implements worth Rs. 1·89 lakhs and the value of their sales was Rs. 2·76 lakhs; 496 societies selected as distributors for fabricated agricultural implements sold implements worth Rs. 8·06 lakhs.

(d) *Provision of tractors.*—Six producers'-cum-consumers' societies in Malabar purchased 6 tractors for Rs. 91,868 and 13 societies of other types bought 18 tractors for Rs. 2·84 lakhs and hired them to agriculturists. The total acreage ploughed with the aid of the tractors was 2,230.

(e) *Provision of credit.*—Rural credit societies advanced loans to their members to the extent of Rs. 7·33 crores for meeting agricultural purposes. Of the 1,020 lakhs of rupees issued as loans by non-agricultural credit societies, Rs. 125 lakhs represent loans issued for agricultural expenses.

(ii) *Production of other foodstuffs*—(a) *Milk*.—Thirty-eight milk supply unions and 620 milk supply societies supplied milk and milk products to the value of Rs. 132.45 lakhs. Their services are not confined to the general consumers. State hospitals, jails, child-welfare centres, hostels and others are among their notable customers.

(b) *Eggs*.—Forty-four egg marketing societies supplied 2.56 lakhs of eggs for Rs. 32,525. The Madras Milk Supply Union distributed 1,28,760 eggs in the Madras City, collecting them from its feeder milk supply societies.

(c) *Fish*.—Two hundred and fifty-seven fishermen societies issued Rs. 5.86 lakhs as loans to their members. Yarn and fishing tackle worth Rs. 2.69 lakhs were sold by them. Some societies took lease of inland fisheries for Rs. 1.31 lakhs and sub-leased them to 3,415 members.

(d) *Fruits and vegetables*.—Fourteen fruit growers societies sold fruits for Rs. 6.13 lakhs. The Nilgiris Marketing Society sold Rs. 1.27 lakhs worth of potatoes and 0.22 lakh worth of English vegetables grown by its members. It exported 55,000 lb. of vegetables to Ceylon.

(e) *Salt*.—Five salt workers' co-operative societies and 2 salt licensees' societies obtained 1,140 acres of land from Government for the production of salt. The value of salt produced was Rs. 2.66 lakhs.

(f) *Sugar and sugarcane*.—Members of 13 sugarcane growers' societies raised 80,188 tons of sugarcane valued at Rs. 35.37 lakhs and supplied 28,593 tons of cane valued at Rs. 13.73 lakhs to sugar factories for crushing. Two thousand and seventeen palmyrah jaggery manufacturing societies produced jaggery worth Rs. 136.88 lakhs.

(iii) *Production of textiles*.—In addition to food production, co-operatives made a remarkable contribution to the production of cloth. The weavers' co-operatives in the State numbering 1,017 with 1.76 lakhs of looms produced about one-third of the handloom cloth manufactured in the State. Their sales exceeded Rs. 1,000 lakhs and were effected not only in the premises of the 1,017 weavers' co-operatives but also in the 104 emporia maintained by the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society both within the State and outside it.

(iv) *Production of cottage industrial goods*.—During the year cottage industrial co-operative societies increased their production of cottage industrial goods, particularly metalware, coir goods, potteries, baskets, oil, leather goods and toys. The value of goods sold by these societies to the public during the year amounted to Rs. 49.01 lakhs as against Rs. 44.37 lakhs in the previous year.

4. *Co-operative distribution*.—Co-operatives continued to take an active part in the distribution of controlled commodities and other goods in an equitable manner and generally to exercise a

salutary influence on private wholesale and retail trade. The 24 co-operative wholesale stores supplied affiliated primaries and ration or fair price shop-keepers goods to the value of Rs. 2,017 lakhs. The primary or retail stores distributed foodgrains and other commodities to consumers to the value of Rs. 2,561 lakhs to members and non-members. Employees' co-operative societies, rural credit societies and producer-cum-consumer co-operatives also undertook equitable distribution and their total sales during the year exceeded Rs. 1,640 lakhs.

5. *Prohibition (Amelioration)*.—Ameliorative work constituted an integral part of prohibition. The contents and range of this work increased and exerted considerable influence upon the economic and social life of ex-tappers in particular and upon village uplift in general. Palmyrah jaggery societies numbering 2,017, engaged 1.50 lakhs of ex-tappers in gainful occupation. Land colonization, cottage industrial and milk supply co-operatives provided employment to some others. The promotion of thrift, the provision of counter-attractions to drink, recreational activities, propaganda through films and magic lantern slides, etc., continued to enliven the ameliorative programme.

6. *Firka development*.—Of the firkas selected for intensive rural development work, 35 were fully covered by co-operatives. In the three firkas selected by Government for the organization of multi-purpose co-operatives of the full-fledged type, namely, Tirumangalam in the Madurai district, Dendalur in the West Godavari district and Kumbala in the South Kanara district, fourteen multi-purpose co-operative societies were formed during the year and the 79 multi-purpose co-operatives in the three firkas undertook varied activities. The procurement and supply of raw materials to village artisans in the select firkas through co-operatives was taken up during the year. It is a new co-operative service designed to promote rural industries. The results of this scheme can be assessed when it is fully implemented in the current year.

7. *Resettlement of ex-service men*.—The ex-servicemen co-operatives continued to provide employment to demobilized personnel. The co-operative workshops had 1,058 members on their rolls and their production during the year amounted to Rs. 6.31 lakhs as against Rs. 5.71 lakhs in the previous year, and the salaries and wages paid to their members amounted to Rs. 1.87 lakhs as against Rs. 1.50 lakhs in the previous year. The reorganization of six of the ten workshops by equipping them with up-to-date labour saving machinery was undertaken. The buildings to house the workshops and, in some cases, to provide quarters for ex-servicemen workers and supervisory staff were built or remodelled. The installation of machinery in all the six workshops is almost complete. All items of work preliminary to undertaking machine production is nearing completion. It is expected that the remaining four workshops will soon switch on to machine production.

The proposals for the reorganization of the Strathie Co-operative Engineering Workshop pending from June 1948 were, at the instance of Government, re-examined and revised. It will be taken up as a Part II Scheme in 1952-53.

The eleven ex-service-men colonization societies brought under cultivation 4,682 acres and raised mostly food crops. The execution of capital works such as construction of huts, reclamation of land, sinking of drinking water wells, excavation of irrigation channel, etc., has been vigorously speeded up and new settlers are being enrolled. Government have, since the close of the year, approved two more schemes, one in Tanjore district and the other in Guntur district, for settling 195 ex-servicemen on an extent of 930 acres.

Thirteen motor transport co-operative societies for ex-service men employed 651 ex-servicemen and paid Rs. 6.90 lakhs as wages and allowances. The societies switched on to passenger transport and put 20 buses on the road as against two buses in the previous year. At the end of the year the societies owned 303 vehicles including buses. Every effort is being made to meet the demand from ex-servicemen for starting transport societies in other districts and the matter has been taken up with the Resettlement Section, Ministry of Defence, Government of India.

8. *Co-operative housing*.—Co-operative housing recorded another year of progress. There was an increase in the number of societies as well as in house construction. At the end of June 1951, there were 293 urban housing societies; 678 houses were completed during the year and 1,842 houses were in various stages of construction. We are now delivering about three houses a day. As against Rs. 122.29 lakhs sanctioned loans for Rs. 79.96 lakhs were disbursed to the societies before the close of the last financial year. For the year 1951-52, Rs. 80 lakhs have been provided in the budget and I expect that the whole of this amount will be utilized before the end of March 1952.

At the instance of the Housing Advisory Committee, I submitted a scheme to Government for the grant of State loans for five years to people belonging to the low-income groups in the City of Madras to enable them to acquire house-sites. It is under consideration of Government.

Under the special arrangements in force, co-operative housing societies obtained during the year 3,330 tons of steel, 86,000 running feet of pipes and tubes and 9,683 tons of cement. For the financial year 1950-51, 1,040 tons of logs were supplied by the Forest department timber depots to the societies at concessional rates.

The Special Land Acquisition Officer passed 46 awards covering 670.60 acres during the year and 52 applications in respect of 677.45 acres were pending with him at the end of the year.

Co-operative housing schemes received a setback during the year owing to the injunction orders issued by the High Court on the applications of 26 parties for writs. They questioned the land acquisition proceedings initiated by the State Government on the ground that the acquisition was not for a public purpose and that it affected the fundamental rights of property owners under section 30 (2) of the Constitution Act. Fortunately, the High Court upheld the right of Government to acquire lands for co-operative housing societies so as to relieve housing scarcity. It is hoped that these societies will now carry on the schemes with added vigour.

Many of the housing societies are confronted with common problems arising from their actual working and a conference of the representatives of these societies may prove helpful. I am thankful to the Madras State Co-operative Union for having taken the initiative to convene a conference in December 1951.

9. *Committees and conferences*.—The State Co-operative Advisory Council met once during the year. The Government of India deputed me as their representative to the Asian Conference of Technical Experts on Co-operation which met at Karachi in December 1950 under the auspices of the International Labour Office. I was also appointed as a member of the State Planning Committee and of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and as member of the Standing Advisory Committee on agricultural credit set up by the Reserve Bank of India. I may add that I am making full use of my contacts with the Reserve Bank of India and other committees for the benefit of the movement.

10. *Administration*.—I held charge of the post of the Registrar all through the year except for a period of two months when I proceeded to the Far East as Consultant on Co-operation on an assignment with the Rural Welfare Division of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations Organization and for a month on my return from the Far Eastern tour. Sri K. Subrahmanyam acted as Registrar during my absence. Sri A. Palaniappa Mudaliyar, Joint Registrar and Deputy Commissioner of Prohibition (Amelioration), was on leave for a period of six weeks when Sri K. Subrahmanyam held additional charge of the post. The Joint Registrars Sri K. Subrahmanyam, Sri A. Palaniappa Mudaliyar, Sri G. Viswanatham Chetti and Sri K. Muthukrishna Nayudu helped me much in the discharge of my duties. Sri K. Sarvothama Rao continued as the Chief Officer of the Agricultural Credit Department in the Reserve Bank of India. The officers of the department and all ranks of the subordinate staff generally discharged their duties with devotion and industry. The expansion of the movement in varied directions has been throwing additional work and responsibilities on all grades of my staff and I must place on record that they are working at high pressure and with cheer. I wish to express my

thanks to the co-operators all over the State for the uniform courtesy shown to me and my officers and the help rendered by them to the progress of the movement. I am indebted to the leading journals and newspapers for their helpful criticism of the movement and the Department of Information for the publicity given to co-operative news and events. The relations with the other departments of Government were cordial.

CHAPTER II.

Supervision, Education and Training.

1. *Supervision.*—With the increase in the number of rural credit societies and in the variety of their activities, central banks were advised to strengthen the supervising unions by restricting their operations to areas covering not more than 20 societies and to organize new unions wherever necessary. Nine central banks have drawn up programmes to organise 25 unions. On 30th June 1950, there were 259 supervising unions. Six unions were registered during the year and one was liquidated. There were thus 264 unions on 30th June 1951, of which two had not started work. The number of unions actually functioning was 262. They employed 572 supervisors. Eleven thousand and eighty-one societies were affiliated to them. In 78 unions the societies cleared their entire dues to the central banks. The central banks collected Rs. 4.42 lakhs as supervision fund from the societies affiliated to the unions to meet the cost of supervisors. They contributed to the Supervision Fund Rs. 4.73 lakhs as rebate on interest collected from societies. The deficit of Rs. 3.18 lakhs was met by the banks themselves from their general funds.

The supervision of certain types of societies such as stores, weavers' societies, jaggery societies, fishermen societies, milk supply societies, sale societies and other non-credit societies continued to be done by the departmental staff. There were 27 Co-operative Sub-Registrars and 68 Senior Inspectors for the supervision of co-operative stores, 36 Co-operative Sub-Registrars and 94 Senior Inspectors for the supervision of weavers' co-operatives, 78 Senior Inspectors for the supervision of jaggery societies, 2 Co-operative Sub-Registrars, 1 Senior Inspector and 9 Junior Inspectors for the supervision of fishermen societies, 35 Senior Inspectors and 12 Junior Inspectors for the supervision of milk supply societies, 30 Junior Inspectors for the supervision of Harijan societies, and 63 Senior Inspectors for the supervision of other non-credit societies.

2. *Co-operative training institutes*—*The Central Co-operative Institute, Madras.*—This institute, which is a Government concern, conducted two courses of training, each of four months' duration and imparted training to 125 Junior Inspectors in all. Ordinarily, the period of training is nine months. This was reduced to four months as a temporary measure on account of shortage of

Junior Inspectors for departmental work. The teaching staff of the Institute consisted of a Co-operative Sub-Registrar and 2 Senior Inspectors. During the year, the separate cadre of the post of the Principal, which had been held in abeyance, was revived and an officer of the Co-operative department with training in Co-operation in the United Kingdom and some other European countries was appointed to the post. As usual, I conducted examinations in Co-operation, Banking, Auditing and Book-keeping twice in the year. Eight hundred and eighty-eight candidates sat for the examinations.

The Institute is now running a special course of training for six months for the secretaries and managers of big co-operatives from 1st September 1951 with the object of building up an efficient non-official co-operative service which I hope will enable them to stand on their own legs without indenting on departmental officers to man their institutions. A special feature of the course is the inclusion in the syllabus of a new subject, viz., "Secretarial Practice and Office Administration". Thirty-seven candidates were selected for training. An African lady, Miss Namulando, is expected for training in the Central Co-operative Institute from 1st April 1952 with a State scholarship. The object is that, after she completes her training, she should organize co-operative work in East Africa. The Reserve Bank of India is considering a scheme for providing co-operative training to non-official co-operative employees and officials of the department of other States in the Central Co-operative Institute, Madras. It has suggested that, for this purpose, the Central Co-operative Institute may conduct two courses of training, one a long-term course of nine months for subordinates and the other a short term course of six months for superior officers. The Reserve Bank of India has expressed its willingness to finance the scheme for a period of years. The proposal is under negotiation.

3. *Training of non-official co-operative employees.*—The co-operative institutes at Tanjore, Coimbatore, Rajahmundry and Anantapur conducted a course of training for nine months from July to March for candidates belonging to or seeking employment in co-operative institutions. These candidates were also given practical training for two months by the supervisors of central banks. Government have lent to the institutes free of cost the services of Co-operative Sub-Registrars and Senior Inspectors to work as Superintendents and Lecturers. Where the institutes employ non-official lecturers, their pay and allowances are met by Government. The total grant paid to the four institutes by Government for the year 1950-51 was Rs. 5,800 for meeting the cost of the non-official lecturers of the institutes, in addition to the free services of Co-operative Sub-Registrars and Senior Inspectors. During the year 1950-51, 410 candidates underwent training in the institutes. Four hundred and sixty-eight students took the examination conducted by the Madras State Co-operative Union.

Of these, 270 candidates came out successful. The institutes also conducted short courses for two months from April to June for the employees of non-credit co-operative institutions. Government have provided 8 scholarships for students belonging to the Harijan community and 8 more scholarships for candidates of the backward classes for undergoing training in the institutes. Of these, 8 were awarded to Harijans and 7 were awarded to backward classes during the year. The Coimbatore Co-operative Institute has proposed to construct a school building and hostel and for this purpose has appealed to sister co-operative institutions for contribution from their common good fund. In last year's report, a reference was made to the proposal to start a co-operative institute in Malabar. Government declined to accord their approval to it on grounds of financial stringency.

4. *Education and propaganda*—(a) *Co-operative education*.—In the year 1948-49, the Madras University instituted a B.Com. (Hons.) Course with Co-operation as one of the subjects. Two colleges in the City, viz., the Loyola and the Pachaiappas, were recognized for this purpose. The Government lent to the University the services of two Deputy Registrars free of cost for giving the students lectures on Co-operative Law and Principles and for imparting practical instruction in co-operative institutions and commercial firms. The first batch of 22 candidates appeared for the University Examination in March 1951, 21 came out successful and one was recommended for the B.Com. degree. The service rules governing the direct recruitment of Deputy Registrars and Co-operative Sub-Registrars have been amended giving preference to candidates holding the B. Com. (Hons.) degree of the Madras University. Of the students who passed out, one has been recruited by the Commission as a Co-operative Sub-Registrar and another has been appointed as a Secretary of the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union.

(b) *Propaganda*.—The Madras Journal of Co-operation, the "Kooturavu" and the "Sahakaramu" provide the public with literature on current co-operative topics of interest. Talks on co-operative themes are given by my officers over the All-India Radio at periodical intervals. In former years, an annual subsidy of Rs. 15,800 used to be given to the Madras State Co-operative Union for the conduct of training classes for the panchayatdars of co-operative societies. In 1950-51, Government permitted a sum of Rs. 10,081-9-0 out of this amount to be utilized for the manufacture of films on co-operative subjects. The State Co-operative Union accordingly produced one silent film on milk supply and one on cottage industries in English, Tamil and Telugu. Three other films belonging to the union are being circulated to the co-operative central banks having 16 M.M. projectors for being exhibited by them. The film on the activities of ex-servicemen co-operatives has been completed and copies of it are being made for distribution to co-operative central banks for being shown to the public.

5. *Conference*.—The Seventeenth Andhra Co-operative Conference was held at Guntur in November 1950. The Seventh Tamil Nad Co-operative Conference was held at Rameswaram in July 1950 and the Eighth Conference was held in Madras after the close of the year. During the year, two conferences of primary land mortgage banks were held. One hundred and forty conferences of other types of societies such as weavers' co-operative societies, stores societies, etc., were held during the year.

CHAPTER III.

Administration.

1. *Organization of the department*—(a) *Staff for general administration*.—The sanctioned strength of the Co-operative department, excluding the staff for Prohibition (Amelioration), was as follows at the end of the year :—

Registrar	.. .. .	1
Joint Registrars	.. .. .	3
Deputy Registrars	.. .. .	40
Deputy Registrars for Land Mortgage Banks	.. .. .	3
Deputy Registrars on Special Duty	.. .. .	8
Personal Assistant to the Registrar	.. .. .	1
Special Deputy Collector for Land Acquisition Work.	.. .. .	1
Dairy Development Officer	.. .. .	1
District Veterinary Officer	.. .. .	1
Technical Experts for Ex-servicemen Societies	.. .. .	2
Deputy Tahsildars for Land Acquisition	.. .. .	3
Dairy Surveyors	.. .. .	2
Dairy Assistants	.. .. .	27
Veterinary Assistant Surgeons	.. .. .	3
Co-operative Sub-Registrars	.. .. .	257
Woman Special Officer	.. .. .	1
Senior Inspectors	.. .. .	1,040
Junior Inspectors	.. .. .	1,003
Revenue Inspectors	.. .. .	17
Agricultural maistris	.. .. .	10
Stockmen-compounders	.. .. .	5
Upper division clerks	.. .. .	4
Lower division clerks, typists and steno-typists	.. .. .	260
Fieldmen	.. .. .	2

(b) *Staff for amelioration work connected with Prohibition.*—The sanctioned strength of the staff for the Ameliorative branch of Prohibition was as follows at the end of the year :—

Deputy Commissioner of Prohibition (Amelioration) and Joint Registrar	1
Special Development Officers	9
State Palm Gur Organizer	1
Deputy Palm Gur Organizer	1
Assistant Development Officers	17
Co-operative Sub-Registrar (Manager)	1
Senior Inspectors	95
Junior Inspectors	15
Rural Welfare Officers	222
Stenographers	13
Lower division clerks and typists	7
Photographer	1
Reserve operator	1
Drivers and cleaners	55
Van operators	16
Palm Gur Instructors	25

During the year, the Government ordered the bifurcation of the districts of Tiruchirappalli, Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Malabar and Krishna into two co-operative circles as the work had become heavy for one Deputy Registrar and as progress of co-operative activities in the undeveloped areas of the districts was not possible without bifurcation. The bifurcation was given effect to during the year in all the districts except Krishna. There are now 40 circles. In the bifurcated circles and in the Nilgiris district, the ameliorative work connected with Prohibition is being attended to by the regular departmental staff. I have agreed to defer the bifurcation of the Ramanathapuram and West Godavari districts and have held in abeyance the proposal to bifurcate the districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Chittoor and Visakhapatnam, on account of the stringency of the State finances. In non-bifurcated districts, ameliorative work is carried on by the Special Development Officers.

2. *Recruitment to the department.*—During the year, the Madras Public Service Commission recruited 4 Deputy Registrars, 3 Co-operative Sub-Registrars and 164 Junior Inspectors for appointment in the department.

As in previous years, the Madras Public Service Commission was not able to recruit the required number of candidates for appointment as Junior Inspectors. Against 350 Junior Inspectors required for 1951, it was able to find only 164 candidates of whom but 98 are now in service. As a result, there are over 300 posts of Junior Inspectors held by unqualified candidates

appointed under the emergency provisions and the District Officers experience considerable difficulty in discharging statutory functions like audit, execution, liquidation, etc. It is obvious that the department does not attract candidates because of the arduous nature of the work involved and of the rather low scales of pay. In order to attract recruits in sufficient numbers, I submitted proposals to the Government for the revision of the scales of pay of Senior Inspectors and Junior Inspectors from Rs. 90—4—110—5—120 and Rs. 65—2—85—1—90 to Rs. 105—7½—150 and Rs. 75—5—105, respectively. But Government did not accept the proposal. I was, therefore, constrained to recommend a lowering of the minimum educational qualification prescribed for appointment as Junior Inspectors and suggested a pass in the Intermediate Examination in Arts instead of a degree. Government accepted this proposal, and the Commission has been addressed to recruit 300 candidates as Junior Inspectors. Government have also ordered that the Rural Welfare Officers should be absorbed as Junior Inspectors.

As a result of the expansion of the activities of the department, the number of Senior Inspectors' posts is now larger than that of Junior Inspectors. It is no longer possible to confine recruitment to the category of Senior Inspectors by promotion from Junior Inspectors. The Government, therefore, agreed to my proposal for recruiting candidates direct every year for one-third of the substantive vacancies of Senior Inspectors arising from 1st January 1951.

3. *Audit—(a) Progress.*—The audit of the accounts of 22,458 co-operative societies including the societies in the merged States of Pudukkottai, Banganapalle and Sandur had to be done for the year 1949–50 and that of 281 societies more for periods other than the co-operative year. Of the 22,458 societies, the accounts of 22,443 were audited leaving a balance of 15 societies. The audit of 5 societies could not be completed as the books were either seized by the Police or filed in courts; in the case of one society the books were lost; in 7 societies, the transactions were voluminous and the maintenance of accounts was defective. The audit of the Provincial Co-operative Marketing Society and the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society has since been completed. The audit of all the 281 societies, which adopted accounting periods other than the co-operative year for audit, was completed by 30th June 1951. The Government passed orders on my proposals revising the standard number of agricultural credit societies allotted to each auditor, fixing it at 50 instead of 60 societies per auditor and sanctioned an additional staff of 50 Junior Inspectors. The revision of the standard for other types of societies was deferred on financial considerations. The Government also sanctioned an additional staff of 11 Senior Inspectors and 38 Junior Inspectors based on the increase in the number of societies as on 30th June 1949.

As usual, many big co-operative societies took the services of departmental staff under Fundamental Rule 127 to get the audit of their accounts done quickly. Under this arrangement, 825 societies took 26 Co-operative Sub-Registrars, 316 Senior Inspectors and 27 Junior Inspectors. As there was dearth of departmental staff, I authorized, as in previous years, retired officers of the department to audit societies under section 37 of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act. By the end of the year 2 Deputy Registrars, 12 Co-operative Sub-Registrars, 3 Senior Inspectors and 3 Junior Inspectors were so authorized.

There was a representation from the Institute of Chartered Accountants, New Delhi, to the effect that the system of selecting private auditors and putting them on a panel every year as auditors recognized for the audit of co-operative institutions should be abolished, that the Chartered Accountants should be free to audit any co-operative society, and that section 37 of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act should, if need be, be amended. But the Government agreed with me that the audit was a statutory responsibility of the Registrar and that it was because of it that Government were able to advise local bodies to deposit funds in co-operative societies and stand guarantee to the Imperial Bank of India for loans issued to the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank. They ordered that audit by Chartered Accountants should be limited to certain types of apex institutions as recommended by the Madras Committee on Co-operation and that the panel system should continue.

My audit staff continued to audit free of cost the accounts of Trade Unions at the request of the Commissioner of Labour. Ninety-two trade unions had to be audited for the year ended 31st March 1951. Of these, the audit of 56 trade unions has so far been completed.

The Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society was till now audited by Chartered Accountants. At my instance, the Government sanctioned a special staff of 1 Co-operative Sub-Registrar and 8 Senior Inspectors to audit its accounts from the 1st January 1951 onwards. Audit fees will be levied on the society to cover the cost of the staff at the prescribed rates under rule XI.

The audit of the producers'-cum-consumers' co-operative societies in Malabar continued to be done by the special staff under my control.

As stated in the previous year's report, I arranged for the audit of Gramasanghams registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 by my audit staff. Six Gramasanghams were audited for the year ended 31st December 1949 and 39 for the year ended 31st December 1950.

A sum of Rs. 2,63,747 was levied during the year 1950-51 as audit fees on co-operative societies liable to pay them under rule XI of the Rules framed under the Co-operative Societies Act

for the audit of the accounts for 1949-50 at the revised rates of Rs. 7 and Rs. 5-4-0 per diem. Remission of audit fees to the extent of Rs. 1,596 was granted for 1948-49 to some of the societies which worked at a loss or whose financial position was not sound.

(b) *Withdrawal of free audit.*—Audit fees were also levied under rule XII according to which every registered society which does not pay for its audit to Government or which does not have its accounts audited at its own expense, shall, after contribution to its Reserve Fund, set apart 10 per cent of its net profits to an Audit Fund, and pay audit fees out of this fund. The exemption granted to co-operative societies of which all the members or a majority of the members are Harijans, from contribution to Audit Fund was continued during the year. In conformity with the revised scale of audit fees prescribed under rule XI, the rates of audit fees to be collected from the Audit Fund under rule XII have been increased to Rs. 7 per diem and Rs. 5-4-0 per diem, according as the working capital or turnover is over one lakh of rupees or below one lakh except in the case of agricultural credit societies which have to pay at the rate of Rs. 5-4-0 per diem irrespective of their working capital. There were 17,295 societies liable to contribute to their Audit Funds under rule XII on 30th June 1951. Of these, only 9,288 societies worked at a profit and were liable to pay audit fees of Rs. 84,432 out of the contributions to their Audit Funds.

The question of separation of audit from administration was deferred by Government on financial considerations.

4. *Arbitration.*—Thirty-three thousand two hundred and five arbitration references were entertained and 32,630 references were disposed of during the year, the number disposed of by Honorary Arbitrators being 16,223. On 30th June 1951, 13,158 references were pending disposal. Of these, only 1,211 were pending for over one year. Twenty-six revision petitions filed under sections 51 (5) and 57 of the Co-operative Societies Act were pending at the beginning of the year; 97 were received during the year; 81 were disposed of so far, leaving a balance of 42.

The number of references under section 51 (1) (c) shows no sign of decline. On the other hand, references under this section and revision petitions under sections 51 (5) and 57 have been on the increase. I have noticed a tendency on the part of the disputants to insist on their cases being heard through legal practitioners under rule XV (6) of the Rules framed under the Act. Legal Practitioners are not entitled to appear before the Deputy Registrars or the Arbitrators to represent the parties. Arbitration is a summary procedure and the object of the provision in the statute will be defeated if legal practitioners are allowed to represent their parties and prolong litigation. Government directed that the parties should be permitted to represent their cases through legal practitioners only in the case of disputes under section 51 (1) (c), in

deference to the express wishes of the Legislature, at the time of introduction of this sub-section. These cases are, under the orders of Government, disposed of by the Deputy Registrars themselves. I have asked the Deputy Registrars to advise Arbitrators not to allow legal practitioners in the cases coming up before them for decision as a matter of course.

5. *Execution*.—The following statement shows the disposal of execution petitions under section 57-A of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act :—

	Number of petitions.	Amount involved, RS. (IN LAKHS.)
Execution petitions pending disposal at the beginning of the year	11,899	57.38
Petitions received during the year	14,827	49.73
Total	26,726	107.11
Petitions finally disposed of during the year	8,451	15.32
Petitions withdrawn during the year	4,656	27.26
Total	13,107	42.58
Petitions pending at the end of the year	13,619	64.53

Of the sum of Rs. 15.32 lakhs involved in the petitions disposed of during the year, Rs. 11.27 lakhs were realized in cash without sale of properties attached, Rs. 3.51 lakhs by sale of properties to persons other than the decree-holders and the balance of Rs. 0.54 lakhs by set-off to the decree-holders.

6. *Supersession*.—In cases where the committees of societies mismanage their affairs, they are superseded under section 43 of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act and Departmental Officers are appointed as special officers to manage them. The powers vested in me under this section are exercised sparingly when no other less drastic remedy is available.

During the year, the committees of 28 societies were superseded. Normal management was restored in 20 societies while the registration of 6 societies was cancelled during the year. At the end of the year, the committees of 48 societies were under supersession. Of these, 16 were weavers' societies, 5 urban banks, 6 sale societies and 6 stores societies, 3 milk supply societies and unions, 2 employees' societies, 3 house-building societies, 1 Central bank, 1 central stores, one field labourers' co-operative society, one fishermen co-operative society, 1 metal workers' co-operative society, 1 coffee-curing co-operative society and 1 land colonization society. Deputy Registrars were appointed as special officers in respect of 4 societies, Co-operative Sub-Registrars in respect of 9 societies, Senior Inspectors in respect of 34 societies and 1 Junior Inspector in respect of one society. Supersession has been helpful in tuning up the working of the societies and developing their business.

7. *Liquidation*.—During the year, the registration of 254 societies was cancelled and there were 1,121 societies under liquidation. Of these, the affairs of 325 societies were finally closed, leaving 796 societies under liquidation at the end of the year. The total assets pending realization in all the 1,121 societies under liquidation amounted to Rs. 62.79 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 28.38 lakhs was collected in cash while a sum of Rs. 7.75 lakhs had to be written off. The percentage of cash collections to demand works out to 45.2 as against 21 during the previous year.

8. *Criminal prosecutions*.—Sixty-six criminal complaints were filed with the Police during the year including 20 complaints filed by the societies themselves. Thirty-nine cases related to stores, 15 to credit societies, 4 each to weavers and sale societies, 2 to urban banks and 1 to a milk supply society. The remaining case was against a supervisor of a Central Co-operative Bank. Fifty-four cases were disposed of, 24 cases ended in conviction. At the end of the year, 123 cases were pending disposal with the Police and in the courts. The amount involved in the cases launched during the year was Rs. 1.70 lakhs.

9. *Acts and rules*.—The Land Mortgage Banks Act of 1934 was amended vesting in the Central Land Mortgage Bank, mortgages executed by borrowers from land mortgage banks. A corresponding amendment to section 30 of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act providing for the transfer of mortgages executed by members of co-operative societies financed by Government, to the State Government, as security for loans obtained from them, is under the consideration of Government. Another amendment was also made to the Land Mortgage Banks Act X of 1934 to provide for the issue of copies of documents, kept by the mortgage banks in the course of business and of entries in such documents and to make them admissible in evidence to the same extent as the original documents or the entries therein.

At present, section 57-A of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act provides for the recovery, through the Co-operative department of amounts due on awards or decisions of the Registrar obtained by a registered society. The section does not, however, provide for the recovery of sums due from registered societies. The State Co-operative Advisory Council has recommended to Government an amendment to this section providing for the recovery through the Co-operative department, of sums due from registered societies also, under awards or decisions of the Registrar.

During the year the amendment to rule XII-C providing for a liberalization of bonus to members of co-operative societies based on the extent of business done, was confirmed by Government. Rule XVIII-A was also amended prohibiting employees of co-operative societies from being or becoming members of the societies which employ them, of the societies which are financed by

20 REPORT ON THE WORKING OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

societies employing them and of the societies which finance the societies employing them. This restriction does not apply to co-operative motor transport societies and co-operative workshops for ex-servicemen.

10. *Deputation of departmental officers.*—Three hundred and eighty-three Officers were deputed to work in co-operative societies. Of these, 218 officers were lent on foreign service terms and the rest under Fundamental Rule 127. The officers deputed belong to the following categories:—

Deputy Registrars	..	..	..	..	..	17
Co-operative Sub-Registrars	..	..	..	..	..	93
Senior Inspectors	..	..	..	..	..	251
Junior Inspectors	..	..	..	..	..	22
Total	..	..	..	..	..	383

Twenty-four officers are in Central Banks, 106 in consumers societies, 85 in weavers' co-operatives, 37 in sale societies and 131 in other types of societies. I believe that with the conduct of more courses of training like the recent six months' training for secretaries and managers of co-operative societies in the co-operative central institute applications from the societies for the services of departmental men for their day-to-day work will diminish.

11. *Grants-in-aid.*—Appendix No. 7 shows the grants-in-aid sanctioned and disbursed to societies during the year.

12. *Cost of working the department is as follows:—*

	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
(i) Pay of the Registrar	0.19
(ii) Pay of officers	2.87
(iii) Pay of establishment	31.73
(iv) Allowances and contingencies	29.71
(v) Dairy development schemes	1.20
(vi) Grants-in-aid	12.09
Total	77.79

Deduct—Amount recoverable from the fund for Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift and grants from Central Government .. 3.29

Net .. 74.50

The revenues of the department were Rs. 25.33 lakhs as against Rs. 18.83 lakhs of the previous year. If the expenditure has increased by Rs. 2.21 lakhs, the revenues have also increased by Rs. 6.50 lakhs. The percentage of the net departmental cost to the working capital of the movement for the year was 0.6 as against

0.75 in the previous year. This is one of the 'Nation Building Departments' of Government and its activities are calculated to promote the socio-economic conditions of the people especially the agricultural classes. Considering this fact and the extent and variety of services rendered by the movement to the community, the expenditure is by no means high.

PART B.

CHAPTER I.

Co-operative Credit—Agricultural and Non-Agricultural.

1. *The Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank.*—The transactions of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank during the year as compared with the previous year were as below:—

	On 30th June 1951. RS. (IN LAKHS).	On 30th June 1950. RS. (IN LAKHS).
1 Paid-up share capital	14.87	15.00
2 Total deposits held	436.26	420.37
3 Advances from the Reserve Bank of India	119.50	70.00
4 Loans from commercial Banks	233.89	110.32
5 Reserve fund	43.75	42.75
6 Other funds	11.40	10.93
7 Working capital	859.67	677.37
8 Loans issued to central banks during the year	765.25	834.72
9 Net profits for the year	3.75	2.89

The deposits from inside the movement were Rs. 216 lakhs and the outside deposits and borrowings amounted to Rs. 573 lakhs.

The Reserve Bank of India had sanctioned credit limits to the Central Banks to the extent of Rs. 330 lakhs for financing seasonal agricultural operations and marketing of crops. Of these limits the Provincial Bank drew Rs. 181.50 lakhs under section 17 (4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act and Rs. 43 lakhs under Section 17 (2) (b) of that Act. The total loans issued to central banks for different purposes were as follows:—

	1950-51. RS. (IN LAKHS).	1949-50. RS. (IN LAKHS).
1 For financing primary credit societies	382.46	276.23
2 For financing sale societies	50.15	118.70
3 (a) For financing stores for normal business	8.03	30.00
(b) For financing procurement	232.94	375.91
4 For financing distribution of chemical manures	80.88	28.00
5 For financing weavers societies	10.79	5.88
Total	765.25	834.72

There was an increase in the borrowings of central banks for financing rural credit societies and for the distribution of chemical manures. There was a fall in the amount lent out for procurement business owing to the withdrawal of rural rationing and the abolition of procurement in deficit districts. The accommodation of Rs. 3 crores provided by the Imperial Bank of India to the Provincial Bank on Government guarantee principally for financing internal procurement of foodgrains was reduced to Rs. 1.50 crores. But the limit was restored subsequently to Rs. 3 crores and permitted to be utilized for financing the distribution of imported foodgrains as well. At the end of the year, a sum of Rs. 137.68 lakhs was due to the Imperial Bank of India on this account. The Provincial Bank has also been given a further accommodation of Rs. 50 lakhs with the Imperial Bank on Government guarantee for financing the distribution of chemical fertilizers.

The Bank's net profits for the year were Rs. 3.75 lakhs as against Rs. 2.89 lakhs in the previous year. As usual, the Provincial Bank gave Rs. 22,000 as subsidies to central banks for the rectification and rehabilitation of rural credit societies, Rs. 20,642 for the supervision of non-credit societies, and Rs. 12,750 for the development of cottage industries.

2. *Central co-operative banks—(a) Progress.*—The transactions of central banks during the year as compared with the previous year were as follows:—

	On 30th June 1951. RS.	On 30th June 1950. RS.
1 Number of members—		
(a) Individuals	4,053	4,088
(b) Societies	19,081	17,951
2 Paid-up share capital	136.57	117.91
3 Deposits from co-operative banks and societies.	572.97	549.07
4 Deposits from individuals and other sources.	610.30	567.61
5 Loans from commercial banks	34.18	2.14
6 Loans from Provincial and Central Banks	571.85	404.33
7 Reserve Fund	63.88	57.37
8 Bad Debts Reserve	17.35	15.65
9 Other Funds	26.44	23.56
10 Working Capital	2,033.51	1,737.66
11 Loans issued to societies	4,418.40	4,340.38
12 Loans outstanding against societies	1,484.42	1,247.67
13 Net profit	20.17	18.49

(i) *Composition of capital.*—The owned capital, the borrowed capital and the working capital of central banks at the end of the last two years were as below:—

	On 30th June 1951. RS. (IN LAKHS).	On 30th June 1950. RS. (IN LAKHS).
1 Owned capital	244.24	214.50
2 Borrowed capital	1,789.27	1,523.16
3 Working capital	2,033.51	1,737.66

The owned capital represents 12 per cent of the resources of the banks. The following statement shows the borrowings of central banks within the movement and those outside the movement.

	On 30th June 1951. RS. (IN LAKHS).	On 30th June 1950. RS. (IN LAKHS).
<i>Within the movement—</i>		
(i) Provincial and central banks ..	577.00	412.58
(ii) Other societies	567.82	540.83
Total ..	1,144.82	953.41
<i>Outside the movement—</i>		
Individuals and other sources ..	644.45	569.75
Total ..	1,789.27	1,523.16

There was considerable increase in the flow of deposits into the central banks. The concession given to central banks to borrow up to 20 times their paid-up share capital and reserve fund was continued. Sixteen central banks availed themselves of the concession.

(ii) *Loan policy of central banks.*—During the year, the central banks issued Rs. 44.18 crores as loans to the societies as against Rs. 43.40 crores in the previous year.

	1950-51. RS. (IN LAKHS).	1949-50. RS. (IN LAKHS).
Short-term loans	4,235.15	4,197.71
Medium-term and long-term loans ..	183.25	142.67
Total ..	4,418.40	4,340.38

Primary societies pressed for more and more medium-term loans and the response is reflected in the proportion of short-term to medium-term loans issued by the central banks as indicated below:—

	1950-51. 23 : 1	1949-50. 29 : 1
Short-term : Medium-term and long-term.		

While there is a need for medium-term credit in our agricultural economy, the resources for this purpose are limited. The Central Banks Conference has sought the Reserve Bank of India's help in this behalf and recommended that the Provincial Bank might earmark its reserve fund, reserve funds of central banks invested with it and fixed deposits for three years and more, for the issue of medium-term loans.

The following statement gives the particulars of loans issued by central banks classified according to the type of societies which borrowed from them :—

				1950-51.		
				Loans.	Cash credits.	Total.
				RS. (IN LAKHS).	RS. (IN LAKHS).	RS. (IN LAKHS).
(1)				(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Rural credit societies	..	..	..	747.58	113.59	861.17
2. Marketing societies	..	..	..	108.68	351.77	458.45
3. Co-operative wholesale stores	..	..	..	213.55	1,099.67	1,313.22
4. Primary stores	..	..	..	25.82	667.87	693.69
5. Weavers' societies	..	..	..	8.02	175.74	183.76
6. Others	..	..	..	460.23	447.88	908.11
Total	..	..	..	1,561.88	2,856.52	4,418.40

				1949-50.		
				Loans.	Cash credits.	Total.
				RS. (IN LAKHS).	RS. (IN LAKHS).	RS. (IN LAKHS).
(5)				(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Rural credit societies	..	..	..	706.89	94.11	801.00
2. Marketing societies	..	..	..	119.75	358.81	478.56
3. Co-operative wholesale stores	..	..	..	224.97	1,510.38	1,735.35
4. Primary stores	..	..	..	20.40	428.90	449.30
5. Weavers' societies	..	..	..	2.33	92.72	95.05
6. Others	..	..	..	209.74	571.38	781.12
Total	..	..	..	1,284.08	3,056.30	4,340.38

The loans issued to rural credit societies, primary stores and weavers societies recorded an increase.

(iii) *Fluidity of funds.*—The proportion of cash resources, investments in Government and trustee securities and advances to societies to the total borrowings as on the last day of the year was as below :—

	Amount.	Percentage to total borrowings.
	RS. (IN LAKHS).	PER CENT.
1. Cash on hand and with banks	146.36	8
2. Investment in Government and trustee securities	235.74	13
3. Loans and advances	1,174.86	66

(iv) *Recovery of dues.*—The percentage of arrears to demand in central banks for the year was 6.07 per cent as against 5 per cent in the previous year. Four central banks, those at Madurai, Salem, Tirunelveli and Tiruchirappalli maintained their previous record and recovered the entire principal and interest due from the societies. Twenty-two central banks had no overdues under interest. The principal arrears in the Central Banks at Chittoor, Cuddapah, Ramanathapuram and Srikakulam exceeded 20 per cent.

The State averages of the percentage of balance to demand under principal and interest, arrear and current, were as follows in the past five years :—

				Percentage of balance to demand.		
				Principal.	Interest.	
					Arrear.	Current.
1950-51	..	..	..	6.07	72.46	0.18
1949-50	..	..	..	5.00	53.42	0.21
1948-49	..	..	..	5.27	71.64	0.26
1947-48	..	..	..	5.05	73.66	0.52
1946-47	..	..	..	5.20	77.57	0.82

The percentages of balance to demand under principal and arrear interest have increased.

(b) *Bad and doubtful debts.*—The estimate of bad and doubtful debts in central banks was Rs. 16.28 lakhs. In the case of 7 central banks the estimated bad debts exceeded their bad debt reserves. They were, however, within the total of bad debt reserve and reserve fund in all but the Cuddapah and Srikakulam central banks. I have taken steps to revive the scheme of intensive examination of loans in rural credit societies and to secure ill-secured loans.

The net profits of central banks for the year were Rs. 20.17 lakhs as against Rs. 18.49 lakhs in the previous year. The cost of their management was Rs. 24.06 lakhs. This worked out at 1.18 per cent of their working capital.

(c) *State assistance to central banks in the Rayalaseema.*—
(i) *Subsidy to provide loans at low rates of interest.*—The Government scheme to provide loans at reduced rates of interest, viz., 5 per cent to the ryots in Rayalaseema, was introduced in the remaining 3 banks, viz., those at Kurnool, Anantapur, and Hospet central banks, during the year. An amount of Rs. 40,264 was paid by Government as subsidy to the 5 central banks during the year at the rate of 1 per cent on loans issued to the agricultural credit societies and marketing societies under the scheme.

(ii) *Subsidy for intensive supervision of rural credit societies.*—An amount of Rs. 11,561 was paid by Government as subsidy to the 5 central banks in the Rayalaseema during the year for employing additional supervisors at the rate of one supervisor for every 15 societies for the supervision of agricultural credit societies.

(d) The Committee of the Srikakulam Co-operative Central Bank was superseded during the year and a Deputy Registrar was appointed as its Special Officer.)

3. *Agricultural credit societies (excluding land mortgage banks)*—

(i) *General progress*.—The transactions of agricultural credit societies other than Land mortgage banks during the last two years are indicated below :—

	On 30th June 1951.	On 30th June 1950.
1. Number of societies	16,330	15,248
2. Number of members	1,357,760	1,191,047
	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
3. Paid-up share capital	168.79	140.45
4. Deposits from members	40.23	25.04
5. Deposits from non-members	32.41	32.01
6. Loans due to financing banks and other societies	790.18	648.85
7. Loans due to Government	5.58	2.51
8. Reserve fund	111.83	114.62
9. Other funds	59.00	35.24
10. Total working capital	1,208.02	999.73
11. Number of societies that worked at profit	9,017	8,671
12. Net profits for the year	18.19	14.33
13. Number of societies that worked at loss	5,790	5,918
14. Loss sustained	11.63	10.91
15. Total amount of loans issued during the year	765.29	644.00
16. Loans outstanding against members during the year	964.38	831.62

These figures indicate a general development in the working of agricultural credit societies.

(ii) *Purpose of loans*.—The following statement shows the amount of loans disbursed by the societies for productive purposes, for the discharge of prior debts and for other unproductive purposes :—

	1950-51.		1949-50.	
	Amount. RS. (IN LAKHS.)	Percentage to total loans issued.	Amount. RS. (IN LAKHS.)	Percentage to total loans issued.
(i) Loans issued for productive purposes	733.45	95.84	613.57	95.27
(ii) For the discharge of prior debts	23.29	3.09	26.65	4.15
(iii) For non-productive purposes	3.55	0.47	3.78	0.58
Total	765.29	100.00	644.00	100.00
(iv) Loans outstanding at the end of the year	964.38	..	831.62	..

(iii) *Security for loans*.—The following table shows the percentage of loans outstanding against the members of agricultural credit societies on the mortgage of immovable properties, on personal sureties, etc.

	Percentage on loans outstanding classified according to security to the total loans outstanding.	
	On 30th June 1951.	On 30th June 1950.
(i) Loans on the security of deposits	0.20	0.24
(ii) Loans on the pledge of—		
(a) Jewels	0.54	0.61
(b) Standing crops	0.27	0.24
(c) Produce and finished goods	1.86	2.53
(iii) Loans on mortgage of immovable properties	31.85	29.54
(iv) Loans on the joint security of one or more members	64.76	66.12
(v) Loans on the simple bond of the borrowers	0.52	0.72

(iv) *Recovery of overdues*.—The percentage of overdues in respect of loans from members to societies was as follows :—

	On 30th June 1951.	On 30th June 1950.
Principal	24.52	24.72
Arrear interest	60.07	61.74
Current interest	21.88	22.22

There was a growing feeling among co-operative institutions that the abolition of the penal rate of interest on overdue loans had served its purpose as a measure of relief to borrowers during the period of economic depression and was no longer justified. It was held that it had done away with the distinction between a borrower who was regular in his repayments and one who was not and had undermined the sense of responsibility among members to fulfil their obligations to their societies. In deference to this feeling which was widely prevalent, I have advised rural credit societies to amend their by-laws providing for the levy of additional interest at one pie per rupee per mensem on overdue instalments of loans.

(v) *Post-sanction of loans*.—The scheme has become popular. Societies in the area of 29 central banks have introduced it. During the year, 836 societies obtained cash credits from the central banks to the extent of Rs. 20.42 lakhs for this purpose. The cash credit was operated upon to the extent of Rs. 30.71 lakhs.

(vi) *Reorganization of rural credit societies*.—The scheme for the reorganization of rural credit societies introduced in February 1949 continued to be worked during the year. Government extended the scheme for another year from 1st February 1951 when the original sanction which covered a period of two years expired. A subsidy of Rs. 2,18,124 was sanctioned for the maintenance of 249 additional supervisors during the third year.

At the end of the year there were 13,430 rural credit societies affiliated to central banks covering 21,158 villages. The percentage of villages and the population served by them were 65.54 and 17.98 respectively at the end of the year as against 61.28 and 16.10 at the end of the previous year. In the area of the central banks at Ramachandrapuram, Vijayavada and Masulipatnam and in the Nilgiri district the population served by rural credit societies exceeded the target of 30 per cent. On the last day of the year, there were 10,305 societies doing multi-purpose activities of one kind or another such as supply of agricultural, industrial, and domestic requirements of members, sale of agricultural produce, construction of godowns, promotion of thrift, social and recreational activities, encouragement of subsidiary occupations like dairying, etc. They also took part in the measures for food production launched by Government by distributing chemical manures and iron and steel, by arranging to get fallow lands on lease for cultivation and by encouraging members to manufacture rural compost out of farm yard rubbish thrown into manure pits. They did business to the extent of Rs. 246.24 lakhs in controlled commodities, agricultural implements, cloth, manure, etc., during the year.

For the supervision of agricultural credit societies the central banks employed 723 supervisors including the additional supervisors maintained out of Government subsidy. The subsidy given amounted to Rs. 1.47 lakhs. During my tours and conferences I have been impressing on the central banks the need to strengthen the basic structure of the co-operative movement, viz., the village credit co-operatives by increasing their membership and business. I have also emphasised the importance of stabilising existing supervising unions and starting new unions to ensure effective local supervision of societies. The results are steadily manifesting themselves.

(vii) *Appointment of paid clerical staff in big rural credit societies.*—With the enrolment of more members in rural credit societies and the expansion of their business it is no longer possible in many agricultural credit societies to depend on the honorary services of Presidents or Secretaries. A paid staff is necessary to attend to the day-to-day work of each society. I am therefore advising societies with a loan business of Rs. 50,000 to appoint full-time clerks with certain minimum educational qualification and training in accounts.

(viii) *Rural credit societies and food production.*—In the seven select districts chosen for intensive cultivation, it was estimated that 97,220 acres of lands were available for cultivation. Two hundred and sixty-eight societies applied to the Revenue Department for the assignment of 21,596 acres of land in their favour. Only 1,225.96 acres were assigned in favour of 21 societies; 86 applications for assignment of 4,222.97 acres were rejected. Fifteen societies actually sub-leased 1,000.59 acres of

land for cultivation to their members. I have brought to the notice of the Board of Revenue, several instances of delay in the disposal of applications for lands applied for by the societies. The difficulty seems to be that lands could be made available only according to the order of priority outlined in G.O. Ms. No. 1523, Revenue, dated 11th June 1949.

To enable their members to buy pump sets for irrigating their lands and increasing production, 125 village co-operatives gave loans amounting to Rs. 6.19 lakhs. Two hundred and thirty-three members have installed the pump sets and in 108 cases, the members are negotiating the purchase.

4. *Non-agricultural credit societies*—(i) *General progress.*—The following table shows the progress made by the non-agricultural credit societies during the last two years :—

			On 30th June 1951.	On 30th June 1950.
Number of societies	..	..	1,217	1,191
Number of members	..	..	511,168	483,218
			RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
Paid-up share capital	..	..	191.98	184.22
Deposits of members	..	..	339.27	295.22
Deposits of non-members	..	..	366.89	333.13
Loans from central banks and other societies	..	..	136.23	105.42
Reserve funds	..	..	65.11	69.02
Other funds	..	..	25.59	24.81
Total working capital	..	..	1,125.07	1,011.96
Net profits	..	..	17.14	15.02
Total loss	..	..	1.84	1.41

The percentage of overdues was as follows :—

			On 30th June 1951.	On 30th June 1950.
Short-term loans	..	..	11.09	7.65
Medium and Long-term loans	..	..	11.99	15.18
Arrear interest	..	..	45.85	43.14
Current interest	..	..	10.86	11.48

(ii) *Urban banks.*—Of the 1,217 societies, 231 were urban banks which had to maintain fluid resources; 671 were employees societies and 315 were other limited and unlimited liability credit institutions. Most of the urban banks carried on their business with their own resources. The loans taken by them from central banks amounted to only Rs. 60.38 lakhs as against their total working capital of Rs. 685.78 lakhs. Their owned capital and deposits from members which amounted to Rs. 400 lakhs were the chief sources from which loans amounting to Rs. 478 lakhs were outstanding against the members. All urban banks have been permitted to lend on the security of the debentures floated by the Central Land Mortgage Bank in addition to the usual business undertaken by them. Those banks which have a working capital of Rs. one lakh and over and which have qualified paid secretaries,

have been permitted to discount the cheques of select members after making the necessary provision in their by-laws. Twenty-five banks have amended their by-laws making provision for this purpose. Twenty-two of these banks discounted during the year cheques of the value of Rs. 35.22 lakhs.

(iii) *Employees' societies*.—Six hundred and seventy-one employees' societies had on their rolls 1.79 lakhs of members, paid up share capital of Rs. 83.14 lakhs and reserve fund of Rs. 23.54 lakhs. Their other funds amounted to about Rs. 5 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 71.30 lakhs was outstanding under thrift deposits made by their members. The owned capital and members' deposits amounted to Rs. 297.21 lakhs. The loans outstanding against members were 351.75 lakhs. The percentage of overdues to demand was 5.42. Many of the employees' societies did good work in respect of the joint purchase of members' requirements. The value of business done in this regard was 21.31 lakhs.

5. *Co-operative land mortgage banks*—(a) *The Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, Limited*—(i) *General Progress*.—The following statement shows the general financial position of the bank at the end of the last two co-operative years:—

	On 30th June 1951.	On 30th June 1950.
Number of primary land mortgage banks affiliated	129	124
	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
Paid-up share capital	17.35	14.32
Borrowings in the form of debentures ..	508.77	439.32
Other borrowings	10.08	31.98
Reserve fund	21.00	19.49
Other funds	7.25	6.00
Working capital	564.45	511.11
Net profits	3.60	3.50

During the year the bank disbursed loans amounting to Rs. 82.27 lakhs as against Rs. 72.24 lakhs in the previous year. To speed up the issue of loans by land mortgage banks, the Board of the Central Land Mortgage Bank suggested more frequent meetings of the Executive Committee for the disposal of loan applications and the appointment of additional Co-operative Sub-Registrars. I have applied to Government for an additional staff of seven Co-operative Sub-Registrars and suggested that the proposal may be treated as a Part II Scheme for 1952-53. Final orders of Government are awaited.

The loans outstanding against primary banks at the end of the year were Rs. 435.78 lakhs as against Rs. 388.32 lakhs at the end of the previous year. The net profit of the bank amounted to Rs. 3.60 lakhs as against Rs. 3.50 lakhs for the previous year.

During the year, the bank issued two series of debentures (the 45th and 46th series) for an aggregate sum of Rs. 70 lakhs, the issue price being Rs. 99-8-0 per cent and the rate of interest 3 per cent per annum. The 45th series was floated in November 1950 for a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs. The money market at the time was rather tight and it was considered that money could not be tapped on the usual terms. Emboldened by the assurance very kindly given by the Reserve Bank of India that it would subscribe to 20 per cent of the series, I issued an appeal to central banks to underwrite the series and advised co-operative societies to invest their uninvested reserves in the debentures. Thanks to their hearty response, the series was fully subscribed. In June last, the 46th series was floated for Rs. 30 lakhs on the usual conditions. The money market continued to be tight. I felt the 'co-operative' pulse and once again sought the efforts and support of co-operators. This time non co-operative sources were also tapped, e.g., local bodies, the Hindu Religious Endowments Board, religious endowments, individuals and joint-stock banks. It is indeed a matter for great satisfaction that once again efforts bore fruits. I am profoundly thankful to all those who helped me in these endeavours. The entire amount needed for the 46th series of debentures was realized as follows:—

	RS.
Individuals	85,500
Hindu Religious Endowments Board and Hindu Religious Bodies ..	7,05,900
District boards, municipalities and panchayat boards	88,200
Joint stock banks	60,500
Others	1,34,800
Thirteen Central Banks	6,26,800
Other co-operative institutions ..	6,98,300
The Reserve Bank of India	6,00,000
Total ..	30,00,000

The Government's guarantee to the debentures floated by the bank remained at Rs. 550 lakhs during the year. The limit has since been raised to Rs. 700 lakhs. The total value of the debentures in circulation at the close of the year was Rs. 508.77 lakhs.

(ii) *Loans at concessional rates to the land mortgage banks in Rayalaseema*.—The scheme for the provision of long-term loans to the ryots in Rayalaseema through the Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank at a concessional rate of interest of 4 per cent with the subsidy provided by Government continued to be in force during the year. The loans given under the scheme amounted to Rs. 4.87 lakhs during the year against a target of Rs. 8.06 lakhs. The progress is poor. To popularize co-operative mortgage banking and to bring home to the agriculturists in this

backward region the benefits offered, it was considered that primary banks should employ additional supervisors and carry on effective propaganda. The Central Land Mortgage Bank agreed to meet one-half of the cost of the extra staff subject to a maximum of Rs. 7,000 per year and requested that the Government might meet the other half of the cost out of the savings in the subsidy sanctioned by them for granting loans at concessional rates of interest. I have recommended the proposal and am awaiting the orders of Government.

During the year, Government were pleased to continue the remission in full up to and inclusive of 6th June 1952 of fees for the registration of documents by or on behalf of land mortgage banks in the Rayalaseema and of the fees for obtaining encumbrance certificates in respect of applications for loans.

(iii) *Constitution of a revolving fund.*—Many representations were made that there was no provision in the by-laws of the Central Land Mortgage Bank or the primary land mortgage banks for the postponement or suspension of instalments due by borrowers under circumstances beyond their control such as failure of crops owing to cyclone, floods or drought, etc. It was suggested that a revolving fund might be constituted from which the amount of instalment due might be drawn and paid in years when a borrower was not able to pay it on account of acts of God such as those indicated. I have accordingly drawn up a scheme for the consideration of Government. The proposal aims at pooling together the available common good funds of primary banks and the Central Land Mortgage Bank and their future annual allotments to this fund into a Revolving Fund to which an annual contribution could be made by Government as a subsidy limited to the amount contributed by the central and primary land banks, subject to a maximum of Rs. 25,000 a year. The target for the fund will be Rs. 10 lakhs. Government orders are awaited.

(b) *Primary land mortgage banks*—(i) *General progress.*—There were 129 land mortgage banks at the end of the year. The following table shows the progress made by these banks:—

	On 30th June 1951.	On 30th June 1950.
(i) Number of banks	129	126
(ii) Number of members	151,459	122,874
	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
(iii) Paid-up share capital	34.34	30.78
(iv) Loans due to Central Land Mortgage Bank	427.89	358.32
(v) Reserve Fund	8.10	7.34
(vi) Other funds	2.11	2.18
(vii) Working capital	472.44	428.62
(viii) Net profit	1.93	1.38
(ix) Net loss	0.24	0.26

During the year, the primary banks issued loans to the extent of Rs. 84.20 lakhs as against Rs. 73.82 lakhs in the previous year. The table below indicates an analysis of the purposes for which the loans were made:—

Purpose.	1950-51. RS. (IN LAKHS.)	1949-50. RS. (IN LAKHS.)
(i) For land improvement	6.75	3.90
(ii) For purchase of lands to round off holdings	1.05	1.60
(iii) For discharge of prior debts	71.86	67.15
(iv) For other purposes	4.54	1.17
Total	84.20	73.82

In order to stimulate the demand for loans for land improvement, I have submitted a scheme to Government. According to it, a subsidy will be given as part of the Grow More Food Scheme at 1½ per cent on all loans issued by the Central Land Mortgage Bank for land improvement during the financial year 1951-52. The subsidy will last for the full period of 20 years during which the loans are repayable so that the ultimate borrowers may pay only 4 per cent on their loans. This subsidy will be limited to Rs. 9,55,000 which is all that is expected to be disbursed as loans for land improvement in the entire State excluding the Rayalaseema for which another scheme is in force. It is estimated that as a result, 4801.5 acres will get the benefit of improvements and 89,516 bags of additional foodgrains will be produced per annum. The subsidy payable is estimated at Rs. 1,40,763 spread over a period of twenty years. Orders of Government are awaited.

Considering the tightness of the money market the Board of Directors of the Central Land Mortgage Bank resolved that loans exceeding Rs. 10,000 need not be sanctioned to any individual. But Government ordered that the individual credit limit of Rs. 15,000 in primary banks should be retained at Rs. 15,000 till 31st March 1952 subject to the condition that where a member applies for a loan exceeding Rs. 10,000, the excess amount of loan over Rs. 10,000 should be allowed only for the purpose of land improvement. This decision is intended to aid the Grow More Food Campaign.

The number and amount of loans issued during the last two years are classified below:—

	1950-51.		1949-50.	
	Number.	Amount. RS. (IN LAKHS.)	Number.	Amount. RS. (IN LAKHS.)
(i) Loans for less than Rs. 1,000	1,274	8.95	1,214	8.98
(ii) Loans of Rs. 1,000 and more but less than Rs. 5,000	2,190	53.30	1,906	44.17
(iii) Loans of Rs. 5,000 and more but less than Rs. 10,000	263	20.36	204	15.98
(iv) Loans of Rs. 10,000 and more but Rs. 15,000 or less	14	1.59	39	4.79
Total	3,741	84.20	3,363	73.82

The percentage of members' overdues under principal, arrear interest and current interest was as follows :—

	1950-51.	1949-50.
(i) Principal	7.69	4.47
(ii) Arrear interest	9.60	11.75
(iii) Current interest	1.65	1.94

The failure of monsoons successively for the past four years in the Chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot districts, and the damage caused by the cyclone that swept over the northern coastal districts account for an increase in arrears under principal.

(ii) *Revision in the basis and methods of valuation of hypotheca.*—In the previous year's report a reference was made to the revision of the basis and methods of valuation of hypotheca by the primary land mortgage banks then under consideration. Based on the proposals made by a sub-committee of the Central Land Mortgage Bank and my recommendations, Government passed orders permitting a liberalization in the basis of valuation as follows :—

(1) hypotheca may be valued at not more than 25 per cent over the pre-war values,

(2) loans may be sanctioned on the exclusive security of systematically cultivated rain-fed dry lands, and

(3) improvements made on the hypotheca may be taken into consideration for purposes of valuation.

(iii) *Training of Co-operative Sub-Registrars in land acquisition and survey.*—Only twenty-two of the Co-operative Sub-Registrars who were given training in survey and land acquisition in past years are now available for scrutinizing the loan applications received by land mortgage banks and estimating the value of the lands offered in mortgage. But the number of these officers required for the work is 40. I have, therefore, requested Government to sanction the training of 24 more Co-operative Sub-Registrars as a Part II Scheme for 1952-53.

CHAPTER II.

Co-operative Farming.

1. *Land colonization societies.*—There were 27 land colonization societies at the beginning of the year. Four new societies were registered during the year. Two in Doddaghatta and Regattipalli villages in the Anantapur district, one in Ganapavaram in the Guntur district and one in Balanandanagar (Suravaram) in the East Godavari (Agency) district. The first three schemes relate to Government lands and the fourth to private lands.

The Doddaghatta Land Colonization Society started with 32 colonists and was given 289 acres for cultivation by its members. The Regattipalli Land Colonization Society was given 1,358 acres for cultivation by its 74 members. The Ganapavaram Co-operative Land Colonization Society was assigned 360.35 acres of land for the benefit of its nineteen members.

There were 3,358 members in the thirty societies of whom 2,843 were active colonists. The total paid-up share capital was Rs. 86,273 of which Rs. 29,814 was given as free grants by Government and a sum of Rs. 56,459 was contributed by members. During the financial year 1950-51, the societies received Government assistance as shown below :—

	RS.
<i>Interest-free loans—</i>	
Reclamation	2,044
Bulls	38,000
Implements	966
Total ..	41,010
<i>Free grants—</i>	
Share capital	980
Manure	1,200
Seeds	840
Bulls	34,650
Total ..	37,670

In addition, free grants were given to the following societies for the purposes indicated below :—

	RS.
Nemalur Land Colonization Society (for promotion of cottage industries)	200
Sendivakkam Land Colonization Society (for country carts)	300
Ahobilam Land Colonization Society (for construction of sheds)	900
Total ..	1,400

On the 30th June 1951 the societies were indebted to Government to the extent of Rs. 1,59,320. During the year some of the societies borrowed from co-operative central banks for agricultural operations and a sum of Rs. 82,698 was due by them to the banks as well at the end of the year. Loans outstanding against the members at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 2.71 lakhs of which Rs. 1.64 lakhs were in respect of loans obtained from Government.

The thirty societies were given an extent of 12,376 acres by Government out of which 8,434 acres were made fit for cultivation. Till the end of the year, a sum of Rs. 60,150 was sanctioned to 91 colonists for sinking wells under the New Well Subsidy Scheme; 46 wells were sunk and 45 wells were under construction.

Three land colonization societies in Erode circle were engaged in promoting subsidiary occupations among their members. Poultry-rearing was introduced with ten cocks and two hens of the Rhode Island variety. Sheep-rearing was promoted with a grant of Rs. 3,000 which was distributed to 20 members in each of the three colonies at the rate of Rs. 50 each for the purchase of sheep. At the end of the year there were 425 sheep and goats worth Rs. 7,000 in all the three colonies. Mat-weaving was undertaken on 14 looms and hand-loom weaving on 21 looms. The members of the Allur Land Colonization Society in the Krishna district took to poultry farming and dairying and own 600 country fowls and 20 milk animals. Some of them did tanning and produced 1,000 chappals besides belts and other articles required for agricultural purposes. The colonists in the Chennaraopalem Land Colony in the same district also took to poultry farming with 200 country fowls, and manufactured 360 pairs of chappals and 150 gunny bags. It is pleasing to record that a member of the Kang yampatti Land Colonization Society in the Tanjore district won the taluk prize in the crop-yield competition, the yield being 8,040 lb. of paddy per acre.

2. *Colonization societies on private lands taken on lease.*—There were three societies of this type at the beginning of the year, viz., the Marudur Society in Tiruchirappalli district, the Nelvoy Farming Society in the Chingleput district and the Thattabanda Society in the Visakhapatnam district. The last one has not yet commenced work on account of certain disputes among the owners of the land. One more society of this type was registered in Balanandanagar (Suravaram) in the East Godavari (Agency) district with 19 members. An extent of 107 acres was given to this society by Sri Balananda Swamiji on 50 years' lease for cultivation by its members. The society aims at helping some of the poverty-stricken Koyas and other Agency tribes to settle on land, and improve and stabilize their economic condition. The Government have sanctioned the usual financial assistance by way of loans and grants to the colonists.

(a) *The Marudur Land Colonization Society.*—There were 54 members at the end of the year with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 4,631. Eighty acres have so far been brought under wet cultivation. The remaining lands (278 acres) are dry. Out of the Government loan of Rs. 80,000 sanctioned for capital improvements, a sum of Rs. 70,000 was utilized till the end of the year on the various items of civil and electrical works like the construction of pump-wells, formation of earthen cisterns,

installation of pumps, drawing of overhead lines, etc. The remaining items of work, viz., laying of pipes, construction of cisterns, etc., are being completed.

(b) *The Nelvoy Co-operative Farming Society.*—This society took on lease 386 acres from ten pattadars. There were 87 members on its rolls at the end of the year, of whom 67 were active cultivators. They brought under cultivation 181 acres of land during the year. The society arranged for the irrigation of the lands by the installation of pumps taken on hire from the Agriculture department. The total yield during the year was estimated at 804 tons. The society received a sum of Rs. 3,949-13-0 as lease amount from the members. It paid Rs. 3,396-13-0 to the pattadars and earned a commission of Rs. 583. The society has been given the free services of a Senior Inspector and an Agricultural maistri. A stud bull valued at Rs. 1,000 was given free of cost by Government to the society to improve the breed of livestock owned by the colonists.

At a conference held in the Secretariat to discuss the land colonization schemes pending with Government, it was decided that out of seventeen schemes, six only should be sanctioned during 1951-52. In view of this decision, the District Land Colonization Advisory Committees were abolished. The Government have since accorded approval to three schemes and orders on the remaining three are awaited.

3. *Land colonization co-operative societies for ex-servicemen.*—Including the Bhavadevarapalli Land Colonization Society in the Krishna district which began to function towards the close of the year, there were eleven societies composed exclusively of ex-servicemen. I have dealt with the details of their working and progress during the year in Chapter XI.

4. *Co-operative joint farming societies.*—The Nuzvid Co-operative Joint Farming Society in the Krishna district is the only one of this class. It has not made any progress owing to lack of agreement among its members. A slightly modified scheme of co-operative joint farming is proposed to be introduced at Hallimoyar in the Nilgiris district. Government have agreed to lease an extent of 500 acres at the rate of 100 acres per year. This extent of 100 acres per year will be reclaimed by the members with their own resources and cultivated jointly. No financial assistance is needed by the members and they hope to carry on both reclamation and cultivation from the income they realize from the lands every year. The joint farming operations will be carried on till the end of the fifth year and thereafter the society will convert itself into a tenant-farming type. Government have sanctioned this scheme after the close of the year. The colonists have already cleared and reclaimed 200 acres so far and have begun to cultivate the land.

5. *Consolidation of holdings' societies.*—The efforts made to consolidate small bits of agricultural holdings by mutual consent among ryots through co-operative societies have not yielded much

success in this State in spite of the numerous concessions given to them by Government. The number of consolidation of holdings' societies at the end of the co-operative year 1950-51 was 20. They had a membership of 1,075. During the year, a few societies consolidated an extent of 102.32 acres comprising 57.74 acres in the West Godavari district and 44.58 acres in the Guntur district. Eighty-six holdings were reduced to 69 holdings after consolidation. Twenty-seven members were benefited by this scheme.

6. *Tenants' and field labourers' societies.*—On the 30th June 1951, there were 467 tenants' and field labourers' co-operative societies, the members of which were drawn from the Harijan and other backward communities. They had 33,271 Harijans and members of the other backward communities and 3,641 caste men as members. They took on lease 37,100 acres of *padugai lanka* and Government waste lands on an annual rental of Rs. 6.87 lakhs. Of these, 25,200 acres were taken on lease for periods up to five years and the rest were for periods exceeding five years. The lands were distributed among 32,400 members on an annual rental of Rs. 7.35 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 51,472 was borrowed from Central Banks and loans were disbursed to members for cultivation and other purposes. The members raised food crops on an extent of about 24,500 acres. The amount due by the societies to the central banks at the end of the year was Rs. 1.15 lakhs.

7. *Agricultural improvement societies.*—There were 58 agricultural improvement societies at the end of the year with a membership of 6,329 and a total paid-up share capital of Rs. 1,09,131. The main work of these societies is the distribution of improved seeds, fertilizers and agricultural implements among the ryots; they thus supplement the work of the Agriculture department. Twenty-five societies in Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Cuddapah, Coimbatore, Krishna and Guntur districts distributed improved seeds (Rs. 14,645), manures (Rs. 5,71,942), agricultural implements (Rs. 93,755) and cattle feed (Rs. 692).

8. *Agricultural demonstration societies.*—There were at the end of the year 7 agricultural demonstration societies of which only one is working well. This is the Lalgudi Sivagnanam Agricultural Co-operative Society in the Tiruchirappalli district which had 942 members (926 individuals and 16 co-operative institutions) with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 8,570. The society continued to run demonstration plots on its wet and dry lands. Paddy and sugarcane were cultivated on the wet plots; millets, cereals, groundnut and castor seeds were grown on the dry land. Cotton and coriander were also grown on a limited scale. Out of the 250 acres given by Government to this society for conducting experiments on dry and garden cultivation, 90 acres were cultivated during the year. Since the close of the year, the society has been selected to run a model farm on 21.21 acres of wet and dry lands. The question of giving financial assistance to the society for reclamation of dry lands, sinking wells for irrigation, etc., is under the consideration of

Government. The society is a wholesaler for the distribution of chemical fertilizers in its area. It also distributes pure seeds got from its own farms among members and others. The total value of manure, etc., distributed during the year was Rs. 6,93,356. The society had three depots and a godown at each depot. It earned for the year a net profit of Rs. 14,295.

9. *Irrigation societies.*—There were 22 societies at the end of the year, with 2,863 members and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 77,144. The value of irrigation works executed during the year amounted to Rs. 39,754 and 1,605 members were benefited. Four thousand eight hundred and ninety-four acres were brought under cultivation on account of the irrigation works carried out during the year.

The Sivalaperi Tank Irrigation Society in Tirunelveli circle, the Srivaikuntam Tank Irrigation Society and the Appankoil Channel Irrigation Society in Tuticorin circle worked at a profit of Rs. 220, Rs. 293 and Rs. 2,119, respectively.

The Sri Krishna Co-operative Irrigation Society in the Krishna district, whose main object is to bale out water with the aid of pumps from the Krishna river, distributed water to its members and enabled them to cultivate an extent of 2,753 acres during the year. At the end of the year, there were 553 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 58,688. The society executed certain capital works valued at Rs. 2,750. The society's borrowings from the Vijayavada Co-operative Central Bank, both under cash credit and loans, amounted to Rs. 98,105 at the end of the year. Rs. 12-8-0 per acre towards pumping charges and Rs. 7-8-0 per acre towards sinking fund are being collected from members. The pumping charges are intended to meet the society's running expenses while the sinking fund is intended to discharge the loans taken for capital expenditure. The society also distributed chemical fertilizers and iron and steel implements to the ryots.

The Paleru Irrigation Society in the Krishna district had 209 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 2,136. Its main object is to divert water through the Paleru channel from the Paleru river. The water so diverted feeds the big tanks in the Nandigama taluk. A nominal fee of Rs. 4 per acre is charged by this society.

The Nadipalli Irrigation Society in Visakhapatnam district which was registered with the object of bringing about 2,000 acres of land under wet cultivation by supplying water from the Champavati river, has not yet commenced work. During the year, the survey of the area was completed and the estimates were approved by the Superintending Engineer. Since the close of the

year, the Collector's administrative sanction was received, and arrangements are going ahead for the provision of electricity and for securing the pumps required.

10. *Land reclamation societies.*—The scheme for the reclamation of patta lands in the Pattukkottai taluk of the Tanjore district continued to be in force. The societies there were organized to help the ryots with long-term loans from Government for reclamation work and short-term loans from the Central Bank for cultivation expenses. There were 35 land reclamation co-operative societies at the end of the year with 7,463 members and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 78,055. Loans amounting to Rs. 33,000 were disbursed to two societies, viz., Nambivayal and Okkadu East Land Reclamation Co-operative Societies during the year. The amount repaid to Government by 29 societies out of 35 during the year amounted to Rs. 7,522. On 30th June 1951, a sum of Rs. 1,24,488 was due to Government towards reclamation loans, and another sum of Rs. 11,300 under godown loans.

Of Rs. 33,000 disbursed as loans to land reclamation co-operative societies in 1950-51, Rs. 32,000 were given to the Nambivayal Land Reclamation Co-operative Society according to the special scheme approved by Government in G.O. No. 651, Development, dated 17th February 1950. The special scheme aims at the reclamation of 470 acres of Government lands allotted to the landless poor members of the Nambivayal Land Reclamation Co-operative Society. Each allottee is given 5 acres including his prior holding, if any. These members were helped with Government loans of Rs. 150 each for the purchase of bulls and Rs. 100 per acre to reclaim the lands allotted to them. The Government loans advanced to 93 members for land reclamation amounted to Rs. 14,150; 119 members were given Rs. 17,850 for the purchase of bulls. One hundred and ninety-nine acres and eighty-seven cents were reclaimed during the year. When the scheme is completed, an extent of 470 acres will be under paddy cultivation.

Out of Rs. 1,52,980 so far disbursed by the Government to land reclamation societies for the reclamation of land since the inception of the scheme up to 30th June 1950, Rs. 28,492 under principal was collected with interest, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,24,488. Eight hundred and ninety-two members of land reclamation co-operative societies were benefited so far with Government loans. There was an extent of 2,873.30 acres pending reclamation at the beginning of the year in 35 villages. During the year, an extent of 525.21 acres was reclaimed which brings the total extent of reclaimed land to 4,066.32 acres. The extent of lands that remained to be reclaimed at the close of the year was 2,348.09 acres. Out of 35 societies, eight societies constructed godowns with Government subsidy of Rs. 12,000 and loans of Rs. 11,300 for stocking their members' produce. Two of them deal in controlled commodities like rice, agricultural implements, steel, tyres, etc.

CHAPTER III.

Co-operative Marketing.

1. *Sale societies—General progress.*—At the end of the year, there were 274 sale or marketing societies as against 279 at the beginning of the year. The following table shows the progress made by them during the last two years :—

	1950-51.	1949-50.
Number of sale societies	274	279
Number of members	2,29,570	1,86,691
	RS.	RS.
	(IN LAKHS.)	(IN LAKHS.)
Paid-up share capital at the end of the year	66.90	61.41
Loans and advances issued during the year	1,56.20	1,50.50
Value of produce sold as agent	2,13.70	1,58.20
Value of produce sold as owner	1,62.98	2,36.38
Value of seeds, manures and agricultural implements sold	1,66.00	98.98

There was a slight increase in the total amount of loans and advances issued by sale societies during the year. The services of these societies were utilized to a greater extent than in the previous year for the distribution of manure and agricultural implements. Owing to the continuance of controls over price and movement, the agriculturists did not feel the need to hold over their produce for a rise in prices or market it through co-operative marketing societies to any large degree. The societies in the Salem, Malabar, South Kanara and Visakhapatnam districts did good business in marketing members' produce on agency basis.

2. *Storage facilities.*—The scheme sanctioned by Government in the year 1949, for the grant of subsidies to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost of the construction of godowns put up by co-operative marketing societies and rural credit societies continued to be in force. During the financial year 1950-51, seven marketing societies were given free grants amounting to Rs. 56,965 and six of them took loans from Government amounting to Rs. 59,375. Thirty-four rural credit societies were given free grants amounting to Rs. 1,66,891 and loans amounting to Rs. 81,650. Subsequently one rural credit society was sanctioned a free grant of Rs. 9,000. Of these, 27 rural credit societies and 6 marketing societies completed the construction of their godowns. These godowns are utilized for the storage of produce on the security of which loans are advanced by the societies.

3. *Groundnut godowns.*—Nine out of the ten godowns constructed by the Agriculture department from the Groundnut Development Fund continued to be in charge of the sale societies at Amudalavalasa, Jaggayyapeta, Tirupathur, Vayalpad, Guntur, Ariyalur, Vizianagaram, Arni and Tadpatri.

4. *Procurement work.*—During the year, 21 sale societies did procurement work on a limited scale. They procured in all 15,728 tons of paddy and millets worth Rs. 45.93 lakhs.

5. *Processing activities.*—Eleven sale societies in the districts of Anantapur, Tiruvannamalai, Malabar (North) and (South), Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Tiruchirappalli undertook processing activities, and the total value of produce processed was Rs. 11.38 lakhs. The produce handled was coffee, arecanut, paddy, gingelly and cotton. Two societies in the Tirunelveli district and one society in the Ramanathapuram district undertook ginning of cotton valued at Rs. 7.44 lakhs and Rs. 0.90 lakh respectively.

6. *Export trade.*—The Dindigul Co-operative Marketing Society exported 25 tons of onions to Ceylon during the year. Though the society was anxious to export a larger quantity and develop its export trade in onions it could not succeed, as the system of reservation of export quotas for co-operatives was cancelled and the principle of "first come first served" came to be followed in the allotment of export quotas. The Nilgiris Co-operative Marketing Society exported 55,000 lbs. of English vegetables to Ceylon during the year.

7. *Distribution of manures, seeds and agricultural implements.*—The following statement shows the extent of business done in this direction by the marketing societies during the year:—

	Value of sales. RS. (IN LAKHS.)
Compost manure	2.05
Chemical manures	84.29
Improved varieties of seeds	2.41
Agricultural implements	77.23

8. *Controlled credit scheme.*—The scheme was in operation in 22 circles during the year as against 19 in the previous year. Forty-nine marketing societies worked it through 418 rural credit societies and the progress made in the last two years is indicated below:—

Name of produce.	1950-51.			1949-50.		
	Amount of loans issued.	Extent of land covered.	Value of produce brought to sale societies.	Amount of loans issued.	Extent of land.	Value of produce brought to sale societies.
	RS. (IN THOUSANDS).	ACS.	RS. (IN THOUSANDS).	RS. (IN THOUSANDS).	ACS.	RS. (IN THOUSANDS).
Paddy	33	1,531	12	146	4,940	35
Ragi and cholam	..	..	..	6	265	0.2
Groundnut	735	12,451	3,030	521	14,738	971
Cotton	69	1,722	1,409	76	3,464	232
Other crops	730	3,023	950	352	5,095	3

The societies in Salem continued to do excellent work and marketed Rs. 30.30 lakhs worth of groundnuts and Rs. 9.33 lakhs worth of cotton besides other produce to the value of Rs. 1.12 lakhs during the year.

The system of appointing marketing panchayatdars to arrange for the collection of produce from members of rural credit societies and for its delivery at the sale societies was continued; but although 723 societies appointed marketing panchayatdars only 88 panchayatdars were active and brought produce valued at Rs. 8.02 lakhs to the sale societies. The societies in the Anantapur, Salem and Coimbatore districts did good work in this direction.

9. *Special controlled credit scheme in Rayalaseema.*—The special staff of Senior Inspectors for the development, management and supervision of marketing societies in the Rayalaseema including Chittoor was continued. Fifteen marketing societies worked the controlled credit scheme through 189 rural credit societies which issued loans to the extent of Rs. 5.15 lakhs for the cultivation of groundnut, cotton and other crops on 4,075 acres of land. Produce to the value of Rs. 12.57 lakhs was sold through the sale societies.

10. *Some important marketing societies.*—(a) *The Madras Provincial Co-operative Marketing Society, Limited*, continued to help the producers' societies as their buying agent for raw materials and agricultural implements. It took delivery of the agricultural quota of 428 tons of iron and steel worth Rs. 1.50 lakhs, and acted as the forwarding agent of co-operative societies in the State. It handled controlled commodities such as sugar, bengalgram and its products, rice and wheat worth Rs. 10.84 lakhs during the year.

(b) *The Nilgiris Co-operative Marketing Society.*—This society had 103 co-operative societies and 2,884 individuals as its members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 94,517. It sold Rs. 1.27 lakhs worth of potatoes belonging to its members, and supplied them with manures and agricultural implements worth Rs. 1.40 lakhs. It exported 55,000 lbs. of English vegetables to Ceylon during the year. The committee of the society was superseded under section 43 of the Co-operative Societies Act and a Deputy Registrar was appointed as its special officer on 15th May 1951.

(c) *The South Kanara Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Society, Mangalore*, has 30 branches. It has a membership of 5,043 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 66,315. It issued loans against members' produce for Rs. 20.76 lakhs. It marketed pepper, supari, cashewnuts, plantain, etc., to the value of Rs. 40.42 lakhs and earned a commission of Rs. 1,02,528. It maintains two lorries for transporting members' produce.

11. *Marketing federations.*—There were four marketing federations at the end of the year and of these the Tanjore and West Godavari Marketing Federations did appreciable business.

(a) *The Tanjore Co-operative Marketing Federation* continued to do procurement work on a non-monopoly basis and to distribute chemical manures. It purchased paddy worth Rs. 26.88 lakhs and sold paddy for Rs. 28.39 lakhs. It also

distributed chemical manures worth Rs. 13.53 lakhs. It wiped off its losses of previous years and began to work at a profit during the year.

(b) *The West Godavari Marketing Federation* had 101 societies and 196 individuals as members. Its paid-up share capital was Rs. 51,675. It procured 632 tons of paddy to the value of Rs. 1.39 lakhs. It sold implements worth Rs. 5.67 lakhs and manures worth Rs. 12.48 lakhs during the year.

12. *The Ponnani Taluk Arecanut Processing and Marketing Society* had a membership of 381 and a share capital of Rs. 16,690. It sold cured arecanuts to the value of Rs. 1.27 lakhs. The Government have sanctioned it an annual subsidy of Rs. 1,200 towards rent for the curing yard and godown for a period of three years and have given it the free services of one Senior Inspector, one upper division clerk, one typist, one maistry and one peon for the same period. The cost on account of the subsidy and staff is being borne by the State Government and the Indian Central Arecanut Committee on 50 : 50 basis. It has also been given a subsidy of Rs. 22,200 for the purchase of a lorry and a weighing machine and for the construction of a kiln. An interest-free loan of Rs. 36,000 repayable in six years has also been given to clear the dues to the Central Bank. These financial aids are to be borne by the Madras Government and the Government of India in equal proportions, the Indian Central Arecanut Committee meeting the share of the Government of India.

13. *The Chennur Betel Leaf Growers' Co-operative Society* had a membership of 68 and share capital of Rs. 6,290. It marketed its members' produce chiefly betel leaves, to the extent of Rs. 82,317 and earned a commission of Rs. 1,064. It owns a lorry. It bought a pumpset out of the Government subsidy of Rs. 7,000 and hires it out to members.

14. *Growers' co-operative societies for fruits, vegetables, etc.*—There were 14 societies of these types at the end of the year. They had 3,576 members on their rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 90,649. Loans to the extent of Rs. 1,30,343 were issued to members by some of the societies in Cuddapah, Rajahmundry, Eluru, Kakinada, South Malabar and Visakhapatnam circles. The total value of fruits, betel leaves, etc., marketed by them during the year was Rs. 6.13 lakhs and the commission earned amounted to Rs. 23,923. The business done by some of the important societies is indicated below :—

(a) *The Kodur Fruit Growers' Co-operative Society* had a membership of 1,831 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 49,293 at the end of the year. The society marketed during the year, fruits to the value of Rs. 3,02,182 and earned a commission of Rs. 15,527. The loans outstanding against the members amounted to Rs. 1,12,703 on 30th June 1951.

(b) *The Palakole Fruit-Growers' Co-operative Society* handles lime fruits. Its membership and paid-up share capital were 346 and Rs. 3,850 respectively. During the year it sold Rs. 40,429 worth of limes and earned a commission of Rs. 3,191. Loans to the extent of Rs. 3,386 were outstanding against its members at the end of the year.

(c) *The Guntur District Fruit Growers' Co-operative Society* had 101 members on its rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1,145. The society marketed Rs. 1,70,478 worth of fruits and earned a commission of Rs. 2,889 during the year.

CHAPTER IV.

Co-operative Dairying and Animal Husbandry.

1. *Milk-supply unions and societies*—(a) *General progress.*—The three-year plan for increasing the supply of milk to urban and semi-urban areas in the State was extended to the entire State in October 1950. The Dairy Development Officer continued to be in charge of the Scheme. On 30th June 1951, there were 38 milk-supply unions and 620 milk-supply societies. The 38 unions had 3,994 members of whom 407 were feeder societies. The unions had a paid-up share capital of Rs. 3.2 lakhs. The 620 milk-supply societies had a membership of 57,426 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 8.73 lakhs. The total value of milk handled by the unions and the societies during 1949-50 and 1950-51 is shown below :—

		Value of milk and milk products sold.	
		Milk-supply unions.	Milk-supply societies.
		RS. (IN LAKHS).	RS. (IN LAKHS).
1950-51	.. .. .	71.76	87.74
1949-50	.. .. .	66.19	53.68

Of Rs. 87.74 lakhs worth of milk sold by the societies, Rs. 57.47 lakhs represent the value of milk supplied to unions. The total value of milk and milk products supplied by the unions and the societies to the consumers during the year increased to Rs. 132.45 lakhs from Rs. 103.49 lakhs during the previous year. The annual sales of milk by each of the unions at Madras, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore exceeded Rs. 5 lakhs. The Madras Milk-supply Union's sales alone exceeded Rs. 28 lakhs.

(b) *Supply to State hospitals, jails, etc.*—The following statement shows the value of milk supplied on contract by

co-operative milk-supply organizations to State hospitals, jails, etc., during the years 1949-50 and 1950-51 :—

	Value of milk supplied.	
	1950-51. RS. (IN LAKHS.)	1949-50. RS. (IN LAKHS.)
(i) Hospitals	26.93	12.91
(ii) Jails	2.60	2.60
(iii) Child welfare centres	8.42	0.61
(iv) Other institutions (College hostels, etc.)	8.51	17.34

(c) *Interest-free Government loans for the purchase of milch cattle.*—During the financial year 1950-51, interest-free loans to the extent of Rs. 12.44 lakhs were given to the members of milk supply societies and unions for the purchase of milch animals, as against 9.99 lakhs in the previous year. On 31st March 1951, Rs. 7.13 lakhs were outstanding under this head.

(d) *Interest-bearing loans for the purchase of equipment.*—During the financial year 1950-51, a loan of Rs. 8,000 was sanctioned to the Chittoor Co-operative Milk-supply Union for the purchase of a motor lorry for transporting milk from rural centres.

2. *Some important milk-supply unions and societies.*—(a) *The Madras Co-operative Milk-supply Union, Limited.*—On 30th June 1951, the Union had on its rolls 123 feeder societies and 54 individuals with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1.54 lakhs as against 117 societies and 47 individuals with a share capital of Rs. 1.27 lakhs at the beginning of the year. The union purchased 89.04 lakhs lbs. of milk during the year as against 83.93 lakhs lbs. during the previous year. It sold 87.1 lakhs lbs. of milk for Rs. 28.63 lakhs during the year as against 78.27 lakhs lbs. for Rs. 25.76 lakhs in the previous year. It opened stalls at the S.I.A.A. during the Park Fair Exhibition, and at the M.C.C. Grounds during the Cricket test match and sold milk and milk-products to the visitors to the value of Rs. 16,188. The union continued to be the sole supplier of fresh milk to all the State hospitals in the Madras City. The value of milk supplied to them during the year was Rs. 19.48 lakhs. The daily supply to the hospitals ranged between 5,400 and 5,600 lbs. The union continued to run the dairy farm at the Government House, Guindy, for the supply of milk to His Excellency the Governor of Madras and his staff. The needs of the general public are met by the 61 depots and 44 house delivery boys maintained by the union. It continued to work the scheme for the supply of 6,000 Madras measures of milk per day to the civilian population of the City with the assistance of the special staff of 1 Co-operative Sub-Registrar, 5 Senior Inspectors and 6 Junior Inspectors provided by Government. A scheme for increasing the daily supply of milk through the union by 5,000 lb. has been sanctioned in April 1951 and it is being implemented.

The union supplied cattle feed to its affiliated societies to the value of Rs. 77,547. The three veterinary first-aid posts and the

mobile veterinary unit under the control of the District Veterinary Officer (Milk) continued to render aid to the animals belonging to the members of affiliated societies.

(b) *The Coimbatore Co-operative Milk-supply Union* had 52 members on its rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 20,020 on 30th June 1951. It purchased 24.46 lakhs lbs. of milk for Rs. 6 lakhs as against 25.48 lakhs lbs. for Rs. 6.45 lakhs during the previous year. The quantity and value of milk sold by the union was 23.60 lakhs lbs. and Rs. 6.79 lakhs, respectively, as against 23.54 lakhs for Rs. 6.83 lakhs during the previous year. It continued to supply milk to the State hospitals, jails and maternity and child-welfare centres at Coimbatore.

(c) *The Tiruchi-Srirangam Co-operative Central Milk-supply Union, Limited*, had a membership of 592 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 10,836. It purchased milk to the value of Rs. 4.13 lakhs and sold it for Rs. 5.07 lakhs. It continued to cater to the requirements of the jails and the maternity and child-welfare centres at Tiruchirappalli.

(d) *The Ootacamund Co-operative Milk-supply Society.*—797 members on its rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 21,025. It purchased 21.59 lakhs lbs. of milk worth Rs. 5.07 lakhs and sold 18.44 lakhs lbs. for Rs. 5.27 lakhs. Out of 18.44 lakhs lbs. sold by the society, 0.23 lakh lbs. were to the State hospitals and maternity and child-welfare centres of the town.

3. *Dairy Development Schemes.*—(a) *Milk-Recording Scheme.*—Twenty-two milk-supply institutions worked the scheme in Vellore, Tiruvannamalai, Cuddalore, Chittoor, Coimbatore, Rajahmundry, Guntur, Dindigul, Tanjore and Tirunelveli Circles. At the end of the year, there were 433 animals in the scheme. The maximum and minimum yield per animal under the scheme for the period of lactation were 5,613 lbs. and 767 lbs. respectively. The maximum and minimum number of days for which each animal was in lactation was 308 and 210 respectively. A sum of Rs. 600 was drawn out of the Government subsidy towards the pay of milk-recorders and Rs. 200 for the award of prizes. Government have since ordered that milk recording schemes should hereafter be undertaken by the co-operatives themselves.

(b) *Stud bulls.*—In 1948-49, Government had sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 10,000 towards 50 per cent of the cost of 20 stud bulls for the supply to deserving milk-supply societies and unions. Twenty bulls have so far been bought by utilizing the subsidy to the extent of Rs. 7,161-3-6.

(c) *Co-operative creameries and butter and ghee production societies.*—The Karunguzhi Co-operative Creamery Society, Limited, in the Chingleput district had a membership of 200 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1,351 on 30th June 1951. It purchased during the year, 75,232 lbs. of milk for Rs. 11,538 out of which 5,324 lbs. of milk were sold as liquid milk and the balance was converted into butter, cream and curd. The total sale-proceeds of milk and milk products were Rs. 13,470. The Junior Inspector for the

48 REPORT ON THE WORKING OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

management of the affairs of the society was continued free of cost. Of the eleven butter and ghee production societies, that at Avanashi in the Coimbatore district functioned well during the year. It sold Rs. 13,368 worth of butter and Rs. 3,336 worth of ghee.

4. *Salvage of dry animals*—(a) *The Madras Co-operative Society for the salvage of dry cows*.—During the year, the membership and paid-up share capital of the society increased from 538 and Rs. 3,400 to 613 and Rs. 3,815, respectively. The number of cows collected and sent to the *kancha* at Kambakkam for salvage was 231. During the year 237 cows were returned to the owners after calving or during pregnancy and five cows died at the *kancha*. There were 193 animals at the *kancha* at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 23,758 was collected during this year towards salvage fees as against Rs. 18,294 during the previous year.

(b) *The Vattambedu Salvage Society for dry she-buffalos*.—The farm is being managed by the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union from 1st December 1950. During the year, 46 animals were sent to the farm for salvage. Eight animals died during the year and 41 were returned to the owners after salvage. There were 47 dry she-buffaloes in the society at the end of the year. The total amount of salvage fee collected during the year was Rs. 3,176. Government continued to assist the scheme by lending the free services of a Senior Inspector, a stockman, compounder and a cattleman and by giving an annual grant of Rs. 460 towards the maintenance of a stud buffalo and cost of medicines. The salvage society has suspended its work.

5. *Cattle-breeding co-operative societies*—(a) *General*.—At the end of the year there were 33 cattle-breeding societies with a membership of 2,915 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 37,436. Twenty-eight of them maintained 72 stud-bulls, 80 rams and 3 buffalo-bulls. The bulls rendered 2,218 services during the year. The number of improved calves produced during the year was 473 bull-calves, 421 heifers and 78 buffalo-calves. The societies received Rs. 27,414 by way of subsidies from Government and other sources.

(b) *The Cuddapah Cattle-breeding Society*.—The ten cattle-breeding societies in the district continued to function satisfactorily during the year. They had 289 members on the rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 3,687. The ten bulls maintained by them rendered 357 services during the year. Forty-seven bull-calves and 36 heifers were born to the bulls. The societies received service fees to the extent of Rs. 240 and subsidy to the tune of Rs. 2,000 from Government and other sources.

(c) *Societies in the Salem district*.—The Mecheri Co-operative Cattle-breeding Society had a membership of 324 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 4,250. The 12 stud-bulls maintained by the society rendered 579 services during the year. One hundred and ninety-six bull-calves and 244 heifer-calves were born to them.

The society at Anchetty had 406 members on the rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 733. The society maintained 7 bulls which rendered 569 services during the year. The number of bulls and heifer calves born were 163 and 104, respectively. Government have since ordered that the scheme worked by the Mecheri Cattle-breeding Society be suspended till forest lands are secured for the society to provide grazing facilities for the animals of the members.

(d) *The Sugaimitta Co-operative Cattle-breeding Society*.—The membership and paid-up share capital of the society remained at 141 and Rs. 37 throughout the year. Five stud-bulls maintained by the society rendered 210 services during the year and 56 bull-calves and 32 heifer-calves were born. The society received a subsidy of Rs. 1,450 from the discretionary grant of the District Collector and Chairman, District Development Committee. The society continues to have the free services of a Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies to look after its day-to-day administration.

(e) *Village Livestock Improvement Scheme*.—The scheme for the production of improved breeds of cattle in 34 select firkas in the State was introduced in four firkas in the first instance. The implementation of the scheme in the Ongole firka in the Guntur district and the Palladam firka in the Coimbatore district was entrusted to the Co-operative department. The Ongole Co-operative Cattle-breeding Society and the Kangayam Co-operative Cattle-breeding Society were selected for working the scheme. On 30th June 1951, the society at Kangayam had a membership of 208 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 7,620. The 3 bulls maintained under the scheme rendered in all 88 services during the year. The results of the scheme will be known during the current year when calving will start. There is evidence of the scheme having been well received by the ryots of the firka. The society at Ongole had 51 members on its rolls, with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 2,860. It could not commence working during the year owing to the difficulty in purchasing the three bulls sanctioned under the scheme. The stud-bulls have since been purchased and the scheme is being pushed through.

6. *Poultry farming and egg production*.—At the end of the year, there were 44 egg production and sale societies with 2,204 members on their rolls and paid-up share capital of Rs. 13,748. They purchased 255,824 eggs for Rs. 28,542 and sold 255,180 eggs for Rs. 32,525.

The first stage of the scheme for poultry farming through the feeder societies of the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union came to a close on 30th June 1951. During the period October 1950 to June 1951, 128,932 eggs were collected and 128,760 were sold resulting in a profit of Rs. 1,441-0-5 to the Union after meeting all incidental expenditure. A special staff of one

Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies, three egg-collectors and two salesmen is in charge of the scheme. The results so far achieved go to show that the villagers have begun to realize that poultry farming is a profitable cottage industry. The second stage of the scheme commenced from 1st July 1951. It is proposed to purchase cocks of exotic breed from the Government Poultry Station at Teynampet and distribute them to the members of feeder societies of the Union in order to improve the strain of poultry in the village.

CHAPTER V.

Co-operative Societies for Harijans and Backward Communities and miscellaneous types of agricultural societies.

1. *Societies for Harijans and Backward Communities*—(a) *General progress*.—At the end of the year, there were 2,445 societies for Harijans and other Backward Communities with 169,491 members on their rolls, a paid-up share capital of Rs. 10.90 lakhs, and a working capital of 35.70 lakhs. They had a reserve fund of Rs. 6.30 lakhs. The members contributed Rs. 78,188 towards thrift deposits during the year and invested their earnings in other forms of deposits to the extent of Rs. 2.21 lakhs. The societies disbursed loans to members for cultivation and other domestic expenses. The loans outstanding against the societies and the members at the end of the year were Rs. 13.81 lakhs, Rs. 1.56 lakhs due to Government and Rs. 12.25 lakhs due to central banks and Rs. 22.65 lakhs, respectively. Some societies distributed the domestic requirements of their members on the joint purchase system to the value of Rs. 7.18 lakhs. Some encouraged subsidiary industries. They purchased raw materials valued at Rs. 54,503 and distributed them to members. They also helped the members to find a market for their finished products. The value of finished goods thus sold exceeded Rs. 2.24 lakhs.

(b) *Grants and other concessions given by the Government during the year*.—Out of the lump-sum grant of Rs. 35,000 placed at my disposal for the payment of scriptory grant to these societies, I disbursed Rs. 26,820 to deserving societies during the financial year ended 31st March 1951. The Government were pleased to accept my proposal to continue the exemption granted to Harijan members of co-operative societies and to exempt co-operative societies, the majority of whose members were Harijans, from the payment of fees payable for the registration of documents and for obtaining encumbrance certificates for a period of two years from 1st April 1951. They also exempted all Harijan societies from contributing from their net profits to the audit fund under rule XII (a) of the rules framed under the Co-operative Societies Act for one year from 30th June 1951.

A loan of Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned to the Harijan Co-operative House-site Society at Muthyalapalem in Nellore town, organized for the purpose of acquiring house-sites for its members.

(c) *Supervision*.—The supervision of these societies was done by departmental Inspectors. Where the territorial scheme was in force, these societies were put in charge of Territorial Inspectors but in the other circles they were supervised by a special staff of 30 Junior Inspectors. The Director of Harijan Welfare sent up a proposal to Government for the appointment of an additional staff of 15 Junior Inspectors for the supervision of the societies in the Rajahmundry, Kakinada, Kurnool, Mangalore, Nellore South, Nellore North, West Godavari and South Arcot circles and the orders of Government are awaited. The supervision of co-operative societies for Kallars in the Madurai district continued to be done by a special staff of 1 Co-operative Sub-Registrar, 4 Senior Inspectors and 11 Junior Inspectors working under the administrative control of the Harijan Welfare Department.

2. *Societies for the Agency Hill Tribes*.—In the Rajahmundry Circle there are 28 credit societies for the hillmen. The Government have sanctioned a staff of 6 Senior Inspectors and 2 Junior Inspectors for the supervision and organization of co-operative societies. The societies could not make much headway as the hillmen are illiterate and credulous and easily fell a prey to the sowcars. In the Ananthagiri and Gudem Agency in the Visakhapatnam district there were two credit societies which disbursed Rs. 9,260 as loans to members during the year. They also supplied provisions needed by the hillmen to the value of Rs. 22,709. Three stores in the East Godavari district, viz., the Bhadrachalam, the Kunavaram and Cherla Co-operative Stores opened 12 depots for the supply of provisions to the tribes residing in the outlying villages. The value of sales effected through the depots during the year was Rs. 4.34 lakhs. To facilitate distribution, the Bhadrachalam stores maintained a motor lorry which the other two stores used whenever needed. Government gave the stores a subsidy of Rs. 50 per mensem for each depot maintained by them, provided the sales did not fall below Rs. 200 per month.

In the West Godavari district, the Godavari Central Stores opened two depots at Kamapuram and Battayagudem to collect the hill produce gathered by the hill tribes. The Polavaram Co-operative Stores and the Rajampalem Co-operative Stores also opened depots at Polavaram and Dondapudi, respectively. These four places are important tribal shandy centres in the Polavaram Agency. The four depots collected hill produce like honey, bamboos, tamarind, gingelly seeds, castor seeds and the different varieties of gram, soapnuts, etc. The value of produce collected was Rs. 16,042. The domestic requirements of the

hill tribes such as salt, edible oils, kerosene, jaggery, cloth, rice, sugar, and agricultural needs like coir ropes and iron implements were also distributed through the depots. The value of goods so distributed was Rs. 2.38 lakhs during the year. The Government sanctioned a monthly subsidy of Rs. 55 for the maintenance of each depot and a Senior Inspector to supervise and look after the work of these depots.

The scheme for the amelioration of hill tribes in the Kolli Hills in the Salem district is worked through the Salem Central Co-operative stores. The stores opened a branch at Sendamargalam. Fruits, vegetables, etc., of the value of Rs. 76,569 were purchased from the hillmen. The Central Stores opened a fruit stall at Salem for the disposal of these fruits at favourable prices.

The collection of hill produce gathered by the hillmen in the Kurnool district, known as the Chenchus, is done through the Atmakur Chenchu Purchase and Sale Society. The value of hill produce collected during the year was Rs. 10,689. The society pays annually a royalty of Rs. 4,250 to the Government for allowing its members to collect forest minor produce such as sarapappu, tamarind, honey, etc. A Forest Ranger has been deputed by Government free of cost, to the society to work as its Secretary. Government have permitted the District Collector, the Deputy Registrar and the District Forest Officer to serve as ex-officio directors of the society.

It will be seen that the attempts to ameliorate the condition of the hill tribes by arranging for the sale of the hill produce collected by them at favourable rates and by supplying the domestic requirements to the hillmen have been fairly successful. There is also scope for utilizing the services of the hill tribes in labour contract work.

The Special Agency Development Officer suggested the formation of multi-purpose societies in the Agency. The principal function of a multi-purpose society is credit and as the hillmen cannot offer security for loans and as the interests of financing banks will be seriously affected in the absence of easily realizable security, it is not sound to form such societies. I, therefore, suggested to Government that co-operative marketing societies and labour contract societies might be organized for them provided Government offered the following facilities:—

Marketing societies.—(1) Subsidy of Rs. 5,000 to each society towards its reserve fund,

(2) free services of a Senior Inspector to each society, with quarters for him at Government cost, not exceeding Rs. 10,000 and

(3) the services of a motor lorry for each society to transport its goods to and from the market centres.

Labour contract societies.—(1) Subsidy not exceeding Rs. 5,000 to each society towards reserve fund;

(2) free services of a Senior Inspector for each society with quarters for him at Government cost not exceeding Rs. 10,000; and

(3) contracts without public auction at favourable rates or at the average rates for the last five years.

I am awaiting the orders of Government on my proposal before going ahead with the organization of the societies.

3. *Sugarcane growers' co-operative societies and unions.*—On 30th June 1951 there were 13 sugarcane growers' co-operative societies and unions functioning in the State. They had on their rolls 9,245 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 2.63 lakhs. They issued Rs. 9.92 lakhs as loans to their members. Eighty thousand one hundred and eighty-six tons of sugarcane valued at Rs. 35.37 lakhs were cultivated by the members of the societies and 28,598 tons of cane valued at Rs. 13.71 lakhs were supplied to the sugar factories in the area.

4. *Sugar factories.*—The Ettikoppaka Co-operative Agricultural and Industrial Society, Limited, in the Visakhapatnam district continued to function with its sugar factory of 75 tons of crushing capacity. On 30th June 1951, it had 902 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 5,11,527. During the crushing season 1950-51, the factory worked for 119 days, crushed 7,492 tons of sugarcane and produced 7,412 bags of sugar. The percentage of recovery was 9.88.

The society finalized the purchase of a second-hand sugar factory for Rs. 18.50 lakhs at Pipriach in Gorakhpur district of the Uttar Pradesh. It got dismantled the entire plant and machinery and transported them to the new factory site. The new factory, with a crushing capacity of 600 tons, is now under construction at Darlapudi, 2 miles from Ettikoppaka, and it is expected to commence crushing by about the close of February 1952.

5. *The Co-operative Thrift Bank at Valparai.*—The Anamalai Estate Workers' Co-operative Thrift Bank, Limited, at Valparai in Coimbatore district, established for the benefit of about 60,000 labourers employed in the 43 estates scattered over 154 square miles in the Anamalai Hills, discharged its functions satisfactorily during the year under review. During the year, 846 persons were admitted as members and they paid Rs. 2,030 as share capital. At the end of the year there were 2,103 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 8,180. The Bank collected Rs. 32,116 as thrift deposits. The amount outstanding on 30th June 1951 was Rs. 13,915. It also received deposits of other kinds and the amount of deposits held at the end of the year was Rs. 9,696. The Bank conducted four series of chit funds

during the year. The chit fund collections and payments amounted to Rs. 16,952 and Rs. 16,045 respectively. It also issued 517 loans amounting to Rs. 34,391 on the security of jewels. Government sanctioned a cash subsidy of Rs. 2,646 to the society to meet the cost of establishment and contingencies and lent the services of a Senior Inspector free of cost.

6. *The Guntur District Tobacco Growers' and Curers' Co-operative Society, Ongole*, admitted 568 members during the year. On 30th June 1951 it had 1,772 members on its rolls and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1,11,350. The society obtained applications for coal from its members according to the instructions of the Director of Controlled Commodities and purchased coal for Rs. 7.07 lakhs. The value of coal distributed to members was Rs. 9.62 lakhs. The society earned a net profit of Rs. 36,847.

CHAPTER VI.

Consumers' Co-operative Societies.

1. *Primary or retail co-operative stores (excluding school and college stores)*—(a) *General progress*.—The policy regarding consumers' co-operatives is one of consolidation rather than expansion. Uneconomic and dormant stores, which could not be revived and placed in the active list, were weeded out. Hence, on the 30th June 1951, there were only 1,649 primary stores. Their progress during the last two years is indicated below:—

	On 30th June 1951.	On 30th June 1950.
Number of stores functioning	1,649	1,743
Number of branches and sales depots run by them	1,778	1,843
Number of members	(IN LAKHS) 5.35	(IN LAKHS) 5.79
	RS. (IN LAKHS)	RS. (IN LAKHS)
Paid-up share capital at the end of the year ..	99.64	97.02
Reserve Fund at the end of the year ..	75.12	67.19
Borrowings from central banks	76.37	67.91
Borrowings from other sources	95.59	56.08
Total working capital	346.72	288.20
Purchases made during the year	2,318.65	2,360.25
Sales during the year	2,561.62	2,559.16
Gross profits	114.90	117.22
Net profits	35.00	30.70
Trading loss	2.20	5.03

The fall in the number of stores and in the volume of their purchases is due to the policy of consolidation. Otherwise the transactions of these stores recorded an increase. It is satisfactory to note that their share capital reserve funds constituted 28.73 per cent and 21.66 per cent, respectively, of their working capital, in all

over 50 per cent. During the year I relaxed the restriction in respect of the rate of dividend payable by the stores and permitted stores whose reserve funds exceeded their share capital to declare dividends up to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The rule regarding the payment of rebate by consumer co-operatives was also amended and they have now been permitted to pay rebate on purchases subject to the condition that the total amount of such rebate should not exceed 25 per cent of their net profits. These should act as an inducement to members to put in more share capital in their stores and to increase their purchases from them.

(b) *Business*.—The statement below shows the sources from which the purchases were made by the stores:—

	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
1 From co-operative wholesale stores	626.28
2 From other primaries	49.35
3 From producers' societies	101.33
4 From others	1,541.69
	2,318.65

The purchases made by retail societies from their wholesales constituted 27 per cent of their total purchases. This is due to the fact that many of them are linked by the Civil Supplies Department to private wholesalers for their supplies of foodgrains which form the bulk of their trade for the reason that they happen to be located near their place of business. The primaries have, however, been advised to take their supplies of other commodities from their co-operative wholesales to the extent possible.

The following table furnishes an interesting analysis of the various commodities sold by the retail societies:—

	1950-51. RS. (IN LAKHS.)	Percentage to total sales.	1949-50. RS. (IN LAKHS.)	Percentage to total sales.
1 Foodstuffs	1,762.95	68.82	1,475.35	63.94
2 Groceries	390.06	15.23	306.75	13.08
3 Cloth—				
(a) Mill	142.80	5.57	337.32	14.64
(b) Handloom	71.32	2.78	66.25	2.87
4 Drugs—				
Medicines and infant foods.	10.47	0.40	4.02	0.17
5 Other consumer goods	170.86	6.67	110.83	4.80
6 Vegetables, fruits, etc.	4.53	0.17	3.78	0.16
7 Fuel	8.63	0.36	3.07	0.34
Total	2,561.62	100.00	2,307.37	100.00

Foodstuffs continued to dominate their trade.

Many of the jails and borstal schools continued to obtain from co-operative stores the foodstuffs and groceries required by them. On a representation made by certain stores, Government were pleased to permit payment at 5 per cent over their cost price instead of 5 per cent over the wholesale market rates for the

supply of articles made to jails and borstal schools. Ninety-five stores supplied articles worth Rs. 17.43 lakhs to jails and certified schools. The stores also supplied articles to local board hospitals for Rs. 2.45 lakhs, devasthanams and mutts for Rs. 2.27 lakhs, and educational institutions and hostels to the extent of Rs. 5.17 lakhs. The continuance of the system of supply of coffee seeds through the district wholesales by the Indian Coffee Board served as a check against traders putting up their prices for the commodity.

(c) *Procurement operations by primary stores.*—Consumers' stores undertook procurement of foodgrains during this year also and the work done by them in this regard during the last two years is shown below :—

	1950-51.		1949-50.	
	Quantity. IN TONS.	Value. RS. (IN LAKHS.)	Quantity. IN TONS.	Value. RS. (IN LAKHS.)
Procured during the year ..	27,672	40.10	39,009	107.68
Sold during the year ..	21,618	43.56	38,694	112.72
Stock on 30th June ..	1,606	2.00	2,055	5.54

The quantity and value of different commodities procured by them in the year are indicated below :—

Articles.	1950-51.		1949-50.	
	Quantity. IN TONS.	Value. RS. (IN LAKHS.)	Quantity. IN TONS.	Value. RS. (IN LAKHS.)
Paddy and rice ..	17,988	29.25	34,716	91.65
Millets ..	8,522	8.44	4,252	15.20
Others ..	1,162	2.41	41	0.83
Total ..	27,672	40.10	39,009	107.68

The business done in respect of imported foodgrains was as below :—

Articles.	1950-51.			
	Stocks imported.		Sold.	
	Quantity. IN TONS.	Value. RS. (IN LAKHS.)	Quantity. IN TONS.	Value. RS. (IN LAKHS.)
Paddy and rice (1) ..	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Millets ..	58,247	152.18	45,449	100.73
Others ..	42,193	98.34	41,123	100.26
	5,704	22.48	5,533	23.43
Total ..	106,144	273.00	92,105	224.42

Articles.	1949-50.			
	Stock imported.		Sold.	
	Quantity. IN TONS.	Value. RS. (IN LAKHS.)	Quantity. IN TONS.	Value. RS. (IN LAKHS.)
Paddy and rice ..	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Millets ..	62,971	199.84	69,092	220.66
Others ..	23,019	86.34	27,503	110.86
	2,922	12.62	2,726	13.23
Total ..	88,912	298.76	99,321	344.75

(d) *Classification of retail co-operative stores.*—The following table shows the volume of business done by the urban, semi-urban and rural stores in the past two years :—

	1950-51.			1949-50.		
	Number of stores.	Purchases. RS. (IN LAKHS.)	Sales. RS. (IN LAKHS.)	Number of stores.	Purchases. RS. (IN LAKHS.)	Sales. RS. (IN LAKHS.)
Urban ..	278	1,182.57	1,229.90	278	1,065.24	1,121.69
Semi-urban ..	353	690.45	752.29	363	700.71	828.10
Rural ..	1,018	495.63	579.43	1,102	594.30	609.37

When controls are withdrawn the stores will have to depend on their own members for business. Every endeavour is, therefore, made to increase their membership.

The stores societies are consumers organizations and are intended to meet the needs of their members. It is, however, often the case that some members do not obtain their requirements from their own stores but give evidence of their unusual interest only on election days for canvassing votes for themselves or their partymen. In order to ensure their loyalty, the conference of co-operative wholesales held recently resolved that the by-laws of primary stores should be amended prohibiting members who have not purchased from the stores, goods to the value of a specified minimum sum, from voting at general meetings. This is likely to improve members' purchases.

On the 30th June 1951 there were 26 Co-operative Sub-Registrars and 65 Senior Inspectors for the supervision of stores. Supervision fees were levied on the societies at 5 per cent of the net profits in the case of stores earning profits of Rs. 1,000 and above. A sum of Rs. 1.55 lakhs was collected from them during the year. Government have since sanctioned a special staff of one Co-operative Sub-Registrar and 3 Senior Inspectors for supervision of stores societies in the Madras City for which there had been no special staff in the past.

(e) *Working of some important stores*—(i) *The Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society.*—The Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society had 19,621 members on the last day of the year. The paid-up share capital of the members rose from Rs. 1,86,293 at the beginning of the year to Rs. 1,99,424 at the end. Its sales during the year amounted to Rs. 1,55.87 lakhs. During the year 16,917 maunds of oil and 24,775 maunds of oil-cakes were produced in its oil mills. The society earned a gross profit of Rs. 10.09 lakhs and a net profit of Rs. 3.88 lakhs for the year. During the year the construction of buildings for the head office and the branches at Royapetta, Venkataramapuram and Tambaram was taken up.

(ii) *The Madras State Indian Medical Practitioners' Co-operative Pharmacy and Stores.*—The society had 1,896 members with

a paid-up share capital of Rs. 48,425 on the 30th June 1951. During the year, it purchased raw drugs, etc., to the tune of Rs. 1.80 lakhs and the sales of raw drugs and the medicines manufactured by it amounted to Rs. 4.62 lakhs. The society earned a gross profit of Rs. 74,865 and a net profit of Rs. 44,147 for the year. The stores supplied during the year medicines to the value of Rs. 1.96 lakhs to the dispensaries under the control of the district boards, municipalities and panchayat boards. In order to increase production to meet the growing demand for its products, the pharmacy has now installed machinery for making pills, tablets, ointments, etc. This is expected to reduce the costs of production. The society is now put up in its own buildings newly constructed in Tiruvannamiyur in Saidapet taluk. Out of the loan of Rs. 1.50 lakhs sanctioned by Government to the society for the construction of buildings, a sum of Rs. 1.45 lakhs was disbursed. In order to push through sales in the market, the society opened a depot in Mount Road, Madras.

(iii) *The Tambarahalli Co-operative Stores*.—On the suggestion of the Special Assistant (Resettlement), Tungabhadra Project, this stores undertook the distribution of building materials such as iron and steel, galvanized iron sheets, asbestos, cement sheets, etc., to the families displaced by the Tungabhadra Project Reservoir. They have become members of this co-operative stores and have been issued permits by the Special Deputy Collector for the supply of building materials from it. During the year, the stores received 44 tons of building materials worth Rs. 18,014 and distributed 38 tons for Rs. 19,392. Four hundred and nineteen persons received building materials from the stores. The services rendered by it are appreciated by the public.

(iv) *The Tiruvarur Co-operative Stores* in Tanjore district runs a canteen and a meals section as an adjunct to its main activity of distributing foodgrains and consumer goods. The sales in the canteen and the meals sections amounted to Rs. 43,220 and Rs. 16,239 respectively. The gross profits in the two sections were Rs. 9,454 and Rs. 4,286. The stores is also running a medical shop and a free reading room.

(v) *The Chandrasekharapuram Co-operative Stores* which is situated in a rural area in the Tanjore district has developed its business in different directions. It opened three branches and its purchases and sales amounted to Rs. 9.27 lakhs and Rs. 9.24 lakhs respectively. Besides provisions, it deals in consumer goods, cloth, groundnut cake and cycles. It has been selected as a dealer for the distribution of chemical fertilizers and iron and steel. Its net profits for the year amounted to Rs. 10,826.

2. *Central or wholesale co-operative stores*—(i) *General progress*.—On 30th June 1951 there were 24 co-operative wholesale stores

in the State. The progress made by them in the last two co-operative years is indicated below :—

	On 30th June 1951.	On 30th June 1950.
Number of co-operative wholesale societies.	24	24
Number of members	14,197	12,615
	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
Paid-up share capital	36.37	36.64
Reserve fund	49.70	42.75
Borrowings from the central banks ..	236.68	177.96
Borrowings from the others	10.15	15.87
Working capital	332.85	273.22
Value of purchases during the year ..	1,934.84	1,842.36
Value of sales	2,017.72	2,333.12
Gross profits	56.72	70.69
Net profits	18.10	20.38
Trading loss	..	..
Net loss	..	0.04

There was a fall in sales and a consequent fall in the net profits. This is due mainly to a decline in mill cloth business which was entrusted to the ordinary channels of trade by Government. The value of mill cloth sold during the year was Rs. 22.48 lakhs as against Rs. 24.71 lakhs in the previous year. The abolition of procurement of foodgrains in the deficit districts and the withdrawal of rural rationing in the State during the year also contributed to the fall in business.

(b) *Financial position*.—During the year the central stores borrowed Rs. 15.18 crores from the Central Banks as against Rs. 14.83 crores in the previous year. Their owned capital was about one-third of their borrowed capital. Their general financial position is sound.

(c) *Business*—(i) *Purchases*.—Out of the total purchases of Rs. 19.35 crores, the value of purchases from the Civil Supplies department alone amounted to Rs. 11.11 crores.

(ii) *Sales*.—Out of the total sales of Rs. 20.18 crores, the value of goods sold to members was Rs. 7.93 crores. Government have permitted the co-operatives to sell to non-members till 31st December 1952. Food stuffs as usual constituted 80 per cent of their sales. There was a steep fall in the sale of mill cloth. Now that Government have agreed to the proposal of the Director of Controlled Commodities for the allotment of mill cloth quota to the district wholesales, the business in mill cloth will improve. The representatives of wholesale stores met at a conference and decided on plans to procure mill cloth from Bombay and Ahmedabad.

During the year ten co-operative wholesales sold goods worth Rs. 11.80 lakhs on agency basis and earned a commission of Rs. 14,778. They also continued the supply of the requirements of jails, borstal schools, hospitals, etc., and the value of goods supplied to them is indicated below :—

		1950-51. RS. (IN LAKHS.)	1949-50. RS. (IN LAKHS.)
Jail and certified schools	.. ..	12.93	15.78
Hospitals	.. ..	1.87	2.57
Devasthanams and mutts	.. ..	0.64	0.44
Educational institutions	.. ..	2.96	4.59
Total	.. ..	18.40	23.38

(d) *Procurement and import of foodgrains.*—The following statement shows the progress in the procurement and import of foodgrains undertaken by the co-operative wholesale stores :—

(1)	1950-51.			
	Paddy and rice.		Millets.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	TONS. (2)	RS. (IN LAKHS.) (3)	TONS. (4)	RS. (IN LAKHS.) (5)
<i>Procurement.</i>				
Procured during the year	49,978	146.65	7,175	18.35
Sold	49,185	157.03	10,694	28.61
Stock at the end of the year	11,393	20.16	189	0.44
<i>Imports.</i>				
Imported during the year	1,65,906	609.72	54,562	187.30
Sold	1,55,317	644.88	52,299	177.26
Stock at the end of the year	15,780	66.69	6,824	28.67
	1949-50.			
	Paddy and rice.		Millets.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	TONS. (6)	RS. (IN LAKHS.) (7)	TONS. (8)	RS. (IN LAKHS.) (9)
<i>Procurement.</i>				
Procured during the year	1,22,490	345.88	34,806	81.06
Sold	1,41,273	427.52	37,803	95.63
Stock at the end of the year	11,580	30.63	3,538	3.25
<i>Imports.</i>				
Imported	1,93,815	724.91	35,259	89.10
Sold	2,04,371	815.15	35,638	104.06
Stock at the end of the year	8,761	34.26	1,575	4.24

It will be seen that there was a decline in the procurement business. The reasons for the fall are that procurement of foodgrains was abolished with effect from 1st January 1951 in the deficit districts. It was continued only in the surplus districts of

Northern Circars and Tanjore, in the two highly deficit areas of Malabar and the Nilgiris, and in the North Arcot, South Kanara, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai districts which are considered self-sufficient.

The question of release of stocks of imported foodgrains within a reasonable time so as to preserve the fluidity of funds of the financing banks was considered at a meeting held at the Secretariat presided over by the Hon'ble the Chief Minister and attended by the Secretaries to Government concerned, the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, the Chief Accounts Officer and myself. Government agreed that the instructions issued by them in 1948 that co-operatives should be entrusted with the distribution of imported stocks of foodgrains on agency basis, wherever they asked for it, should be given effect to. According to this decision, the question of entrusting the imported foodgrains to private merchants would arise only if the co-operatives decline to take up the work, with or without prepayment. Government also ordered that the financial accommodation provided to the Provincial Co-operative Bank from the Imperial Bank of India on their guarantee for the procurement of foodgrains could be used for financing imported foodgrains as well. Most of the wholesales took up the business on agency basis. It was felt that the agency commission was inadequate and that the agreement form required some modification. A sub-committee appointed by the representatives of co-operative wholesales examined the question and made certain suggestions to the Commissioner of Civil Supplies for consideration.

(e) *Business in mill cloth.*—The special quota of mill cloth to co-operatives was stopped by Government in January 1950, with a view to encourage sales of handloom cloth through co-operatives. During the year, co-operatives were getting only the arrear quotas due to them from the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills. The co-operative wholesale stores procured 914 bales of mill cloth from the mills and the quantity sold to the consumers was about 816 bales. Government, however, permitted such of the co-operatives as were doing mill cloth business during the previous control, to deal in mill cloth according to the strict needs of their members. For this purpose, they were linked to private wholesale dealers for the supply of Bombay surplus area and South Indian mills' cloth other than Buckingham and Carnatic, Mettur and the Loyal Mills.

On repeated representations and the recommendation made by the Director of Controlled Commodities, Government have since ordered the re-allotment of mill cloth quota to co-operatives in respect of the Bombay and the Ahmedabad Mills. Each co-operative wholesale stores is allotted 25 bales from Bombay and 25 bales from Ahmedabad and will act as representative buyer-cum-wholesale consignee for these two major centres. They are expected to commence distribution shortly.

(f) *Distribution of chemical fertilizers.*—The scheme for the distribution of chemical fertilizers through co-operatives was

continued during the year. Twenty-two co-operative wholesale stores, the Tanjore and West Godavari Marketing Federations and the Lalgudi Sivagnanam Co-operative Society were selected as wholesalers. The number of primary societies selected for retail distribution was 2,026. The share of the co-operatives for the year 1950 was 50,000 tons of ammonium sulphate and 10,000 tons of superphosphate. The co-operatives cleared this entire quota by the end of October 1950. As regards the allotment for 1951, the co-operatives resolved at the conference held in February 1951 to take as much chemical manure as was required by them either from the Agriculture department's depots or from the clearing agents. During the year 1950-51, the co-operative wholesale stores and marketing federations procured 58,612 tons of ammonium sulphate and 14,570 tons of superphosphate. The total sales to the agriculturists during the period came to 44,421 tons of ammonium sulphate and 10,153 tons of super phosphate. The co-operatives were allowed a commission of Rs. 15 per ton for ammonium sulphate and Rs. 20 per ton for super phosphate. The subsidised sale of super phosphate (that is, sale at half cost) which was in force till 30th June 1950 has since been extended until further orders. A sum of Rs. 12,64,915 was sanctioned by Government to the co-operatives as subsidy for sale of super phosphate till 30th June 1951. Of this, a sum of Rs. 6,82,953 was actually drawn and disbursed to the societies concerned during the year.

(g) *Fabrication and distribution of agricultural implements.*—The co-operatives continued to distribute fabricated agricultural implements to the ryots. Fifty-four societies which were approved as fabricators, manufactured agricultural implements from raw materials allotted to them by the Joint Director of Agriculture. During the year they purchased raw materials worth Rs. 1.80 lakhs and manufactured agricultural implements worth Rs. 1.89 lakhs. They sold implements valued at Rs. 2.76 lakhs both to co-operative societies and ryots direct—

(i) Four hundred and ninety-six co-operative societies selected as distributors purchased implements worth Rs. 10.79 lakhs both from approved fabricators and agricultural depots and made sales for Rs. 8.06 lakhs. They were given an all-inclusive margin of 6½ per cent.

(ii) *Distribution of iron and steel.*—During the year the Government transferred the work of distribution of iron and steel from the Agriculture department to co-operative societies. The co-operative wholesale stores or marketing federations act as wholesalers, procure stocks of various categories of iron and steel materials on the permits issued by the Director of Controlled Commodities from the stock-holders at scheduled rates and sell them to the ryots with a margin ranging from Rs. 35 to Rs. 40 per ton. The indents for quarterly allotments are now made by the Joint Director of Agriculture in consultation with co-operative

wholesale stores and marketing federations. Seven hundred and fifty-eight primary societies were selected for retail distribution of iron and steel. The total quantity procured during the year by co-operative wholesales and marketing federations as wholesalers amounted to 18,676 tons, the cost of it being estimated at Rs. 69.92 lakhs. The sales to the ryots during that period were 8,868 tons valued at Rs. 36.33 lakhs. On the suggestion of the Director of Controlled Commodities, the distribution of iron materials for tobacco barns also has since been entrusted to the co-operative wholesales in the East Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore and Kurnool districts and to the marketing federation in the West Godavari district.

(h) *Other activities—Processing.*—Some of the co-operative wholesale stores undertook processing activities. The main processing work done was the hulling of paddy into rice. Eleven Co-operative Wholesale Stores hulled paddy worth Rs. 82.71 lakhs. The other activities included conversion of wheat and maize into flour, gram into dhall and extraction of groundnut oil from groundnut kernel.

3. *School and college students' stores.*—During the year, there was an increase in the number of these societies by 50. The progress of these stores during the last two years is shown in the table below :—

	On 30th June 1951.	On 30th June 1950.
Number of societies	395	345
Number of members	55,762	42,689
(i) Students	22,479	21,186
(ii) Teachers	9,548	6,203
(iii) Associates	23,735	15,280
	RS.	RS.
Paid-up share capital	90,400	81,618
	1950-51.	1949-50.
	RS.	RS.
	(IN LAKHS.)	(IN LAKHS.)
Value of books purchased	15.04	16.61
(i) On indents from members	2.79	1.79
(ii) At societies' risk	12.25	14.82
Value of books sold	16.63	16.39
(i) Out of those purchased on indent	3.81	1.89
(ii) Out of those purchased at societies' risk.	12.82	14.50
Value of stationery articles purchased	1.04	0.28
Value of stationery articles sold	0.68	1.45
Value of stationery held at the end of the year.	3.58	3.03
Net profit earned	0.69	0.74
Net loss sustained	0.21	0.18

All the societies effected savings of Rs. 17,167 to their members.

4. *Distribution of consumers' goods by other types of societies.*—As in previous years, a large number of rural credit societies

employees' societies, etc., continued to distribute controlled commodities and consumers' goods in places not served by stores societies. The table below shows the work done by them during the year :—

	Rural credit societies.	Limited liability credit societies.	Employees' societies.	Others.	Total.
Number of societies ..	2,229	4	60	34	2,327
	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
Value of commodities purchased ..	199.05	9.07	20.95	12.91	241.98
Value of commodities sold.	200.89	9.26	22.50	15.26	247.91
Value of stock at the end of the year ..	11.99	1.38	1.06	0.56	14.99
Profit earned—					
(i) Number of societies	1,473	2	49	19	1,543
	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
(ii) Amount ..	4.21	0.17	1.19	0.15	5.72
Loss sustained—					
(i) Number of societies	661		2	14	677
	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
(ii) Amount ..	1.67		0.03	0.07	1.77

There was a further increase in the number of rural credit societies which undertook distribution work: 2,229 societies took up the work during the year as against 2,039 in the previous year. Twenty-nine per cent of rural credit societies which undertook the business sustained losses as against twenty-six per cent in the previous year. I have asked the Deputy Registrars to advise the societies concerned to close down the business and avoid further losses. Government have exempted rural credit societies which distribute foodgrains and which sustain losses, from the levy of licence fees under the Madras Foodgrains Control Order, 1947.

5. *Working of producers'-cum-consumers' societies—(a) Re-organization.*—In the Circars, the re-organization and re-registration of producers'-cum-consumers' co-operative societies into normal types of societies, was completed. In Malabar 105 out of 107 societies resolved to re-organize themselves as urban banks, marketing societies, etc. The registration of the by-laws of these societies was, however, held up till they ceased to be entrusted with procurement work.

(b) *Producers-cum-consumers' societies in the Malabar district.*—There were 107 producers'-cum-consumers' societies in

Malabar. A statement showing their progress is furnished hereunder :—

	1950-51.	1949-50.
1 Number of societies ..	107	107
2 Members ..	187,615	187,278
	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
3 Paid-up share capital ..	41.30	44.56
4 Reserve fund ..	29.77	26.77
5 Borrowings from central bank ..	3.08	6.98
6 Borrowing from others ..	23.58	26.25
7 Other funds ..	33.18	12.52
8 Total working capital ..	130.91	117.03
9 Value of goods purchased ..	1,304.98	1,231.39
10 Value of goods sold ..	1,417.25	1,670.37
11 Net profit ..	29.62	25.45
12 Net loss ..	0.17	0.50

The main business of the societies was the procurement and distribution of foodgrains. During the year, they procured 89,819 tons of paddy valued at Rs. 230.80 lakhs. They also acted as wholesale and retail distributors of foodgrains, kerosene, sugar and other essential articles and agricultural requisites like agricultural implements, iron and steel, groundnut cake and chemical fertilizers and thus rendered valuable service to agriculturists. The societies maintained 836 godowns and had a net work of 2,548 branches and depots. Twelve societies constructed godowns out of their building fund and general funds at a cost of Rs. 2.03 lakhs with a storage capacity of 113,000 bags. Thirty-six societies purchased pump-sets at a cost of Rs. 2.40 lakhs and six societies purchased tractors for Rs. 91,869. Five hundred and ninety-three ryots used the pump-sets for irrigating 5,571 acres of their lands, while 365 ryots used tractors to plough 66.3 acres.

The societies continue to remain under the administrative control of the Collector, Malabar, who is vested with all the powers of the Registrar under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act. They are financed by the Malabar District Co-operative Central Bank for local procurement, while the imported foodgrains are generally taken on Government account without prepayment of cost. The audit of societies was conducted by the special staff under my control.

(c) *Producers'-cum-consumers' societies in Chingleput district.*—The Sriperumbudur and Saidapet producers'-cum-consumers' societies had on their rolls 1,400 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 84,112. Their total working capital was Rs. 9.17 lakhs. During the year they procured 566 tons of foodgrains valued at Rs. 1.32 lakhs. They sold 543 tons of foodgrains valued at Rs. 1.48 lakhs. They also purchased foodgrains and other articles to the value of Rs. 45.04 lakhs and effected sales to the extent of Rs. 43.82 lakhs. The net profit earned by them during

the year was Rs. 1.14 lakhs. The Sriperumbudur producers'-cum-consumers' society was since adopted *enbloc* the bylaws of a marketing society. The other society has not yet been reorganized.

The Sriperumbudur society had to its credit Reserve Fund and Common Good Fund amounting to about Rs. 4 lakhs. On my suggestion the society has agreed to buy, in the first instance, 50 pump-sets (30 oil engine sets and 20 with electric motors) and supply them to its poorer members for irrigation purposes, the cost being repayable ordinarily in five annual instalments.

CHAPTER VII.

Weavers' Co-operative Societies.

1. *General position of the handloom industry.*—The year witnessed an active demand for handloom cloth on account of the scarcity of mill cloth. This resulted in an improvement in marketing conditions and a general rise in the scale of wages paid to weavers. But yarn was scarce, and rationing was re-introduced in the State in October 1950. Signs of slight improvement in the supply position of yarn are visible now; yet supplies in the medium and lower counts are inadequate. In the meanwhile, large quantities of mill cloth have been released in the State and the market for hand-loom cloth is declining.

2. *Primary weavers' co-operative societies.*—The number of weavers co-operatives and their membership rose from 941 and 149,393 at the beginning of the year to 1,017 and 190,525 respectively at the end of the year. There was also a rise in the number of looms under the control of the societies from 134,653 to 176,129. The progress made by the societies during the last two co-operative years is indicated in the following table:—

		1950-51.	1949-50.
1 Number of societies	.. .. .	1,017	941
2 Number of members	.. .. .	190,525	149,393
3 Number of looms in the societies	.. .. .	176,129	134,653
		RS.	RS.
		(IN LAKHS.)	(IN LAKHS.)
4 Paid-up share capital	.. .. .	92.03	65.98
5 Borrowings outstanding	.. .. .	45.53	101.30
6 Reserve fund	.. .. .	76.98	72.44
7 Working capital	.. .. .	254.13	239.72
8 Value of cloth produced	.. .. .	714.51	370.38
9 Value of cloth sold	.. .. .	1,004.57	489.56
10 Net profits	.. .. .	113.04	4.23
11 Net loss	.. .. .	5.30	29.89

It will be seen that the societies took advantage of the improved market conditions and made good progress despite inadequate supplies of yarn. At the end of the year, they had reserve funds

amounting to Rs. 76.98 lakhs, price fluctuation funds to Rs. 23.50 lakhs, wages equalisation funds to Rs. 2.31 lakhs and building funds to Rs. 10.59 lakhs. The total thrift fund collections aggregated to Rs. 15.94 lakhs. During the year, the societies distributed wages, bonus and dividend to the members to the extent of Rs. 269.30 lakhs as against Rs. 94.81 lakhs in the previous year.

(a) *Marketing.*—Besides effecting sales to consumers direct, the societies disposed of their finished goods through the emporia of the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, the co-operative wholesale stores, the primary stores and other co-operative institutions as well as merchants. Out of the total sales of Rs. 1,004.57 lakhs, the sales to the State Handloom Weavers' Society and other types of co-operative societies amounted to Rs. 168.05 lakhs and Rs. 28.42 lakhs respectively. The sales to consumers direct and to merchants amounted to Rs. 193.59 lakhs and Rs. 614.51 lakhs respectively.

(b) *The Yemmiganur Weavers' Co-operative Society.*—The Yemmiganur Weavers' Co-operative Society which is the biggest weavers' society in the State recorded notable progress. At the end of the year, it had 1,674 members with 1,738 active looms and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 96,543. Its production and sales of finished goods during the year amounted to Rs. 15.06 lakhs and Rs. 20.30 lakhs respectively as against Rs. 10.93 and Rs. 10.99 lakhs respectively in the preceding year. The wages paid to its members amounted to Rs. 5.78 lakhs. It has a reserve fund of Rs. 3.75 lakhs, building fund of Rs. 2.35 lakhs and price fluctuation fund of Rs. 0.45 lakh. It earned a net profit of Rs. 3.68 lakhs for the year.

(c) *Weavers' Co-operative Housing Schemes.*—The Government had approved in previous years housing schemes formulated by 12 well-established weavers' co-operatives and sanctioned loans to the tune of Rs. 7.41 lakhs to enable them to carry out schemes. Loans to an extent of Rs. 3.57 lakhs have been disbursed to the societies so far.)

The Yemmiganur Weavers' Co-operative Society has so far completed the construction of 65 houses. The construction of the remaining houses is in various stages of progress. It has so far invested Rs. 7.35 lakhs on the housing colony including the Government loan of Rs. 2 lakhs. The colony has become a show-place for visitors from all parts of India. It provides a model for housing schemes for the poor.

The Ondipudur Weavers' Co-operative Society built 32 houses with its funds supplemented by a Government loan of Rs. 74,000. During the year, it was sanctioned an additional Government loan of Rs. 26,000 to enable it to complete the construction of the remaining 8 houses.

The Pedakandla Weavers' Co-operative Society completed the construction of 20 houses according to plan and the colony was

opened by the Hon'ble Minister for Housing on the 18th February 1951.

The Gudiyatham Shanmugar Weavers' Co-operative Society in the North Arcot district, the Tiruchengode and Dharmapuri Weavers' Co-operative Societies in the Salem district, the Jammalamadugu Weavers' Co-operative Society in the Cuddapah district and the Uravakonda Weavers' Co-operative Society in the Anantapur district have acquired house sites. The Tiruchengode and Gudiyatham Shanmugar Weavers' Societies will soon take up construction work. The Rayadrug Weavers' Co-operative Society deferred its housing scheme as the members are not financially strong. The remaining three societies, viz., Kalikapuram Weavers' Co-operative Society in the Chittoor district, Kilkodungalur Weavers' Co-operative Society and Nunnal Weavers' Co-operative Society in the North Arcot district which have housing programmes, are proceeding with their endeavours to acquire suitable sites.

(d) *Levy of supervision fees.*—To recoup the cost of supervision provided by Government, supervision fees are levied on all weavers' societies at the rate of 2 per cent on their net profits subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 in each case. A total sum of Rs. 15,764 was levied in this way and Rs. 5,437 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,327 as on 30th June 1951.

13. *The Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society.*—The Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society (formerly known as the Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society) made substantial progress during the year. Its membership and share capital rose from Rs. 2,740 and Rs. 3.82 lakhs to Rs. 2,939 and Rs. 4.01 lakhs respectively. Its purchases and sales of finished goods during the year aggregated to Rs. 136.33 lakhs and Rs. 157.97 lakhs respectively as against Rs. 55.24 lakhs and Rs. 63.27 lakhs respectively during the preceding year. During the year, it bought 54,643 bales of yarn worth Rs. 499.73 lakhs and distributed 50,879 bales for Rs. 501.92 lakhs to the primaries. Its reserve fund and other reserves at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 48.37 lakhs. Its working capital on the last day of the year was Rs. 106.46 lakhs. It earned a net profit of Rs. 11.60 lakhs for 1950-51.)

(a) *Collective weaving centres.*—The State Society is running five collective weaving centres which produce standardized and special varieties of cloth. The total production in these centres during the year under report amounted to Rs. 21.23 lakhs as against Rs. 7.59 lakhs in the previous year.

(b) *Handloom factories.*—During the year five handloom factories maintained by the State society (at Basin Bridge, Kurnool, Cuddalore, Kodumur and Adoni) produced improved varieties of cloth, such as bed-sheets, furnishing fabrics, sports

shirtings, blankets, etc., to the value of Rs. 1.94 lakhs as against cloth produced to the value of Rs. 1.12 lakhs during the preceding year.

(c) *Printing factory.*—The Screen-printing factory at Madras printed 23,313 yards of cloth as against 19,180 yards during the previous year.

(d) *Dye factories.*—Seven dye factories functioned during the year. In order to stabilize their position, the primary weavers' societies which produce coloured goods have been advised to take yarn dyed in these factories against their overall yarn quota.

(e) *Installation of calendering and other plants.*—The Madras Government approved the scheme formulated by the State Society for the installation of calendering, bleaching, printing and dyeing plants at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.60 lakhs. They sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,40,000 or 25 per cent of the cost, whichever is less, while the Government of India sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2,15,700 to the State Society from the handloom development fund. It is proposed to install the plants at Erode in the Coimbatore district. They are expected to account for 15,000 yards of calendered cloth and 4,000 yards of printed cloth per day. The State Society is taking steps to secure the machinery and to buy the land required for putting up the necessary buildings.

(f) *Marketing.*—During the year the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Society opened 13 emporia and depots for the sale of handloom fabrics bringing the total number of such units to 104 at the end of the year. The scheme of Regional Marketing Officers procuring goods from affiliated primary societies in three regions (Northern, Southern and Central) for the emporia and finding a good sale for them bore abundant fruit. Besides making outright purchases, the Regional Marketing Officers entered into forward contracts with the primaries for the supply of goods of required specifications, to feed the emporia. The value of goods procured from the primaries under forward contracts was as much as Rs. 85.49 lakhs. The Regional Marketing Officers also secured orders from merchants and supplied goods to them to an extent of Rs. 13.11 lakhs. The schemes of intensive marketing in select districts referred to in the previous year's report is in force in the Bellary and Cuddapah districts. A new scheme for the sale of goods of weavers' societies by pooling them in godowns in important marketing centres was formulated during the year and steps are being taken to try it in Salem and Erode Circles. Outside the State, the Society opened emporia at Bangalore and Ernakulam during the year in addition to those already opened at Calcutta, Colombo, Trivandrum, Hyderabad and Secunderabad. It is also taking steps to establish depots at Bombay and Mercara.

(g) *Export trade.*—The State Society exported handloom, cloth to the value of Rs. 1.22 lakhs to Ceylon, Malaya, Bangkok

Mombasa, New York and Paris. There was a cessation of exports to Pakistan. The Indonesia Government imposed a ban on the import of Indian sarongs to that country. It must be admitted that more remains to be done in the direction of export trade. An endeavour was made to establish depots in foreign countries especially in West Africa. The Government suggested that the State Society might first contact shippers or agents here and arrange for exports through them. They desired that if this was not found feasible, they might be approached for assistance for the opening of depots in foreign countries. The Madras State Handloom Committee has requested the State Government to move the Government of India to sponsor a delegation of handloom interests to Indonesia and other far eastern countries to explore the markets for handloom cloth. I am happy to state that the State Government has moved the Government of India in the matter.

(h) *Exhibitions.*—The State Society participated in the exhibitions conducted at sixteen centres. It was awarded a silver cup and a certificate of merit by the authorities of the Bellary Cottage Industries Arts and Agricultural Exhibition. Certificates of merit were also awarded by the authorities of seven other exhibitions.

(i) *Research and scholarship.*—The State Society has set apart, out of its net profits, a sum of Rs. 1.38 lakhs for “research and scholarship” to improve the handloom industry by improving the technique of production and to grant scholarships to the members of the weavers’ community studying in technical institutions connected with handloom industry.

4. *General*—(a) *Purchase of handloom cloth by the Government of India.*—Though the Government of India announced their intention to purchase one-third of their requirements of cloth in the shape of handloom goods as early as October 1949, very little has been purchased since then. One of the main difficulties is that cloth of the specifications now required by the consuming departments of the Government of India is not capable of being extensively produced on handlooms. The Madras Government requested the Government of India to see that the specifications of their cloth requirements are suitably modified so that they can easily be produced on handlooms. The Government of India have since stated that this work will take considerable time, at least 2 years.

(b) *Scheme for the reservation of varieties for the handlooms.*—With a view to take advantage of the scheme for the reservation of certain varieties for the handloom industry, according to which ten varieties could not be made in the power mills, the primaries and the State Society harnessed about 400 looms for the production of these varieties. They produced 20.31 lakhs yards of cloth valued at Rs. 23.82 lakhs per month on an average. The average monthly sales of these varieties amounted to

Rs. 22.13 lakhs. To make reservation more effective, the Madras State Handloom Committee suggested that the reservation of cloth with a width above 40 inches to 48 inches including 48 inches would benefit the handloom industry. The matter is engaging the attention of the Government.

(c) *Relief scheme.*—All the Relief Schemes mentioned in the previous year’s report were wound up during the year as the need for their continuance had disappeared on account of the improvement in the market conditions. None of the societies which worked the scheme, sustained any loss and the need for Government to reimburse the loss did not, therefore, arise. The societies repaid completely the interest-free loans borrowed from Government under the scheme. All the societies except the one in Kurnool repaid completely the loans borrowed under the scheme from the Central Banks under the Government guarantee. Even this society is expected to repay the loan shortly.

(d) *Scheme for the sanction of interest-free loans to poor weavers.*—The Government have since sanctioned a scheme for the advance of interest-free loans to poor weavers outside the co-operative fold at the rate of Rs. 25 each in order to enable them to pay the requisite share capital and become members of Weavers’ Co-operative Societies and enjoy an assured supply of yarn. The scheme is being tried in the West Godavari district. The Government have placed at my disposal a sum of Rs. 25,000 for disbursement to 1,000 poor weavers for the purpose. The Deputy Registrar, Eluru has so far disbursed a sum of Rs. 19,325 to the weavers. Government have stated that the question of extending the scheme to other districts will be considered after watching the results of its working in the West Godavari district.

5. *Co-operative spinning mills.*—During the year, the Government approved the scheme formulated by the Madras State Handloom Weavers’ Society for the formation of a separate co-operative concern for the establishment of a spinning mill at Guntakal in the Anantapur district with 11,000 spindles allotted by the Government of India. A new Co-operative Society called the Madras Co-operative Spinning Mills, Limited, Guntakal, was registered for the purpose in March 1951, with an authorized share-capital of Rs. 30 lakhs. The Madras State Handloom Weavers’ Society and the primary weavers’ societies alone are eligible for membership in the Mills; for the yarn produced by the mills is to be taken over by the State society and distributed to the primary weavers’ societies alone. The former is given a major voice in the management of the Mills. It has been allotted 51 per cent of the shares, while the balance of the shares has been allotted to the primaries. The primaries paid their shares in full to the value of Rs. 14,70,000. The State society has paid so far Rs. 7,65,000 towards its shares.

The management of the Mills vests in a Board of nine Directors consisting of the President of the Madras State Handloom Weavers’

Co-operative Society, who is the ex-officio chairman of the Board of Directors of the Mills, four directors elected by the Board of Management of the State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society from among its directors representing weavers' societies, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Director of Industries and Commerce who are ex-officio directors, one person nominated by the Madras Government and one person co-opted by the Board of Directors. The day-to-day administration of the Mills is carried on by a General Manager who is a Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

The mills acquired 55 acres of land at Guntakal for the construction of the necessary buildings and placed firm orders for the import of the necessary plants and machinery. They appointed a consulting engineer to draw plans and estimates for the buildings, to render technical advice and supervise construction work. In appreciation of the State Handloom Society's efforts to establish Spinning Mills on a co-operative basis, the Government of India were pleased to sanction a subsidy of Rs. 1 lakh from the Handloom Development Fund to meet the import duty on machinery. The mill is expected to commence production by the end of 1952. It is expected to produce per month 700 bales of 20s and below on a three-shift basis. The weavers' in the co-operative fold require yarn to the extent of 7,000 bales a month. It is the long-range objective of the State Handloom Weavers' Society to start gradually as many spinning mills as possible on a co-operative basis so that the yarn needed by the primary weavers societies can be supplied in full by these mills. Consequently, it has proposed recently to start another Co-operative spinning mill in the south on the lines of the Guntakal Mill.

6. *Cumbly weavers' co-operative societies*—(a) *General*.—Ten cumbly weavers' co-operative societies functioned during the year. They had 566 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1,416 and 343 active looms. They produced woollen fabrics of various patterns. The production and sales during the year, amounted to Rs. 17,267 and Rs. 19,998, respectively. At the end of the year, these societies held stocks worth Rs. 1,914. There is a designer to render technical assistance to these societies and a junior inspector who attends to supervision. The Salkapuram Cumbly Weavers' Co-operative Society introduced a fly-shuttle loom and is producing improved varieties of cumblies.

(b) *The Bislahalli Cumbly Weavers' Co-operative Society*.—The society is running a factory for the production of superior varieties of woollen goods. The Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society took over the management of the factory temporarily in order to stabilize its position. The proposal of the Society to construct a shearing yard as an adjunct to the factory with State aid, has been taken up with Government.

(c) *Eluru Pile Carpet Weavers' Co-operative Society*.—The society had on 30th June 1951, 119 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 3,415. During the year, it produced goods worth Rs. 25,916. Its sales during the year amounted to Rs. 64,493, as against Rs. 30,758 in the preceding year. It distributed wages to the extent of Rs. 17,269 to its members. It is executing an order placed by the Executive Engineer, South Presidency Division, Chepauk, for supply of carpets worth Rs. 3,047 for the new Assembly Hall.

(d) *The Ayodhyapatnam Pile Carpet Weavers' Co-operative Society*.—This society was started to provide employment for the local ex-toddy tappers. Its members and paid-up share capital as on 30th June 1951, were 84 and Rs. 8,470, respectively. Out of the 40 looms owned by the society 33 are engaged in the production of cotton carpets, 3 in Binny type of bedsheets and 4 in towels. During the year, it produced and sold goods to the value of Rs. 25,621 and 29,407, respectively. It recouped the loss sustained in the preceding year to the extent of Rs. 1,344 and earned a net profit of Rs. 2,795 for 1950-51. Government sanctioned the services of a Senior Inspector to the society free of cost.

(e) *Khadi societies*.—On 30th June 1951 there were 20 khadi co-operative societies working in the areas where the Government or the All-India Spinners' Association Khadi Production centres are not functioning. No fresh looms or subsidies were granted to any of the societies during the year. The Government waived the recovery of interest payable by the Madras Khadi Development Co-operative Society on the two loans granted to it in the previous years. They also sanctioned the retention of the Senior Inspector free of cost to work as its manager.

(f) *Introduction of handspinning and weaving in weavers' co-operative societies*.—With a view to provide subsidiary occupation to handloom weavers and to enable them to make use of the time lost in unemployment for want of adequate supplies of yarn, a scheme was evolved in June last according to which the weavers' co-operative societies should produce khadi in addition to handloom cloth and supply the cloth to the Rural Welfare Department at the rates fixed by the Director of Rural Welfare. The matter is under the consideration of Government.

(g) *Powerloom weaving as a cottage industry*.—In last year's report it was stated that the Somanur Weavers' Co-operative Society had installed a power loom to be worked with electric power. It installed a second loom this year and has proposed to erect 25 more such looms. This enterprise has not only increased production but it has added to the income of the handloom weavers. Its development will revolutionize the textile industry. The scarcity of yarn stands in the way. If the State society's ambition of erecting more spinning mills than the one at Guntakal materializes, we shall have the production of cloth on a mass scale done in cottages in the villages instead of in factories in the towns.

CHAPTER VIII.

Cottage Industrial Co-operative Societies (other than Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies).

1. *General progress.*—A statement showing the progress made by the different types of cottage industrial co-operatives during the year is furnished below :—

Serial and number type of society.	Number of societies.	Number of members.	Paid-up share capital.	Value of raw mate- rials purchase.	Value of goods produced.	Value of goods sold.
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Carpet weavers' co-operative society.	5	197	10,430	45,188	31,524	59,524
2 Cumbly weavers' co-operative societies.	12	455	5,365	4,450	12,202	13,174
3 Handspunners' co-operative societies.	20	5,684	1,15,195	9,83,446	6,28,203	10,92,590
4 Mat weavers' co-operative societies.	16	600	5,946	22,550	3,519	25,905
5 Tape weavers' co-operative societies.	7	866	7,292	77,532	76,400	1,08,040
6 Lace workers' co-operative societies.	1	235	622	651	42	661
7 Coir workers' co-operative societies.	15	1,526	15,492	19,477	2,36,495	3,05,606
8 Leather workers' co-operative societies.	11	433	10,164	38,856	37,093	50,763
9 Basket-makers co-operative societies.	6	325	4,525	5,049	29,183	39,184
10 Toy manufacturers co-operative societies.	5	148	2,589	6,056	6,675	7,609
11 Button manufacturers' co-operative societies.	1	76	196	118	432	432
12 Pot-makers' co-operative societies.	12	808	12,496	46,354	45,917	1,11,568
13 Carpenters' or wood or timber workers' co-operative societies.	6	354	7,841	58,950	73,015	83,267
14 Cart makers co-operative societies.	3	117	4,610	17,852	16,028	25,603
15 Brick makers co-operative societies.	1	39	641	..	8,383	7,809
16 Stone carvers' co-operative societies.	5	150	373	..	..	4,716
17 Tailors' co-operative societies.	3	134	3,405	10,010	11,359	16,064
18 Beedi or Cigar workers' co-operative societies.	4	402	7,558	..	..	..
19 Hand pounded rice co-operative societies.	2	125	1,030	10,291	..	11,000
20 Forest coupes or charcoal producers' co-operative societies.	9	334	5,646	..	11,753	5,878
21 Coffee-curing co-operative societies.	1	663	1,48,760	..	..	..
22 Oil producers' co-operative societies.	4	245	19,280	..	2,38,962	2,65,049
23 Metal workers' co-operative societies.	35	3,679	1,01,463	9,10,750	12,04,713	14,55,897
24 Women's co-operative societies.	65	5,695	37,012	78,276	71,721	1,10,223
25 Other miscellaneous societies.	30	5,730	5,01,640	8,31,622	10,98,110	11,06,372
Total ..	279	29,520	11,19,571	33,42,108	38,36,729	49,01,934
Last year's total ..	260	27,250	7,66,675	28,40,144	31,08,163	44,37,460

There was a substantial increase in the volume of business done by the societies during the year. The Government placed a lump-sum grant of Rs. 45,600 at my disposal for the development of cottage industries societies. During the year, a sum of Rs. 23,702 was disbursed to 50 cottage industrial co-operative societies as subsidies towards the establishment and contingent expenses and the cost of equipment, etc.

The Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank continued the technical staff of two Ceramic Instructors, one Leather Instructor and two Coir Instructors who trained the members of the societies concerned in improved production techniques. It also subsidized the Madras Women's Cottage Industrial Central Co-operative Society to meet the pay of the instructors, workmen, etc. District Cottage Industrial Committees under the aegis of the central banks had been formed in 13 districts in previous years. The organization of these committees in the remaining districts was held up under the orders of Government. They have recently lifted the ban imposed against them as they do not entail any financial commitment for Government and will not interfere with the District Cottage Industrial committees. Attempts are now being made to have a Cottage Industrial Committee for every one of the 31 central banks in the State.

The Government had under consideration proposals for the more rapid development of cottage industries in the State. The Hon'ble Chief Minister discussed with the Heads of the Departments and the Secretaries to Government concerned, these proposals including the nature of the administrative machinery needed for the purpose. It was tentatively decided that weavers' co-operatives should remain with the Co-operative Department, while all other industrial co-operative societies should be entrusted to the Director of Industries who will look after them and all other kinds of cottage industrial enterprises assisted by a Joint Director. The orders of Government on the subject are awaited.

2. *Working of important cottage industrial co-operatives.*—A brief account of some of the important types of cottage industrial co-operative societies like metal workers, leather workers, coir workers, mat weavers, etc., is given below :—

(a) *Metal workers' co-operative societies.*—The Azzaram Brassware Workers' Co-operative Society in the West Godavari district produced goods worth Rs. 1.67 lakhs and sold goods for Rs. 1.88 lakhs during the year. The Rajahmundry Aluminium Workers' Co-operative Factory manufactured and sold aluminium castware utensils, etc., amounting to Rs. 4.08 lakhs and disbursed Rs. 1.38 lakhs as wages to its members. It constructed buildings and workshops of its own valued at Rs. 57,080. There is a good demand for its products. A new feature is that it has undertaken the fabrication and sale of iron and steel articles required for aluminium castware industry. The Rajahmundry Brassware Workers' Co-operative Society sold brassware articles valued at Rs. 1.63 lakhs during the year. The Iron and Steel Workers' Co-operative Society in Salem produced agricultural implements like plough-shares, mamuttis, pans, etc., and sold goods worth Rs. 28,442 and earned a net profit of Rs. 5,938. The free

services of a Junior Inspector has been given to this society for developing its business.

(b) *Leather workers' co-operative societies.*—The Anumanapalli Leather Workers' Co-operative Society in the Kurnool district did good work. It produced and sold stocks worth Rs. 4,064 during the year, giving wages to members to the extent of Rs. 1,680. It purchased a sewing machine with a grant of Rs. 300 made by the District Development Committee. It was also given a scriptory grant of Rs. 132 by Government. The Perambur Arunthathiyar Leather Workers' Co-operative Society in Madras effected sales to the extent of Rs. 4,141. It maintained a stall in the Moore Market to effect sales of finished goods and another at the Guindy Engineering College. The Tiruchirappalli Leather Goods Producers' Co-operative Production and Sale Society produced finished goods amounting to Rs. 20,760 and sold goods worth Rs. 25,486 earning a gross profit of Rs. 2,175. It was given during the year a Government subsidy of Rs. 1,260 towards establishment charges and another sum of Rs. 117 towards the purchase of implements. It has established its reputation for the good quality and fair price of its goods.

(c) *Mat weavers' co-operative societies.*—With a view to help the producers of screw pine mats in South Malabar, screw pine mat weavers' co-operative societies were organized in Valappad-Mathilakam and Talikulam villages. The Government gave a special monthly subsidy of Rs. 50 per month to each of these co-operative societies for a period of one year from the date of their organization and the free services of a Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies for their supervision. The Giriamalpuram Mat Weavers' Co-operative Society in the Tirunelveli district produced goods valued at Rs. 19,800 and sold goods worth Rs. 22,200 during the year.

(d) *Coir and rope manufacturers' co-operative societies.*—The five coir workers' co-operative societies in Engandiyoor, Vatanapally, Maruthayoor, Palayoor and Pavarathy in the Malabar district continued to do good business. The Engandiyoor and Vatanapalli Coir Workers societies gave training to 39 workers for a period of two months. Each trainee was paid a Government stipend of Rs. 15 per mensem. They were employed in the societies after training. The Government sanctioned a subsidy to meet the cost of a Coir Instructor for a period of one year and a Manager for a period of six months to the three societies at Engandiyoor, Vatanapalli and Maruthayoor. Two Senior Inspectors sanctioned free of cost supervise and guide the working of the five societies. During the year, the five societies produced coir goods worth Rs. 22,000 and sold goods for Rs. 32,000.

The Annandhanapatti Yarn Rope Makers' Production and Sale Society consisting of 131 Harijan members in the Salem

district did good work. It purchased cotton yarn to the value of Rs. 41,659 and sold finished goods worth Rs. 54,098 earning a net profit of Rs. 3,446. It paid wages to its members amounting to Rs. 11,350. It received a Government subsidy of Rs. 1,120 towards the share capital of 56 members at Rs. 20 each.

(e) *Basket-makers' co-operative societies.*—The Basket Makers' Co-operative Societies in the North Arcot and Salem districts recorded satisfactory progress. The Paranattamangalam Basket Makers' Co-operative Society in the Salem district sold goods worth Rs. 23,425 earning a net profit of Rs. 556.

(f) *Potters' co-operative societies.*—The work done by the Manamathurai Potters' Co-operative Production and Sale Society (Ramanathapuram district) deserves notice. It sold finished products worth Rs. 48,930 during the year. It collected from its members, thrift deposits amounting to Rs. 3,612. It was given a subsidy of Rs. 720 to meet the pay of a Manager for one year.

(g) *Carpenters and cart makers' co-operative societies.*—There were nine such societies on the 30th June 1951. They manufactured carts, furniture, etc., valued at Rs. 89,043. The sales amounted to Rs. 1.09 lakhs. The Bojjayapalle Cart Makers' Co-operative Society (Cuddapah district) did some substantial business. It manufactured carts worth Rs. 13,807 earning a net profit of Rs. 428.

3. *Cottage industrial societies for women.*—On 30th June 1951, there were 65 cottage industrial co-operative societies formed exclusively for women. They had 5,695 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 37,012. They were engaged in producing mostly ready-made garments. The total value of raw materials purchased, goods produced and goods sold by them were Rs. 78,276, Rs. 71,721 and Rs. 1,10,223 respectively. The working of some of the Women Co-operative Societies is indicated below :

(a) *Women's cottage industrial co-operative societies in the Madras City.*—Nine women's co-operative societies in the city continued to do good work. They produced ready-made garments worth Rs. 14,986 and effected sales to the extent of Rs. 15,625. The Madras Women's Cottage Industrial Central Co-operative Society assists the primaries in providing work and finds sale for their finished goods. Government have given the part-time services of a Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies to be its ex-officio secretary to attend to its day-to-day affairs. The Buckingham and Carnatic and the Mettur Mills are giving it quotas of cloth for producing garments. It sells the finished goods of the primaries at its show room in Mount Road. It books orders from the consuming public for execution and accepts forward contracts from

78 REPORT ON THE WORKING OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

institutions and retail dealers for supply of ready-made garments. To supplement its income, it has taken a retail licence and is dealing in mill cloth business. The transactions relating to the purchase of cloth, manufacture of garments, wages paid, etc., during the year were as follows:—

Purchase of cloth.		Sales.		
For sale.	For manufacturing ready-made garments.	Mill cloth.	Ready-made garments.	Wages paid.
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
22,460	16,051	23,289	23,112	5,355

The Central Society was given a subsidy by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank to meet the pay of a sales woman, a peon and a watchman.

(b) *Women's cottage industrial co-operative societies outside Madras City.*—The Arni Ladies Cottage Industrial Co-operative Society (North Arcot district) stitched garments under the guidance of an instructress and sold them for Rs. 7,500 during the year. The Rajahmundry Women's Co-operative Society undertook spinning and tape-weaving and made sales to the extent of Rs. 4,280. The Central Bank, Rajahmundry, donated a sewing machine to the society. During the year, there was a remarkable increase in the business turnover in the Eluru Women's Cottage Industries Co-operative Society. The purchases of cloth and sale of garments amounted to Rs. 8,617 and Rs. 15,457 respectively, as against Rs. 5,497 and Rs. 7,162 respectively in the previous year. The Nellore Women's Cottage Industrial Co-operative Society manufactured ready-made garments and sold goods worth Rs. 3,910 earning Rs. 175 as gross profit. It was given a subsidy of Rs. 300 to meet the pay of a tailoring instructress for six months. The members of the Visakhapatnam Women's Cottage Industrial Co-operative Society were employed in tailoring and embroidery. The naval authorities as usual entrusted the society with tailoring work. Its branch at the Visakhapatnam Naval Base employed twenty women members most of whom are evacuees from Burma. They stitched garments to the satisfaction of the authorities. The society executed orders of the value of Rs. 18,659 and paid Rs. 6,353 as wages to its members during the year. Government have given free of cost the services of a Junior Inspector to supervise its work.

The Provincial Co-operative Bank has been very helpful to all Women's Co-operative Societies in the State. They gave subsidies to the extent of Rs. 12,750 to these societies during the year under report.

CHAPTER IX.

Co-operative Housing Schemes.

A. Urban Housing Societies.

1. *General progress.*—At the end of the year, there were two hundred and ninety-three housing societies of all types. The following table shows the position of different types of housing societies as at the end of the year:—

Particulars.	Ordinary building societies.	House building societies.	House construction societies.	Co-operative townships.	Total.
Number of societies	205	73	13	2	293
Number of members	11,562	7,815	2,798	1,194	23,369
	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
Share capital	33.85	44.76	44.89	4.13	127.68
Amount of Government loans sanctioned during the year.	36.26	43.17	33.00	3.85	116.28
Government loans outstanding.	62.59	41.77	126.93	3.31	234.60
Total working capital ..	103.23	94.59	202.77	7.62	408.21
Loans disbursed to members during the year.	34.76	30.76	..	3.54	69.06
Loans outstanding against the members.	97.07	56.50	..	4.39	157.96

During the year, the construction of six hundred and seventy-eight houses was completed and one thousand eight hundred and forty-two houses were in different stages of construction at the end of the year:—

2. *Ordinary building societies.*—There were two hundred and five ordinary building societies at the end of the year, providing their members with long term loans for the construction of houses on sites owned by them. The societies at Madras, Tambaram, Madurai, Nellore, Vijayavada, Visakhapatnam, Bapatla, Salem and Bellary showed considerable progress and advanced a large number of loans to their members. Fifteen ordinary building societies were entrusted with Government-sponsored housing schemes in their respective areas. They acquired 301.26 acres of land selected by Housing Committees. They provided for the construction of 1,416 houses of different type-designs and allotted 467 sites up to 30th June 1951, fifty-five houses were built, and 36 were in different stages of construction on that date.

During the year, eight more societies applied for the acquisition of 91.88 acres of lands. Awards in favour of eighteen societies covering 255.12 acres were given during the year. Thirty applications involving an extent of 315.43 acres of land were pending at the end of the year with the Special Land Acquisition Officer.

3. *House building societies.*—Including the six societies registered during the year, there were seventy-three house building

societies at the end of the year. Up to 30th June 1951 they acquired and took possession of 978.88 acres of lands at a cost of Rs. 123.14 lakhs. During the year, four more societies applied for the acquisition of 110.55 acres of land. Awards in favour of seventeen societies covering 285.73 acres of lands were pronounced and ten applications involving 217.56 acres of lands were pending with the Special Land Acquisition Officer at the end of the year. These societies planned for the construction of 4,199 houses consisting of 491 'A' class, 1,052 'B' class, 1940 'C' class, 681 'D' class and 35 'E' class houses, and they allotted 2,388 plots till the close of the year. They completed 178 houses and 1,001 more were in process of construction at the end of the year. One hundred and seventy-five houses in Eluru, 187 in Salem, 101 in Anantapur, 34 in Ramnad, 132 in Dharmapuri, 26 in Cuddalore, 124 in Bellary, 15 in Tuticorin, 18 in Tiruvannamalai, 4 in Vijayavada, 70 in Cuddapah, 10 in Rajahmundry and 105 in Dindigul circles. On 30th June 1951, 22 Senior Inspectors and 5 Co-operative Sub-Registrars were working as paid secretaries in these societies. The committees of three societies were superseded during the year.

4. *House construction societies.*—There were 13 co-operative house construction societies of which three were exclusively for the mill employees at Madurai, Vikkiramasingapuram and Tuticorin financed by the Mills concerned and one exclusively for the weavers at Tenali. The following statement indicates the position of house construction societies as on 30th June 1951 :—

Serial number and name of the society. (1)	Number of members. (2)	Paid-up share capital. (3) RS. (IN LAKHS.)	Extent of land taken possession of. (4) ACS.	Number of plots allotted to members. (5)
1 Madras Co-operative House Construction Society.	712	22.93	249.95	616
2 Tanjore Co-operative House Construction Society.	107	1.89	54.74	96
3 Madura Co-operative House Construction Society.	357	6.55	148.26	357
4 Palamkotta Co-operative House Construction Society.	155	2.44	60.42	159
5 Guntur Co-operative House Construction Society.	133	2.17	19.56	112
6 Coimbatore Co-operative House Construction Society.	73	1.16	14.18	77
7 Trichy Co-operative House Construction Society.	329	4.39	32.00	..
8 Erode Co-operative House Construction Society.	57	0.07	..	..
9 Rajahmundry Co-operative House Construction Society.	185	2.30	..	..
10 Sultanabad Co-operative House Construction Society, Tenali.	73	0.20	4.50	64
11 Madura Mills Co-operative Housing Society, Harveypatti.	583	0.43	91.78	604
12 Harvey Mills Employees' Co-operative Housing Society, Vikkiramasingapuram.	16	0.20	89.11	..
13 Coral Mills Workers' Co-operative Housing Society, Tuticorin.	18	0.20	..	..

Serial number.	Number of houses completed till 30th June 1951.	Number of houses under construction at the end of the year.	Government loans outstanding at the end of the year. RS. (IN LAKHS.)
	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	352	120	85.23
2	63	22	6.00
3	104	159	23.33
4	106	29	8.56
5	..	79	1.00
6	47	..	2.81
7	..	..	..
8	..	..	..
9	..	..	..
10	..	..	..
11	604	..	..
12	..	..	..
13	..	..	..

The Madras Co-operative House Construction Society is the premier housing society in the State. The colony of houses built by it in Adyar I continue to draw distinguished visitors from various parts of India and even from foreign countries, who were all impressed with the work done. Among the important people who visited the society where the Hon'ble the Chief Minister and the Chief Engineer of West Bengal, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, West Bengal, the Hon'ble Minister for Co-operation, West Bengal, the United Nations' Delegates and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bangkok. In addition to the housing scheme at Gandhinagar, Adyar I, the Madras Co-operative Housing Construction Society has taken up three other schemes for the construction of houses—one in Adyar II, another in Ayyanavaram, and a third in Mylapore. In Ayyanavaram, 132 houses were taken up for construction and 15 houses were completed by the end of the year. His Excellency the Governor of Madras opened the Venkatesapuram Colony in Ayyanavaram on the 14th July 1951. The society is arranging to start construction in Adyar II and Mylapore areas shortly. Construction work is in full swing in other centres, viz., Madurai, Tanjore, Palayamkottai and Guntur. The foundation stone for the housing colony at Guntur was laid by the Hon'ble Sri P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja, Chief Minister in the month of November 1950. As the Board of Management of the Sultanabad Co-operative House Construction Society at Tenali did not evince any interest in starting construction work, it was superseded and a Special Officer of the grade of a Senior Inspector was appointed to speed up the work. The Chairman, Central Road Traffic Board, was kind enough to sanction a bus route up to the Tirunagar colony of the Madura Co-operative House Construction Society. This has accelerated the occupation of houses by the members. At the request of the Palayamkottai Co-operative House Construction

Society Government were pleased to initiate proceedings for excluding the housing colony from the limits of the Melapalayam Municipality and for including it in the area of operations of the Palayamkottai Municipality.

The housing schemes undertaken by weavers' co-operative societies for the benefit of their members are dealt with in Chapter VII under Weavers' Co-operative Societies.

5. *Co-operative townships*.—There were only two townships, one at Katpadi in the North Arcot district and the other at Padavu in the South Kanara district. The Katpadi Co-operative Township had at the end of the year 1,132 members on its rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 3.96 lakhs. It acquired 399.27 acres of land and got approved its layout plan providing for 1928 plots. It took up the construction of 106 houses and completed construction of 66 houses by the end of the year. During the year, the Township got its bylaws amended for undertaking construction of houses even on hire purchase system as in house construction societies. Government loans amounting to Rs. 4,43,200 were sanctioned to the members of the Township of which Rs. 3,43,100 was drawn and Rs. 11,377 repaid. The amount outstanding against the members at the close of the year was Rs. 3,31,723.

6. *Co-operative house mortgage banks*.—There were four house mortgage banks, two in Madras, one in Coimbatore and one in Erode. They advanced loans for the construction of houses in addition to lending money on the mortgage of completed houses. They had a membership of 4,643 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 6,94,945. They disbursed during the year Rs. 3,26,634 for the construction of buildings and Rs. 6,62,384 for purposes other than the construction of buildings. Their chief financier is the South India Co-operative Insurance Society, Madras.

B. Rural Housing Societies.

Up to the end of March 1951, 23 rural housing societies were formed in 22 districts at the rate of one society in each district and a second society was formed in the Guntur district, as a special case. In the remaining districts of Anantapur, East Godavari and Tirunelveli, suitable villages could not be selected for introducing the scheme. However, rural housing societies have since been formed in these three districts as well. The Government permitted the formation of a second rural housing society in each district during the financial year 1951-52 and provided a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs in the budget for giving loans to them. From April to June 1951, nine societies were formed and at the end of the year there were 32 rural housing societies. Where the members do not have sites of their own, the sites are either purchased by private negotiation or acquired under the Land Acquisition

Act. As the members of rural housing societies are generally poor and cannot bear the cost of the land acquisition staff, Government permitted the Special Land Acquisition Officer of my Department to acquire lands without payment of the proportionate cost of the staff. Five rural housing societies in the North Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Kurnool, Salem and Ramanathapuram districts applied for the acquisition for sites and the applications were pending with the Special Land Acquisition Officer at the end of the year. Three rural housing societies purchased sites by private negotiations and three more societies were carrying on negotiations with the land owners at the end of the year.

Out of a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs provided in the budget for 1950-51 the Amaravathi Rural Housing Society in the Guntur district took a loan of Rs. 28,000. The balance was surrendered to Government. Out of Rs. 15 lakhs provided in the budget for 1951-52, loans amounting to Rs. 6,000 were drawn by the end of the Co-operative year. Four members in the Gurupuram Rural Housing Society in the Bellary district and 17 members in the Amaravathi Rural Housing Society in the Guntur district commenced construction of houses.

Government have been pleased to give free of cost Senior Inspectors to eight rural housing societies in the Rayalaseema and in the Nilgiris to work as their Secretaries.

The main reason for the comparatively slow progress of rural housing societies is that the honorary office-bearers are in most cases not capable of devoting proper attention to their affairs. It is necessary that each rural housing society should have a departmental officer to attend to the various items of work. Another reason is that the rural housing societies are not able to secure suitable persons to prepare plans and estimates. Moreover, the layout plans and designs of houses require to be approved by the Director of Town Planning. It is necessary, therefore, that the free services of technical staff should be made available to the societies. A special Deputy Registrar, too is necessary to inspect and guide them and to speed up to the construction of houses and I have submitted necessary proposals in this behalf to Government.

CHAPTER X.

Miscellaneous types of Non-agricultural Co-operative Societies.

1. *Co-operative insurance societies*.—There were three insurance societies at the end of the year. Their working is briefly described below:—

(a) *The South India Co-operative Insurance Society, Madras*, had 48,374 members. During the year it issued 5,919 policies for Rs. 88.99 lakhs and settled claims in respect of 282 policies involving Rs. 2.93 lakhs. At the end of the year, 29,266 policies were in force for an assured sum of Rs. 3.90 crores. The total amount of

premia realized during the year was Rs. 21.11 lakhs of which Rs. 4.22 lakhs represented first year premia on new policies. At the end of the year, the society had a life fund of Rs. 77.28 lakhs.

(b) *The Co-operative Fire and General Insurance Society, Limited, Madras.*—The society confines its business mostly to fire insurance. During the year, it issued 3,971 fire insurance policies and the total premia collected amounted to Rs. 3.64 lakhs. Thirty-seven claims involving Rs. 17,176 on account of damage by fire, were settled during the year. The fire insurance fund at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1.66 lakhs.

(c) *The Indian Posts and Telegraphs Insurance Society, Limited.*—The area of operations of the society extends throughout the Indian Union. The society has been given the concession of recovering the premia from policy-holders by deductions from their pay bills. There were 3,406 members on its rolls. During the year, it issued 309 policies for a total value of Rs. 3.84 lakhs and settled 106 policies involving Rs. 1.12 lakhs. At the end of the year, 3,499 policies involving Rs. 35.27 lakhs were in force. The amount of premia realized during the year was Rs. 1.26 lakhs. The life insurance fund at the end of the year was Rs. 13.33 lakhs.

2. *Labour contract societies.*—There were 46 labour contract co-operative societies. They secured contracts to the extent of Rs. 6.88 lakhs during the year. The total value of contracts executed during this period was Rs. 4.46 lakhs as against Rs. 2.28 lakhs in the previous year. The wages paid to the workers amounted to Rs. 52,600.

The Government permitted the Deputy Collector in-charge of the Kallar Reclamation Scheme, Madurai, to be the ex-officio President and Treasurer and the Senior Inspector to be the ex-officio Secretary of the Kallar Labour Society at Chekanurani and the Kallar Sale Society at Usilampatti. The two Kallar labour contract societies in the Madurai district continued to do good work. They secured works worth Rs. 5.24 lakhs and executed works costing Rs. 3.41 lakhs.

Four labour contract societies in the Cuddapah district are making headway. They were entrusted with contract works of Public Works Department for about Rs. 3 lakhs, of which the contract placed with the Chitvel Labour Contract Society was estimated at Rs. 1.23 lakhs. The Kanupur Firka Labour Contract Society (Nellore District) undertook a contract from the Highways Department for road-laying on the Madras-Calcutta Trunk Road at an estimated cost of Rs. 30,000 and revetment work at an estimated cost of Rs. 11,500. The works are under execution.

The Danushkodi Labour Contract Society represents a new feature. It was formed for the workers employed in loading and unloading cargoes at the Danushkodi and Talaimannar piers.

Government have been requested to move the Railway authorities to entrust this work to the society on negotiated basis.

On the recommendation of the All-India Planning Committee on Co-operation, the Government have ordered the entrustment to labour contract co-operatives wherever they exist, of works costing less than Rs. 2,500 of the Public Works Department and local bodies. This will give the societies a much-needed stimulus and promote their growth.

3. *Co-operative canteens and restaurants.*—The number of canteens remained unchanged at 21. Four of them were dormant. The membership and paid-up share capital of all the 21 societies were 5,776 and Rs. 19,979 respectively. The value of provisions, etc., purchased by them during the year was Rs. 2.87 lakhs and their sales amounted to Rs. 3.47 lakhs. The societies earned a gross profit of Rs. 49,919 and a net profit of Rs. 8,727. The canteens in Madras, North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore and West Godavari did good business.

4. *Co-operative printing societies.*—There were six printing societies with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1.06 lakhs in Madras, Salem, Coimbatore, Malabar, Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli districts. All the societies excepting the one at Salem were active and executed printing, binding and other works for a total value of Rs. 3.95 lakhs. They also printed books and forms on their own account for Rs. 1.82 lakhs. As in the previous year, the Coimbatore and the Madras printing societies did particularly good work. All the societies worked at profit. Though there are six co-operative printing presses in the State, none is located in the Andhra Desa. In the absence of a co-operative press, the societies are getting their account books and forms printed in private presses. The Andhra Desa Co-operative Union has proposed to set up a printing press as an adjunct to its business and has adopted the necessary amendments to its by-laws to raise sufficient funds by way of share capital from societies for the purchase of machinery.

5. *Fishermen co-operative societies.*—Co-operative societies composed exclusively of fishermen, Harijans and other backward classes engaged in fishing, carried out successfully their programme for the economic uplift of these classes on the one hand and the improvement in the technical and commercial aspects of the fishing industry on the other. The year recorded a rapid increase in the number of these societies, their share capital, reserve fund, working capital, etc., mainly due to the liberal help given by Government and the Fisheries Department. There were, at the end of the year, 257 societies as against 206 societies at the end of the previous year. In Malabar and South Kanara, the welfare work among fishermen through co-operatives was looked after by a special staff of two Co-operative Sub-Registrars and five Junior Inspectors working under the Assistant Directors of Fisheries at Kozhikode and Mangalore. In the East Coast, one Junior

Inspector in the Visakhapatnam district and one Senior Inspector in Tanjore district attended to this work under the control of the Fisheries Department. The administrative control of the three Junior Inspectors sanctioned for the expansion of co-operative activities among fishermen in Madras, Chingleput, Ramanathapuram and West Godavari has since been transferred to the Fisheries Department.

The following statement shows the progress made by the fishermen societies :—

Number of societies at the end of the year	..	..	257
Number of members	..	..	36,940
Number of sympathisers	..	..	2,047
			RS.
			(IN LAKHS.)
Paid-up share capital	..	..	4.09
Reserve fund	..	..	1.05
Loans issued to members	..	..	5.86
Loans outstanding against members	..	..	6.85
Loans from central banks outstanding	..	..	3.47

In addition to providing credit to their members, the societies undertook the distribution of food stuffs and other necessities of life valued at Rs. 17.74 lakhs. Yarn for fishing nets and fishing tackle worth about Rs. 2.69 lakhs were also sold by them. Some societies obtained leases of inland fisheries for a total annual rental of Rs. 1.31 lakhs and sub-leased them to 3,415 members for Rs. 1.28 lakhs. During the year, the societies paid Rs. 1.27 lakhs to Government and other local bodies towards lease amount.

6. *Educational and publishing societies.*—There were three societies of this type—(1) The South India Adult Educational Co-operative Society, Madras, (2) The Madras Catholic Educational Co-operative Society, and (3) The Canara Catholic Educational Co-operative Society.

The first society whose object is to publish literature on Adult Education was dormant. The object of the other two societies is to raise funds by way of share capital and donations from sympathisers and to give them as loans to deserving students for prosecuting higher studies. The Madras Catholic Co-operative Educational Society admitted during the year 8 members. The society had on 30th June 1951, 104 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 2,730. It has obtained Rs. 4,415 as donations. During the year it disbursed Rs. 3,872 as loans to deserving students for prosecuting higher studies. A sum of Rs. 5,227 was outstanding under loans at the end of the year. The society worked at a net profit of Rs. 41 during the year. The society in South Kanara distributed Rs. 4,706 as long-term loans to deserving Catholic pupils for prosecuting their studies. It earned a net profit of Rs. 1,244 for the year.

7. *Salt manufacturing societies.*—At the end of the year, there were five salt workers' co-operative societies and two salt licensees co-operative societies. The number of members and their paid-up share capital rose from 1,000 and Rs. 11,390 at the beginning of the year to 1,755 and Rs. 51,607, respectively, at the end of the year. These societies obtained lands measuring about 1,140 acres from Government for the production of salt. One thousand four hundred and thirty members were actually engaged in this enterprise and produced salt valued at Rs. 2.66 lakhs. During the year, the societies disposed of salt for Rs. 1.40 lakhs and earned a commission of Rs. 21,244. The value of stock on hand at the end of the year was Rs. 1.47 lakhs. Some of the societies helped their members by constructing wells, channels and bunds to conserve the brine and undertaking repairs to them at a cost of Rs. 13,763. They also issued small loans to the extent of Rs. 4,693 to their members. Only two societies took loans from the central banks. In the year, five societies worked at a profit of Rs. 7,335 while the other two societies sustained a loss of Rs. 12,417. The organization of salt societies in Attipet in Chingleput district, in Krishnampatnam and Isakapalli in the Nellore district and in Vedaranyam in the Tanjore district was under consideration.

8. *Co-operative motor transport societies (civilians).*—There were three co-operative motor transport societies for civilians at the end of the year. The Ananthapur District Co-operative Motor Transport Society is in a dormant condition and steps have been taken to cancel its registration. The Kurnool District Co-operative Motor Transport Society had 33 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 11,800. The society owned two buses and gave employment to 12 members. The income from hire charges from these two buses was Rs. 61,650 and the maintenance charges amounted to Rs. 46,494. The society proposes to purchase a few more buses. The Pudukottai Co-operative Motor Transport Society, Limited, had 56 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 8,533. The society had five buses including a spare one and one lorry. The earnings of the society during the year amounted to Rs. 1,08,294. A sum of Rs. 78,938 was incurred on maintenance and the running of the vehicles. The society gave employment to 36 members and paid them salaries, allowances, etc., to the tune of Rs. 20,197 during the year. It had to repay Rs. 10,460 to the Central Bank, Pudukkottai. The working of the society resulted in a net profit of Rs. 2,192.

9. *The Madras Rickshaw Pullers' Co-operative Society* Owned 38 rickshaws. It collects ten annas daily from each rickshaw puller as hire. Two annas are credited to his account as thrift fund. A sum of Rs. 2,521 stood to the credit of the rickshaw pullers at the end of the year, under this fund. One Senior Inspector and one peon given by Government free of cost attend to the society's work.

CHAPTER XI.

Co-operative Societies for Ex-servicemen.

1. *General.*—At the beginning of the year there were 33 co-operative societies for ex-servicemen, 10 co-operative workshops, 10 co-operative land colonization societies and 13 co-operative motor transport societies. During the year, one more land colonization society was started in Bhavadeverapalli in the Krishna district, for settling 106 ex-servicemen on 534 acres of land. There were thus 34 societies at the end of the year. Since the close of the year, the Government have allowed the registration of a land colonization society in Nallavannankudikadu in the Tanjore district for settling 45 ex-servicemen on 180 acres, and approved a scheme for settling 150 ex-servicemen on 750 acres in Allur-Nizampatam in the Guntur district.

The year recorded an improvement in the activities of motor transport co-operatives; but the workshops had to encounter difficulties in the procurement of raw materials and the marketing of finished goods. But even the workshops recorded an increase in their working capital as well as in the production and sale of goods and the amount of wages paid to members. The progress of some of the land colonization societies was considerably hindered by adverse seasonal conditions.

The Metal and Timber Experts continued to assist me in technical matters connected with the supervision and direction of metal and timber workshops. They visited the workshops, gave technical advice to their foremen and secretaries and helped in training the members in workmanship.

The production of the film on the activities of ex-servicemen's co-operatives was completed and certified by the Central Board of Film Censors for exhibition. Copies are being made for distribution to co-operative central banks and others for being shown to the public.

2. *Co-operative workshops for ex-servicemen.*—The following ten workshops continued to carry on their business as usual:—

- (i) The Kumbakonam Co-operative Metal Works, Limited.
- (ii) The Visagapatnam Co-operative Metal Works, Limited.
- (iii) The Visagapatnam Co-operative Timber Works, Limited.
- (iv) The Malabar Co-operative Metal Works, Limited.
- (v) The Malabar Co-operative Timber Works, Limited.
- (vi) The Tinnevely Co-operative Timber Works, Limited.
- (vii) The Strathie Co-operative Engineering Workshops, Limited.
- (viii) The Reid Co-operative Timber Works, Limited.
- (ix) The Katpadi Co-operative Timber Works, Limited.
- (x) The Katpadi Co-operative Metal Works, Limited.

The reorganization of the first six workshops with improved machinery was under progress during the year. The proposals for

the reorganization of the Strathie Co-operative Engineering Workshop which were pending with Government from June 1948 were, at their instance, re-examined with reference to prevailing conditions including current price levels. Government have since decided to include this scheme in the 1952-53 Part II schemes. The Reid Co-operative Timber Works and the Katpadi Co-operative Metal Works continued to function as hitherto on a manual labour basis. The Reid Co-operative Timber Works recorded good progress. The scope for the extension of business of the Katpadi Timber Works was rather limited on account of its location away from business centres. Proposals made to Government to shift it to a central place in Vellore town are under consideration. The ex-servicemen members of the Katpadi Metal Works could not produce metalware of good quality and workmanship; nor were they interested in sticking on and making the best of their jobs. The workshop could not compete with the finished goods put on the market by the well-established local metal workers' co-operative society composed of civilians. The registration of this workshop was, therefore, cancelled since the close of the year.

3. *Reorganization of six workshops.*—The cost of reorganizing six of the workshops with up-to-date labour-saving machinery and electric power was estimated at a total cost of Rs. 7,87,500. The capital expenditure was to be met from the grants given by the Central and State Governments and the Committee for the administration of the Post-war Services Reconstruction Fund as shown below:—

Serial number and name of the workshop.	Grants from the Central Government.	Grants from the State Government.	Grants from the Post-war Services Reconstruction Fund Committee.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Kumbakonam Co-operative Metal Works.	92,037	43,185	64,778	2,00,000
2 Vizagapatnam Co-operative Timber Works.	24,000	29,600	44,400	98,000
3 Vizagapatnam Co-operative Metal Works.	22,000	50,800	76,200	1,49,000
4 Malabar District Co-operative Timber Works.	22,000	29,400	44,100	95,500
5 Malabar District Co-operative Metal Works.	..	56,000	84,000	1,40,000
6 Tinnevely District Co-operative Timber Works.	55,000	20,000	30,900	1,05,000
Total ..	2,15,037	2,28,985	3,43,478	7,87,500

Strenuous efforts were made to speed up reorganization. The plan of reorganization aims at (a) the construction and re-modelling of workshop buildings with, in some cases, quarters for the supervisory staff and member-workmen; (b) the purchase and installation of machinery; and (c) provision of electric power.

(a) *Construction and remodelling of workshop buildings.*—Approval for the plans based on the requirements of the Madras Local Boards Act and the Factories Act was obtained from the authorities concerned. The work of remodelling and constructing new buildings was completed in the Malabar Co-operative Timber and Metal Workshops. In the remaining four workshops, too, substantial progress was made in this direction. The work will be completed shortly.

(b) *Purchase and installation of machinery.*—There was some delay in the supply of certain types of machinery by the firms with whom orders were placed, owing to difficulties of import. But almost all the items of machinery required (both metal-working machinery and wood-working machinery) were received finally and installed after getting the necessary plans approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories and the local bodies concerned.

(c) *Provision of electric power.*—With great difficulty electric power was secured for the Kumbakonam Co-operative Metal Works and the Metal and Timber Works at Kapparada in the Visakhapatnam district. As a result of the special endeavours made, the Parli Electrical Extension Scheme connecting the Malabar Metal and Timber Works was taken up and electrical lines were laid up to the workshop limits. My proposal for getting wiring and laying out lines within the premises of the workshops done by the Electricity department has since been approved by Government. It is hoped that the work will soon be executed. On my representation, Government were pleased to order the speedy extension of electrical lines to the Tinnevely Co-operative Timber Works. Every endeavour is being made to get this work done before the close of this calendar year.

Almost all items of work, preliminary to the inauguration of machine production, have been completed in the Kumbakonam Co-operative Metal Works, the Vizagapatam Co-operative Metal Works and the Vizagapatam Co-operative Timber Works. The remaining three workshops, two in Malabar and one in Tirunelveli, are also expected to complete the remaining items of work shortly.

4. *Working of the workshops.*—At the end of the year, there were 1,058 ex-servicemen members on the rolls of the ten workshops with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 0.72 lakh as against 1,210 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 0.73 lakh at the end of the previous year. The working capital rose from Rs. 6.50 lakhs at the beginning of the year to Rs. 7.51 lakhs at the close of the year. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase both in production and sale of goods. The value of goods produced by the workshops during the year was Rs. 6.31 lakhs as against Rs. 5.71 lakhs in the previous year and the value of goods sold was Rs. 6.63 lakhs as against Rs. 5.70 lakhs in the previous year. There was a corresponding increase in the total amount of wages

paid to ex-servicemen members. A sum of Rs. 1.87 lakhs was paid as wages during the year as against Rs. 1.50 lakhs paid to them in the previous year.

There are many difficulties which these workshops have to contend against. Scarcity of raw materials is one; their excessive cost is another. In some cases, the article produced lack finish, and the workmen are prone to clamour for more wages and advances of money and careless for efficiency in work. Yet, on the whole, the articles made are good and durable. Many Government offices, local bodies and public institutions have obtained their furniture from these timber workshops, and the articles made of stainless steel and aluminium by the Strathie Workshop are much in demand. With more and more of public patronage and a greater realization on the part of the workers that these workshops are their own, the volume of business done is bound to increase in quantity and quality, particularly with the introduction of modern machinery and electric power.

5. *Co-operative land colonization societies for ex-servicemen.*—In addition to the ten land colonization societies mentioned in the previous year's report, the Bhavadevarapalli Land Colonization Society in Krishna district began to function during the year. There were 1,374 members on the rolls of the eleven societies with a paid-up share capital of about six lakhs of rupees. The following table shows the ultimate strength of each colony, extent of land allotted to each, extent reclaimed and cultivated, etc. :—

Name of the society.	Ultimate strength.	Number of members on the rolls as on 30th June 1951.	Number of actual settlers as on 30th June 1951.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Kalavapudi Land Colonization Society ..	345	318	318
2 Komaragiriapatnam Land Colonization Society ..	120	111	77
3 Kallidindi do. do. ..	350	302	184
4 Rudravaram do. do. ..	72	69	68
5 Pidugutalla do. do. ..	64	64	64
6 Meyyur-Gudapakkam do. do. ..	82	79	69
7 Chinnaakkalpalam do. do. ..	80	22	4
8 Manivandan do. do. ..	250	24	24
9 Thirumangalakottai do. do. ..	285	220	220
10 Dr. Rajan Nagar do. do. ..	82	82	82
11 Bhavadevarapalli do. do. ..	102	83	52
	1,782	1,374	1,162

Name of the society.	Total extent of land allotted to the colony for cultivation.		Extent reclaimed.	Extent cultivated.
	Wet.	Dry.		
	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1 Kalavapudi Land Colonization Society ..	1,825.00	..	1,666.63	1,181.63
2 Komaragiriapatnam do. do. ..	469.56	..	346.00	158.70
3 Kalidindi do. do. ..	1,694.00	..	1,632.47	1,020.00
4 Budravaram do. do. ..	382.64	111.00	420.18	385.18
5 Piduguralla do. do. ..	..	499.89	444.89	315.00
6 Meyyur-Gudepakkam do. do. ..	..	650.04	468.60	378.35
7 Chinnakkalpalayam do. do. ..	58.00	89.00	150.00	46.00
8 Manivilandan do. do. ..	..	240.00 *	240.00	190.70
9 Tirumangalakottai do. do. ..	1,578.77	..	660.99	708.05
10 Dr. Rajan Nagar do. do. ..	355.42	..	312.10	298.62
11 Bhavadevarapalli do. do. ..	584.02	..	..	420.00
	7,097.41	1,619.93	6,336.86	4,682.23

* The Government earmarked an extent of 2,500 acres of dry land for an ultimate strength of 250 ex-service men in the colony but, in the first instance, only 24 were admitted and given 240 acres at the rate of 10 acres each.

In 1948-49, a contribution of Rs. 2.18 lakhs was received from the Government of India for 436 settlers in land colonization societies. Since then, a contribution of Rs. 3.50 lakhs has been applied for in respect of 700 additional members settled up to 30th April 1951. The Post-war Services Reconstruction Fund Committee has so far contributed Rs. 11,06,737 for the development of these colonies. The Madras State has helped them with Rs. 10,92,295.

Poultry-farming, dairying, duck rearing, mat-weaving, etc., are some of the subsidiary occupations introduced in the colonies. Poultry-farming has been taken up by all the colonies. Milk production has been started only in two colonies, viz., Meyyur Gudepakkam (Chingleput) and Tirumangalakottai (Tanjore).

In order to provide amenities to the colonists, such as street-lighting, reading rooms, etc., a fund known as 'Amenities Fund' has been started in the colonies, each colonist contributing a small amount determined by the general body. This will be collected during the harvest season. To infuse among the members a spirit of co-operation and a desire for better living, committees composed of the colonists themselves have been constituted to look after houses and huts, parks, orchards, health, sanitation, etc. These committees have been asked to draw up suitable programmes, review and regulate progress and take steps to bring about all-round improvement. But the members have been slow in responding. They find it easier to claim concessions and privileges than to practise self-help and mutual help. Nevertheless, the department is taking efforts to promote better farming, better business and better living among them. Towards this end, adult education classes have been started in Komaragiriapatnam (East

Godavari), Kalavapudi (West Godavari), Piduguralla (Guntur), Tirumangalakottai (Tanjore), and Dr. Rajan Nagar (Tiruchirappalli) colonies.

During the year, the Meyyur-Gudepakkam Society was visited by the Hon'ble Sri Roche Victoria, Minister for Food and Fisheries, Madras, Lt.-Col. Ba Shin, Officer Commanding, Records Office, Burma Army, Rangoon, Mrs. G. M. Culwick, Social Research Officer, Sudan, and the members of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee, Madras. The members of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee also visited the Tirumangalakottai Society, Tanjore district. Lt.-Col. Ba Shin was pleased to observe that, although the colonists in Meyyur-Gudepakkam were struggling to carry on with agriculture amid the failure of monsoons, they were luckier than their compeers in other provinces visited by him, where land colonization societies were more or less in their preparation stages. The Land Revenue Reforms Committee felt that the general conditions in the Tirumangalakottai colony were much better than in the drought-afflicted Meyyur-Gudepakkam Colony.

6. *Wynaad Land Colonization Scheme.*—The Post-war Services Reconstruction Fund Committee sanctioned a sum of Rs. 38 lakhs for the benefit of 2,000 ex-servicemen to be settled in Wynaad and desired that a separate society for ex-servicemen might be formed. On an examination of the matter, Government decided that a composite society for ex-servicemen and civilians should be formed for the entire colony, that separate accounts should be maintained for ex-servicemen and civilians and that the necessary provision should be made in the by-laws of the proposed society to the effect that in regard to matters of general policy concerning the ex-servicemen, their decision alone should prevail. The by-laws were accordingly amended and approved by the Government. But the Collector of Malabar referred to certain difficulties in regard to the treatment of the funds made available by the Post-war Services Reconstruction Fund Committee as grants instead of as repayable advances, etc., and the entire question is now under the consideration of Government, the Post-war Services Reconstruction Fund Committee and the Board of Revenue.

The Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies under the administrative control of the Collector, Malabar, is being continued to look after the accounts of this colony. Till the end of June 1951, 1,447 ex-servicemen were settled in Wynaad and a sum of Rs. 16,85,371 was spent out of the Post-war Services Reconstruction Fund Committee contribution and Rs. 2,27,163 from Government funds.

7. *Co-operative motor transport societies for ex-servicemen.*—There were 13 co-operative motor transport societies for ex-servicemen at the end of the year at (1) Visakhapatnam, (2) Coimbatore, (3) Guntur, (4) Madurai, (5) Vijayavada, (6) Tirunelveli, (7) Madras, (8) Tanjore, (9) Vellore, (10) Tiruchirappalli, (11) Cuddalore, (12) Kozhikode and (13) Salem.

94 REPORT ON THE WORKING OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The following table shows the improvement in business steadily recorded by these societies :—

Year.	Number of vehicles.	Number of members.	Paid-up share capital.	Hire charges earned.	Amount of salaries, wages and allowances paid.	Fleet Replacement Fund.
			RS. (in lakhs.)	RS. (in lakhs.)	RS. (in lakhs.)	RS. (in lakhs.)
1947-48	247	819	2.4	19.8	3.1	1.1
1948-49	289	814	2.6	27.9	3.8	4.6
1949-50	289	750	2.9	31.6	5.9	9.6
1950-51	305	708	3.2	34.4	6.9	16.6

Of the 305 vehicles owned by these societies, 276 were lorries, 20 were buses, 5 tippers, 2 vans, one car and one jeep. The Madras Co-operative Motor Transport Society continued to act as the chief agent for the insurance of vehicles of all societies. It also acted, to a limited extent, as their agent for the purchase and supply of spare parts, accessories, etc.

(i) *Business—(a) Goods transport.*—This business continued to be the chief line during the year under report, and the societies at Kozhikode, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli and Vijayavada maintained two branches each for the purpose. Besides the general public, several departments of Government continued to entrust their transport work to these societies. The society at Madurai established regular lorry services between Madurai and Dindigul, Madurai and Cumbum and Madurai and Kodaikanal which are greatly appreciated by the public.

The societies at Cuddalore, Guntur and Vijayavada introduced parcel services between Guntur and Chirala, Chidambaram and Tiruchirappalli and Vijayavada and Eluru. These services are becoming increasingly popular. The three societies at Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli and Vellore established out-agencies at Gandharvakottai, Vellam, Thuraiyur, and Chengam. The mail service undertaken by the Tiruchirappalli Society was not remunerative, and the society has taken steps to terminate the contract.

(b) *Passenger transport.*—With a view to ensure steady income for the transport societies, the Government permitted them to undertake passenger transport and to convert lorries into buses wherever permits were granted by the Road Traffic Authority. All the societies except those at Madras, Tiruchirappalli and Vijayavada availed themselves of this permission. The following statement shows the names of societies and number of routes obtained by them so far :—

Name of the society.	Number of routes.
Motor Transport Co-operative Society—	
Coimbatore district	7
Tirunelveli district	2
Visakhapatnam district	2
Salem district	3
Tanjore district	2
North Arcot district	2

Name of the society.	Number of routes.
Motor Transport Co-operative Society—cont.	
South Arcot district	3
Malabar district	3
Guntur district	1
Madurai district	2

The funds needed for the purchase of new buses and for the conversion of lorries into buses were found by the societies themselves to the extent of Rs. 1.78 lakhs. The Coimbatore Society took, in addition, a loan of Rs. 40,000 from the Post-war Services Reconstruction Fund Committee. As on 30th June 1951, 20 buses were on the road, and, since the close of the year, ten more routes have been granted to the societies.

Special permits were obtained by the societies at Visakhapatnam, Madurai, Vellore and Tirunelveli for running buses during local festivals. This acted as a salutary check against exploitation of pilgrims by private operators. The spare bus of the Vellore Society was utilized by educational institutions for taking students on excursions. The societies are endeavouring to serve the passenger public to the best of their ability and it is indeed pleasing to note that the co-operative bus service is becoming popular. The District Magistrate recorded about the bus run by the Visakhapatnam Society as follows :—

“I travelled in the bus service of this society, and I found it was efficiently managed. I felt very comfortable; they kept to time and did not overload them.”

(c) *Repairing and servicing.*—All the societies maintained small workshops for carrying out minor repairs to their vehicles. Many societies undertook repairs for outside vehicles also. Six societies have battery charging sections and four are equipped with ramps. The societies at Kozhikode, Coimbatore, Vijayavada and Madurai own consumers' petrol pumps.

(ii) *Finance.*—The Post-war Services Reconstruction Fund Committee sanctioned an interest-free loan of Rs. 20 lakhs to meet the capital expenditure of these societies. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 17.44 lakhs was drawn, and Rs. 7.49 lakhs have been repaid. The Coimbatore Society cleared its loan in full and got a fresh loan of Rs. 40,000 for the purchase of two buses. As the societies felt the strain of creating two reserves, viz., loan repayment sinking reserve and fleet replacement reserve, the Post-war Services Reconstruction Fund Committee was pleased, on my representation, to extend the period of repayment of the loan up to 30th June 1956. The loan repayment reserve to the credit of the societies on the last day of the year stood at Rs. 3.7 lakhs.

(iii) *Rehabilitation of ex-servicemen.*—During this year, 651 ex-servicemen were employed by the co-operative motor transport societies. They were paid salaries, allowances, etc., to the extent of Rs. 6.9 lakhs. In addition, they were given dividend

and bonus. The habit of thrift has been enforced among them by instituting a Thrift Fund. They accumulated Rs. 13,840 as Thrift Fund besides the share capital subscribed by them amounting to Rs. 3.2 lakhs. There was some indication of the loyalty of ex-servicemen members to their societies being tampered with by interested labour leaders. Steps were taken to impress on them that there was an identity of interests between the employer and the employee in a co-operative institution, that they should regulate their own conditions of service and that it was unco-operative to invite outside interference. Arrangements were made to supply khaki dress to every member. A provident fund scheme was introduced in one society as an experimental measure. A proposal for starting a housing colony for the members of the Visakhapatnam Transport Society is under consideration. The permission of Government has been obtained to enable ex-servicemen members to nominate their sons or legal heirs to succeed to their share or interest and to become members provided such nominees are qualified and found fit to be employed in the societies. Efficiency is being encouraged by awarding prizes to those who keep the vehicles ship-shape and earn a clean service record.

(iv) *Visitors*.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief General Cariappa visited the society at Vellore and appreciated its work. His Excellency the Governor of Madras visited the Malabar Society. The Director-General of Re-settlement, New Delhi, was one of the visitors to the Visakhapatnam Society.

8. *Co-operative milk supply societies for ex-servicemen*.—During the year, ten ex-servicemen were admitted as members of the Pudukkottai Gokul Co-operative Milk Supply Society. They were given grants from the Post-war Services Reconstruction Fund Committee at the rate of Rs. 100 each and an interest-free Government loan of Rs. 100 each for the purchase of milch animals. The members commenced supply of milk to the society from June 1951. They supplied 310 Madras measures of milk to the value of Rs. 271 during June 1951. Since the close of the year, 13 more ex-servicemen have been admitted. Ten members were given grants at Rs. 100 each for the purchase of milch animals. A milk supply society has been registered and started in Alangudi.

9. *Training of ex-servicemen in Physical Training Instructors' course*.—In order to enable ex-servicemen to find employment as Physical Training Instructors in educational institutions under the control of the Government and local bodies, a batch of 40 ex-servicemen were given a short course of training in the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education during the months of April, May and June 1951. This was the third of such courses, and the Committee for the administration of the Post-war Services Reconstruction Fund met the cost of the course amounting to Rs. 14,400.

CHAPTER XII.

Prohibition—Ameliorative Work.

1. *General*.—Prohibition continued to be in force throughout the Madras State during the year.

2. *Scope of ameliorative work*.—As in the previous year, attention was paid to the constructive side of the ameliorative work connected with Prohibition by promoting rural uplift through co-operative organizations. In order to make this work effective and permanent twelve districts were bifurcated during the year under report into two Deputy Registrar's circles each, bringing the total number of districts bifurcated to 15. In these districts the Deputy Registrars and their staff were entrusted with ameliorative work. Special Development Officers were in charge of the work only in the districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Chittoor, Cuddapah, West Godavari, Krishna, Kurnool, Madras and Ramanathapuram.

3. *Progress of ameliorative work—Rehabilitation of ex-toddy tappers*.—The permission granted by Government for tapping palm trees in most of the districts for sweet juice for the manufacture of jaggery on a co-operative basis so as to provide alternative employment for toddy-tappers thrown out of employ continued to be in force except in the East Godavari district where, on account of the abuse of the concession, the licences were not renewed. During the year, Government extended the concession of tapping coconut trees for the manufacture of jaggery on a co-operative basis to Shiroor and Basura villages in the South Kanara district and to Avanashi and Pollachi taluks and the Puliampatti firka of Gobichettipalayam taluk in the Coimbatore district. They permitted the tapping of date trees for jaggery manufacture in select centres in the Krishna district and Baruva in the Srikakulam district. They also permitted the issue of licences for tapping palmyra trees to members of two palm jaggery societies in the Madras City and to all palm jaggery societies in the Yedakanad area in the Madurantakam taluk in the Chingleput district. On the whole, the concession to tap palm trees for sweet juice for the manufacture of jaggery worked well. 1.06 lakhs of licences were issued during the year for drawing sweet toddy. Only, 675 licensees abused the licence and were convicted for violation of the Madras Sweet Toddy Rules.

During the year, Government extended the concession of the sale of sweet juice as beverage in the remaining taluks of the Ramanathapuram district. In the Madras City, they approved my proposal to open a "Neera Parlour". The date trees in the Government House compound will be tapped and the sweet juice will be sold as beverage to the public. The parlour is expected to commence the sale of neera in December 1951.

Amendments were carried out to the Madras Sweet Toddy Rules permitting the members of palm jaggery co-operative

societies to manufacture sugar, sugarcandy and other jaggery products.

The formation of palm jaggery co-operative societies has solved the problem of providing alternative employment to ex-toddy tappers in the City of Madras to a considerable extent. Out of about 1.63 lakhs of tappers thrown out of work on account of total Prohibition in the State, about 1.50 lakhs of tappers were provided with employment through jaggery societies. Thus in palm gur industry alone about 92 per cent of ex-toddy tappers were employed. The ex-tappers were also provided with other work as peons, watchmen, etc., in Government and other institutions and as gang coolies, chowkidars, agricultural labourers, etc.

In the Madras City, 4,400 tappers were thrown out of employment and jobs were found for 1,500 ex-tappers in commercial institutions, firms and Government establishments. Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts made by the ameliorative staff, much progress could not be achieved in relieving unemployment among the ex-tappers in the city on account of their general apathy to manual labour other than tree-climbing and reluctance to leave their homes for distant places. In the Anantapur and Chittoor districts where the registration of palm jaggery societies was cancelled at the instance of Government on account of the misuse of the concession of sweet-toddy tapping, the Senior Inspector appointed to find alternative employment for ex-toddy tappers organized special types of co-operative societies other than jaggery societies. In the Visakhapatnam district the tappers resorted to illicit tapping of date trees on the plea of unemployment and inadequate ration of foodgrains. In order to divert them to normal employment, arrangements were made for the formation of palmyra jaggery societies in select centres, with a special staff. The Deputy Palm Gur Organizer and one of the Palm Gur Instructors were deputed to teach the ex-tappers the methods of jaggery production as they were not accustomed to manufacture jaggery from the sweet juice of palm trees. About 2,000 ex-tappers were admitted into palmyra jaggery societies in the district of whom about 1,600 tappers were given licences for tapping palmyra trees for sweet juice for the production of jaggery. As a result of the formation of these societies and other measures taken, the situation was eased.

The progress achieved in the provision of employment to ex-tappers through various forms of co-operatives is given below :—

(i) *Palm jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies.*—At the end of the year, there were 2,017 palm jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies with 1.65 lakhs of members (of whom 1.50 lakhs were ex-toddy tappers) and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 5.74 lakhs. The total number of licences issued for the tapping of palm trees under the Madras Sweet Toddy Rules which

remained in force at the end of the year was 115,323 of which 102,537 was for palmyra, 11,817 for coconut, 523 for date and 446 for sago tree tapping. The quantity and value of palm jaggery produced by the societies during the year were—

	Palmyra.	Coconut.	Date.	Sago.	Total.
i Jaggery produced	..	..	..	..	..
ii Quantity in lakhs of maunds ..	32.61	3.24	.05	.16	36.06
iii Value in lakhs of rupees ..	115.44	20.41	0.38	0.65	136.88

Small loans to the extent of Rs. 3.46 lakhs were issued by the societies to the ex-toddy tappers to enable them to meet expenses in connection with the manufacture of jaggery and to undertake subsidiary occupations. The amount outstanding against them at the end of the year was Rs. 2.33 lakhs. Some of the societies undertook the distribution of rice, cloth, kerosene, agricultural implements, etc.

In the districts of Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram 7,406 permits were issued to ex-tappers for the sale of palmyra juice as beverage and 17.87 lakhs of Madras measures of juice valued at Rs. 3.38 lakhs were sold as beverage. The Vannarpur jaggery manufacturing co-operative society in the Tirunelveli district conducted three neera stalls and it was given a subsidy of Rs. 500 by the Government towards the cost of utensils, etc.

The special staff of 79 Senior Inspectors and 79 peons sanctioned for the organization and supervision of palm jaggery manufacturing societies was continued during the year. The Senior Inspectors were given a month's training in the Central Palm Gur Training School at Cuddalore. Proposals for additional supervisory staff are pending with the Government.

Development of palm gur.—The scheme for training members of jaggery societies in improved methods of producing good palms gur continued to be in operation during the year, the Government of India meeting 50 per cent of the recurring cost of the scheme. Eight additional Palm Gur Instructors were appointed and trained in the Central Palm Gur Training School at Cuddalore. The Palm Gur Instructors conducted 395 training centres and trained 2,703 ex-tappers. They also conducted 670 demonstrations in improved production techniques which were witnessed by 28,633 members of jaggery societies and over a lakh of others interested in palm gur industry. One thousand sets of improved gur-making implements manufactured at the Strathie Engineering Co-operative Workshop were supplied free to the ex-tappers. This free supply gave them an incentive to adopt improved methods which result in economy of fuel and production of high quality jaggery which fetches a higher price.

The Palm Gur staff also carried on effective propaganda in favour of the palm gur industry. In the Park Fair Exhibition held at Madras in December 1950 and in the district exhibitions, the staff participated with stalls and conducted propaganda. A coloured poster showing the statistics and progress made in the development of palm gur industry in the State was exhibited at the Sarvodaya Exhibition held in the year at Nasik as an annexe to the Indian National Congress. The poster won appreciation and the prize (a portrait of Gandhiji) for the best poster on palm gur was awarded to the Madras State. Leaflets and hand bills on palm gur printed in regional languages were distributed to the public. The booklet in English on "Palm Gur" by Sri Gajanan Naik, Palm Gur Advisor to the Government of India, was translated into regional languages and copies were sold to the public. Important posters were lithographed and distributed. As a result of the propaganda, the public have begun to evince interest in the palm gur industry.

Two of the Palm Gur Instructors underwent training in the aerial ropeway method of climbing palm trees in the Central Palm Gur Training School at Cuddalore. One of them was posted to the South Arcot district and he trained 87 ex-tappers in this method. The ex-tappers learnt incidentally to produce ropes out of palmyra fibre for being tied to the palm trees. It is possible for them to take to rope-making as a subsidiary occupation during their leisure hours.

During the year the State Government, at the instance of the Government of India, sanctioned a scheme for the intensive production of palmyra and date jaggery and for the collection of precise data about the economics of the industry. Government sanctioned the necessary staff and funds. Two production centres, one in Rochemanagaram in the Tirunelveli district and the other in Doddagatta in the Anantapur district for the intensive production of palmyra jaggery and date jaggery respectively were started in February 1951. The tappers employed in the centres were given Government loans free of interest for meeting initial expenses in connection with the manufacture of jaggery. The chemicals required were purchased by the centres and supplied to the ex-tappers at controlled rates and furnaces on an improved model were constructed at Government cost. The gur-making implements such as pans, etc., were supplied free of cost to be returned on the closure of the centres. The tappers manufactured jaggery on their own responsibility with these aids and facilities and delivered it to the centres. This was bought and sold on Government account. Fifty per cent of the expenditure incurred under the scheme will be borne by the Government of India.

The State Palm Gur Organizer along with an ex-tapper attended the refresher training course for palm gur workers conducted by the Government of India at the Central Palm Gur Training School at Cuddalore during the year. The Deputy Palm Gur Organizer

and one tapper attended the Third Session of the All-India Palm Gur Workers Conference held in Hyderabad in May 1951. Samples of palm gur products, tapping tools, gur making implements, charts, etc., were displayed in the exhibition held along with the conference.

Proposals for conducting experimental centres for carrying out research in the palm gur industry, particularly in the manufacture of white sugar direct from sweet juice under the open pan system are under the consideration of the Government.

(ii) *Other co-operative societies for ex-toddy tappers.*—The following tables show the number of ex-tappers provided with employment in societies other than jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies. As many as 11,276 ex-addicts were also enrolled in these societies.

I

Milk supply unions and societies.

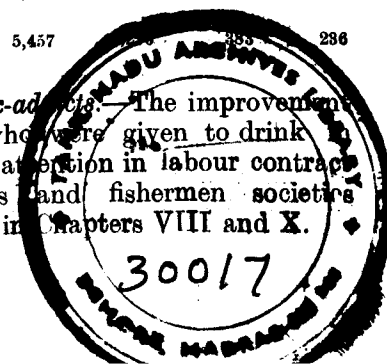
Type of society.	Number of societies in which the ex-tappers have been admitted.	Number of members.		Paid-up share capital.		Production.			
						Ex-tappers.		Others.	
		Ex-tappers.	Others.	Ex-tappers.	Others.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
						LB. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	LB. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
Milk Supply Co-operative Unions.	10	122	249	4,060	14,470	23	04	17.21	2.82
Milk Supply Co-operative Societies.	178	2,061	10,044	30,804	142,242	20.32	4.75	48.38	9.5

II.

Land Colonization Societies, Field Labourers' Co-operative Societies and Tenants' Societies.

Type of society.	Number of societies.	Number of members.		Paid-up share capital.		Land sub-leased.	
		Ex-tappers.	Others.	Ex-tappers.	Others.	Ex-tappers.	Others.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Land Colonization Co-operative Societies.	8	349	326	2,873	4,269	1,089	711
Field Labourers' and Tenants' Co-operative Societies.	61	3,202	984	5,457	285	286	

(iii) *Co-operative societies for ex-addicts.*—The improvement of the economic condition of those who were given to drink pre-prohibition days received special attention in labour contract societies, cottage industrial societies and fishermen societies particulars regarding which are given in Chapters VIII and X.



102 REPORT ON THE WORKING OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

4. *Health co-operatives.*—There were two health co-operative societies at the end of the year. The Madapuram Health Co-operative Society in the Anantapur district was dormant; but good work was done by the Proddaturpet Health Co-operative Society started in the previous year in the Chittoor district. It had 31 members with paid-up subscriptions of Rs. 306. It derived funds also in shape of subsidy from Government, voluntary donations made by patients and medical charges collected from them. Voluntary donations and other collections received during the year amounted to Rs. 19,700. The society opened a hospital and secured the services of a qualified doctor. It appointed a compounder, a midwife and a ward-boy. Four thousand four hundred and seventy-eight patients were given treatment. During the year, the midwife attended to 47 cases of confinement, all of which were successful. The society provides medical relief to the ailing public within a radius of 3 miles from its headquarters. The future of the society is full of promise.

5. *Development of co-operatives in select firkas and centres.*—
(i) *General.*—The Firka Development Scheme was in force in 63 firkas, 7 centres and 14 areas in the State. During the year, 278 additional villages were brought within the co-operative fold either by organizing new societies or by including the villages in the area of operations of the existing societies. At the end of the year, out of 2,382 revenue villages in the select areas, 1,989 villages were served by co-operative societies. In 35 select areas, every village was served by a co-operative society at the end of the year. During the year, a special staff of four Senior Inspectors and two Junior Inspectors were working in the select firkas in the districts of South Arcot, Bellary, Chittoor, West Godavari and Madurai. Recently, Government ordered the appointment of a Junior Inspector to work in the select firkas in the Nellore district. This special staff continued to work under the administrative control of the Collectors concerned and to attend to the intensive development of co-operative activities.

(ii) *Multi-purpose co-operative societies in the select firkas.*—Fourteen multi-purpose co-operatives of the full-fledged type were formed during the year, thirteen in the Tirumangalam firka in the Madurai district and one in the Kumbala firka in the South Kanara district. The progress made by multi-purpose societies in these three firkas is indicated below:—

Name of the Firka	Number of multi-purpose co-operative societies as on 30th June 1951.	Number of members.	Share capital.	Loans issued to the members.	Loans outstanding at the end of the year.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Tirumangalam	62	5,003	33,182	6,67,460	8,11,088
2 Dendaluru	24	3,969	65,421	4,63,673	4,98,857
3 Kumbala	13	582	6,343	68,605	66,580

The question of extending the scheme for the formation of multi-purpose co-operative societies to two more firkas in the State, one in the south and the other in the north, is under the consideration of Government. A special staff of seven Senior Inspectors has been entrusted with the execution of a plan of intensive development of multi-purpose co-operatives and their supervision in the Dendalur and Tirumangalam firkas.

(iii) *Intensive programme for doubling production in select firkas.*—During his visit to this State in December 1950 Shri R. K. Patil, member of the Planning Commission, made certain suggestion for a co-ordinated development of certain selected areas in which every nation-building department should put forth its best efforts to double production and to improve the economic condition of the villagers generally. In pursuance of these suggestions a detailed survey was made of the Tirumangalam firka in the Madurai district and a plan of work was drawn up. The co-operative part of the plan comprises (1) the production of the "controlled credit" scheme for financing the cultivation of cotton and groundnuts and for taking over the produce for sale through the Tirumangalam Co-operative Marketing Society; (2) the maintenance of stud bulls by select multi-purpose co-operatives to improve cattle-breeding; and (3) the provision of pump sets by co-operative societies to provide additional irrigation facilities in the area and to step up production. Three multi-purpose societies were selected for maintenance of stud bulls and arrangements are in progress for the purchase of the bulls. Some of the multi-purpose societies have sanctioned loans to their members for the purchase of pump sets.

Steps were taken to strengthen the Tirumangalam Co-operative Marketing Society, and to enlarge its activities to provide for a wider distribution of seeds, manure and agricultural implements to the ryots in the area through multi-purpose co-operatives. The membership and share capital of the marketing society increased from 1,794 and Rs. 5,505 at the beginning of April 1951 to 1,856 and Rs. 5,933 at the end of June 1951.

(iv) *Development of village industries in select firkas.*—To promote the development of village industries the Government approved a scheme for utilizing the services of co-operatives for the procurement and supply of raw materials to village artisans in 25 select firkas in the State. Under the scheme raw materials are to be procured and supplied by co-operative agencies to village artisans at cost price. In 11 firkas a new type of co-operative organization known as Firka Cottage Industries Co-operative Federation was formed for the purpose and in the remaining firkas, the existing co-operative organization, viz., co-operative wholesale stores (in six districts), marketing or sale societies (in seven districts) and a multi-purpose co-operative society (in one district) have been entrusted with the work. Government placed a sum of Rs. 12 lakhs at my disposal for the grant of interest-free advances

to the agencies for the purchase of the raw materials required by village artisans. They also sanctioned subsidies to the agencies to meet the cost of equipment, rent, etc. Each of the firka cottage industries federations has been given the free services of a Senior Inspector to work as its Secretary. Wherever available, M.B. sheds have been placed at the disposal of the agencies for storing raw materials. The scheme was put into effect in May 1951. The Dendalur Multi-purpose Society (West Godavari district) has since made a beginning and bought timber and leather to the value of Rs. 4,545 for distribution to carpenters and leather-workers in the firka. The Coimbatore Co-operative Wholesale Stores purchased timber worth Rs. 1,420 for supply to the artisans in the Tiruppur firka.

(v) *Recreational activities in select firkas.*—The Rural Welfare Officers continued to promote recreational activities in the select firkas and the propaganda vans toured in the firkas for a week every month.

6. *Promotion of rural uplift*—(i) *Grama sanghams.*—There were 14,040 gramasanghams at the end of the year as against 14,359 at the beginning of the year. One thousand five-hundred and ninety gramasanghams provided counter-attractions to drink, 636 undertook public health activities, 794 attended to street cleaning, construction of latrines, etc., 161 attended to laying and repairing village roads, 152 undertook agricultural improvement, 791 engaged themselves in educational activities such as running night schools, reading rooms and libraries and 36 attended to uplift of women. During the year, 433 gramasanghams received library grants amounting to Rs. 16,090. Thirty-eight gramasanghams registered themselves under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860. The total number of gramasanghams so registered at the end of the year was 63. The audit of the accounts of 39 registered gramasanghams for the calendar year 1950 was completed. Two gramasanghams were granted subsidies amounting to Rs. 6,000 for the construction of community centres to the extent of 50 per cent of their estimated cost. The Puliamangalam gramasangham (North Arcot district), the Halarvi gramasangham (Bellary district) and the Kalladka gramasangham (South Kanara district) completed the construction of their community centres during the year.

(ii) *Rural credit societies.*—With the transfer of ameliorative work to my department steps were taken to transfer the funds of gramasanghams to rural credit societies wherever such societies were in a position to undertake social and recreational activities. Eight thousand two-hundred and seventy-three rural credit societies adopted special by-laws for undertaking social and recreational activities and 2,365 societies undertook village uplift work such as conduct of reading circles and libraries, construction of village hall-cum-godowns, conduct of games, bhajanas and tournaments, etc. Thirty-four rural credit societies were given

Rs. 1.67 lakhs as half-grants for the construction of village hall-cum-godowns. Twenty-nine of them completed their construction during the year. In the other societies the buildings are in various stages of progress.

(iii) *Rural housing.*—Rural housing is an integral part of rural uplift, and every effort is being made to promote rural housing through co-operative effort. There were twenty-five rural housing societies at the end of the year and their work is described in Chapter IX.

(iv) *District Amelioration Fund.*—The District Amelioration Fund raised with a view to sponsor social and recreational activities under the ameliorative programme was continued to be administered by the co-operative central banks in the districts. During the year a sum of Rs. 421 was credited to the fund, while a sum of Rs. 9,774 was spent, leaving a balance of Rs. 37,248 with 22 central banks at the end of the year.

(v) *Distribution of quinine.*—The Special Development Officers who were empowered to exercise supervision over the free distribution of quinine by the staff of the Public Health department in the villages continued to attend to the work during their tours.

7. *Provision of counter-attraction to drink—Substitutes for drink.*—(i) The ameliorative staff continued to encourage substitutes for drink among the ex-addicts; 1,160 private coffee and tea stalls were opened during the year.

(ii) *Recreational activities.*—The ameliorative staff encourage rural games and tournaments during their tours. During the year 877 firka tournaments, 31 taluk tournaments, 3 divisional tournaments and 5 district tournaments were held. Bajanas, kathaprasangams, etc., were conducted in 4,604 villages and there was reading of epic-lore in 2,500 villages.

(iii) *Installation of radios.*—During the year 80 radio sets were installed in villages in the districts of Guntur, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tanjore, Krishna, Ramanathapuram, South Arcot and Tirunelveli by raising donations from the public. The question of extending to the gramasanghams and co-operative societies the concession granted to panchayat boards in the matter of payment of maintenance charges of the radio sets installed by them is still under the consideration of Government.

(iv) *Exhibition of films, magic lantern slides.*—One of the 16 propaganda vans with the department was transferred during the year to the Public Health department. The remaining 15 vans were redistributed on a regional basis so as to cover all the districts in the State. Six of the vans are equipped with 16 m.m. projectors. The propaganda equipment fitted in the vans was used for carrying on propaganda in the countryside. The vans were also used by the Collectors and the Agriculture Department for propaganda work in connection with the schemes for intensive

manuring and food production. The Government have since ordered that film publicity might be undertaken by the ameliorative staff only to the extent of providing counter attraction to drink. They have restricted the purchases of films from the Films Division of the Government of India to one copy of the newsreel and documentary in Telugu in 16 m.m. size. The Films Division supplies free of cost one copy of the newsreels and documentaries produced by it in Tamil in 35 m. m. size. During the year, 36 documentaries and 20 newsreels of 35 m. m. size and one documentary film of 16 m. m. size were received free of cost. Forty-one films of the 35 m. m. size and 82 films of the 16 m.m. size were bought at a cost of Rs. 12,179. The production of the film on Prohibition for which Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10,500 was completed during the year. Twelve copies of the film are being distributed.

During the year the photographer attached to the ameliorative branch prepared a set of 35 slides on ameliorative activities. He took snaps of important events connected with co-operation and prohibition. The magic lantern slides are in circulation in the districts.

8. *Promotion of thrift.*—At the end of the year there were 4,805 rural credit societies and other types of societies which undertook thrift schemes. They distributed 69,005 hundi boxes. Savings accumulated in these boxes amounted to Rs. 1.90 lakhs in rural credit societies and Rs. 53,430 in other societies. In addition, a sum of Rs. 2.87 lakhs was collected in the form of savings or thrift deposits by rural credit societies, while savings amounting to Rs. 6.69 lakhs were gathered by other societies. Thrift days were celebrated by 2,233 societies when hundi boxes were distributed and members encouraged to save.

9. *Publicity and propaganda.*—Propaganda was carried on by the ameliorative staff on prohibition, co-operation, thrift, food production, women welfare, etc., making use of propaganda vans. Pamphlets, posters and charts on ameliorative activities carried on by the department were freely distributed to the public. The propaganda vans in the districts were made available to the Women's Welfare department whenever required for propaganda among women.

10. *Harijan welfare.*—Besides participating in the "Harijan Day" celebrations, the ameliorative staff organized special types of societies for Harijans, such as leather workers' societies, basket-makers' societies, field labourers' societies, tenants' societies, etc.

STATEMENT A.—OPERATIONS OF STATE AND
CENTRAL BANKS (CENTRAL CREDIT
SOCIETIES), 1950-51

108

STATEMENTS

State.	Reserve fund.	Bad debts reserve.	Other funds.	Loans from			Deposits from			Working capital.	Cost of management.	Profit + or loss for the year.	Usual dividend paid on shares.	Most usual rate of interest on		
				Commercial banks.	Co-operative banks.	Other sources.	Co-operative banks.	Primary societies.	Individuals and other sources.							
—	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Madras	43,75,000	30,000	11,10,000	2,33,89,480	A. State Co-operative Banks (M)—cont.											
					..	1,19,50,000	1,40,96,380	75,35,690	2,19,93,648	8,59,66,748	3,30,258	+ 3,74,732	9	2	31	
Madras	63,86,194	17,35,518	26,43,772	34,15,623	5,71,85,133	B. Central Co-operative Banks (M)—cont.										
					..	5,14,686	5,87,81,944	6,10,29,957	20,33,51,615	24,06,176	+ 20,17,260	5	31	41		

NOTE.—(1) Loans from Reserve Bank are shown separately by the letters 'B' within brackets.
(2) For the purpose of this statement, the working capital is taken to be the total of columns (30) to (39.)

State.	Class or type.				Total number of central societies.	Number of members.			Loans advanced during the year.		Loans repaid during the year.	
	Marketing Unions or federations.	Wholesale stores and supply unions.	Industrial unions.	Milk unions.		Other types.	Individuals.	Societies.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
										RS.		RS.
STATE.												
(i) <i>The Madras State Co-operative Marketing Society, Limited.</i>												
Madras ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	119	301	..	..	..	..
(ii) <i>The Madras Handloom Weavers' State Co-operative Society, Limited.</i>												
..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4,317	5,670	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1	..	..	..	1	2	4,436	5,971	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL.												
(i) <i>Co-operative Wholesale Stores.</i>												
..	..	24	..	..	..	24	9,483	4,714	..	..	..	..
(ii) <i>District Marketing Federations.</i>												
4	..	..	..	..	..	4	1,240	316	2	1,420	1	1,115
(iii) <i>Milk Supply Unions.</i>												
..	..	..	..	38	..	38	3,536	453	437	8,57,241	415	6,29,797
(iv) <i>Central Women Cottage Industries Society, Limited.</i>												
..	..	..	1	..	..	1	15	9	..	..	..	..
(v) <i>Co-operative Spinning Mill.</i>												
..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	840	..	..	..	..
(vi) <i>Other Types.</i>												
..	..	..	..	..	4	4	2,507	63	7	1,398	4	1,737
Total ..	4	24	1	38	5	72	16,781	6,400	446	8,60,559	420	6,32,649

State.	Loans due at the end of the year.		Value of goods										Stock held	
	Number.	Amount.	Cash on hand and in bank.	Investments in land and buildings.	Investments in plant and machinery.	Other assets.	Received		Sold		At the beginning of the year			
							As owners.	As agents.	As owners.	As agents.	As owners.	As agents.		
	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
STATE—cont.														
Madras ..	..	..	7,235	..	..	39,410	9,99,761	..	10,84,055	..	78,097	..		
	..	..	7,88,398	..	..	35,27,071	6,87,58,899	..	6,87,95,120	..	55,17,574	..		
Total ..	..	..	7,75,638	..	..	35,66,481	6,77,58,460	..	6,78,79,175	..	55,90,671	..		
CENTRAL—cont.														
	..	..	40,91,155	10,88,244	5,50,878	1,87,60,784	19,35,64,054	11,85,023	20,17,72,060	11,80,340	1,86,32,106	50,423		
	3	414	69,972	39,561	92,884	3,60,908	69,92,401	14,11,907	61,81,257	17,80,426	4,95,604	11,965		
	526	5,01,721	1,76,378	3,23,436	80,110	6,54,431	16,32,216	83,245	72,12,441	66,834	11,232	130		
	..	..	4,014	..	..	475	38,636	..	46,401	..	1,976	494		
	..	..	1,23,733	..	..	26,12,920	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	3	161	1,20,763	90	..	99,005	7,09,259	..	9,63,704	..	8,106	..		
Total ..	532	507,296	45,86,015	14,51,831	7,23,872	2,24,88,518	20,29,36,466	26,80,175	21,61,75,863	30,07,600	1,91,49,024	72,012		

NOTE.—For the purpose of this statement, Working Capital is taken to be the total of columns (28) to (34.)

STATEMENT B.—Operations of Agricultural Credit Societies (excluding Land Mortgage Banks), 1950-51.

State.	Class of societies.					Total number of societies.	Number of members.	Loans made during the year to individuals.	Loans repaid during the year by individuals.	Loans due at the end of the year by individuals.	Of which over-due.
	Credit.		Grain banks.								
	Limited.	Unlimited.	(4)	(5)							
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
<i>Madræs.</i>											
Agricultural credit—Limited ..	..	94	..	..	94	43,901	14,05,143	11,57,308	18,49,618	3,14,385	
Unlimited ..	..	..	16,224	..	16,224	13,13,267	7,51,28,793	5,89,02,267	9,45,82,663	1,77,76,921	
Grain banks ..	..	..	..	12	12	592	..	547	5,257	3,545	
Total ..		94	16,224	12	16,330	13,57,760	7,65,28,936	6,00,60,122	9,64,37,638	1,90,94,851	

State.	Cash.		Investments in			Value of goods.			Share capital paid up.	Reserve fund.	Other funds.	
	In hand.	At banks.	Land and buildings.	Trustee securities other than land and buildings.	Deposits with banks.	Other assets.	Received.	Marketed.				
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)				(19)	(20)	(21)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
<i>Madræs—cont.</i>												
Agricultural credit—Limited ..	..	1,29,189	4,46,948	31,852	16,386	1,43,014	1,58,003	23,81,127	30,34,676	5,12,262	1,85,072	2,17,731
Unlimited ..	..	34,69,788	7,12,368	8,26,673	1,67,944	38,08,148	1,58,76,102	2,17,17,387	2,29,00,095	1,63,58,398	1,09,72,496	56,69,042
Grain banks ..	..	3,928	2,506	..	..	17,202	6,492	18,697	20,172	8,675	25,580	13,234
Total ..		36,02,255	11,61,812	8,56,315	1,84,330	39,68,364	1,60,40,537	2,41,17,111	2,60,04,943	1,68,79,235	1,11,83,148	59,00,067

114
STATEMENT B.—Operations of Agricultural Credit Societies (excluding Land Mortgage Banks), 1950-51—cont.

State.	Loans held at the end of the year from			Deposits held at the end of the year from			Working capital.	Cost of management.	Profit (+) or loss (—) for the year.	Usual dividend paid on shares.	Most usual rate of interest.	
	Provincial or central banks.	Government.		Members.	Non-members.	Societies.					On borrowings.	On lendings.
	(22)	(23)		(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.			
Madras—cont.												
Agricultural credit—												
Limited	..	10,07,405	2,330	4,39,305	5,66,380	..	29,30,435	1,95,797	+	1,06,949	4½	6½
									—	4,183		
Unlimited	..	7,73,03,331	5,55,211	35,83,132	26,74,601	1,86,725	11,78,02,936	16,35,044	+	17,10,978	4½	6½
									—	11,62,088		
Grain banks	..	20,962	..	58	394	..	68,863	581	+	800	4½	6½
									—	1,509		
Total	..	7,83,31,698	5,57,541	40,22,495	32,41,375	1,86,725	12,08,02,884	18,31,422	+	18,18,727		
									—	11,67,781		

STATEMENTS

STATEMENT B-I.—Operations of Agricultural Non-credit Societies, 1950-51.

State.	Class of societies.												Loans made during the year to individuals.	Loans repaid during the year by individuals.	Loans due at the end of the year by individuals.
	(a) Limited.					(b) Unlimited.									
	Purchase and sale.	Production and sale.	Production.	Social services.	Housing.	Production and sale.	Production.	Productions.	Number of societies.	Number of members.	Loans made during the year to individuals.	Loans repaid during the year by individuals.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)			
Madras.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	RS.	RS.	RS.			
Class I, Purchase and Sale—															
Limited	1,021	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,021	206,948	1,45,410	1,28,913	1,30,805			
Unlimited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Class II, Production and Sale—															
Limited	..	1,263	..	..	..	..	..	1,263	3,37,954	1,82,61,523	1,75,23,598	1,09,40,220			
Unlimited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	3,155	6,087	4,200	1,61,581			
Class III, Production—															
Limited	..	..	172	..	..	..	..	172	22,822	2,80,290	1,71,573	7,17,122			
Unlimited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	870	75,786	7,93,347	3,34,338	11,59,950			
Class IV, Social Services—															
Limited	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	854	65,170	19,448	79,577			
Unlimited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Class V, Housing—															
Limited	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	25	546	34,000	..	34,025			
Unlimited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Total	1,021	1,263	172	5	25	24	870	3,380	6,48,065	1,95,94,827	1,81,82,070	1,32,48,280			

STATEMENTS

STATEMENT B-I.—Operations of Agricultural Non-credit Societies, 1950-51—cont.

State	Cash on hand and in bank	Investments in land and buildings	Investments in plant and machinery	Other assets	Value of goods				Stock held			
					Received		Sold		At the beginning of the year		At the close of the year	
					As owners	As agents	As owners	As agents	As owners	As agents	As owners	As agents
	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Madras—cont.												
Class I, Purchase and Sale—												
Limited	25,95,360	1,21,619	57,370	33,58,734	5,08,59,304	6,47,431	5,08,43,864	8,70,596	52,23,721	13,025	41,83,234	48,645
Unlimited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class II, Production and Sale—												
Limited	42,17,838	11,61,441	5,14,785	1,02,97,186	4,94,51,543	1,18,30,520	5,83,48,238	1,05,58,986	33,05,289	38,19,556	53,73,746	15,26,388
Unlimited	5,439	..	..	10,793	25,488	..	20,115	..	112	..	215	..
Class III, Production—												
Limited	3,57,741	7,59,737	1,90,982	2,79,722	23,29,107	61,270	24,24,374	54,399	4,11,531	..	7,53,734	6,649
Unlimited	4,23,995	1,08,027	20,246	7,94,955	1,91,879	2,011	2,10,567	1,999	10,415	4,791	14,476	..
Class IV, Social services—												
Limited	744	..	..	9,912	5,426	..	5,306	..	..	..	418	..
Unlimited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class V, Housing—												
Limited	39,090	..	..	2,095	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unlimited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	76,40,707	21,50,824	7,83,388	1,47,83,447	10,28,61,747	1,25,41,232	11,18,61,464	1,14,86,930	89,56,118	38,37,372	1,03,05,923	15,81,685

STATEMENTS

State.	Shares capital paid up.	Reserve and other funds.	Deposits from		Loans held at the end of the year from				Working capital.	Cost of management.	Profit or Loss for the year.	
			Individuals.	Others.	Provincial or central banks.	Government.	Others.	Profit (+)			Loss. (-)	
	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
<i>Madras—cont.</i>												
Class I, Purchase and Sale—												
Limited	39,46,444	32,85,085	11,79,087	1,20,081	14,01,991	..	10,18,414	1,09,41,102	20,29,024	5,97,351	10,73,144	
Unlimited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Class II, Production and Sale—												
Limited	83,18,642	49,09,705	6,17,578	2,99,497	1,36,16,235	7,22,982	6,43,711	2,91,33,350	26,24,521	8,95,732	9,68,906	
Unlimited	14,931	3,503	1,274	..	..	..	..	19,708	1,181	270	2,567	
Class III, Production—												
Limited	9,80,554	4,30,256	20,145	13,976	22,76,599	1,01,102	24,057	38,46,419	68,178	81,008	83,879	
Unlimited	7,84,692	3,43,404	14,667	1,14,552	7,84,507	4,37,802	17,412	24,97,336	72,988	19,241	54,467	
Class IV, Social Services—												
Limited	11,323	690	584	75,152	..	..	..	88,249	704	3,174	2	
Unlimited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Class V, Housing—												
Limited	49,282	40	..	..	..	28,000	..	77,322	443	163	328	
Unlimited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	1,41,06,368	89,72,683	18,83,335	6,23,258	1,80,79,562	12,99,366	16,98,594	4,66,03,686	47,97,039	15,96,989	21,83,323	

Note.—For the purpose of this statement, working capital is taken to be the total of columns (28) to (31).

STATEMENTS

STATEMENT B-II.—Operations of Central Land Mortgage Bank, 1950-51.

State.	Number of banks.		Individuals.		Number of members.		The Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, Limited.												
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)						
				Banks.	Loans made during the year to banks and societies.	Loans repaid during the year by banks and societies.	Loans due at the end of the year to banks and societies.	Of which overdue.	Bad and doubtful debts.	Interest receivable.	Of which overdue.	Sinking Fund investments.	Other investments including cash and bank balances.						
Madras	..	1	569	NO.	129	RS. 82,26,686	RS. 34,14,079	RS. 4,35,25,386	473	RS. 41,093	RS. 18,35,888	522	RS. 31,37,780	RS. 47,46,767					

State.	Share paid up. capital	Reserve fund.	Other funds.	Borrowings held at the end of the year.						Working capital.	Cost of management.	Profit (+) or loss (-) for the year.	Usual rate of dividend paid on shares.	Borrowings.	Lending.	Most usual rate of interest on
	RS.	RS.	RS.	Loans from Government.	Loans from Banks and societies.	Loans and deposits from Individuals and other sources.	Debtors.	Bad and doubtful debts.	Of which overdue.							
Madras	17,34,700	21,00,260	7,80,992	9,98,830	14,445	5,08,77,100	5,64,81,317	3,33,740	3,60,205	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

NOTE.—For the purpose of this statement, working capital is taken to be the total of columns (14) to (20).

STATEMENT B-III.—Operations of Primary Land Mortgage Bank, 1950-51.

State.	Number of banks.	Number of members.	Loans made during the year to individuals.	Loans repaid during the year by individuals.	Loans due at the end of the year by individuals.	Of which overdue.	Bad and doubtful debts.	Interest receivable.	Of which overdue.	Other assets including investments, cash and bank balances.	Share capital paid up.	Reserve fund.
	NO.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Madras	129	151,459	84,19,997	33,04,241	4,52,63,309	1,39,404	..	14,02,042	24,751	49,18,172	34,34,368	8,09,918

State.	Sinking fund.	Other funds.	Borrowings from Central Land Mortgage Bank.	Loans from Government.	Loans and deposits from Banks and societies.	Individuals and other sources.	Debtors.	Working capital.	Cost of management.	Profit (+) or loss (-) for the year.	Usual rate of dividend paid on shares.	Borrowings.	Lending.	Most usual rate of interest on
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Madras	1,400	2,09,558	4,27,88,822	..	1,23,806	..	4,75,72,872	4,85,734	5	1,92,967	5	4	5	5

NOTE.—(i) For the purpose of this statement, working capital is taken to be the total of columns (12) to (20).
(ii) Number of banks incurring losses is shown in brackets in column (23).

STATEMENT C.—Operations of Non-agricultural Credit Societies, 1950-51.

	(2) Number of societies	(3) Number of members	(4) Loans made during the year to individuals	(5) Loans repaid during the year by individuals	(6) Loans due at the end of the year by individuals	Cash.			Investments.			Value of goods—	
						Of which overdue.	In hand.	At bank.	Land and buildings.	Trustee securities other than land and buildings.	Other securities.	Received.	Marked.
(1)			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Madras.													
(i) Limited—													
(a) Urban Banks ..	231	276,302	5,58,77,780	5,08,66,033	4,78,84,454	88,07,100	41,29,140	63,04,907	10,54,867	28,97,641	20,25,569	8,09,516	8,28,483
(b) Employees ..	671	178,687	4,81,76,951	3,74,51,104	3,51,75,077	21,28,560	2,49,864	4,15,944	53,058	30,95,157	4,53,063	20,22,314	21,05,006
(c) Others ..	239	46,698	33,87,189	27,09,114	37,70,981	7,80,907	2,27,509	2,30,790	5,683	24,171	1,59,460	6,43,392	6,89,417
(ii) Unlimited ..	76	9,481	2,97,248	1,27,447	3,97,257	1,58,011	4,959	28,980	935	6,078	7,640	89,759	99,808
Total	1,217	511,168	10,27,39,168	9,11,58,998	8,72,27,719	1,13,74,578	46,11,472	68,80,641	11,14,493	60,23,047	26,45,732	35,69,931	37,11,214

STATEMENTS

	(15) Share capital paid up.	(16) Reserve fund.	(17) Other funds.	Loans held at the end of the year from		Deposits held at the end of the year from		Working capital.		(24) Cost of management.	(25) Profit (+) or loss for the year.	Usual dividend paid on shares.		Most usual rate of interest on borrowings.	
				Provincial Government or central banks.	Members.	Non members.	Societies.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
Madras—cont.															
(i) Limited—															
(a) Urban banks ..	96,11,964	37,56,430	19,41,681	60,88,884	..	1,46,87,589	3,19,04,470	6,34,983	6,85,77,951	14,58,081	(+)	10,66,514	61	4	61
(b) Employees ..	83,14,539	23,54,295	4,64,963	53,56,983	..	1,85,87,521	43,55,799	65,674	3,94,99,834	8,56,949	(+)	84,874	61	4	61
(c) Others ..	11,63,397	3,38,460	1,39,418	12,13,393	..	6,35,401	4,19,126	1,43,470	40,52,665	1,21,820	(+)	50,384	61	4	61
(ii) Unlimited ..	1,07,739	62,009	13,195	1,69,761	..	17,029	7,217	..	3,76,950	11,913	(+)	77,376	61	4	61
Total ..	1,91,97,689	65,11,194	25,59,257	1,27,79,081	..	3,39,27,540	3,66,88,612	8,44,077	11,25,07,400	24,48,763	(+)	17,13,694	61	4	61
											(-)	183,783			

STATEMENT C-I.—Operations of Non-agricultural Non-credit Societies, 1950-51.

	Class of societies.						Loans made during the year to individuals.					
	(a) Limited.			(b) Unlimited.			Number of societies.			Number of members.		
State.	Purchase and sale.		(2) Production and sale.	Housing.		(7) Insurance.	Production.		(9) Number of societies.	Number of members.		(12) Amount.
	(13) Number.	(14) Amount.		(16) Cash on hand and in bank.	(17) Investments in land and buildings.		(18) Investments in plant and machinery.	(19) Other assets.		(20) As owners.	(21) As agents.	
(1)												
Madras.												
Class I Purchase and Sale, Limited	1,038	1,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,038	3,90,186	842	3,88,515
Class II Production and Sale, Limited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,300	2,24,312	..	..
Class III Production and Sale, Unlimited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	284	..	..
Class IV Production and Sale, Limited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,069	21	8,062
Class V Social Service, Limited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,672	841	50,494
Class VI Housing, Limited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,244	2,244	81,42,667
Class VII Insurance, Limited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58,511	..	..
Total	1,038	1,300	..	70	294	3	3	..	2,770	7,14,043	3,948	85,89,698
Madras—cont.												
Class I Purchase and Sale, Limited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,94,85,510	..	75,194
Class II Production and Sale, Limited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,13,31,374	..	87,158
Class III Production and Sale, Unlimited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,30,161	..	..
Class IV Production and Sale, Limited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,77,834	..	..
Class V Social Service, Limited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48,849	..	27,292
Class VI Housing, Limited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,94,096	..	..
Class VII Insurance, Limited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,27,67,824	..	1,92,644
Total	1,687	16,74,616	..	1,89,92,634	2,15,94,165	..	..	..	5,28,62,623	23,27,67,824	..	1,92,644

STATEMENTS

STATEMENT E.—Operations of Life Insurance Societies, 1950-51.

State.	Name of the society.	Number of members.	New life insurance business in respect of which a premium has been paid in the year.			Total life insurance business in force at the end of the year.			Premium income received during the year.	Supplementary contributions collected.
			Number of policies.	Sum assured.	Single premium income.	Yearly premium income.	Number of policies.	Sum assured.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Madras	1 The South India Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.	48,374	5,919	88,98,930	Nil.	4,22,064	29,266	3,90,19,920	21,10,626	2,48,220
	2 The Indian Posts and Telegraphs Insurance Society, Limited.	3,406	309	3,84,400	Nil.	15,952	3,499	35,26,941	1,25,904	69,857
	Total ..	51,780	6,228	92,83,330	Nil.	4,38,006	32,765	4,25,46,861	22,36,430	3,18,077

State.	Name of the society.	Claims.					Life insurance fund at the end of the year.	Amount of risk reinsured.	Amount of premium paid for re-insurance.	Total assets at the end of the year.	Cost of management.	Remarks.
		Number of lives lost by death.	Amount of claims paid by death.	Number of claims paid by maturity.	Amount of claims by maturity.	Total amount of claims by death and maturity.						
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	
Madras	1 The South India Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.	142	1,74,816	140	1,17,707	2,92,523	8,590	77,27,779	85,000	24,770	84,38,982	6,29,793
	2 The Indian Posts and Telegraphs Insurance Society, Limited.	43	36,758	63	75,741	1,12,499	21,898	13,32,512	Nil.	Nil.	15,33,818	29,768
	Total ..	185	2,11,574	203	1,93,448	4,05,022	30,488	90,60,291	85,000	24,770	99,77,800	6,59,561

STATEMENT E-I.—Operations of Fire and General Insurance Societies, 1950-51.

State.	Name of the society.	Number of "A" class members.	Number of "B" class members.	Fire insurance business.			Type of risks insured.			Premium collected during the year.	Total premium income.
				Number of policies issued.	Sum assured.	Total amount of claims paid.	Godowns and buildings.	Cotton mills.	Factories cotton godowns.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Madras	The Co-operative Fire and General Insurance Society, Limited.	370	1,361	3,971	..	225	10	3,736	3,44,972	3,64,386	

State.	Name of the society.	Claims.					Fire insurance fund at the end of the year.	Amount of risk reinsured.	Amount of premium paid for re-insurance.	Total assets at the end of the year.	Cost of management.	Remarks.
		Number of claims by fire, etc. (12)	Amount paid. (13)	Number of claims by riot, etc. (14)	Amount paid. (15)	Total number of claims paid. (16)						
(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	
Madras	The Co-operative Fire and General Insurance Society, Limited.	87	17,176	Nil.	Nil.	37	1,65,765	3,21,01,085	84,971	11,67,139	92,521	Nil.

APPENDICES

Classification.

A.—LOANS ISSUED DURING THE YEAR CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO (a) PURPOSE AND (b) VALUE.

Classification.	Agricultural, 1950-51.		Agricultural, 1949-50.		Non-agricultural, 1950-51.		Non-agricultural, 1949-50.	
	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.
(a) PURPOSE.								
For cultivation expenses	Rs. 5,51,41,576	57.36	Rs. 4,40,62,251	53.33	Rs. 58,96,161	5.29	Rs. 88,20,148	4.13
For purchase of cattle	1,17,00,495	12.17	1,03,40,198	12.51	11,44,866	1.02	10,41,048	1.13
For payment of sarkar kist	20,63,835	2.14	18,10,852	2.20	1,47,710	1.30	1,37,338	0.80
For improvement to lands	44,00,568	4.57	27,23,956	3.30	1,51,246	1.37	1,65,346	1.02
For purchase of raw materials	6,78,268	0.70	6,13,248	0.80	1,09,456	1.05	1,13,382	1.23
For trade	35,93,800	5.82	69,15,363	8.37	2,09,79,701	18.80	1,65,33,233	17.89
For education	1,15,348	0.12	1,74,951	0.21	1,44,900	1.31	1,70,823	1.84
For building, buying or repairing houses	18,70,583	1.90	17,43,521	2.13	1,25,40,819	11.50	97,12,780	10.51
For manufacture and purchase of country carts	9,76,377	0.93	10,50,521	0.51	18,46,864	0.47	2,14,310	0.23
For purchase of land	17,82,391	1.83	18,11,663	2.19	18,24,950	1.64	19,00,341	2.06
For purchase of food and other necessities of life	83,02,114	8.63	82,02,907	9.93	2,78,57,606	25.02	2,05,26,352	22.21
Total of loans for productive purposes	9,18,55,984	95.54	7,83,84,434	94.87	7,71,63,709	69.17	5,77,45,268	62.48
For paying off prior debts	33,42,659	3.47	32,17,601	3.90	2,59,53,189	23.40	2,42,57,751	26.25
For marriages	1,62,045	0.16	1,61,900	0.20	40,94,397	3.67	36,74,031	3.97
For other ceremonies	76,420	0.08	1,10,634	0.13	14,01,017	1.35	29,57,098	3.20
For litigation and other non-productive purposes	6,80,635	0.75	7,41,028	0.90	27,16,554	2.41	37,91,094	4.10
Total for non-productive purposes	9,25,120	0.99	10,13,562	1.23	82,11,968	7.43	1,04,22,223	11.27
Grand total	9,61,23,763	100.00	8,26,15,597	100.00	11,13,28,866	100.00	9,24,25,242	100.00
(b) VALUE.								
Loans not exceeding Rs. 50	74,07,001	7.21	69,34,405	8.30	1,51,91,157	13.70	65,27,406	7.07
Loans exceeding Rs. 50 but not exceeding Rs. 100	1,27,88,835	13.80	1,15,93,737	14.04	63,18,704	5.64	91,62,770	9.92
Loans exceeding Rs. 100 but not exceeding Rs. 250	2,84,03,846	29.54	2,25,32,991	27.28	3,67,68,998	33.06	1,62,90,906	17.63
Loans exceeding Rs. 250	4,75,24,061	49.45	4,15,54,464	50.29	5,30,20,007	47.60	6,04,44,160	65.38
Total	9,61,23,763	100.00	8,26,15,597	100.00	11,13,28,866	100.00	9,24,25,242	100.00

B.—LOANS OUTSTANDING AGAINST MEMBERS AT THE END OF THE YEAR CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO (a) SECURITY AND (b) PERIOD.

9A

(a) SECURITY.

1 Loans on the security of deposits	..	..	..	0.23	2,09,485	0.22	32,36,696	3.06	23,46,702	2.62
2 Loans on the pledge of —	..	..	..	0.48	5,20,419	0.55	76,66,181	7.21	59,88,531	6.67
(a) Jewels	..	..	..	1.08	16,28,284	1.71	2,04,977	0.19	1,82,726	0.21
(b) Standing crops	..	..	..	7.19	81,39,681	8.56	8,91,168	0.76	9,07,954	1.01
(c) Produce and finished goods	..	..	..	8.75	1,02,83,364	10.82	37,62,276	3.16	70,74,211	7.89
Total of movables (a) + (b) + (c)	..	..	..	23.37	2,56,83,203	27.06	4,19,18,183	39.47	3,51,62,754	39.19
3 Loans on mortgage of immovable properties	..	..	..	61.91	5,79,81,337	61.04	5,03,76,844	47.43	4,23,01,147	47.70
4 Loans on the joint security of one or more members	..	..	..	0.74	8,25,796	0.87	19,02,092	1.88	23,31,346	2.60
5 Loans on the simple bond of the borrowers	..	..	..	100.00	9,49,82,184	100.00	10,61,96,096	100.00	8,97,16,160	100.00
Total (1 to 5)	..	..	..	100.00	9,49,82,184	100.00	10,61,96,096	100.00	8,97,16,160	100.00
(b) PERIOD.										
1 Loans not exceeding one year	..	..	..	70.55	6,60,28,143	69.50	2,97,36,814	28.01	3,04,28,657	33.91
2 Loans exceeding one year but not exceeding three years	..	..	..	14.85	1,91,80,359	20.20	3,66,65,801	34.48	1,96,69,957	21.93
3 Loans exceeding three years but not exceeding five years	..	..	..	2.18	83,61,953	8.81	1,98,63,753	18.50	2,57,99,873	28.76
4 Loans exceeding five years	..	..	..	12.42	14,11,729	1.49	2,05,29,728	19.01	1,38,17,973	15.40
Total (1 to 4)	..	..	..	100.00	9,49,82,184	100.00	10,61,96,096	100.00	8,97,16,160	100.00

**APPENDIX No. 3.—Percentage of overdues to individual
Central Banks towards principal, arrear interest and
current interest for 1950-51.**

Serial number and name of the Central Bank.	Percentage of principal over- due to demand.		Percentage of interest over- due to demand.	
	Long term.	Short term.	Arrear.	Current.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Anantapur Co-operative Central Bank	13.70	2.59	..	..
2 Vellore Co-operative Central Bank	19.74	4.66	..	..
3 South Arcot District Co-operative Central Bank ..	25.81	8.32	..	0.08
4 Hospet Co-operative Central Bank	33.99	7.13	..	0.02
5 Kancheepuram Co-operative Central Bank	23.25	1.11	..	..
6 Chittoor District Co-operative Central Bank ..	36.89	14.9	..	..
7 Coimbatore District Co-operative Central Bank ..	..	0.10	..	0.05
8 Cuddapah Co-operative Central Bank	40.06	19.19	80.00	..
9 Kakinada Co-operative Central Bank	..	4.51	53.85	0.04
10 Rajahmundry Co-operative Central Bank	..	6.51	..	..
11 Ramachandrapuram Co-operative Central Bank ..	5.05	2.55	..	..
12 Sreelakshmi Co-operative Central Bank	4.72	8.38	..	..
13 Eluru Co-operative Central Bank	19.85	11.13	..	..
14 Guntur District Co-operative Central Bank ..	7.35	4.82	..	..
15 South Kanara District Co-operative Central Bank ..	0.31	2.29	..	..
16 Krishna Co-operative Central Bank	18.74	9.04	..	..
17 Vijayavada Co-operative Central Bank	7.98	8.36	..	..
18 Kurnoor District Co-operative Central Bank ..	29.67	2.91	..	..
19 Madras District Co-operative Central Bank ..	1.88	0.50	..	..
20 Madurai District Co-operative Central Bank ..	..	..	..	..
21 Malabar District Co-operative Central Bank ..	2.13	0.05	..	0.06
22 Nellore District Co-operative Central Bank ..	27.89	5.80	..	..
23 Ramanathapuram District Co-operative Central Bank.	35.19	16.06	..	..
24 Salem District Co-operative Central Bank ..	..	..	..	..
25 Tanjore District Co-operative Central Bank ..	8.81	5.91	..	..
26 Kumbakonam Co-operative Central Bank ..	8.91	0.79	..	..
27 Tirunelveli District Co-operative Central Bank ..	..	..	..	..
28 Tiruchirappalli District Co-operative Central Bank ..	..	..	..	..
29 Vizianagaram Co-operative Central Bank ..	6.81	2.27	9.39	0.50
30 Srikakulam Co-operative Central Bank	34.14	21.89	90.90	3.44
31 Pudukkottai Co-operative Central Bank	38.72	11.94	83.00	0.29
State average ..	11.35	5.31	72.46	0.18

APPENDIX No. 4—SECTION I (a).

APPENDIX NO. 4—SECTION I (a).—Demand, Balance and Percentage of loans due by members to Land Mortgage Banks, 1950-51.

District.	Principal.				Arrear interest.				Current interest.			
	Demand.		Balance.		Demand.		Balance.		Demand.		Balance.	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
(1)	RS.	RS.	Percentage.	RS.	RS.	Percentage.	RS.	RS.	Percentage.	Percentage.	Percentage.	Percentage.
Amantapur ..	27,771	9,088	12.09	489	..	..	33,539	388	1.16	..	..	..
Arcoot, North ..	75,148	3,493	7.05	1,713	..	..	66,162	3,591	5.43	..	..	..
Tiruvannamalai ..	49,524	22,741	15.78	315	..	..	56,684	628	1.11	..	..	..
Cuddalore ..	1,44,078	5,732	20.08	497	..	..	80,523	1,354	7.68	..	..	..
Tirukkoyilur ..	28,538	89,108	54.90	550	..	..	16,061	393	2.45	..	..	..
Bellary ..	9,943	..	..	8,203	..	..	8,203	8,203	100.00	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	1,62,204	..	..	766	..	..	76,227	2,055	2.69	..	..	..
Tiruvallur ..	21,316	..	..	50,834	6,187	12.17	27,856	..	..	..	..	..
Chittoor ..	1,30,986	313	0.13	174	..	..	1,62,442	99	..	..	..	..
Erode ..	1,58,718	..	..	1,77,559	..	..	1,77,559	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	1,85,262	6,142	12.55	2,865	..	..	30,047	1,423	4.73	..	..	..
Rajahmundry ..	48,918	938	0.81	370	..	..	95,613	938	0.98	..	..	..
Kakinada ..	1,13,563	..	..	502	..	..	1,06,417	..	..	..	..	..
Godavari, West ..	84,288	2,344	1.81	4,021	..	..	1,30,413	201	0.15	..	..	..
Guntur ..	1,29,713	..	..	138	138	100.00	8,847	395	4.46	..	..	..
Bapatla ..	14,479	676	0.94	592	..	..	79,690	..	..	..	..	..
Mangalore ..	71,951	..	..	..	..	..	9,098	..	..	..	..	..
Kasaragode ..	7,496	..	..	..	..	..	14,040	..	..	..	..	..
Vijayavada ..	1,58,355	5,732	3.62	4,448	241	6.42	1,37,529	1,951	1.42	..	..	..
Kurnool ..	44,205	760	1.70	1,664	..	..	40,233	525	1.30	..	..	..
Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46,708	..	..	..	..	..
Madurai ..	35,886	1,276	1.21	..	..	..	21,359	186	0.89	..	..	..
Dindigul ..	1,04,731	1,723	6.65	317	267	84.23	7,418	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar, North ..	25,881	..	..	96	..	..	14,237	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar, South ..	8,606	..	..	..	..	..	37,677	4,059	10.77	..	..	..
Nellore, North ..	27,356	..	..	..	..	..	19,957	100	0.50	..	..	..
Nellore, South ..	56,147	19	1.32	5,984	..	..	22,977	871	3.79	..	..	..
Nilgiris ..	13,522	179	1.81	498	..	..	86,159	72	0.08	..	..	..
Ramanathapuram ..	25,548	4,638	5.00	268	..	..	43,026	..	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	78,117	3,910	5.73	609	118	19.37	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharmapuri ..	33,770	1,923	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore ..	59,356	10,998	18.38	1,970	1,000	50.76	34,371	128	0.37	..	..	..
Kumbakonam ..	1,13,270	5,439	4.80	646	..	..	1,20,233	..	..	..	..	..
Tirunelveli ..	22,760	1,416	6.22	212	14	6.60	25,423	189	0.74	..	..	..
Tuticorin ..	21,083	326	1.54	52	52	100.00	171	39	22.81	..	..	..
Tiruchirappalli, North ..	28,076	4,952	17.63	255	255	100.00	37,375	385	1.03	..	..	..
Tiruchirappalli, South ..	16,666	..	..	..	..	..	24,509	..	..	..	..	..
Vicakapattanam ..	86,944	1,154	1.33	3,209	727	..	77,169	197	0.26	..	..	..
Srikakulam ..	58,983	5,930	10.54	4,276	310	7.25	47,507	3,616	7.63	..	..	..
Total ..	24,83,708	1,90,950	7.69	96,943	9,308	9.60	19,23,474	31,996	1.66	..	..	..

APPENDIX No. 4—SECTION I (b).—Demand, Balance and Percentage of Loans due by members of Agricultural Credit Societies (excluding Land Mortgage Banks), 1949-50 and 1950-51.

Circle.	1949-50.						1950-51.					
	Long term.			Short term.			Long term.			Short term.		
	Demand.	Balance.	Percent- age.	Demand.	Balance.	Percent- age.	Demand.	Balance.	Percent- age.	Demand.	Balance.	Percent- age.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	
Anantapur ..	7,33,476	2,63,404	35.91	3,54,636	1,06,528	30.03	6,50,039	2,16,353	32.28	4,82,351	1,53,025	32.76
Arcot, North ..	10,10,072	4,78,449	44.71	7,51,382	2,39,039	31.81	4,86,604	2,14,707	44.12	2,63,787	68,618	26.01
Tiruvannamalai ..	3,22,705	1,89,213	58.63	13,10,293	3,82,475	29.19	6,30,603	3,32,346	52.70	4,53,950	1,35,853	29.92
Cuddalore ..	3,59,324	2,26,765	63.10	7,68,171	4,07,313	53.02	1,49,933	1,06,452	73.66	9,66,277	3,40,442	35.23
Tirukkoyilur ..	13,15,732	6,84,377	52.01	4,97,072	1,28,553	25.86	1,53,711	99,523	62.70	7,84,859	2,40,330	30.62
Bellary ..	2,34,932	68,004	28.94	2,77,785	18,409	6.64	4,56,219	2,15,315	47.19	9,61,099	3,81,830	39.72
Chingleput ..	4,80,550	1,43,736	29.91	11,17,831	1,79,144	16.02	8,65,623	4,08,778	47.22	3,75,200	49,942	13.31
Tiruvallure ..	9,76,825	2,55,278	26.13	11,15,797	1,46,549	13.13	2,79,663	1,38,161	49.40	25,181	17,828	71.19
Chittoor ..	2,34,932	68,004	28.94	2,77,785	18,409	6.64	2,91,555	43,193	14.81	3,55,601	1,82,571	51.34
Combatore ..	4,80,550	1,43,736	29.91	11,17,831	1,79,144	16.02	6,24,533	2,01,182	32.19	15,07,401	2,84,665	18.81
Erode ..	9,76,825	2,55,278	26.13	11,15,797	1,46,549	13.13	12,01,703	3,67,811	30.60	15,48,040	2,31,567	14.95
Cuddapah ..	68,734	52,891	76.95	4,48,614	2,01,848	44.99	1,45,970	95,685	65.55	9,64,309	4,74,211	49.17
Rajahmundry ..	4,18,944	1,60,102	38.21	26,02,852	4,82,315	18.53	2,36,040	1,12,492	47.65	33,12,477	8,61,576	25.99
Kakinada ..	77,717	31,933	41.08	36,53,743	6,56,534	17.93	4,37,027	1,20,238	29.80	41,04,540	5,13,775	12.50
Godavari, West ..	2,28,843	62,334	27.23	12,64,753	2,92,822	23.15	1,51,887	55,946	36.87	47,72,736	6,56,561	14.61
Gunur ..	41,065	21,567	52.51	14,64,065	2,08,303	14.22	1,20,238	45,125	37.52	10,00,441	2,47,361	24.70
Bapatla ..	94,638	56,266	59.45	50,95,626	12,41,434	24.36	1,15,075	48,551	42.19	7,42,337	1,99,059	26.81
Kasargode ..	1,11,470	73,585	66.01	2,53,289	1,15,611	44.77	34,243	15,266	44.58	9,06,055	1,75,758	19.39
Kurnool ..	10,229	9,362	91.52	6,889	5,352	80.01	4,959	2,270	45.77	8,81,061	87,443	9.89
Madurai ..	10,72,543	70,215	6.54	27,06,957	4,26,267	15.74	1,13,896	41,593	37.17	78,63,242	17,91,793	22.79
Dindigul ..	3,56,244	1,30,923	36.75	5,16,104	1,85,747	36.06	1,53,707	91,487	59.50	2,97,460	1,11,787	37.61
Malabar, North ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,254	10,787	96.11	5,507	5,534	99.40
Malabar, South ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,66,327	3,25,068	37.49	12,97,072	3,23,364	24.93
	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,57,425	79,668	14.29	21,29,718	1,64,570	7.72
	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,86,018	58,132	31.25	2,37,526	61,944	26.08
	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,22,268	95,236	29.55	4,40,764	1,20,447	27.32
Nellore, North ..	1,69,349	94,767	55.95	12,00,470	5,94,020	4.94	89,549	42,891	47.89	4,48,286	1,15,127	25.68
Nellore, South ..	1,49,707	60,316	40.28	11,51,132	2,01,088	17.47	96,072	60,903	63.39	6,52,467	3,72,386	56.76
Nilgiris ..	15,08,883	6,79,289	45.02	14,15,504	4,05,849	45.78	1,41,601	43,887	30.99	13,15,278	99,230	8.30
Ramanathapuram ..	21,89,949	6,70,168	30.60	26,26,787	4,41,632	16.81	12,91,153	7,53,139	58.33	16,90,433	6,38,685	37.78
Dharmapuri ..	3,35,370	1,73,039	51.59	26,36,595	4,03,693	15.31	10,81,999	2,80,826	25.95	22,05,236	2,83,952	12.87
Tanjore ..	6,20,587	3,16,181	50.95	2,67,746	91,570	34.32	8,57,239	3,02,100	35.12	11,92,679	2,48,108	20.80
Kumbakonam ..	21,18,474	5,34,628	25.23	7,62,528	1,20,923	15.85	3,35,328	1,77,223	52.85	32,12,876	6,86,736	12.00
Tirunelveli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,20,487	3,52,195	41.70	2,71,888	74,096	27.03
Tuticorin ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55,660	21,421	38.48	5,98,239	56,352	9.41
Tiruchirappalli, North ..	80,611	32,374	40.16	13,32,069	1,37,281	10.30	32,190	13,211	41.04	11,46,605	93,964	8.19
Tiruchirappalli, South ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,19,843	2,83,761	25.34	2,62,470	57,822	22.03
Pudukkottai ..	19,544	8,769	44.86	4,89,424	2,24,067	45.78	12,62,240	3,51,089	27.81	7,88,834	1,78,877	22.67
Visakhapatnam ..	3,964	3,764	94.95	35,04,130	3,39,656	9.68	1,729	1,480	85.59	45,53,064	4,61,583	10.13
Srikakulam ..	13,150	11,853	90.13	29,17,030	3,26,099	11.17	13,958	13,783	98.78	26,27,592	7,04,791	26.82
Total ..	1,51,83,131	55,63,432	36.64	4,25,42,054	87,10,121	20.47	1,64,48,659	62,39,278	37.93	5,73,47,997	1,18,55,573	20.67

APPENDIX No. 4—SECTION I (b).—Demand, Balance and Percentage of Loans due by members of Non-Agricultural Credit Societies, 1949-50 and 1950-51.

APPENDICES

Districts.	1949-50.						1950-51.						
	Long term.			Short term.			Long term.			Short term.			
	Demand. (2)	Balance. (3)	Percent- age. (4)	Demand. (5)	Balance. (6)	Percent- age. (7)	Demand. (8)	Balance. (9)	Percent- age. (10)	Demand. (11)	Balance. (12)	Percent- age. (13)	
(1)	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		
Anantapur ..	7,11,137	1,09,505	15.45	12,41,751	66,744	5.37	7,84,691	1,39,877	17.82	15,93,528	3,46,046	21.07	
Arcoot, North ..	15,75,181	2,14,961	13.65	17,58,725	2,03,661	11.58	8,86,605	2,05,021	23.14	14,15,974	1,55,244	10.10	
Tiruvannamalai ..	9,42,620	1,44,832	15.26	15,59,371	3,35,988	21.55	5,55,969	56,943	10.22	13,31,668	77,200	5.8	
Cuddalore ..	5,25,893	1,53,474	29.18	4,44,237	38,215	8.60	8,85,312	1,53,636	36.17	7,22,079	83,234	11.54	
Bellary ..	8,82,234	2,66,688	30.23	15,18,514	87,432	5.76	2,89,428	1,04,237	36.03	13,50,103	4,85,829	35.93	
Tirukkoyilur ..	15,38,052	6,04,872	39.35	18,77,034	1,13,266	6.03	8,49,604	3,67,339	43.24	6,31,370	1,84,528	29.23	
Chingleput ..	9,29,695	1,69,549	18.26	14,72,834	47,880	32.51	6,52,823	1,05,037	16.09	9,85,847	61,111	6.20	
Tiruvallur ..	5,69,091	33,867	5.95	11,06,615	8,694	0.81	4,79,984	1,33,870	27.9	6,29,324	12,234	1.93	
Erode ..	3,75,106	1,65,208	44.04	5,48,670	78,487	14.30	8,68,837	1,39,284	16.03	20,68,761	1,13,803	5.45	
Rajahmundry ..	4,14,811	..	..	5,02,456	53,774	10.70	9,04,239	1,07,442	11.88	18,21,692	31,239	1.71	
Kakinada ..	85,921	22,251	25.86	4,93,290	1,36,010	27.57	6,13,112	21,893	3.57	9,15,478	3,949	0.43	
Godavari, West ..	4,59,077	1,41,070	30.67	7,95,693	1,11,335	13.99	4,27,314	1,79,258	34.47	5,95,053	64,629	10.86	
Guntur ..	6,83,096	54,270	7.94	34,85,491	1,60,570	4.61	3,34,775	68,019	20.32	2,24,772	89,683	39.90	
Mangalore ..	5,72,090	1,96,681	34.38	8,41,894	1,45,414	17.28	1,61,033	53,151	33.01	3,74,998	1,01,462	27.06	
Kasaragod ..	2,82,407	..	..	99,992	23,187	23.19	1,14,944	37,774	32.84	8,51,302	2,17,208	25.51	
Krishna ..	1,72,66,823	8,04,477	4.66	28,10,569	36,583	1.30	2,31,365	16,416	70.96	4,33,831	10,094	20.41	
Kurnool ..	14,00,426	1,71,224	12.23	42,55,637	1,33,236	3.13	5,22,156	1,48,559	28.45	4,33,831	10,094	20.41	
Madurai ..	13,36,883	2,27,569	17.00	30,79,297	3,64,967	11.85	6,92,751	6,620	11.24	25,60,283	1,81,397	7.82	
Dindigul ..	2,36,137	1,18,726	50.28	3,02,904	45,516	15.03	1,83,565	9,725	5.23	14,21,974	18,440	1.30	
Malabar, North ..	2,71,374	32,672	12.04	12,30,454	19,770	1.61	5,39,810	1,88,142	34.35	11,34,939	3,00,766	26.50	
Malabar, South ..	8,07,860	4,03,299	49.92	20,23,432	3,72,754	18.42	2,08,244	57,998	27.85	1,24,591	4,138	19.37	
Nellore, North ..	14,76,993	1,92,696	13.05	38,08,801	1,30,104	3.42	2,07,89,775	9,18,886	4.42	23,09,814	49,718	2.15	
Nellore, South ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,95,969	1,14,872	11.53	16,85,986	84,860	5.03	
Nilgiris, The ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,56,255	2,11,974	24.74	28,98,780	4,91,080	16.94	
Ramanatha- puram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,26,049	1,34,711	16.3	18,17,111	1,96,350	10.81	
Salem ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,73,807	1,09,033	12.4	18,22,946	1,53,858	8.44	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,88,381	2,42,602	62.44	4,76,251	11,508	24.36	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,15,139	4,465	1.42	16,82,487	148,123	31.10	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,60,207	4,11,205	42.8	20,40,215	3,13,121	15.35	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,49,076	1,35,696	14.13	25,26,615	96,288	3.81	
Dharmapuri ..	10,18,351	3,59,344	35.34	25.29	10,59,312	1,12,516	..	6,26,170	57,330	16.43	11,36,682	1,48,242	13.04
Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	13,593	..	..	10,02,976	3,03,267	27.38	12,09,367	1,47,882	12.23
Kumbakonam ..	6,77,307	1,51,976	22.44	22.44	5,74,684	1,06,397	18.51	7,32,831	1,15,072	15.70	8,24,871	78,296	9.49
Tirunelveli ..	7,41,365	1,23,865	16.71	58,74,139	2,29,741	3.91	5,30,368	78,702	15.13	8,01,563	60,111	7.5	
Tuticorin ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,56,441	2,06,662	24.13	5,44,496	36,986	6.79	
Tiruchirappalli, North ..	13,83,391	2,44,368	17.45	10,02,204	88,047	8.79	66,29,194	2,33,914	3.52	11,81,265	35,772	3.03	
Tiruchirappalli, South ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pudukkottai ..	5,15,230	3,38,268	64.49	64.49	5,77,065	89,984	15.59	3,77,347	1,39,992	37.10	11,56,415	2,38,967	20.66
Vishakhapatnam ..	12,85,279	2,09,660	16.31	20,00,882	1,77,317	8.86	13,54,396	2,62,107	19.36	25,30,795	2,51,205	9.92	
Srikakulam ..	1,11,832	39,288	35.12	6,22,725	77,153	12.39	15,024	8,438	56.22	6,51,748	1,35,509	20.79	
Total ..	3,90,78,612	59,53,127	15.13	4,69,82,625	35,95,041	7.65	5,03,00,697	60,29,308	11.99	4,85,81,276	52,46,270	11.00	

APPENDIX No. 4—SECTION I (b).—Demand, Balance and Percentage of Interest due by members of Agricultural Credit Societies (excluding Land Mortgage Banks), 1949-50 and 1950-51.

Name of Circle.	1949-50.				1950-51.			
	Out of interest overdue at the end of the previous year (arrears).				Out of interest accrued and fallen due during the year (current).			
	Demand.	Balance.	Percent- age.	Percent- age.	Demand.	Balance.	Percent- age.	Percent- age.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Anantapur ..	56,937	30,426	53.57	54,851	25,936	47.28	88,282	22,255
Arcoot, North ..	1,89,749	1,67,029	88.36	39,011	23,484	60.19	1,39,131	51,609
Tiruvannamalai ..	1,09,578	59,666	54.12	71,005	42,020	59.18	1,06,444	28,528
Cuddalore ..	86,863	62,946	72.09	1,45,765	1,27,984	87.80	66,513	9,621
Tirukkoyilur ..	1,81,433	1,18,547	65.19	55,200	44,622	80.83	1,40,555	52,026
Bellary ..	51,872	29,366	56.86	29,139	10,377	35.61	70,424	19,177
Chingleput ..	55,226	32,222	58.18	72,668	40,009	55.63	1,33,580	30,404
Tiruvallur ..	73,333	41,043	56.16	75,498	39,586	52.43	2,18,664	38,357
Erode ..	64,683	45,380	70.31	59,131	43,421	73.77	36,018	16,218
Cuddapah ..	1,05,136	35,920	32.37	62,340	24,443	39.20	3,96,315	76,795
Rajahmundry ..	43,015	18,583	41.86	60,321	26,877	44.56	2,19,069	33,089
Kakinada ..	56,312	19,478	33.92	64,817	18,147	27.99	9,1159	31,472
Godavari, West ..	53,111	35,068	66.03	32,926	21,543	65.42	69,645	12,594
Guntur ..	1,07,975	54,156	50.46	1,52,177	54,960	36.11	3,28,601	85,975
Bapatla ..	48,423	38,178	79.16	71,638	54,221	75.68	24,978	9,689
Kasargod ..	8,440	8,125	96.26	8,691	8,483	97.60	287	267
Krishna ..	77,845	39,632	50.65	61,118	21,673	35.46	2,84,157	53,986
Kurnool ..	44,958	26,083	58.82	36,304	13,894	33.24	47,608	17,418
Madras ..	74,065	52,547	70.27	26,225	12,359	47.12	60,220	20,954
Madurai ..	28,567	16,918	59.62	27,322	14,985	54.84	84,442	14,733
Dindigul ..	1,43,960	56,087	38.88	1,59,453	80,960	50.77	2,87,444	64,319
Malabar, North ..	97,614	21,709	22.45	51,064	8,174	16.07	4,23,923	94,092
Malabar, South ..	1,68,423	1,39,118	81.54	57,289	17,835	31.13	2,18,834	64,501
Nellore, North ..	2,01,533	1,64,187	80.69	1,88,988	1,49,892	79.31	2,44,646	30,102
Nellore, South ..	56,080	45,205	80.36	1,80,950	1,56,330	86.39	1,06,799	7,840
Tuticorin ..	1,00,990	51,584	51.48	21,224	19,311	90.98	82,831	55,471
Tiruchirappalli, North ..	..	..	..	19,672	11,859	60.28	1,51,561	26,532
Tiruchirappalli, South ..	..	..	..	62,735	33,822	53.91	2,13,628	30,800
Podukkottai ..	25,423	9,127	36.00	68,215	33,862	49.62	..	..
Visakhapatnam ..	51,548	38,921	75.00	47,429	34,993	73.78	2,67,318	13,323
Srikakulam ..	67,892	44,070	64.71	46,273	28,448	61.47	1,85,075	37,275
Total ..	24,31,104	15,01,321	61.74	24,82,376	14,56,308	58.66	53,08,996	11,18,705
								21.07

APPENDICES

APPENDIX NO. 4—SECTION I (b).—Demand, Balance and Percentage of Interest due by members of Non-Agricultural Credit Societies, 1949-50 and 1950-51.

Circles.	Out of the interest overdue at the end of the previous year (arrears).				Out of the interest accrued and fallen due during the year (current).			
	1949-50.		1950-51.		1949-50.		1950-51.	
	Demand. (2) RS.	Balance. (3) RS.	Percent- age. (4)	Percent- age. (5)	Demand. (6) RS.	Balance. (7) RS.	Percent- age. (8)	Percent- age. (9)
(1)								
Anantapur ..	16,966	3,453	20-35	20-76	6,346	30-50	1,03,775	14-17
Arcoot, North ..	61,323	19,256	31-40	14,016	6,713	47-85	1,19,202	2-09
Tiruvannamalai ..	..	..	..	9,268	4,871	50-43	95,976	7-13
Ouddalore ..	19,596	6,856	34-98	11,069	4,920	44-54	75,205	8-17
Tirukkoyilur ..	..	..	..	5,347	1,819	33-64	59,071	9-78
Bellary ..	9,706	382	3-93	11,642	6,294	54-65	91,820	14-70
Chingleput ..	18,223	3,833	21-03	18,270	3,237	17-48	94,473	13-30
Tiruvellore ..	..	..	..	4,199	1,656	39-28	35,003	9-14
Chittoor ..	30,423	12,878	42-32	29,042	15,264	52-44	2,28,174	21-157
Coimbatore ..	15,387	4,404	28-62	9,449	3,337	35-26	1,21,995	9-44
Erode ..	4,366	2,782	63-74	5,673	3,601	63-49	1,05,739	1-71
Cuddapah ..	33,728	25,111	74-44	39,020	33,088	84-61	60,368	16-87
Rajahmundry ..	15,447	8,185	52-98	7,640	1,995	26-31	62,682	11-75
Kakinada ..	..	..	..	30,455	7,903	26-00	30,617	12-245
Godavari, West ..	9,530	3,499	36-71	19,601	5,828	29-59	62,279	17,949
Guntur ..	14,488	6,830	47-20	5,136	3,176	61-80	8,887	2,277
Rapatla ..	..	..	..	14,266	6,829	47-65	1,05,675	13,755
Mangalore ..	34,566	22,604	65-39	41,398	31,963	77-29	1,07,521	12,875
Kasargod ..	..	..	..	4,642	1,100	23-78	50,230	1,507
Krishna ..	15,552	5,566	36-78	25,422	11,883	46-86	1,51,420	15,396
Kurnool ..	12,118	3,007	24-81	6,629	788	13-03	8,501	2,166
Madras ..	1,80,910	58,345	32-25	1,42,946	84,233	58-92	12,40,690	73,355
Madurai ..	83,025	35,675	42-96	17,703	5,704	32-20	1,52,652	11,188
Dindigul ..	..	..	..	65,820	543	0-82	2,13,477	90,563
Malabar, North ..	41,494	10,763	25-93	31,286	23,472	75-00	1,26,328	6,300
Malabar, South ..	..	..	..	34,534	6,397	18-55	1,33,864	28,228
Nellore, North ..	27,996	11,770	42-04	9,510	4,521	47-89	1,65	285
Nellore, South ..	..	..	..	19,535	10,176	52-20	40,859	8,220
Nilgiris, The ..	794	528	66-09	3,959	654	16-32	30,299	92
Ramanathapuram ..	63,843	32,146	50-35	80,389	53,480	66-49	1,45,478	38,871
Salem ..	17,042	4,566	26-75	16,180	6,696	41-36	2,38,421	14,283
Dharmapuri ..	..	..	..	29,147	883	3-02	..	..
Tanjore ..	39,303	26,496	67-07	40,544	24,745	61-00	1,22,930	14,017
Kumbakonam ..	24,567	16,755	68-20	25,566	9,108	35-60	8,630	9-04
Tirunelveli ..	31,584	19,954	60-01	11,456	6,267	54-67	1,48,304	15,121
Tuticorin ..	..	..	..	21,342	6,782	31-86	..	..
Tiruchirappalli, North ..	32,849	13,487	41-05	31,532	7,435	23-50	4,54,705	18,130
Tiruchirappalli, South ..	..	..	..	22,008	5,455	24-90	..	..
Pudukkottai ..	14,361	12,690	88-36	..	..	..	66,386	3,045
Visakhapatnam ..	23,202	14,824	63-89	27,224	15,741	57-82	1,73,513	15,189
Srikakulam ..	4,855	1,426	29-37	7,166	2,430	33-89	47,019	7,679
Total ..	8,97,024	3,87,071	43-14	9,70,847	4,40,213	45-85	46,16,715	5,28,549
							53,84,161	5,85,182
							13,491	14-22
							1,92,730	17,396
							16,346	5,119
							11-81	9-01
							6,425	9-32
							15,564	19-13
							41,318	7-63
							285	14-50
							8,220	20-00
							92	0-30

APPENDIX No. 5—SECTION I.—General Summary of Progress of Primary or Retail Co-operative Stores during 1950-51.

Circles.	Number of primary or retail stores as on 30th June 1951.	Number of branches or depots.	Number of members as on 30th June 1951.	Paid-up share capital on 30th June 1951.	Reserve fund as on 30th June 1951.	Borrowings outstanding on the last day of the year.		Credit purchases for Co-operative Wholesale stores.	Value of purchases made during 1950-51.			
						Central banks.	Others.		Working capital.	Co-operative wholesale stores.	Others.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	(IN LAKHS).		(IN LAKHS).	(IN LAKHS).	(IN LAKHS).	(IN LAKHS).	(IN LAKHS).	(IN LAKHS).	(IN LAKHS).	(IN LAKHS).	(IN LAKHS).	(IN LAKHS).
Anantapur	45	0.09	1.11	2.20	2.82	0.12	2.94	0.01	6.26	1.81	40.06	41.87
Arcon, North	23	0.08	1.26	0.38	0.59	0.22	0.81	0.03	2.48	20.70	28.86	49.56
Trivannamalai	16	0.04	0.63	0.30	0.12	0.04	0.16	0.03	1.09	8.64	4.91	13.55
Cuddalore	27	0.09	1.15	1.00	0.12	0.14	0.80	0.11	3.06	6.68	21.08	27.76
Trichy	22	0.05	0.61	0.39	0.04	0.02	0.06	0.03	1.09	2.83	8.14	10.97
Bellary	33	0.13	1.10	3.90	1.93	0.27	2.20	8.78	15.98	57.42	16.94	74.36
Chingleput	31	0.05	0.72	0.62	0.03	0.16	0.19	0.23	1.76	20.79	6.22	27.01
Trivellore	20	0.07	0.87	0.67	0.40	0.19	0.19	0.06	1.79	8.04	7.46	15.30
Chittoor	30	0.09	1.33	0.92	0.40	1.31	1.71	10.72	3.96	9.41	29.29	38.70
Coimbatore	156	0.48	6.78	7.85	8.35	23.13	26.48	51.83	51.83	75.12	133.51	23.63
Kudaloh	17	0.08	2.07	1.96	4.01	0.93	4.94	6.16	8.97	6.16	73.49	79.56
Kakinada	64	0.08	1.55	0.47	1.76	0.31	2.07	0.06	4.15	26.21	0.17	26.38
Rajahmundry	47	0.14	1.75	0.50	1.00	0.13	1.13	...	3.47	17.93	17.93	...
Godavari, West.	48	0.09	2.18	0.33	0.27	0.09	0.36	...	2.25	12.97	13.95	...
Guntur	67	0.08	1.61	0.68	0.23	0.06	0.31	...	5.12	20.51	21.48	...
Rajahmundry	27	0.06	1.61	0.68	0.23	0.06	0.31	...	2.60	14.62	14.62	...
Bapatla	57	0.12	2.91	0.40	0.82	0.14	0.96	...	4.27	13.14	14.71	...
Mangalore	30	0.10	1.38	1.41	1.40	0.45	1.45	...	4.41	43.68	55.39	...
Kasargod	34	0.11	1.31	1.46	1.15	0.36	1.51	...	5.07	9.44	64.99	...
Krishna	42	0.10	3.04	0.99	3.16	0.04	3.20	0.38	7.23	27.53	68.84	71.05
Kurnool	81	0.07	1.34	1.31	0.34	0.30	0.64	0.04	3.67	27.53	1.17	28.70
Madras	71	0.23	2.38	3.23	3.33	9.64	9.97	0.04	15.62	16.96	141.90	144.86
Madurai	23	0.24	7.48	5.46	3.91	1.33	3.89	...	16.83	94.84	111.34	...
Dindigul	67	0.20	3.68	2.27	3.23	1.34	4.37	...	10.32	2.90	72.47	75.37
Malabar, North.	46	0.13	1.35	1.37	0.80	0.56	1.37	0.03	4.11	2.16	33.48	35.65
Malabar, South.	29	0.08	1.24	1.45	0.96	0.61	1.37	0.01	4.26	11.90	24.38	26.28
Nellore, North.	47	0.04	1.10	0.25	0.65	0.02	0.65	...	2.01	7.63	7.65	...
Nellore, South.	26	0.03	1.22	0.72	0.49	0.02	1.01	0.02	2.97	24.05	31.70	32.88
Nilgiris, The	33	0.11	2.02	3.16	3.35	13.02	38.07	0.38	9.66	2.09	80.42	82.50
Ramanathapuram.	107	0.25	7.51	2.01	2.55	0.91	2.77	...	54.70	6.88	238.99	265.87
Salem	103	0.27	2.62	2.01	1.86	0.91	2.77	...	39.40	30.40	39.81	70.21
Dharmapuri	55	0.10	1.33	0.95	0.40	0.54	0.94	...	2.92	8.27	19.38	27.65
Tanjore	30	0.10	1.37	1.40	1.00	0.22	1.22	...	3.99	5.06	39.93	44.99
Kumbakonam	20	0.09	3.46	1.86	1.88	10.19	11.37	0.13	17.02	5.34	64.43	69.77
Tirunelveli	61	0.18	14.04	4.66	...	0.91	0.91	0.14	19.75	23.93	93.74	122.67
Tiruchirappalli	69	0.34	5.42	4.46	...	0.84	0.84	0.14	10.85	47.76	49.27	97.03
Tiruchirappalli, North.	72	0.31	2.13	1.40	1.90	0.94	2.84	0.13	6.50	28.76	37.36	66.12
Tiruchirappalli, South.	34	0.21	3.16	1.24	4.53	0.73	5.26	0.09	9.75	11.28	41.74	53.02
Vishakhapatnam.	53	0.14	1.00	0.87	1.81	0.27	2.08	...	3.95	5.47	32.38	37.35
Brikakulam	36	0.09	1.17	0.54	2.09	0.10	2.19	...	3.90	...	15.81	15.31
Total	1,649	5.35	99.64	75.12	78.37	73.61	149.98	21.98	346.72	620.28	1,992.37	4,318.65

APPENDICES

APPENDICES

Sales effected during 1950-51.				Classification of sales according to commodities.					Trading results.					Net results.				
Circles.	Members.	Non-members.	Total.	Food-stuffs.	Cloths.	Others.	Total.	Gross profit.		Gross loss.		Net profit.		Net loss.				
								Number of stores.	Amount.	Number of stores.	Amount.	Number of stores.	Amount.	Number of stores.	Amount.			
	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)			
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.			
	(IN LAKHS).	(IN LAKHS).	(IN LAKHS).	(IN LAKHS).	(IN LAKHS).	(IN LAKHS).	(IN LAKHS).	(IN LAKHS).	(IN LAKHS).	(IN LAKHS).	(IN LAKHS).	(IN LAKHS).	(IN LAKHS).	(IN LAKHS).	(IN LAKHS).			
Anantapur	0.37	80.12	50.49	41.88	2.26	6.35	50.49	34	2.21	7	0.03	15	0.04	30	0.29			
Arcon, North	18.57	37.77	51.34	37.28	4.43	9.63	51.34	31	1.21	..	..	20	1.18	13	0.13			
Trivannamalai	14.42	29.10	14.42	12.06	1.53	0.33	14.42	16	0.66	..	..	8	0.19	8	0.05			
Cuddalore	8.89	3.17	12.06	5.47	4.01	10.19	29.10	23	1.08	4	0.05	13	0.25	14	0.22			
Trichy	25.71	50.52	79.23	69.42	12.11	5.07	12.66	18	0.45	..	..	9	0.12	12	0.19			
Bellary	16.60	11.49	28.09	21.06	1.63	3.70	28.09	23	3.99	10	0.08	16	1.89	22	0.79			
Chingleput	10.80	5.67	16.47	12.64	0.56	3.27	16.47	21	1.18	2	0.01	10	0.48	18	0.22			
Trivellore	24.97	27.62	51.69	20.41	9.33	21.95	51.69	24	0.62	6	0.01	15	0.15	17	0.26			
Chittoor	128.79	100.56	230.35	179.80	14.80	35.75	230.35	23	1.56	7	0.03	10	0.40	20	0.40			
Coimbatore	20.71	81.86	102.57	87.72	5.50	9.95	102.57	50	10.93	1	0.01	42	3.84	9	0.41			
Kerale	27.51	3.46	27.51	21.25	0.95	0.18	27.51	17	3.39	..	..	15	0.98	2	0.03			
Cuddapah	10.88	13.84	10.96	10.96	0.85	0.18	10.96	39	0.86	13	0.13	4	0.01	56	1.93			
Rajahmundry	1.80	18.87	15.47	9.28	0.35	2.53	13.84	33	0.85	8	0.02	10	0.20	35	0.58			
Kakinada	8.06	16.89	24.95	19.33	0.65	5.54	15.47	24	0.96	19	0.02	9	0.23	23	0.43			
Godavari, West	8.06	15.90	15.90	10.00	1.86	24.95	15.47	50	2.31	17	0.07	13	1.30	60	0.73			
Guntur	2.29	12.79	15.08	8.55	0.60	0.90	15.08	8	0.07	29	0.47	..	..	..	..			
Bapatla	19.39	39.02	58.91	50.53	1.67	6.91	58.91	43	0.55	8	0.02	7	0.06	50	0.77			
Mangalore	15.63	54.47	70.10	62.40	3.00	4.70	70.10	28	2.04	1	0.01	20	0.55	10	0.09			
Kasargod	74.05	32.02	32.02	26.18	0.49	6.91	74.05	32	2.20	1	0.01	24	0.39	10	0.14			
Krishna	7.23	102.80	168.54	82.01	4.69	8.42	168.54	36	2.57	45	0.02	14	0.47	28	0.36			
Kurnool	6.24	78.23	180.07	104.34	5.25	10.43	180.07	11	0.96	5	0.57	3	0.38	53	1.04			
Madras	104.64	83.86	83.86	43.68	1.59	5.87	83.86	7	4.02	..	..	..	3.90	4	0.14			
Madurai	11.71	25.20	36.91	29.65	1.69	5.87	36.91	56	1.70	2	0.37	29	3.51	18	0.56			
Dindigul	22.27	16.51	38.78	24.19	1.10	12.46	38.78	28	1.82	..	..	17	0.37	9	0.15			
Malabar, North	3.96	24.54	34.80	24.52	2.14	9.52	34.80	38	1.02	5	0.02	8	0.26	16	0.30			
Malabar, South	9.46	52.74	80.14	60.95	1.98	8.90	80.14	14	0.25	..	..	3	0.01	20	0.40			
Nellore, North	27.40	225.52	275.90	191.80	5.83	8.90	275.90	20	3.33	..	..	10	0.55	12	0.24			
Nellore, South	52.88	52.88	74.88	61.86	4.69	6.33	74.88	106	12.49	..	..	16	0.94	7	0.09			
Ramanathapuram.	26.90	4.96	31.85	22.72	4.69	18.33	31.85	44	3.33	11	0.02	53	3.58	47	1.71			
Dharmapuri	15.72	33.55	49.07	28.57	4.40	17.33	49.07	29	1.94	..	..	20	0.75	35	0.86			
Tanjore	22.02	69.10	135.62	28.56	4.14	16.86	49.07	25	2.21	3	0.02	12	0.82	18	0.31			
Kumbakonam	59.52	69.10	135.62	62.52	18.46	27.50	74.52	57	3.94	..	..	17	0.95	11	0.29			
Tirunelveli	60.79	58.87	104.66	57.41	13.71	52.89	128.62	64	6.74	5	0.08	32	0.84	29	0.47			
Pudukkottai	11.73	58.04	69.77	40.32	5.52	33.76	69.77	33	5.26	2	0.01	44	1.86	33	0.92			
Tiruchirappalli,	11.74	39.08	50.77	32.28	4.23	23.93	50.77	33	3.51	..	..	21	0.70	12	0.32			
North.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	0.01	25	0.41	28	0.40			
Tiruchirappalli,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
South.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Vishakhapatnam	1.66	38.88	38.88	31.70	3.31	3.87	38.88	21	1.55	..	..	11	0.33	..	..			
Srikakulam	..	15.28	16.94	7.02	2.97	7.55	16.94	21	0.53	12	1.06	2	0.04	33	1.57			
Total	905.00	1,656.62	2,561.62	1,763.95	214.12	534.55	2,561.62	1,339	114.90	213	2.20	861	35.60	558	13.62			

APPENDIX No. 5.—SECTION II.—General Summary of Progress of the District Co-operative Wholesale Stores during 1950-51.

Name of District Co-operative Wholesale or Central Stores.	Number of members as on 30th June 1951.	Paid-up share capital on 30th June 1951.	Reserve fund on 30th June 1951.		Borrowings outstanding at the end of the year.		Working capital as on 30th June 1951.		Sales effected during 1950-51.				Trading results.		Net profit.	Net loss.	
			RS. (IN LAKHS).	RS. (IN LAKHS).	Central banks.	Others.	Total.	RS. (IN LAKHS).	RS. (IN LAKHS).	Food-stuffs.	Cloth.	Others.	Total.	Gross profit.			Gross loss.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
Anantapur ..	606	1.18	0.92	9.37	0.31	9.68	11.78	47.85	53.09	0.89	0.09	54.07	2.26	..	2.26	..	
Arcoot, North ..	439	1.00	5.25	30.47	0.53	31.00	37.25	188.89	179.54	2.22	1.80	182.36	5.23	..	5.23	..	
Arcoot, South ..	1,157	1.76	2.83	18.01	0.14	18.15	22.24	77.99	64.05	1.06	1.06	65.11	2.23	..	2.23	..	
Bellary ..	343	1.45	1.62	9.70	0.40	10.10	6.17	68.02	72.43	0.77	0.77	73.20	2.76	..	2.76	..	
Chingleput ..	192	2.34	8.37	12.00	0.28	12.28	23.48	96.78	54.23	2.58	2.58	56.81	3.03	..	3.03	..	
Chittoor ..	399	99	2.97	16.50	0.22	16.72	20.68	101.40	86.93	1.51	1.51	88.44	2.13	..	2.13	..	
Cuddapah ..	263	2.23	6.28	12.91	0.52	13.43	9.94	104.09	142.63	1.95	1.95	102.68	2.40	..	2.40	..	
Gadavari, East ..	320	1.01	1.58	12.71	0.34	13.05	14.59	45.33	33.85	1.21	1.21	35.06	1.73	..	1.73	..	
Gadavari, West ..	465	90	0.33	4.99	0.04	5.03	6.25	35.66	20.43	0.07	0.07	36.24	0.98	..	0.98	..	
Guntur ..	1,456	1.71	2.08	0.76	0.15	2.23	1.90	4.30	3.66	0.53	0.53	4.13	1.51	..	1.51	..	
Kanara, South ..	721	2.63	1.99	11.46	1.50	12.96	17.78	57.09	25.07	1.25	1.25	23.17	5.76	..	5.76	..	
Krishna ..	607	0.99	0.58	10.48	1.50	11.98	12.54	38.12	17.60	1.61	1.61	42.38	1.22	..	1.22	..	
Kurnool ..	449	1.36	8.86	9.40	1.34	10.74	12.06	58.80	48.00	0.31	0.31	64.61	2.59	..	2.59	..	
Madurai-Ramanatha ..	390	1.96	4.23	5.52	0.93	6.45	12.64	112.60	101.95	6.43	6.43	134.64	2.84	..	2.84	..	
Malabar ..	941	2.84	1.17	9.00	0.28	9.28	13.29	53.21	46.93	0.74	0.74	58.43	1.32	..	1.32	..	
Nellore ..	367	1.41	0.53	12.24	0.64	12.88	14.22	40.53	12.95	0.87	0.87	44.53	1.37	..	1.37	..	
Nilgiris ..	131	0.60	0.63	4.40	0.30	4.70	6.25	38.07	35.99	0.52	0.52	36.61	1.29	..	1.29	..	
Salem ..	1,833	2.47	1.87	5.10	0.63	5.73	9.74	196.33	190.41	0.53	14.36	205.30	5.01	..	5.01	..	
Tanjore ..	1,338	1.00	5.59	8.64	0.19	8.73	10.44	38.75	20.82	1.51	1.51	41.24	1.29	..	1.29	..	
Tirunelveli ..	239	2.30	2.37	17.23	0.77	18.00	22.66	88.09	72.36	0.89	0.89	80.25	3.78	..	3.78	..	
Tiruchirappalli ..	467	1.70	2.11	9.50	0.86	10.36	13.67	138.37	109.36	1.66	1.66	111.02	2.76	..	2.76	..	
Vijayanagara ..	499	1.33	1.43	8.22	0.53	8.75	11.36	23.73	6.08	2.84	2.84	31.07	0.37	..	0.37	..	
Vizianagaram ..	792	0.48	0.51	6.32	0.12	6.44	7.23	24.94	14.45	0.32	0.32	21.40	0.75	..	0.75	..	
Pudukottai ..	782	0.48	0.51	6.32	0.12	6.44	7.23	24.94	14.45	0.32	0.32	21.40	0.75	..	0.75	..	
Total ..	14,197	36.37	49.70	236.78	10.15	236.78	223.85	1,934.84	1,629.60	82.27	355.85	2,017.72	56.72	..	56.72	..	
Total for the previous year.	12,615	36.94	42.76	177.96	15.87	193.83	273.22	1,842.36	1,977.12	249.36	106.64	2,333.12	70.69	..	70.69	..	

APPENDICES

APPENDIX No. 6.—Statement showing the statistical particulars of land colonization co-operative societies. (i) For Civiiana.

Name of the society.	District.	Number of colonists holding the land under the society.		Number of colonists who have relinquished their holding to the society.		Number of newly admitted to society including those who have become members by inheritance or nomination.		Area held by the society including area allotted to members.		Area held by members.		Area brought under cultivation including area reclaimed.	
		In the year under report.	Up to but excluding the year under report.	In the year under report.	Up to but excluding the year under report.	In the year under report.	Up to but excluding the year under report.	In the year under report.	Up to but excluding the year under report.	In the year under report.	Up to but excluding the year under report.	In the year under report.	Up to but excluding the year under report.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
(a) Government lands.													
1 Doddahatta ..	Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Repattipalli ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Vakkannatham ..	North Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Mondavakkam ..	Chingleput ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Siruseri ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Karanampuducheri ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Kaniyapuram ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Kaniyapuram ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Kaniyapuram ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Andhavar ..	Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Andhavar ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Andhavar ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Kothapalayam ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Gudupadu ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Lousar Gudupadu ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Mutyapalli ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Allur ..	Krishna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Chennarasipalem ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Pedalanka ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Mahapuram ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Mahapuram ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 Mahapuram ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Mahapuram ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 Mahapuram ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 U. Odappatti ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Kaniyapuram ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27 Thiruvottai ..	Tanore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 Kaniyapuram ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29 Kaniyapuram ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Ganapavaram ..	Guntur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Private lands.													
1 Marudur ..	Tiruchirappalli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Marudur ..	Chingleput ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Marudur ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX No. 6.—Statement showing the statistical particulars of land colonization co-operative societies—cont.

(i) For Civilians—cont.

Serial number.	Name of the society.	District.	Area reverted to the society by the removal of members.		Area relinquished to the society by the members.		Value of land granted to the society.		Land value payable by the society.		Land value collected from the society.	
			(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)				
			In the year under report.	Up to but excluding the year under report.	In the year under report.	Up to but excluding the year under report.	In the year under report.	Up to but excluding the year under report.	In the year under report.	Up to but excluding the year under report.	In the year under report.	Up to but excluding the year under report.
			ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
(a) Government lands.												
1	Doddaghatla	Anantapur				3,500 0 0						
2	Repatipalli	Do.				5,393 0 0						
3	Valkalatham	North Arcot				5,082 0 0						
4	Morann	Do.				6,162 0 0						
5	Sandivakkam	Chingleput				36,792 0 0						
6	Siriseri	Do.				36,792 0 0						
7	Karantalpuducheri	Do.				36,792 0 0						
8	Santhavetur	Do.				36,792 0 0						
9	Namalur	Do.				36,792 0 0						
10	Andhivur	Coimbatore	13-76			5,393 0 0						
11	Gettisamudram	Do.	10-28			5,082 0 0						
12	Ahadi	Do.	10-05			6,162 0 0						
13	Kothapassalamaru	West Godavari				3,500 0 0						
14	Gettipadu	Do.				5,393 0 0						
15	Lesarigutlapadu	Do.				5,082 0 0						
16	Mutyalapalli	Do.				6,162 0 0						
17	Alluru	Krishna				36,136 0 0						
18	Chennaracopalem	Do.				36,136 0 0						
19	Pedilanka	Do.				21,509 0 0						
20	Makapuram	Do.				38,887 0 0						
21	Ahobilam	Do.				3,084 0 0						
22	Mettipatti	Kurnool										
23	Kanayalpur	Salem	20-00									
24	Mohamurpetti	Do.										
25	U. Oddapatti	Do.	5-00									
26	Kanayalpur	Tanjore	27-00									
27	Thalukottai	Do.	33-00									
28	Kanayalpur	Do.										
29	Panthikottai	Do.										
30	Ganapavaram	Guntur										

(b) Private lands.

1 Marudur
2 Melroy
3 Sankaravaram

Trichirappalli.
Chingleput
East Godavari

Serial number.	Name of the society.	District.	(17)		(18)		(19)		(20)		(21)		(22)		(23)	
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
			Amount of implement advance granted to the society.	Amount of implement advance repaid by the society.	Amount of assessment payable of the whole area granted to the society.	Amount of assessment waived on account of land being left fallowed rate and not waived.	Amount of assessment waived on account of land being left fallowed rate and not waived.	Amount of assessment waived on account of land being left fallowed rate and not waived.	Amount of assessment waived on account of land being left fallowed rate and not waived.	Amount of assessment waived on account of land being left fallowed rate and not waived.	Amount of assessment waived on account of land being left fallowed rate and not waived.	Amount of assessment waived on account of land being left fallowed rate and not waived.	Amount of assessment waived on account of land being left fallowed rate and not waived.	Amount of assessment waived on account of land being left fallowed rate and not waived.	Amount of assessment waived on account of land being left fallowed rate and not waived.	
			In the year under report.	Up to but excluding the year under report.	In the year under report.	Up to but excluding the year under report.	In the year under report.	Up to but excluding the year under report.	In the year under report.	Up to but excluding the year under report.	In the year under report.	Up to but excluding the year under report.	In the year under report.	Up to but excluding the year under report.	In the year under report.	
(a) Government lands.																
1	Doddachaitra	Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	Repatipalli	Do.	415 0 0	966 0 0	251 0 0	232 0 0	235 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	Valkatham	North Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4	Morann	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	Sandivakkam	Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6	Siriseri	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7	Karantalpuducheri	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8	Santhavetur	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9	Namalur	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10	Andhivur	Coimbatore	1,075 0 0	..	718 0 0	1,944 0 0	307 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11	Gettisamudram	Do.	750 0 0	..	499 0 0	2,012 0 0	313 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12	Ahadi	Do.	750 0 0	..	584 0 0	1,933 0 0	332 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13	Kothapassalamaru	West Godavari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14	Gettipadu	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15	Lesarigutlapadu	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16	Mutyalapalli	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17	Alluru	Krishna	1,142 0 0	1,142 0 0	114 0 0	955 0 0	955 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18	Chennaracopalem	Do.	620 0 0	620 0 0	62 0 0	492 0 0	482 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19	Pedilanka	Do.	850 0 0	850 0 0	680 0 0	1,370 0 0	5,153 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20	Makapuram	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
21	Ahobilam	Kurnool	2,167 0 0	2,035 0 0	131 0 0	174 0 0	174 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
22	Mettipatti	Salem	1,813 0 0	..	17 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
23	Kanayalpur	Do.	282 0 0	..	160 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
24	Mohamurpetti	Do.	2,700 0 0	..	1,320 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
25	U. Oddapatti	Do.	540 0 0	..	144 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
26	Kanayalpur	Tanjore	1,268 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
27	Thalukottai	Do.	614 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
28	Kanayalpur	Do.	4,725 0 0	..	1,968 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
29	Panthikottai	Do.	5,809 0 0	..	3,363 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
30	Ganapavaram	Guntur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(b) Private lands.																
1	Marudur	Trichirappalli.	3,750 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	Melroy	Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	Sankaravaram	East Godavari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

APPENDIX No. 6—Statement showing the statistical particulars of land colonization co-operative societies—cont.

(ii) For ex-servicemen.

Serial number.	Name of the society.	District.	Number of colonists holding the land under the society.		Number of colonists who have been removed from the society.		Number of colonists who have relinquished their holding to the society.		Number of newly admitted colonists to the society including those who have become members by inheritance or nomination.		Area held by the society including area allotted to members.		Area held by members.		Area brought under cultivation including area reclaimed.	
			Up to but excluding the year under report.	In the year under report.	Up to but excluding the year under report.	In the year under report.	Up to but excluding the year under report.	In the year under report.	Up to but excluding the year under report.	In the year under report.	Up to but excluding the year under report.	In the year under report.	Up to but excluding the year under report.	In the year under report.	Up to but excluding the year under report.	In the year under report.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1	Komaragiri-patnam.	East Godavari.	110	24	..	19	469'56	440'00	444'00	240'10	158'70	..	..	..	..	..
2	Kalavapudi ..	West Godavari.	316	104	..	12	2,282'00	1,590'00	1,590'00	1,440'00	1,181'43	..	..	..	..	..
3	Kalidindi ..	Krishna ..	313	107	..	95	1,899'00	1,892'00	1,892'00	1,632'47	1,020'00	..	..	..	..	..
4	Rudravaram ..	Kurnool ..	72	13	..	15	493'64	485'18	485'18	385'18	385'18	..	..	..	..	..
5	Piduguralla ..	Guntur ..	61	..	..	12	499'89	488'00	488'00	302'21	315'00	..	..	..	..	..
6	Bhavadevarapalli.	Krishna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Meyyur Gudapak-kam.	Chingleput ..	74	12	..	50	484'81	484'81	484'81	484'81	378'35	..	..	..	..	..
8	Thirumangala-kotai.	Tanjore ..	285	..	..	..	1,578'77	1,578'77	..	778'75	708'05	..	..	..	..	..
9	Dr. Rajan Nagar..	Tiruchirappalli.	82	..	..	..	355'00	355'42	328'00	287'15	298'62	..	..	..	..	..
10	Chennakalpala-yam.	Coimbatore ..	16	4	..	21	204'47	204'47	110'00	110'00	46'00	..	..	..	..	..
11	Masilvandan ..	Salem ..	37	14	2	53	2,992'00	2,992'00	370'00	523'00	190'70	..	..	..	..	..

Serial number.	Name of the society.	District.	Area reverted to the society by removal of members.		Area relinquished to the society by the members.		Area relinquished to the Government by the society.		Value of land granted to the society.		Land value payable by the society.		Land value collected from the society.		Amount of implement advance granted to the society.	
			Up to but excluding the year under report.	In the year under report.	Up to but excluding the year under report.	In the year under report.	Up to but excluding the year under report.	In the year under report.	Up to but excluding the year under report.	In the year under report.	Up to but excluding the year under report.	In the year under report.	Up to but excluding the year under report.	In the year under report.	Up to but excluding the year under report.	In the year under report.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1	Komaragiri-patnam.	East Godavari	72'00	..	..	..	1,115,000	1,115,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Kalavapudi ..	West Godavari.	..	..	..	..	4,56,250	4,56,250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Kalidindi ..	Krishna ..	..	..	..	..	2,19,900	2,19,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Rudravaram ..	Kurnool ..	39'54	..	..	..	3,98,100	3,98,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	700	..
5	Piduguralla ..	Guntur ..	..	..	..	..	28,000	28,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Bhavadevarapalli.	Krishna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Meyyur Gudapak-kam.	Chingleput	..	..	..	..	33,710	33,710	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
8	Thirumangala-kotai.	Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	7,88,685	7,88,685	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,800	..
9	Dr. Rajan Nagar.	Tiruchirappalli.	..	..	..	..	1,80,445	1,80,445	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000	..
10	Chennakalpala-yam.	Coimbatore ..	50'00	..	..	..	10,178	10,178	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,288	..
11	Masilvandan ..	Salem ..	10'00	..	..	..	40,800	40,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	..

APPENDIX No. 6—Statement showing the statistical particulars of land colonization co-operative societies—cont.

(ii) For Ex-servicemen—cont.

Serial number.	Name of the Society.	District.	Amount of advance repaid by the society.		Amount of assessment payable of the whole area granted to the society.		Amount of assessment waived on account of land being left and not allowed to any member.		Amount of water-rate waived.		Profit earned during the year.		Loss sustained.	
			(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
			Up to but excluding the year under report.	Up to but excluding the year under report.	Up to but excluding the year under report.	Up to but excluding the year under report.	Up to but excluding the year under report.	Up to but excluding the year under report.	Up to but excluding the year under report.	Up to but excluding the year under report.	Up to but excluding the year under report.	Up to but excluding the year under report.	Up to but excluding the year under report.	Up to but excluding the year under report.
1	Komaragiriapatnam	East Godavari.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Kalavapudi	West Godavari.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Kalidindi	Krishna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Radavaram	Kurool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Piduguralla	Guntur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Bhavadavaram	Krishna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Mayyur Gudapakam.	Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Tirumangala kottal.	Tanore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Dr. Rajan Nagar.	Tiruchirappalli.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Chennakalpalayam.	Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Manivandan	Salem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Figures in column 30, represent the advance made by Government towards implements and to be reimbursed out of the contribution made by the P.W.S.R.F. Committee.

APPENDIX No. 7—Grants-in-aid to Co-operative Societies.

Serial number and type of the society to which the grant was given.	Purpose of the grant.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount disbursed.
		(3)	(4)
(1)	(2)	RS.	RS.
1 Central Banks	(i) Maintenance of additional staff of supervisors under the scheme of reorganization of rural credit societies.	1,89,788	1,47,009
	(ii) Maintenance of additional staff for intensive supervision of rural credit societies in Rayalaseema.	21,900	11,561
	(iii) Grant to reduce the rate of interest in rural credit societies and marketing societies in the Rayalaseema.	71,680	40,263
2 Central Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, Madras.	Grant to reduce the rate of interest on long-term loans given by primary land mortgage banks in the Rayalaseema.	1,337	1,337
3 Co-operative Stores and Marketing Societies.	For the distribution of chemical fertilisers and groundnut oil-cake at reduced prices.	12,64,915	6,82,953
4 Marketing Societies ..	For the construction of godowns .. Towards deficit in the working expenses of the tractor maintained by the Proddatur Marketing society.	76,465 2,000	59,965 2,000
5 Rural Credit Societies ..	For the construction of godowns-cum-village reading rooms.	3,15,755	1,66,890
6 Milk Supply Societies and Unions.	Subsidy for milk recording schemes for equipment for the purchase of stud bulls and for poultry development.	8,388	8,388
7 Cattle Breeding Societies.	Village Livestock Development Scheme.	12,700	7,962
	Purchase of stud bulls	11,333	8,021
8 Harijan Societies ..	Scriptory grant	35,000	26,820
9 Land Colonization Co-operative Societies for Civilians.	Free grant for the purchase of bulls, seeds, country carts, the construction of sheds and for Cottage Industries.	39,070	39,070
10 Co-operative workshops for ex-servicemen.	Grants for the reorganization of co-operative workshops for ex-servicemen.	1,23,554	1,23,504
11 Cottage Industrial Societies.	To meet the pay of establishment, rent and the cost of equipment.	23,072	23,072
12 Anamalai Estate Workers' Co-operative Thrift Bank.	To meet the establishment and contingent charges.	3,000	3,000
13 State Co-operative Union.	For the manufacture of propaganda films.	10,082	10,082
14 Co-operative Institutes ..	Lumpsum grant to the mufassal institutes.	5,800	5,800
15 Development of Agency Tracts.	(i) For the purchase of lorry by the Salem Co-operative Wholesale Stores under the Kolli Hills Scheme.	2,640	2,640
	(ii) Bhadrachalam Agency Stores societies for rent, staff, etc.	4,550	4,550
	(iii) Polavaram Agency for contingent charges, cost of staff, etc.	2,640	2,214
	(iv) Construction of a godown to the Rampachodavaram stores.	750	750

APPENDIX No. 7.—Grants-in-aid to Co-operative Societies—cont.

Serial number and type of the society to which the grant was given.	Purpose of the grant.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount disbursed.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		RS.	RS.
6 Ameliorative Schemes ..	(i) Construction of community centres by gramasanghams.	6,000	3,000
	(ii) Library grant	15,560	12,804
	(iii) Cost of utensils for milk supply societies and unions and working expenses.	9,540	4,300
	(iv) Palm gur development scheme—		
	Recurring	17,300	9,373
	Non-recurring	71,355	13,222
	(v) Cottage industrial societies ..	3,000	3,000
17 Miscellaneous	Subsidy to loss societies towards the cost of stamp duty incurred in respect of sale certificates obtained in the course of execution of awards under Rule XXII.	44	44

MISCELLANEOUS



DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 802, 29th February 1952

Administration Report—Co-operative department—1950-51—
Recorded with remarks.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies,
Re. No. 88028/51-Q, dated 3rd December 1951.

Order—No. 802, Development, dated 29th February 1952.

Recorded.

2. [The year 1950-51 was another year of all-round progress for the movement in this State! This progress was particularly evident in the number of societies, their membership and their share capital and working capital. On 30th June 1951 there were 24,205 societies with 33.41 lakhs of members and Rs. 85.32 crores of working capital as against 22,784 co-operative societies, with 31.22 lakhs of members and a working capital of Rs. 71.11 crores at the end of the previous year. The Government continued to use the co-operatives for the procurement and distribution of foodgrains, distribution of chemical fertilizers, and fabrication and distribution of agricultural implements. The Government also entrusted during the year the distribution of iron and steel to co-operative societies.] The Government have also ordered the reallocation of mill cloth quota to co-operatives which had been stopped in January 1950. Co-operatives of different types continued to play an increasing role in the production of food, textiles and cottage industrial goods. The Reserve Bank also evinced a growing interest in assisting the co-operative movement in this State by providing Central Banks with credit facilities for financing seasonal agricultural operations and marketing of crops. It assisted the movement also by reducing the fees for remittances by co-operative banks and societies by 50 per cent.

3. The two fold scheme in respect of agricultural societies, viz., one for increasing their number so as to bring within their fold 50 per cent of villages and 30 per cent of rural population and the other for re-organizing them into multi-purpose societies, was continued during the year with full vigour. On 30th June 1951, there were 16,330 agricultural credit societies as against 15,348 societies at the end of the previous year and they covered 65.54 per cent of villages and served 17.98 per cent of the rural population as against the target of 50 per cent of the



villages and 30 per cent of the population set by the All-India Planning Committee on Co-operation. Out of the total number of agricultural credit societies, 10,305 societies had undertaken multi-purpose activities by the end of 30th June 1951. Their non-credit activities included supply of agricultural, industrial and domestic requirements of members, sale of agricultural produce, construction of godowns and encouragement of subsidiary occupations. Some of them even partook in Government measures for food production, distribution of controlled commodities and provision of lands on lease to members for cultivation. The loans issued by agricultural credit societies during the year amounted to Rs. 7,65.29 lakhs as against Rs. 6,44.00 lakhs during the previous year. Loans issued for productive purposes amount Rs. 7,33.45 lakhs during the year whereas the corresponding amount during the previous year was Rs. 6,13.57 lakhs. In the 7 districts chosen for intensive cultivation, agricultural credit societies obtained 12,25.76 acres of land on lease for cultivation. The societies also lent Rs. 6.19 lakhs to members for buying pump sets.

4. Even though the money market was tight and the expansion of the movement in various directions led to increased demands for funds from the central financing institutions, it is noteworthy that these institutions met the demands made on them in full. The loans issued by Central Banks amounted to Rs. 4,542 lakhs as against Rs. 4,340 lakhs during the previous year. The credit made available by the Reserve Bank of India to the Central Banks rose from Rs. 1.67 lakhs during 1949-50 to Rs. 3.30 lakhs during 1950-51. The Central Land Mortgage Bank also provided increased loan facilities to its members. In fact, the amount of loans issued by the Central Land Mortgage Bank during the year, viz., Rs. 82.27 lakhs was the largest ever given in any single year since its inception. The amount of loans issued for land improvement during the year also showed an increase from Rs. 3.90 lakhs to Rs. 6.75 lakhs. The flotation of both the 45th and 46th series of debentures for Rs. 40 lakhs and Rs. 30 lakhs respectively by the Central Land Mortgage Bank was a success, notwithstanding the fact that the money market was very tight at the time.

5. The State subsidized scheme to provide loans at reduced rates of interest, viz., 5 per cent to the ryots in Rayalaseema was introduced in the remaining 3 banks, viz., the Kurnool, Anantapur and Hospet Central Banks during the year, and an amount of Rs. 40,264 was paid by Government as subsidy to the five Central Banks during the year at the rate of 1 per cent on loans issued to the agricultural credit societies and marketing societies under the scheme. An amount of Rs. 11,561 was also paid by Government as subsidy to the five Central Banks for employing additional supervisors for the supervision of agricultural credit societies. Another subsidized scheme by Government which continued to be in force during the year was the one for the provision of long-term loans to the ryots in Rayalaseema through the Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank at a concessional rate of interest of 4 per cent. The loans given under the scheme however amounted only to Rs. 4.87 lakhs during the year against a target of Rs. 8.06 lakhs. As the progress was disappointing, the Government sanctioned the proposals submitted by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for the employment of additional supervisors to popularize co-operative mortgage banking in this backward area. The Government also continued during the year

the remission, in full, of fees for the registration of documents by or on behalf of land mortgage banks in the Rayalaseema and for obtaining encumbrance certificates. The special staff of Senior Inspectors for the development, management and supervision of marketing societies in the Rayalaseema area was also continued.

6. The scheme sanctioned in 1949 for the grant of subsidies to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost of construction of godowns put up by co-operative marketing and credit societies continued to be popular. Seven marketing societies and 35 rural credit societies were given free grants amounting to Rs. 2,32,856 during the financial year 1950-51.

7. Co-operatives again played a notable part in the production of food crops during the year. Twenty-two irrigation societies provided facilities for irrigating 4,894 acres. Two-thousand and twenty-six societies undertook distribution of chemical fertilizers and they distributed 44,421 tons of ammonium sulphate and 10,153 tons of super-phosphate to agriculturists. Marketing societies supplied improved seeds, agricultural implements and compost manure worth Rs. 1.66 crores. Seven hundred and fifty-eight societies undertook retail distribution of iron and steel and sold 8,868 tons of the materials valued at Rs. 36.33 lakhs. Four hundred and ninety-six societies selected as distributors for fabricated agricultural implements sold implements worth Rs. 8.06 lakhs. Government would like multi-purpose societies orientated more definitely to the work of increasing the yield from land, particularly by introducing better agricultural practices. Production of other foodstuffs also by co-operatives may be mentioned. Thirty-eight milk supply unions and 620 milk supply societies supplied milk and milk products to the value of Rs. 1,32.45 lakhs to general consumers, State hospitals, jails, child-welfare centres, hostels, etc. Forty-four egg marketing societies supplied 2.56 lakhs eggs valued Rs. 32,000. Other kinds of societies, which were engaged in food production were 257 fishermen societies, 14 fruit growers' co-operative societies, 5 salt workers societies, 13 sugarcane growers' societies, not to mention over 2,000 palmyra jaggery manufacturing societies.

8. In addition to food production, co-operatives made a remarkable contribution to the production of textiles. The weavers' co-operatives in the State numbering 1,017 with 1.76 lakhs of looms accounted for about one-third of the handloom cloth produced in the State. Their sales exceeded Rs. 1,000 lakhs.

9. There was increased production by co-operatives during the year particularly of metal ware, coir goods, potteries, basket, oil, leather goods and toys. At the end of the year, there were 279 cottage industries societies as against 269 at its beginning and the value of goods sold by these societies to the public during the year amounted to Rs. 49.01 lakhs as against Rs. 44.37 lakhs during the previous year. During the year, a sum of Rs. 45,600 was placed at the disposal of the Registrar for the development of these societies and, out of this, a sum of Rs. 23,702 was disbursed to 50 as subsidies towards establishment and contingent expenses and the cost of equipment, etc. The question of bringing all cottage industries in various departments under a unified control with a view to secure their rapid development is under consideration of Government.

10. Harijans and backward communities continued to receive State assistance through special types of societies. At the end of the year,

there were 2,445 societies for scheduled castes and other backward communities with a membership of 1,69,491 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 10.9 lakhs. The members contributed Rs. 78,188 towards thrift deposits during the year. They invested their earnings also in other forms of deposits to the extent of Rs. 2.21 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 26,820 was disbursed to deserving societies during the financial year ended 31st March 1951 as scriptory grants. In the Rajahmundry circle, there were 28 credit societies specially organized for Hillmen. The exemption granted to Scheduled Caste societies and Schedule Caste members of other societies from the payment of registration fees was continued during the year. Scheduled Caste societies were also exempted from the payment of contributions from their net profits to the Audit Fund.

11. Co-operative housing societies recorded another year of progress. The number of housing societies of all types increased from 280 to 293 during the year. Six hundred and seventy-eight houses were completed by these societies during the year and 1,842 houses were in various stages of construction. As against an amount of Rs. 1,22.3 lakhs sanctioned, loans to the extent of Rs. 79.96 lakhs, were disbursed to the societies during the financial year 1950-51. The rural housing scheme introduced last year was continued, the Government having permitted the organization of a second society in each district in the second year of the scheme. At the end of the year there were 32 rural housing societies. On account of the poor resources of these societies the Government extended to them some extra concessions such as exemption from payment towards cost of the land acquisition staff.

12. The ex-servicemen co-operatives continued to provide employment to demobilized personnel. The value of goods produced by the Co-operative Workshops amounted to Rs. 6.31 lakhs during the year as against Rs. 5.71 lakhs during the previous year and the salaries and wages paid to their members amounted to Rs. 1.87 lakhs as against Rs. 1.50 lakhs in the previous year. The eleven ex-service men colonization societies brought under cultivation 4,682 acres and raised mostly food crops. Thirteen motor transport societies for ex-servicemen employed 651 ex-servicemen and paid Rs. 6.90 lakhs as wages and allowances. The Government permitted the societies to undertake passenger transport and they put on the road 20 buses during the year.

13. The department also continued its useful work of rehabilitation of ex-tappers. At the end of the year there were 2,017 palm jaggery societies with 1.5 lakhs of ex-tappers as members as against 1,881 societies with 1.27 lakhs of ex-tapper members at the end of the previous year. The societies produced jaggery to the value of Rs. 1,36.88 lakhs during the year. Small loans to the extent of Rs. 3.46 lakhs were issued by the societies to the ex-tappers to enable them to meet expenses in connexion with the manufacture of jaggery and to undertake subsidiary occupations. There were also 10 milk supply unions, 173 milk supply societies, 8 land colonization societies and 61 field labourers and tenants' co-operative societies with 5,734 ex-tappers and 11,276 ex-addicts as members.

14. Another scheme to which the department devoted special attention was the one for the development of co-operatives in selected firkas and centres. During the year, 278 more villages were brought within the co-operative fold either by organizing new societies or by

including them in the area of operations of existing societies. At the end of the year, out of 2,382 revenue villages in the select areas, 1,989 were served by co-operative societies and in 35 select firkas, every village was served by co-operative society. These co-operatives also undertook procurement and supply of raw materials to village artisans in selected firkas.

15. While recording the all-round progress made by the movement during the year, the Government are particularly glad to note its contribution towards increasing production of food and cottage industrial goods. It is noteworthy that weavers' co-operatives contributed nearly 1/3 of the handloom cloth manufactured in the State. Other notable items of progress are in the work of resettlement of ex-servicemen, rehabilitation of ex-tappers, equitable distribution of controlled commodities and relief of the housing shortage. The Government desire to place on record their appreciation of the continued efforts of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, his officers and staff and the whole-hearted co-operation of non-officials which made progress in these directions possible.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

J. M. LOBO PRABHU,
Secretary to Government.

To the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
" Accountant-General.
" Director of Industries and Commerce.
" Director of Animal Husbandry.
" Board of Revenue.
" Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture,
" New Delhi.
" Chief Officer, Reserve Bank of India, Agricultural Credit Department,
Bombay.