REPORT ON THE WORKING OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN THE STATE OF MADRAS FOR THE CO-OPERATIVE YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1954.

(80)

CHAPTER VIII.

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

CHAPTER IX.

Co-operative Housing.

CHAPTER X.

Miscellaneous Types of Non-Agricultural Co-operative Societies.

CHAPTER XI.

Co-operative Societies for Ex-servicemen.

CHAPTER XII.

Prohibition (Amelioration).

GENERAL STATEMENTS.

APPENDICES.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN THE STATE OF MADRAS FOR THE CO-OPERATIVE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE 1954.

PART A.

CHAPTER I.

General Progress of the Co-operative Movement.

1. *General progress.*—Inaugurating the 26th Session of the Co-operative Central Banks' Conference in August last, Sri K. Kamaraj Nadar, Chief Minister of Madras observed that though the co-operative movement had taken root in Madras and was growing from strength to strength and leading the rest of India, the progress was not enough and that if the movement could spread further, better results might be achieved. He said that he could think of no better agency to solve the problems of capital and labour than the co-operative movement and suggested that instead of confining its activities to a few lines of business, the movement should extend to fields hitherto unexplored. The co-operative movement, the scope of which was originally circumscribed, has come to be harnessed, all the world over, for the promotion of general economic progress and social justice. The Planning Commission in India have rightly recognized it as an instrument for general economic development and assigned an important role to co-operatives in the implementation of the Five-Year Plan. They observed, "In a regime of planned development, co-operation is an instrument which, while retaining some of the advantages of decentralization and local initiative, will yet serve willingly and readily the over-all purposes and directives of the plan. The co-operative form of organization can no longer be treated as only a species within the private sector. It is an indispensable instrument of planned economic action in a demo-cracy." In a democratic and welfare State like India whose objective is "to change the economy of the country from an individualistic, to a socially-regulated, on co-operative basis," there is no better agency than co-operation through which the State could implement its plans for the socio-economic uplift of the people. It is therefore, imperatively necessary to re-organize and re-orientate the co-operative structure so as to make it function as the effective medium of implementation of State policy in the all-round economic development of the country. The co-operative movement in Madras has, no doubt, been making steady progress, thanks largely to State support and encouragement and to the labours of the large body of non-official co-operators, and it may well be proud of its achievements. But it can ill-afford to be self-complacent. In the context of the changing national economy,

it has to embark upon a programme of new activities so as to extend its sphere of services and utility to a wider section of the community. To this end, a policy of cautious expansion and development of the co-operatives under State guidance and participation will have to be formulated consistent with the voluntary and autonomous character of co-operative organizations. It shall be my endeavour and of the co-operators in this State to evolve suitable plans to give effect to this policy.

During the year the movement recorded further progress. The total number of all types of societies increased from 14,548 to 14,885 and the membership increased from 24·41 lakhs to 26·22 lakhs. There was comparative increase in the paid-up share capital also from Rs. 821·79 lakhs to Rs. 872·91 lakhs. The Reserve Fund of all the societies at the end of the year was Rs. 854·98 lakhs as against Rs. 841·01 lakhs at the beginning. The total working capital of all the societies at the end of the year was Rs. 62·00 crores.

A major event affecting the co-operative movement in the State that took place during the year was the formation of the Andhra State and the consequent bifurcation of State Co-operative institutions and the transfer of co-operative societies situated in the Andhra area to that State. This resulted in the reduction in the size of the movement. At the same time it afforded an opportunity for greater attention being paid to the movement in a smaller area. The effects of the bifurcation of the apex co-operative institutions are described elsewhere in this chapter.

Owing to better seasonal conditions during the year, there has been an improvement in the repayment of agricultural debts by the members of co-operative societies. The Reserve Bank of India Act was amended making provision for the grant of medium-term loans to State Co-operative Banks for issue of loans to agriculturists for medium-term purposes. The Madras State Co-operative Bank has surplus funds at present and it is in a position to issue medium-term loans from its own resources. The Government of India have offered to place at the disposal of the Madras Government a sum of Rs. 24 lakhs for issue of medium-term loans to agriculturists. With these available resources, it will be possible to satisfy the demands of the agriculturists for loans for periods ranging from 15 months to 3 years. I, therefore, expect that the agriculturists will, in future, obtain funds from co-operative societies for their medium-term requirements and apply the loans for augmenting agricultural production and for land improvement. The feasibility of setting up a separate co-operative agency, viz., 'Rural Co-operative Banks' for dispensing medium term credit is proposed to be tried as an experimental measure in view of the fact that the existing rural credit societies have done very little by way of issuing loans for land improvement and increased

agricultural production. Experiments in joint and collective farming are proposed to be tried where large and suitable blocks of land are available for cultivation. With the removal of all controls over foodgrains and in view of the recent tendency of the prices of agricultural produce to fall, I expect the co-operative marketing societies to be called upon to play a more active and extensive role in the marketing of agricultural produce so as to secure for the agriculturists a fair return for their produce. On the industrial side, more handloom weavers are sought to be brought within the co-operative fold and numerous schemes have been launched for the rehabilitation of the industry and for the expansion of marketing of the handloom products both inside and outside the country. Proposals are on hand for the establishment of industrial co-operatives for handlooms. The establishment of large-scale industries on a co-operative basis for manufacture of sugar, cashew-oil, etc., is under contemplation. Steps are being taken to enable the village societies in the Community Project and National Extension Service areas to participate more actively in the community development programmes. The rules relating to rural housing schemes are proposed to be liberalized. I envisage that in the years to come the movement will not only become more diversified but will permeate all sections of the community and serve as a powerful medium for bringing about general agricultural and industrial improvement. I hope that in the task that lies ahead, I will have the co-operation of all concerned.

2. *Co-operative credit*—(a) *General.*—The provision of credit continues to be the major activity of the movement. On the 30th June 1954, there were 11,227 credit societies and 3,658 non-credit societies in the State. The funds required by them were provided by the Madras State Co-operative Bank and 16 districts Co-operative Central Banks.

(b) *The Madras State Co-operative Bank.*—Consequent on the bifurcation of the Composite Madras State with effect from 1st October 1953, the Madras State Co-operative Bank was bifurcated by excluding from its area of operations Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chittoor and Bellary districts. To facilitate the reconstitution of the Composite State Co-operative Bank and the division of its assets and liabilities as between the reconstituted bank and the corresponding new apex bank for the Andhra area, the Governor of Madras promulgated an Ordinance called the Madras State Co-operative Societies (Reconstitution and Formation) Ordinance No. II of 1953. To work out the details of the division a Special Deputy Registrar was appointed by the Government for a period of two months. The assets and liabilities of the Central Banks and societies in the Andhra State with the Composite State Co-operative Bank and also a portion of the common assets of the latter were transferred to the Andhra State Co-operative Bank in accordance with the proposals presented by the Registrar and confirmed by the general body of the composite bank. The position of the assets and liabilities of the reconstituted Madras State Co-operative Bank and the Andhra State Co-operative Bank as on the date of bifurcation, viz., 5th September 1953 is given in Appendix No. 9. After taking into account the transactions up to 5th September 1953, the net liability of the Andhra State Co-operative Bank to the reconstituted Madras State Co-operative Bank stood at Rs. 133·43 lakhs. The former Bank has since discharged this liability in full. The Bellary Co-operative Central Bank which came within the territory of the Mysore State as a result of the partition of the Madras State, owed to the reconstituted State Co-operative Bank, a sum of Rs. 18·89 lakhs on the date of division. Out of this amount, the Bellary Central Bank has yet to pay a sum of Rs. 1·04 lakhs.

The partition of the Composite State Co-operative Bank has resulted in the reconstituted State Co-operative Bank being left with surplus funds, as the deposits held by the Composite State Bank continued to remain with the latter bank. On the 30th June 1954, the Madras State Co-operative Bank had 157 individuals and 16 Central Co-operative Banks as its members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 11·66 lakhs. The deposits held by it amounted to Rs. 3·9 crores. The deposits from inside the movement were Rs. 1·94 crores and the outside deposits and borrowings were Rs. 3·48 crores. The bank provided funds to the Central Co-operative Banks for financing agricultural operations and marketing of crops from its own resources, supplemented by funds obtained from the Reserve Bank of India by rediscounting the hundies of Central Co-operative Banks. The value of hundies so rediscounted amounted to Rs. 2·51 crores. The guarantee given by the Government for the repayment of the loans obtained from the Imperial Bank of India for financing procurement of foodgrains and distribution of chemical fertilizers was restricted to Rs. 55 lakhs (Rs. 50 lakhs for food procurement and Rs. 5 lakhs for chemical fertilizers) and on the 30th June 1954 there was no amount payable to the Imperial Bank of India under these accounts. The guarantee for food procurement was renewed till 30th September 1954 and that for chemical fertilizers till 21st October 1954. Both these guarantees have expired and they have not been renewed as the Madras State Co-operative Bank is no longer in need of credit for the above purposes.

(c) *Central Co-operative Banks.*—The 16 Co-operative Central Banks in the State had 14,985 members on their rolls, of which 11,873 were co-operatives. They had a paid-up share capital of Rs. 94·38 lakhs as against Rs. 85·71 lakhs at the end of the previous year. All the Central Co-operative Banks together commanded a working capital of Rs. 1,210·57 lakhs of which a sum of Rs. 731·74 lakhs represented the deposits of members and non-members. The investing public continued to repose their confidence in the Central Co-operative Banks. The loans issued by the Central Banks to various types of societies during the year amounted to Rs. 18·58 crores as against Rs. 22·34 crores in the previous year. The fall in the loan business was mainly due to the dimunition in demand for funds from the wholesale and primary co-operative stores as a result of the removal of controls over foodgrains. On the 30th June 1954 the loans due to the Central Co-operative Banks from all the societies amounted to Rs. 7·40 crores. For financing seasonal and agricultural operations and the marketing of crops, the Reserve Bank of India sanctioned credit limits to the Central Co-operative Banks to be drawn with the second signature of the State Co-operative Bank. The amount drawn from the Reserve Bank of India against these limits during the year was Rs. 251·02 lakhs and the amount outstanding to the Reserve Bank of India at the end of the year was Rs. 140·23 lakhs. The State Co-operative Bank continued to provide funds to Central Banks for financing agricultural credit societies and marketing societies at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and the Central Banks in their turn lend to agricultural credit societies and marketing societies at 4½ per cent per annum irrespective of the purpose and the period of the loans. The societies are advancing loans to their members at 6¼ per cent per annum.

The Union Parliament has since amended the Reserve Bank of India Act to enable the Bank to advance medium-term funds to State Co-operative Banks for agricultural purposes up to a limit of Rs. 5 crores in the aggregate. The Reserve Bank of India has decided to issue medium-term loans to State Co-operative Banks to the extent of their owned funds at a concessional rate of 1½ per cent per annum repayable within a period of three years. The purposes for which these loans can be utilized are (i) reclamation of lands; (ii) bunding and other land improvements as are necessary for, or conducive to the cultivation of crops; (iii) the preparation of land for orchards and plantations; (iv) the construction, development and maintenance of irrigation sources; (v) the purchase of such livestock, implements, machinery and transport-equipment as are necessary for, or conducive to agriculture; (vi) the construction of farm-houses and cattle-sheds; and (vii) the purchase, construction and development or maintenance of such equipment as may be needed for carrying on animal husbandry and allied activities jointly undertaken with agricultural operations.

In pursuance of the amendment to the Reserve Bank of India Act referred to above, the bank has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs to the Madras State Co-operative Bank subject to the State Government agreeing to guarantee the repayment of the amount advanced. The State Government have also agreed to stand guarantee for the amount. The State Bank will avail itself of the loan as soon as the indenture of guarantee is executed by the Government. Besides the above sum of Rs. 40 lakhs, the State Co-operative Bank has undertaken to advance medium-term loans to the extent of Rs. 40 lakhs from its own resources. It will advance these funds at a rate of 2½ per cent per annum. The Central Banks are expected to lend to societies not only the medium-term funds provided by the State Co-operative Bank but also from their own medium-term resources at a uniform rate of 4½ per cent per annum. The societies in their turn will advance medium-term loans to ultimate borrowers at a rate not exceeding 6½ per cent per annum.

On the recommendation of the Planning Commission and the Conference of the Ministers for Agriculture and Co-operation held in New Delhi in September 1953, the Government of India decided to supplement the co-operative and other institutional sources of agricultural credit by providing a sum of Rs. 5 crores for medium-term loans during the period of the Five-Year Plan with the double purpose of augmenting the flow of institutional credit in the rural areas and of giving further assistance to the development of agriculture. Out of this, the Government of India have made provision for disbursement of medium-term funds to the agriculturists of this State during the year 1954–55 to the extent of Rs. 24 lakhs. The proposal of the Government of India is to channel this money in the form of institutional credit through the co-operative credit machinery. The period of repayment of these medium-term loans will be between 15 months to five years. The Government of India have agreed to consider the question of bringing the rate of interest on their medium-term funds on a par with that charged by the Reserve Bank of India, viz., 1½ per cent per annum. The offer was considered by the Madras State Co-operative Bank and it has agreed to take the advance provided the concessional rate of interest of 1½ per cent per annum is charged. Medium-term funds will therefore be available for issue of loans for medium-term purposes to the agriculturists. The activities of the village societies, however, need to be expanded with a view to admit more members. More intensive supervision of the societies will be necessary for the expansion of the business of the societies. To this end, additional supervisors will have to be employed by the Central Banks which will require financial assistance from Government to do so. It is proposed to set up a separate agency, viz., 'Rural Co-operative Banks' for the disbursement of medium-term loans in select centres as an experimental measure and if this succeeds, more banks will be formed.

The Central Banks launched a vigorous collection drive and the progress in collection was reviewed by me at frequent intervals. As a result of the special efforts made, there was a reduction in the percentage of overdues both under principal and interest from 13·73 to 10·94 and 1·17 to 0·46 per cent respectively.

During the year, a separate Co-operative Central Bank was formed for the Nilgiris district which was hitherto served by the Coimbatore-Nilgiris Co-operative Central Bank. A Deputy Registrar was deputed to work out the details of the transfer of assets and liabilities of the societies in the Nilgiris district with the Coimbatore-Nilgiris Co-operative Central Bank. The new bank for the Nilgiris district was registered in May 1954 and it was inaugurated by Shri Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras. The Bank started under good auspices and it is making steady progress. At the end of the year, the Central Bank had 163 societies and 64 individuals as members on its rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 3·15 lakhs. It had a reserve fund of Rs. 1·19 lakhs. The loans outstanding against the societies amounted to Rs. 24·70 lakhs at the end of the year. It obtained funds from the Madras State Co-operative Bank to the extent of Rs. 3·23 lakhs and a sum of Rs. 1·51 lakhs was outstanding at the end of the year. The Government have sanctioned the services of a Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies free of cost to work as the Secretary of the bank for a period of one year. It is expected that with the establishment of a separate bank for the Nilgiris district, a fillip will be given to the development of the movement in that district.

(d) *Agricultural Credit Societies.*—There was a slight increase in the number of agricultural credit societies, their membership and paid-up share capital. The number of societies increased from 10,151 on the 30th June 1953 to 10,295 and the membership from 929,695 *to* 980,857. The percentage of increase in membership was 5·5. The paid-up share capital of members also recorded a corresponding increase from Rs. 123·88 lakhs to Rs. 130·20 lakhs. Their working capital stood at Rs. 765·65 lakhs as against Rs. 790·52 lakhs at the end of the previous year. The decrease in the working capital was due to the decrease in outstandings under borrowings from members, non-members and central banks at the end of the year. The loans obtained from the central banks amounted to Rs. 367·65 lakhs of which Rs. 51·83 lakhs were under cash credit system and the amount due to central banks at the end of the year was Rs. 455·14 lakhs as against Rs. 499·38 lakhs on the 30th June 1953. The total amount of loans issued by agricultural credit societies during the year also registered a fall from Rs. 375·48 lakhs to Rs. 350·03 lakhs, while there was corresponding decrease in the loans outstanding against members from Rs. 634·06 lakhs to Rs. 600·58 lakhs at the end of the year. The percentage of loans issued for productive purposes, however, remained stationary, it being nearly 97 per cent in the years 1952–53 and 1953–54. The percentage of surety-loans to the total loans outstanding against members has also gone down from 67·41 to 60·83 but there was an increase in the percentage from 30·01 to 36·76 in the case of loans on the mortgage of immovable properties. The recovery of loans from members under principal, arrear interest and current interest recorded an increase and the percentage of overdues was comparatively less. The system of post-sanction of loans introduced about six years back was continued during the year. This system was newly introduced in 820 rural credit societies during the year 1953–54 and they advanced 9,666 loans under the above system to the extent of Rs. 16·16 lakhs.

The rural credit societies have been in existence for over 50 years now providing credit to the ryots for their agricultural operations, payment of kist, domestic expenses and other purposes. Though they have helped in lowering the lending rate in the country-side and have afforded the small ryots a suitable agency for obtaining seasonal finance on reasonable terms, they have not succeeded in adequately supplyig medium-term finance to agriculturists and in attracting local deposits to any great extent. It has therefore been suggested that the existing pattern of agricultural co-operative credit machinery in this State might be reorganized in such a way that, while the rural credit societies will continue to provide all the short-term credit required by the agriculturists, the dispensation of medium-term credit, viz., loans repayable after 15 months and before three to five years, will be taken up by an intermediary agency called "Rural Co-operative Banks". The State Co-operative Advisory Council which met in December last, favoured the proposal and recommended that the experiment might be tried. I have submitted proposals in this regard to Government. After the Government agree to the proposal the scheme will be tried as an experimental measure in one or two select centres in each Deputy Registrar's circle so that, after sufficient experience has been gained in its working and if the results achieved are encouraging, it will be extended to other areas.

The Scheme for the re-organization of rural credit societies sanctioned by the Government in November 1948 was mainly with a view to implement the suggestion of the All-India Co-operative Planning Committee that co-operation should be expanded in such a way as to bring at least 50 per cent of the villages and 30 per cent of the rural population in the co-operative fold. When the scheme was discontinued in January 1953, only 20·11 per cent of the rural population in the Composite Madras State was served by co-operatives. On 30th June 1954 this percentage increased to 21·94 while the percentge of villages covered was 49·37 in the residuary Madras State. The scheme also envisaged that all the rural credit societies which existed at that time should be converted into multipurpose societies within a period of two years. Many of the rural credit societies were undertaking extra-credit activities when control of foodgrains was in force, but many of them have now given up purchase and distribution of foodgrains. The multipurpose activities now done by some of them are confined to purchase and distribution of seeds, chemical fertilizers, agricultural implements, etc. During the year 1953–54, 468 rural credit societies

undertook such extra-credit activities. They purchased goods worth Rs. 27·89 lakhs and sold goods for Rs. 29·68 lakhs. Two hundred and sixty-seven credit societies earned a profit of Rs. 51,000 while 185 societies sustained a net loss of Rs. 65,000 in their business. To achieve the target of bringing 30 per cent of the rural population within the co-operative fold and for enabling rural credit societies to enlarge their activities including the issue of medium-term loans, it is necessary to revive the reorganization scheme by which central banks will be subsidised for meeting the cost of extra staff employed for organization, intensive supervision, etc. The matter was considered by the State Co-operative Advisory Council and I shall be approaching Government with definite proposals in this regard.

(e) *Non-agricultural credit societies.*—Urban Credit Societies consist of urban banks and employees' societies (i.e., societies registered for the benefit of employees in commercial houses, firms, Departments of Government and Local Bodies, etc.). On 30th June 1954 there were 841 urban credit societies, with a membership of 6·03 lakhs and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 202·65 lakhs. Of these, 172 were urban banks, 475 employees' societies and the rest other credit societies in urban areas. There has been steady progress in the working of these institutions. They depend for funds more on local deposits than on top-heavy bank credit. While their borrowings from the Central Banks were only Rs. 123·37 lakhs at the end of the year, the deposits from members and non-members held by them amounted to Rs. 713·38 lakhs which constituted more than 61 per cent of their total working capital of Rs. 1,149·17 lakhs. This is a satisfactory feature in their working. Their owned capital, composed of the paid-up share capital, deposits of members, reserves and other funds amounted to Rs. 682·73 lakhs which represented nearly 60 per cent of the working capital. During the year, they issued loans to the extent of Rs. 10·59 crores as against Rs. 9·12 crores in the previous year. Their business resulted in a net profit of Rs. 160·41 lakhs while some of them worked at a loss which amounted to Rs. 1·33 lakhs. The urban credit societies are not only meeting the credit requirements of their members on personal surety, mortgage of immovable properties, jewels, etc., but are also providing them with banking facilities such as acceptance of money on current, savings and fixed deposits and collection of cheques and bills and transfer of moneys, etc. Some of the urban banks undertake discounting of cheques and bills also with proper safeguards. The petty traders and artisans and persons of limited means in urban areas very often require loans on the pledge of their commodities. All the urban banks are not now in a position to meet the credit requirements of such members for want of godown facilities. If the financial assistance now offered by Government to rural credit societies, marketing societies, etc., for construction of godowns are extended to urban banks, they would be in a better position to cater to the credit needs of the small traders and artisans in urban areas. I am contemplating to approach the Government, for such financial aid to select urban banks for construction of godowns as part of the co-operative schemes for consideration under the "Second Five-Year Plan".

(*f*) *Land mortgage banks.*—In the sphere of long-term credit, the co-operative land mortgage banks in the Madras State occupy a prominent place. The primary land mortgage banks are financed by the Central Land Mortgage Bank, Madras, which raises funds by floating debentures under Government guarantee. During the year, the bank floated its 49th series of debentures for Rs. 40 lakhs bearing $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest, the issue price being Rs. 99-8-0 per cent. The debentures were fully subscribed. The Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India have agreed to subscribe to the debentures floated by the Central Land Mortgage Bank up to a maximum of 20 per cent of the total issue each, subject to the condition that their subscription would be 50 per cent each, of the unsubscribed portion of the debentures. The value of debentures in circulation at the end of the year was Rs. 389·89 lakhs. Government continued to guarantee the repayment of principal and interest on the debentures to the extent of Rs. 7 crores. The Central Land Mortgage Bank advanced loans to the extent of Rs. 43·84 lakhs to its affiliated primaries.

The primary land mortgage banks, 73 in number, had a membership of 88,431 and paid-up share capital of Rs. 25·72 lakhs. Their working capital amounted to Rs. 363·20 lakhs. The loans issued to members during the year were Rs. 48·07 lakhs as against Rs. 47·16 lakhs in 1952–53. The net profits earned by the primary land mortgage banks amounted to Rs. 1·66 lakhs while the loss sustained by some of them was Rs. 30,725. The loans issued for land improvement were Rs. 7·18 lakhs as against Rs. 7·74 lakhs in the previous year. Land improvement is an important corollary for increasing agricultural production. It is therefore necessary that the agriculturists should be provided with loans for this purpose on terms more favourable than on loans for the discharge of prior debts. As the Central Land Mortgage Bank is obliged to float debentures at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in consonance with the conditions of the money market, it is able to lend to the primary land mortgage banks at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent only, and the ultimate borrower gets the loan at $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. By affording some concession to the agriculturists in this respect, the loans for land improvement can be made more attractive which would eventually increase agricultural production. The Five-Year Plan also contemplates the popularization of land improvement loans to the agriculturists on liberal terms. It would be possible for the Central Land Mortgage Bank to do so only if it is subsidized by the Government to the extent to which it will have to forego interest on loans for

land improvement disbursed to the ryots at concessional rates. I have included this financial assistance as one of the schemes in the Second Five-Year Plan.

The Composite Central Land Mortgage Bank was bifurcated during the year on the formation of the Andhra State. A Deputy Registrar was on special duty to work out the details of the division of the assets and liabilities of the bank as between the new bank for the Andhra State and the Residuary Central Land Mortgage Bank and the Mysore Central Land Mortgage Bank. The bifurcation of the bank was taken up under Ordinance II of 1953 called the Madras State Co-operative Societies (Reconstitution and Formation) Ordinance promulgated by the Governor of Madras. The proposals for bifurcation were approved by the general-body of the composite bank and given effect to from 5th September 1953. At the end of the year, the Residuary Central Land Mortgage Bank had 73 primary land mortgage banks as members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 15·18 lakhs and a reserve fund of Rs. 13·99 lakhs. The loans outstanding against the primary land mortgage banks amounted to Rs. 329·81 lakhs. The value of debentures in circulation was Rs. 389·89 lakhs which includes debentures to the value of Rs. 3·03 lakhs allotted to the Mysore Central Land Mortgage Bank in the course of the bifurcation which has to be discharged by the Residuary Central Land Mortgage Bank. The amount to its credit under Debenture Redemption Reserve account and Sinking Fund account were Rs. 1·60 lakhs and Rs. 93·57 lakhs respectively.

In order to examine whether the transfer of assets and liabilities of the Composite Central Land Mortgage Bank have been effected in accordance with the bifurcation proposals and to examine the suggestions made by the Reserve Bank of India for re-orientating the policy of the Central Land Martgage Bank in relation to the production programmes in the Five-Year Plan, Government appointed a Special Officer of the grade of a Joint Registrar to go into these matters.

Since the close of the year, the Central Land Mortgage Bank issued its 50th series of debentures for Rs. 40 lakhs, the issue price being Rs. 99-8-0 per cent bearing interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum. I made a special request to the Central Co-operative Banks to underwrite the debentures and to subscribe liberally to them. Local bodies and Religious Endowments were also approached to invest their funds in the debentures. Individuals and institutions including Insurance Companies also liberally contributed to the debentures. As a result of the efforts made, the debentures were over-subscribed and the subscription list was closed before the due date after announcement in the Press. It is pleasing to note that the investors have full confidence in the debentures floated by the Central Land Mortgage Bank.

3. *Agricultural production.*—Co-operatives of various types participated in the schemes relating to agricultural production. The foremost activity in this respect was distribution of chemical manures, agricultural implements, improved seeds, etc. Rural Credit Societies in select districts undertook the intensive cultivation scheme by arranging the cultivation of fallow lands, construction of manure pits and seed distribution. Agricultural credit societies advanced loans to the extent of Rs. 297·71 lakhs for seasonal agricultural operations and the marketing of crops, while the non-agricultural credit societies issued Rs. 82·11 lakhs for the same purpose. Milk supply societies, egg production societies, salt manufacturing societies and fishermen societies also played their part to facilitate increased production.

Production of food crops—(a) Cultivation of fallow lands.—The rural credit societies selected for intensive cultivation applied to the Revenue Department for the lease of 920·43 acres of Government fallow lands for being sub-leased to their members. These societies secured 396·83 acres of lands during year which they have sub-leased to their members for raising crops such as paddy, ragi and other millets. The land colonization societies for civilians and ex-servicemen reclaimed and brought under cultivation 6,911·27 acres of land through their members up to the end of the year. In addition to 4,166 acres which had been previously reclaimed and brought under cultivation, the 35 land reclamation societies in Pattukkottai reclaimed 634·56 acres of land and brought them under cultivation during the year, thus bringing the total area to 4,800·56 acres.

(b) *Provision of irrigation facilities.*—There were 18 irrigation societies at the end of the year which provided facilities to benefit 8,900 acres of land. The rural credit societies also played an important part in the provision of irrigation facilities to their members. Seventy-five rural credit societies, issued loans to their members to the extent of Rs. 2·64 lakhs for purchasing and installing pump-sets. Up to the end of the year 684 pump-sets had been installed by the members of rural credit societies. The Nelvoy Agricultural Farming Society in Chingleput district brought under cultivation 151 acres of land out of 359 acres taken on lease from private pattadars. The lands were irrigated by eight pump-sets hired from the Agricultural department. An extent of 70 acres of land was brought under double-crop cultivation. The loans provided by the primary land mortgage banks for land improvement to the extent of Rs. 7·18 lakhs, were utilized chiefly for installation of pump-sets, construction of wells, etc.

(c) *Supply of seeds, manures and agricultural implements.*—The multipurpose rural credit societies distributed to their members improved varieties of seeds, chemical manures and agricultural implements for stepping up agricultural production. During the year, they distributed 8,022 tons of chemical manures, 612 tons of iron and steel, 10,647 agricultural implements and 900 bags of improved seeds. The marketing societies also have done

substantial business in this line. They distributed chemical manures for Rs. 22·01 lakhs, agricultural implements for Rs. 32·21 lakhs, compost manure for Rs. 8·53 lakhs and improved varieties of seeds for Rs. 60,500. As the distribution of ammonium sulphate and super phosphate has been made a State Trading Scheme, the Wholesale Co-operative Stores in all the districts except Tanjore and the marketing federation at Tanjore were selected as wholesale distributors. As the actual flow of stocks from "Sindri Fertilizers" commenced in June 1954, they were able to get 1,922 tons and distributed 930 tons only till the end of the year through primary stores, marketing societies, agricultural improvement societies and multipurpose credit societies which have been selected for retail distribution. Since the close of the year, nearly 42,435 tons have been distributed by the various co-operative agencies.

(d) *Production of other foodstuffs.*—Twenty milk supply unions and 560 milk supply societies supplied milk and milk products to the value of Rs. 141·01 lakhs to individuals and institutions such as hospitals, hostels, jails, child welfare centres, etc. Sixteen egg production and sale societies sold 149,653 eggs for Rs. 17,702. The Madras Milk Supply Union distributed 2·04 lakhs of eggs supplied by its affiliated societies. Up to the end of the year, 266 superior cocks were distributed to the members of affiliated societies for improving egg production. Two hundred and twenty-four fishermen societies assisted their members by providing loans to the extent of Rs. 5·94 lakhs and distributed yarn for making nets and fishing tackles for Rs. 90,000. The Nilgiris Co-operative Marketing Society issued loans to the extent of Rs. 4·97 lakhs both in the shape of cash and in the shape of manures for potato growers in Nilgiris district. Three salt workers' co-operative societies manufactured salt to the value of Rs. 40,563 and sold salt for Rs. 56,495. The Pudukkottah Central Co-operative Stores manufactured salt for Rs. 26,087 and sold salt for Rs. 41,292 during the year. Palm jaggery societies produced 31·70 lakhs maunds of jaggery worth Rs. 104·15 lakhs.

4. *Industrial production—(a) Production of textiles.*—The handloom industry showed signs of improvement during the year. The various measures undertaken by the Government of India and the State Government for the rehabilitation of the handloom industry were implemented chiefly through weavers' co-operative organizations. The Relief Scheme sanctioned by Government in 1952 was in force up to 1st February 1954. It was implemented in 10 districts in the residuary Madras State and was worked by 139 weavers' co-operative societies. The scheme provided for the admission of more weavers into weavers' co-operative societies so as to bring additional looms within the co-operative fold and regulation of production in order to give continuous work to the weavers on fixed wages. A sum

of Rs. 1·15 lakhs was given by the Government during the year as interest-free advance to the societies towards share capital of members. By implementing the scheme 17,624 looms were brought into the co-operative fold. The value of goods produced under the scheme was Rs. 35·52 lakhs and almost the entire stock has since been disposed of. Subsidy towards business losses was claimed by 106 societies which have been sanctioned Rs. 2·58 lakhs on the aggregate.

The Madras State Handloom Weavers' Society played a vital role in implementing the schemes for the rehabilitation of the weavers. It co-ordinated the activities of all primary weavers' societies in the State and helped them to procure yarn and market the finished goods. Special steps were taken by it to popularize the use of the handloom products among the people with the result that handloom sarees and the handloom dhoties have acquired a reputation for durability and cheapness. It also arranged to introduce the handloom goods in the foreign markets. Consequent on the formation of the Andhra State, the Composite Madras State Handloom Weavers' Society was reconstituted under the Madras State Co-operative Societies (Reconstitution and Formation) Ordinance, 1953, promulgated by the Governor of Madras. The weavers' co-operative societies in the reconstituted Bellary district comprising the seven taluks transferred to the Mysore State continued to be under the jurisdiction of the reconstituted Madras State Handloom Weavers' Society. On 30th June 1954 it had 802 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 6·16 lakhs. During the year it purchased and sold finished goods on outright basis to the extent of Rs. 54·89 lakhs and Rs. 47·85 lakhs respectively. It purchased 6,400 bales of yarn for Rs. 59·44 lakhs and sold 6,077 bales for Rs. 59·26 lakhs to the primaries. It is running two weaving factories for the production of improved varieties of cloth, one screen-printing factory and four dye factories. Of the four collective weaving centres at Salem, Sankarankoil, Tirunageswaram and Arupukkottai, the one at Arupukkottai was closed in March 1954. At the end of the year the State Society had six central depots, 56 emporia and 57 retail depots within the State and 11 marketing units outside the State.

There were 666 primary weavers' co-operative societies on 30th June 1954 with 1·15 lakhs of members and 1·14 lakhs of looms in their fold. They produced goods to the value of Rs. 202·92 lakhs and sold goods for Rs. 308·80 lakhs.

Among the measures taken by the Government of India to protect the handloom industry was the reservation of certain varieties of production to the handlooms excluding them from the range of powerloom mills. The Union Government also formulated a scheme for helping and developing the handloom industry by levying a cess on mill cloth. The schemes for the rehabilitation of the handloom industry with the cess fund relate to all

aspects of the development of the handloom industry such as enrolment of new weavers as members of the weavers' co-operative societies, provision of working capital to them, opening of rural and regional depots for marketing, encouraging marketing through inter-State and foreign depots, rebate to consumers on purchase of handloom cloth, etc. The amount provided by the Government of India under the Cess Fund Scheme was Rs. 98·39 lakhs for 1953–54 and an equal sum has been provided for 1954–55 also. Schemes for an additional sum of Rs. 19·68 lakhs have also been submitted to Government. More than 200 societies have been newly registered and 26,718 weavers have joined either the new societies or the existing ones. The societies have secured for their members reasonable conditions of employment and have arranged for the marketing of goods. A sum of Rs. 26·48 lakhs has been provided as working capital to the societies to enable the admission of new members. A staff of 53 Senior Inspectors has been sanctioned for organizing new societies and for intensive supervision over them. Besides the 56 emporia of the State Society, it was proposed to open 175 new depots in rural, semi-urban and urban areas throughout the Madras State. Up to 30th September 1954, 61 depots have been actually opened. Four central depots in addition to the two existing ones have been opened for intensive procurement from affiliated societies. Four additional Marketing Officers and one inter-State Marketing Officer were also appointed. Besides the 11 inter-State depots which existed prior to the introduction of the scheme, one more depot has been opened in New Delhi. Several schemes connected with research and technique relating to handloom industry were also approved by Government and are being implemented. A new method of marketing the handloom goods has been put into operation through mobile vans provided to the State Handloom Weavers' Society out of the Cess Fund. The handloom goods are thus taken to the doors of the consumers. The first van was put on the road by the Chief Minister to the Government of Madras in December 1954. To help the speedy disposal of the goods, rebate was ordered to be allowed to the consumers on the purchase of handloom goods at the rate of Re. 0–1–6 on purchases exceeding Rs. 5 and below Rs. 50. The rebate scheme was popular among the consumers. A sum of Rs. 6·35 lakhs was spent till 30th September 1954, towards rebate on the purchase of handloom goods to consumers. Four Handloom Cloth Marketing Officers have been appointed by the All-India Handloom Board at Colombo, Rangoon, Singapore and Baghdad to market handloom cloth in these countries. The scheme for the marketing of handloom cloth in foreign countries is worked through the agency of the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society. Government have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 33 lakhs to the society towards working capital for implementing the schemes relating to marketing of handloom cloth. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been drawn by the society.

The South India Co-operative Spinning Mill has not commenced work. Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs to be provided as loan to the Spinning Mill for purchase of spindles, machinery, etc. It is hoped that the Mills will commence work shortly.

Handloom industry is at present carried on mostly on a cottage industry basis and co-operative societies formed for them consist of weavers who still carry on the industry in their own houses. A new method of organising the industry on co-operative lines is proposed to be tried as an experimental measure. Under this arrangement, the weavers will be organised into an industrial co-operative to work the looms under a common roof on factory lines. In an organisation of this type, the weavers will be self-employed, inasmuch as there is no separate employer and the profits of the industry will be divided among the members. The possibility of forming such industrial co-operatives for handlooms in Malabar and since the close of the year in Madurai were examined and proposals were sent to Government. In Malabar it is proposed to take over two factories with about 50 and 75 looms respectively. The cost of taking over the factories is estimated at Rs. 1·71 lakhs and it will be met from contributions from members and from the Cess Fund. In Madurai it is proposed to take over on lease about 80 looms for running the proposed handloom industrial co-operative there. Exemption from certain labour laws are necessary for working this new co-operative venture. The Union Government have since sanctioned the scheme for the establishment of the two industrial co-operatives in Malabar district.

(*b*) *Production of cottage industrial goods.*—The cottage industrial co-operatives in the State embrace a variety of industries such as mat-weaving, coir manufacture, leather manufacture, basket making, pottery, metalware, etc. On 30th June 1954 there were 150 cottage industrial co-operatives with a membership of 15,216 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 4·39 lakhs. Some of the deserving societies are given financial assistance by Government for the purchase of equipment subject to a maximum of 50 per cent of the value and towards establishment and contingent charges. Out of a lump sum grant placed at my disposal in this behalf, a sum of Rs. 12,074 was sanctioned to the societies. The value of goods produced by the societies during the year amounted to Rs. 5·62 lakhs, while the sales amounted to Rs. 10·13 lakhs. Cottage industrial co-operative societies for women continued to do useful work. There were 35 women's cottage industrial co-operatives with a membership of 3,791 and paid-up share capital of Rs. 22,304. The value of goods produced and sold by them amounted to Rs. 29,097 and Rs. 48,287 respectively. The Women's Cottage Industrial Central Society at Madras purchased raw materials and goods to the value of Rs. 20,492 which were either sold or given to the member-societies for the manufacture of

ready-made garments. Finished goods to the value of Rs. 29,733 were sold during the year. A sum of Rs. 6,186 was paid as wages to its members. The Women's Cottage Industrial Societies in the district swhich deserve special mention are those at Arni, Kozhikode, Coonoor, Virudunagar and Tanjore.

The working of cottage industrial co-operatives in the State has revealed that without financial assistance in the initial stages and necessary staff both for supervision and technical assistance it is not possible to ensure a progressive development of cottage industries on co-operative lines. A scheme for the establishment of cottage industrial co-operatives for different cottage industries with financial assistance from Government towards purchase of equipment, cost of technical and supervisory staff and stipend to trainees is under contemplation. With a view to promote the development of cottage industries in the Community Project and National Extension Service areas, Government have agreed to provide funds to the societies and staff for supervision.

5. *Co-operative marketing of agricultural produce.*—There were 120 marketing societies at the end of the year with 1,24,085 members and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 19·93 lakhs. They issued loans to their members on the pledge of agricultural produce to the extent of Rs. 44·72 lakhs. They marketed the produce of their members to the extent of Rs. 132·97 lakhs on agency basis and Rs. 72·15 lakhs on outright basis. The controlled credit scheme which links credit with marketing was in operation in 14 Deputy Registrars' circles during the year. Twenty-nine marketing societies worked the scheme through 296 rural credit societies. The loans issued under the scheme amounted to Rs. 11·01 lakhs and the value of produce brought to the marketing societies for sale amounted to Rs. 25·32 lakhs. The marketing societies also distributed seeds, manures and agricultural implements to their members to the value of Rs. 63·35 lakhs. The scheme sanctioned by Government for the grant of subsidies to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost of construction of godowns by co-operative marketing societies subject to a maximum of Rs. 7,500 continued to be in force during the year. They were sanctioned a total subsidy of Rs. 68,520. At the end of the year, eleven societies constructed godowns under the scheme. Government have been addressed to raise the amount of subsidy from Rs. 7,500 to Rs. 10,000 for each marketing society. A few sale societies undertook procurement work also. Two societies in Tanjore district procured 4,263 tons of paddy valued at Rs. 12·04 lakhs and one sale society at Madurai procured 412 tons of millets worth Rs. 1·03 lakhs. Seven sale societies undertook processing activities such as coffee and arecanut curing, cotton ginning, groundnut decorticating, etc., and the total value of produce processed and the processing charges recovered were Rs. 8·64 lakhs and Rs. 25,684 respectively. Eleven marketing societies undertook

export trade of onions and chillies. The quantity of these commodities exported by them was 648 tons and 184 tons respectively. The Tirunelveli District Jaggery Co-operative Marketing Society exported to Ceylon 423 tons of palmyrah jaggery.

When the control of foodgrains was in force, no difficulties were experienced by the agriculturists in marketing their produce. But after decontrol, there has been a general tendency for the prices of agricultural produce to fall. The Conference of the Ministers of Agriculture held in Srinagar in July last considered the position and recommended large-scale marketing of agricultural produce on co-operative basis by providing adequate warehousing facilities, etc. A scheme is under consideration for the expansion of agricultural marketing by the provision of facilities for warehousing, processing and sale of agricultural produce with financial assistance from Government. It also contemplates the formation of marketing federations for major agricultural produce in the State on a commodity basis.

6. *Co-operative distribution.*—The consumers' co-operatives which were doing substantial work during the control period were greatly affected by the resumption of normal trade. The effect of decontrol was fully felt by them during the year. The turnover of the wholesale co-operative stores and the primaries fell from Rs. 21·68 crores to Rs. 13·09 crores. A major portion of their business was however in foodstuffs as they were permitted to deal in open market paddy and rice, after decontrol. They however undertook an important activity during the year in the matter of distribution of chemical manures. They were appointed as the stockists for the State on behalf of the Government and also functioned as wholesaler-*cum*-retailer in nearly half of the taluks in the State. They played a very useful role in making the manures available at fixed rates in several centres throughout the districts. They handled 42,435 tons as stockists. The business in chemical manure helped the Central Stores to some extent to make good the fall in business in foodgrains. The future line of business of wholesale stores is engaging the active attention of the institutions. Unless the wholesale stores switch on to new lines of business, open branches for retail distribution in centres where primary stores are not functioning or there are no primary stores, their position is not likely to improve. The problems facing the central stores are proposed to be considered at a Conference of Wholesale Stores to be held soon. The business of all the wholesale stores deteriorated considerably, and 5 out of a total of 13 wholesale stores worked at a net loss.

7. "*The First Five-year Plan*" *and Co-operation.*—The Co-operative Schemes included in the First Five-year Plan were further implemented during the year. The chief schemes related to development of agricultural production and marketing, urban milk supply, development of cottage industries, palm gur development, urban and rural housing, etc. Out of a target amount of Rs. 239·24 lakhs for the entire plan period, a sum of Rs. 132·43 lakhs has been spent up to the end of March 1954.

8. *Community Projects and National Extension Service.*—The Scheme of National Extension Service was launched in 28 blocks on 2nd October 1953. It was subsequently extended to 10 more blocks. At the end of the year there were 4 Community Project areas, 4 Community Development Blocks and 38 National Extension Service areas. Three Deputy Registrars worked as Block Development Officers and two Co-operative Sub-Registrars worked as Lecturers in the training centres at Parli and Gandhigram. Forty-six Senior Inspectors worked under the officers in charge of the Community Projects and National Extension Service areas.

There were 2,593 co-operative societies of different types in the above areas at the beginning of the year. One hundred and fourteen new societies were started and the total number at the end of the year was 2,707 which consisted of credit societies, consumers' stores, weavers' societies, milk supply societies, and other types of societies such as jaggery societies, cottage industrial societies, agricultural improvement and irrigation societies, marketing societies, etc. The credit societies issued loans to the extent of Rs. 133·25 lakhs to their members. Two hundred and twenty-six societies undertook other multi-purpose activities. The consumers' stores sold goods to the value of Rs. 111·49 lakhs to their members. The weavers' co-operative societies produced cloth worth Rs. 37·78 lakhs and the value of goods sold by them was Rs. 41·65 lakhs. The milk supply societies issued loans to the tune of Rs. 2·08 lakhs to their members for purchase of milch animals.

9. *Prohibition (amelioration).*—Co-operative societies continued to play an important part in providing employment to the ex-toddy tappers throughout the State. The palm jaggery co-operatives organized to provide employment for them have been doing good work. There were 1,536 palm jaggery societies with 1·87 lakhs of members and paid-up share capital of Rs. 6·34 lakhs at the end of the year. They provided employment for 1·51 lakhs of ex-toddy tappers. The members produced jaggery worth Rs. 104·15 lakhs and jaggery valued at Rs. 48·19 lakhs was sold through co-operatives. Nearly 35 per cent of the jaggery produced was sold through co-operative agencies. There were four palm jaggery manufacturing federations, one each in the districts of Tirunelveli, South Kanara, Coimbatore and Ramanathapuram. The activities of the Tirunelveli District Jaggery Co-operative Marketing Society deserves special mention and served as a model to the rest. This society sold palm jaggery worth Rs. 4·44 lakhs. It had two branches. It encouraged members to employ themselves in subsidiary occupations such as manufacture of palmyra fibre and

leaf products. It exported 30 *tons* of palmyra stalks to the United States of America. There is a proposal to expand the activities of this society by opening more branches for the collection and sale of the members' produce. The Jaggery Co-operative Marketing Society at Kunnathur in Coimbatore district also did good work. It sold 66,012 maunds of jaggery for Rs. 3·02 lakhs. Recently a federation has been organized and started on work for Ramanathapuram district. Madras State continued to occupy a pre-eminent place in the development of palm gur industry through co-operatives. Besides palm jaggery societies, other types of societies such as land colonization, milk supply and cottage industrial societies provided employment to the ex-toddy tappers. The propaganda vans were fully utilized for the provision of counter-attractions to drink and for exhibition of films and magic lantern slides. Rural credit societies undertook the promotion of general rural welfare by encouraging thrift, undertaking social and recreational activities, etc.

10. *Resettlement of ex-servicemen.*—There were 22 societies for the benefit of ex-servicemen at the end of the year consisting of seven workshops, six land colonization societies and nine motor transport societies. In all, they provided work to 1,532 ex-servicemen. The Special Officer deputed for examining the working of the workshops submitted his report and the recommendations made by him are under consideration. In the seven workshops there were 620 ex-servicemen members. The value of goods produced and sold by them during the year was Rs. 3·50 lakhs and Rs. 3·53 lakhs respectively. A sum of Rs. 71,000 was paid as wages to the members. In the six land colonization societies there were 464 active colonists at the end of the year. Out of 6,553·35 acres of land allotted to these societies, 2,614·46 acres were reclaimed and 1,167·12 acres were brought under cultivation. The nine motor transport societies owned 204 vehicles consisting of 167 lorries, 36 buses and one car. They undertook both goods transport as well as passenger transport. Four hundred and forty-eight ex-servicemen were employed by these societies and salaries and allowances paid to them amounted to Rs. 4·01 lakhs.

11. *Co-operative Housing*—(*a*) *Urban Housing Co-operative Societies.*—The Urban Housing Societies in the State have made great progress and contributed to relieve housing shortage in urban areas and major panchayats in a large measure. The urban housing schemes were implemented through four different types of societies, viz., ordinary Building Societies, House Building Societies, House Construction Societies and Co-operative Townships. There were 170 societies of all these types at the end of the year with a membership of 17,734 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 102·16 lakhs. They completed the construction of 965 houses during the year, making the aggregate number of houses

so far constructed to 5,696. The number of houses under construction at the end of the year was 735. Government have now enhanced the maximum of Government loans for the construction of each house from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 10,000. This will go a long way to expand the business of Urban Housing Societies.

(*b*) *Rural Housing Societies.*—On 30th June 1954 there were 23 rural housing societies functioning in the State. They had a membership of 451 and paid-up share capital of Rs. 65,480. The progress of rural housing societies is still slow. The scheme has not yet attracted the villagers mainly because, under the scheme, the minimum cost of a house should not be less than Rs. 3,000. So far, five houses have been completed and 22 are under construction. It is proposed to modify the rules relating to the Rural Housing Scheme.

12. *Committees and Conferences.*—Consequent on the formation of the Andhra State the Government reconstituted the Madras State Co-operative Advisory Council with eight members. The Government subsequently nominated to the Council Sri M. P. Nachimuthu Mudaliar, President of the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society. During the year, the Council met once. At this meeting, it considered the enactment of a new rule under the rules framed under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act to prohibit double drawal of travelling allowance by the Directors and members of co-operative societies for journeys performed by them to attend meetings. Government have since published the draft rule embodying the suggestion. It also considered the amendments to certain sections of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act VI of 1932 and suggested modifications to them. The matter is pending with the Government.

Sri Ryan, my predecessor, attended as a representative of the Madras Government, the Conference of the State Ministers for Agriculture held at Srinagar in July last. I attended, as the representative of the Government, the All-India Co-operative Editors' Conference convened by the All-India Co-operative Union at New Delhi. Sri Ryan continued to serve on the Standing Advisory Committee on Agricultural Credit set up by the Reserve Bank of India and the Extension Board of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research during the year. The Registrar is a member of the All-India Handloom Development Board constituted by the Central Government. I have, since the close of the year, attended one meeting of the All-India Handloom Board and another meeting of the Standing Committee of the Board to which I have been elected as a member.

A Conference of the representatives of Wholesale Co-operative Stores and Primary Stores was held in January 1954 at which the future line of business of these institutions, distribution of chemical fertilizers under the State Trading Scheme, etc., were considered.

A representative meeting of the Consumers' Stores in Tirunelveli district was also held during the year. The Tenth Tamil Nad Co-operative Conference was since held at Vellore in October 1954. The Conference was inaugurated by Dr. Punjabrao Deshmuk, Union Minister for Agriculture. An Agricultural and Cottage Industries Exhibition was held at the time of the Conference in which co-operative societies participated. It was opened by Sri K. Kamaraj Nadar, Chief Minister of Madras.

I regret to record the death of Sri N. R. Samiyappa Mudaliar who was the President of the Kumbakonam Co-operative Central Bank. He was a keen and sincere co-operator and was connected with various co-operative institutions both in his native district of Tanjore and with several State institutions. He was also the Vice-President of the State Co-operative Bank at the time of his death. Sri M. Doraiswamy Pillai, another co-operator who was the President of the Madurai District Co-operative Bank, died during the year. He was a silent and unostentatious worker in the co-operative field.

The Golden Jubilee of the Co-operative Movement was celebrated with great eclat throughout the State in April 1954. The celebrations at Madras were under the auspices of the Madras State Co-operative Union and lasted for three days at which eminent co-operators and leaders of the public recalled the achievements of the movement, reiterated the principles for which it stands, referred to its great potentialities for promoting the general welfare of the people and exhorted the people to join the movement in larger numbers. The celebrations on the three days were presided over by Shri Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, Sri P. V. Rajamannar, Chief Justice of Madras, and Dr. A Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University. The Madras State Co-operative Union published a valuable Souvenir on the celebration of the Golden Jubilee.

13. *Visitors.*—Among the distinguished persons who visited the State to study the working of the movement were Messrs. W. E. Alexander, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Mauritius, J. S. Annan, Senior Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Health and Labour, Gold Coast, and Mr. Hassan Md. Ali of Iraq. All of them were deputed for study by the International Labour Organization under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The students in the Regional Co-operative Training Centre at Poona also visited the State to study the working of Co-operative Societies in different parts of the State. All foreign visitors expressed their great appreciation of the achievements made by the movement in this State.

14. *Administration.*—Sri J. C. Ryan, I.A.S., held the post of Registrar throughout the year. I continued as Deputy Commissioner of Prohibition (Amelioration) and Joint Registrar, and Sri V. Balasundram, I.A.S., as Joint Registrar in charge of

Resettlement work. Consequent on the formation of the Andhra State, Sri K. Subramaniam Naidu, Joint Registrar who was working as Chief Officer, Agricultural Credit Department, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, and Sri G. Viswanatham Chetty and Sri K. Muthukrishna Naidu, Joint Registrars, were allotted to the Andhra State. I have since taken charge as Registrar from Sri J. C. Ryan, who was appointed as Chief Officer of the Agricultural Credit Department of the Reserve Bank of India. Sri P. V. Krishna Ayyar, Joint Registrar, continued to be on deputation under the International Labour Organization, Rangoon. Sri A. D. Balasundara Mudaliar, Joint Registrar, who was Business Manager of the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Society, was deputed to work under the Central Government as Director, Central Marketing Organization of the All-India Handloom Board. During the year Sri M. G. Padmanabha Mudaliar and Sri A. Hirudayaswamy were promoted as Joint Registrars. The former was working as the Business Manager of the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Society and the latter was in charge of Weavers' Societies.

I regret to record the death of Sri A. D. Balasundara Mudaliar and Sri M. G. Padmanabha Mudaliar, Joint Registrars, since the close of the year. In their death, the department has sustained a great loss.

The officers of the department and the subordinate staff performed their duties with devotion. The Joint Registrars greatly assisted me in my work. The relations with the non-official co-operators and other departments of Government were cordial.

CHAPTER II.

Supervision, Education and Training.

1. *Supervision.*—The supervision of societies in all the districts except Madras is done by the staff of the Central Banks through the local co-operative supervising unions. There were 148 supervising unions in the State on 30th June 1954 with 8,763 societies affiliated to them. The number of supervisors employed by the Central Banks was 446. The Central Banks collected Rs. 4·28 lakhs during the year as Supervision Fund from the societies affiliated to the Unions to meet the cost of supervisors. They contributed to the Supervision Fund Rs. 2·35 lakhs from their general funds.

The supervision of certain special types of societies such as consumers' societies, weavers' societies, palm jaggery societies, fishermen societies, Harijan societies, milk supply societies, marketing societies and other non-credit societies continued to be done by the departmental staff. The staff employed for the purpose is as shown below :—

		Co-operative Sub-Registrars.	Senior Inspectors.	Junior Inspectors.
1 Stores societies	..	25	48	..
2 Weavers' societies	..	25	89	..
3 Jaggery societies	..	..	84	..
4 Fishermen societies	..	..	..	6
5 Milk societies ..	..	1	22	..
6 Harijan societies	..	..	..	25
7 Other types of societies..		..	28	..
Total	..	51	271	31

2. *Co-operative training institutes—(a) Training of the staff of the department.*—During the year, the Central Co-operative Institute, Madras, conducted training classes for 87 Junior Inspectors from 1st July 1953 which concluded on 31st March 1954. The next training course in the Central Co-operative Institute, Madras, commenced on 15th July 1954 and there are 89 candidates undergoing training consisting of 82 Inspectors (65 Junior Inspectors and 17 Senior Inspectors), 6 candidates deputed by the Coorg Government and one non-official candidate. The teaching staff consists of one Principal of the grade of a Co-operative Sub-Registrar and three Senior Inspector-Lecturers. The Central Co-operative Institute Examinations in Co-operation, Auditing, Banking and Book-keeping were held in September 1953 and in March 1954. The candidates from the Andhra Co-operative Subordinate Services were also admitted to the Central Co-operative Institute Examinations held in March 1954 by special arrangements. During the year, 1,067 candidates were admitted to the examinations.

Refresher classes.—Refresher classes for departmental Inspectors were held during the year for seven days at the headquarters of each Deputy Registrar.

(b) Training of non-official co-operative employees.—The eleven months' training course for non-official co-operative employees and for candidates seeking employment in co-operative institutions was conducted by the two mufassal co-operative training institutes at Tanjore and Coimbatore. Three hundred and forty candidates were admitted for training, of whom 295 candidates came out successful in the final examinations conducted by the Madras State Co-operative Union. In addition to this course, the institutes conducted short-term course for ten weeks for the employees of the non-credit co-operative institutions. Fifty-two candidates underwent the training and appeared for the examination, and 41 came out successful. The cost of the teaching staff was met by the Government, and the institutes met the other expenses from the

tuition fees collected from the candidates, grants received from the Central Banks in their jurisdiction and grants made by the Madras State Co-operative Union. The institutes at Tanjore and Coimbatore employed non-official lecturers and a sum of Rs. 6,276 was paid to them as subsidy towards the pay and allowances of these lecturers. The Hood Co-operative Institute, Tanjore, and the Coimbatore Co-operative Institute, Coimbatore, commenced construction of their own buildings and the Tanjore institute occupied its new building on 8th August 1954. The construction of the Coimbatore Institute's building is in progress. These institutes applied for a building grant of Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 60,000, respectively, and I have submitted proposals to Government for the sanction of the building grants from the Government of India Fund under the Scheme of Reorgination of Co-operative Education and Training. I have also submitted proposals under this scheme (i) for starting a new co-operative training institute at Malabar, (ii) for upgrading the post of Principal, Central Co-operative Institute, Madras and Superintendents of the mufassal co-operative institutes at Tanjore and Coimbatore and of the proposed co-operative institute at Malabar to the grade of Deputy Registrars, (iii) to pay stipend to 120 trainees and (iv) to employ part-time commercial lecturers to teach the commercial subjects in all the institutes.

(c) Training by the International Labour Organization at Lahore.—The Asian Co-operative Field Mission of the International Labour Organization conducted a Regional Co-operative Training course at Lahore in October 1954 and the Government were pleased to permit Sri D. A. Swayamprakasam, Deputy Registrar, to attend this course and also agreed to meet one-half of his travel cost to and from Lahore.

(d) Training by the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.—The Regional Co-operative Training Centre at Poona run by the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, conducts a short-term course for training the higher officers employed in co-operative institutions and in the Co-operative Department. During the year, the Secretaries of the South Arcot and the Puducottah Co-operative Central Banks and the Assistant Secretary of the Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank were deputed for training in the Training Centre at Poona.

The Regional Co-operative Training Centre, Madras, run by the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, for training the intermediate co-operative personnel was inaugurated on 23rd July 1954, by Shri Sri Prakasa, the Governor of Madras. Government were pleased to sanction the deputation of one Deputy Registrar as Principal, and one Senior Inspector as Accountant to this Training Centre. Forty-five candidates have been selected for this training course, of whom 8 are deputed by the co-operative institutions in Madras State. The candidates are undergoing training.

Education and propaganda—(*a*) *Co-operative education.*—Two Deputy Registrars are working as Lecturers in Co-operation for the B. Com. (Hons.) course run by the Madras University. They give lectures on Co-operation to the IV and V B.Com. (Hons.) students of the Pachaiappas and the Loyola Colleges. There are at present 24 (Hons.) students and 2 Post-graduate students in IV B.Com. (Hons.) class and 25 students in V B.Com. (Hons.) class attending the lectures. The candidates are given practical training in audit and supervision of co-operative societies by the Deputy Registrar-Lecturers in the City and by other departmental officers in the mufassal.

(*b*) *Propaganda.*—The Madras Journal of Co-operation in English is published by the Madras State Co-operative Union, Ltd., Madras. Government have been meeting the cost of its Associate Editor by way of an annual subsidy granted to the Union. During the year 1953–54, a sum of Rs. 4,350 was disbursed as subsidy to the Union for this purpose. The Government have ordered the discontinuance of the subsidy after 31st March 1955. The Madras State Co-operative Union has submitted proposals for the continuance of the Government subsidy beyond 31st March 1955 and I am examining the proposals. The Tamil Nad Co-operative Federation continued to publish a monthly Journal on Co-operation, named "Kooturavu" in Tamil. Another Co-operative Journal in Tamil is the "Madura-Ramnad Kooturavu" published by the Madurai District Co-operative Central Bank. The Malabar District Co-operative Bank, Limited, Kozhikode, publishes a co-operative journal in Malayalam named "Parasparasahayi" and the South Kanara District Co-operative Advancement Society publishes "Kannada Sahakari" in Kanarese. The Madras Information continued to publish articles on subjects relating to Co-operation and ameliorative activities connected with Prohibition. Talks on "Co-operation" and allied subjects prepared by the department are broadcast through the All-India Radio Stations at Madras and Tiruchirappalli.

CHAPTER III.

Administration.

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

Registrar	1
Joint Registrars (including an I.A.S. Officer under training).	4
Deputy Registrars	25
Deputy Registrars for Land Mortgage Banks ..	2
Deputy Registrar Lecturers	2
Deputy Registrars on deputation under Fundamental Rule 127.	3

Deputy Registrar for Producers-*cum* Consumers Co-operative Societies.	1
Personal Assistant to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.	1
Special Deputy Registrar (Weavers)	1
Special Deputy Registrar (Housing and Resettlement).	1
Special Deputy Collector for Land Acquisition ..	1
Dairy Development Officers	2
State Palm Gur Organizer	1
Technical Assistant for ex-servicemen societies ..	1
Deputy Tahsildar for Land Acquisition	1
Dairy Assistants	17
Senior Superintendent	1
Junior Superintendents	3
Co-operative Sub-Registrars	161
Woman Special Officer	1
Senior Inspectors	854
Junior Inspectors	692
Photographer	1
Tailoring Instructors	2
Upper division clerks	6
Principal, Central Co-operative Institute, Madras.	1
Dairy Chemist	1
Livestock Inspectors	3
Milk Tester	1
Laboratory Attenders	2
Accountant	1
Store-keepers	2
Lower division clerks	139
Typists and Steno-typists	53
Public Works Department Supervisors	2
Stockmen-compounders	6
Palm Gur Instructors	22
Instructor for Palm Gur Products	1
Van and Reserve Operators	8
Van drivers	7
Jeep drivers	4
Van cleaners	7

Government have not yet passed final orders on the bifurcation of the Ramanathapuram district.

2. *Recruitment.*—There was no direct recruitment to the posts of Deputy Registrars or Co-operative Sub-Registrars during the year. Out of 48 candidates recruited as Senior Inspectors, 17 were appointed against substantive vacancies and they are undergoing training in the Central Co-operative Institute, Madras. One hundred and seventy candidates were recruited as Junior Inspectors of whom 65 are undergoing theoretical training at the Central Co-operative Institute, Madras. The remaining candidates will be deputed for theoretical training in the ensuing session. Consequent on the formation of the Andhra State, eleven Deputy Registrars had to be reverted to non-gazetted rank and they were appointed as Deputy Registrars in the vacancies that arose subsequently.

3. *Audit*—(*a*) *Progress*.—The audit of all societies adopting the co-operative year 1952-53 except that of nine societies was completed before 30th June 1954. The audit of eight of them has since been completed. The remaining one society could not be audited as the records were not available. No society adopting the calendar year 1952 and the financial year 1952–53 was left unaudited. As the sanctioned strength of Auditors is inadequate to cope with the increasing work, the audit is not being completed as early as it ought to be. To accelerate audit-work and improve the quality, proposals for the employment of additional staff on a revised standard, are being examined.

Many co-operative societies having large transactions, realising the importance of timely audit, continued to take up staff under Fundamental Rule 127. Thirteen Co-operative Sub-Registrars, 228 Senior Inspectors and 11 Junior Inspectors were employed by 661 societies for this purpose. Besides, retired officers of the Co-operative department, viz., 1 Deputy Registrar, 12 Co-operative Sub-Registrars, 10 Senior Inspectors and 2 Junior Inspectors were authorized under section 37 (1) of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act to audit the accounts of a few institutions. A panel of Chartered Accountants was drawn up to audit the accounts of the apex institutions and three from the panel were authorised for the audit of three institutions for the year. The audit of the South India Co-operative Insurance Society for the year 1952 was done by the Departmental Staff of one Co-operative Sub-Registrar and two Senior Inspectors under Fundamental Rule 127 terms. The audit for the year 1953 was done by a Chartered Accountant. Government have been requested to permit the audit of this society to be done by Departmental staff on a permanent basis from the year 1954 onwards.

The audit of all the gramasangams registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860, was, as hitherto, conducted by my staff. The audit of all the gramasangams except that of one whose accounts had not been written up, was completed. Arrangements for early completion of the audit of the gramasangams have been made.

The Special Deputy Registrar, Malabar, continued to be in charge of the audit of 107 producers'-*cum*-consumers' co-operative societies in the Malabar district and the audit of all the societies was completed before the end of the year. The regular audit staff working under him consisted of 3 Co-operative Sub-Registrars, 20 Senior Inspectors and 17 Junior Inspectors.

(*b*) *Audit fees*.—The demand of audit fees under Rule XI for the audit of societies for the year 1952–53 was Rs. 2·28 lakhs of which Rs. 1·66 lakhs have been collected leaving a balance of Rs. 0·62 lakhs. Remission of audit fees to the extent of Rs. 6,039 for the year 1951–52 was granted to 22 societies whose financial position was not quite sound. The levy of audit fees under

Rule XII of the rules yielded an income of Rs. 99,387. Of this, a sum of Rs. 65,139 has so far been collected. Steps have been taken to collect the balance early. Government were pleased to continue the exemption granted to Harijan co-operative societies from contributing towards the audit fund.

4. *Arbitration*.—Settlement of disputes through arbitration is intended to ensure their quick disposal. The disputes are entertained by the Deputy Registrars. Some of them are disposed of by them and others are referred to Departmental staff or non-official arbitrators for disposal. Fifty-six thousand eight hundred and eighty-five arbitration references were entertained during the year and of this 47,933 references were disposed of—the number disposed of by honorary arbitrators being 28,030. The remaining 19,903 references were disposed of by Departmental officials. On 30th June 1954, 25,189 arbitration references were pending disposal. Of these 2,762 cases were pending for over one year. I have instructed the Deputy Registrars to select proper honorary arbitrators to reduce pendency.

Sections 51 (5) and 57 of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act provide for revision of the awards passed by the arbitrators or the Deputy Registrars, by the Registrar or the Joint Registrar. Eighty-seven revision petitions filed under section 51 (5) and 57 of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act were pending at the beginning of the year. Fifty-three references were received during the year and 118 references (includes those transferred to Andhra State) were disposed of leaving a balance of 22 petitions at the end of the year.

Disputes between the registered societies and their committees, officers, agents or servants or any past committees, past officers, past agents, or past servants are entertained under section 51 (1) (*c*) of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act. Six hundred and ninety-six such references were received during the year. In G.O. Ms. No. 3504, Development, dated 29th July 1953, Government empowered the Co-operative Sub-Registrars to decide disputes transferred to them for disposal by the Deputy Registrars under section 51 (2) (*b*) in respect of paid servants of co-operative societies drawing pay not exceeding Rs. 100 per mensem exclusive of allowances. Though the above orders of Government helped the Deputy Registrars to some extent in disposing of cases filed under section 51 (1) (*c*), yet the bulk of the cases had still to be taken up by the Deputy Registrars themselves. In order, therefore, to give some more relief to the Deputy Registrars and to speed up the disposal of arbitration references, I addressed the Government for empowering the Co-operative Sub-Registrars to dispose of cases involving not more than Rs. 250 coming under section 51 (1) (*c*) of the Act. Government have accepted my proposal.

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

	Number of execution petitions.	Amount involved.
		RS. (IN LAKHS.)
Execution petitions pending disposal at the beginning of the year	16,349	62·90
Petitions received during the year	23,422	71·90
Total ..	39,771	134·80
Petitions finally disposed of during the year ..	10,946	19·71
Petitions withdrawn during the year	5,652	20·73
Total ..	16,598	40·44
Petitions pending at the end of the year ..	23,173	94·36

To cope with the increased work under execution, Government have sanctioned staff under Fundamental Rule 127 on the condition that the deficit in income under Execution fees to cover the cost of the staff should be met by the societies concerned. Posts are being sanctioned as and when societies apply for them. Besides, an expert committee constituted by the Madras State Co-operative Union is also examining the question relating to the speedy disposal of Execution petitions and its recommendations are awaited.

Of the sum of Rs. 19·71 lakhs involved in the petitions finally disposed of during the year, Rs. 15·83 lakhs were collected in cash without resort to sale of the properties attached, Rs. 2·97 lakhs by sale of properties to persons other than decree-holders and Rs. 0·91 lakhs by set off towards sums due to decree-holders. The enhanced rate of execution fees at 25 per cent over the original rates was ordered to be continued for a further period of one year with effect from 1st April 1954.

6. *Supersession.*—In cases where the Committees of societies mismanaged their affairs, etc., they are superseded 'under section 43 of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act VI of 1932 and Departmental officers are appointed as Special officers to manage them. The powers vested in me under this section are exercised only as a last resort when no alternative remedy is available.

The Committees of 38 societies were under supersession at the beginning of the year. The Committees of nine societies were superseded during the year. Normal management was restored in 19 societies and the registration of one society was cancelled. At the end of the year, the Committees of 27 societies were under supersession. Of these nine were stores societies, six weavers' societies, four marketing societies, four milk supply societies, two urban banks, one land mortgage bank and one multipurpose society. A Deputy Registrar was appointed as Special Officer to one of the societies, namely, Madurai Mill Workers' Co-operative Stores. Co-operative Sub-Registrars in respect of four societies, Senior Inspectors in respect of 20 societies and Junior Inspectors in respect of two societies were appointed as Special officers under section 43 of the Act.

7. *Liquidation.*—There were 463 societies under liquidation at the beginning of the year. The registration of 206 societies was cancelled during the year. Appeal time was not over in respect of 23 societies. The affairs of 143 societies were finally closed leaving 503 societies under liquidation at the end of the year. The total assets pending realization in all the cancelled societies at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 18·54 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 3·36 lakhs was collected in cash, while Rs. 3·34 lakhs had to be written off. The percentage of cash collections to demand works out to 13·3. The Co-operative Sub-Registrars for liquidation in Ramanathapuram, Tanjore and Kumbakonam circles were continued during the year.

8. *Criminal prosecutions.*—During the year, 106 criminal complaints were filed with the police for prosecution of 91 office-bearers and 65 paid employees of various types of societies who had misappropriated their funds. These include 10 complaints filed by the societies direct with the police. Nineteen cases related to stores societies, 39 to credit societies, 17 to weavers' societies, 5 to milk supply societies, 6 to urban banks, 6 to marketing and sale societies, 7 to employees' societies, 4 to ex-servicemen's motor transport societies and one each to building, fishermen and land reclamation co-operative societies. One hundred and three cases were disposed of by courts during the year in which 67 office-bearers and 77 paid employees were involved. Twenty-nine office-bearers and 40 paid employees involved in 59 cases were convicted. The amount involved in the cases launched during the year was Rs. 5·14 lakhs. This works out to a very insignificant percentage of the total working capital of all the societies in the State. A special staff of one Co-operative Sub-Registrar each in 11 Deputy Registrars' circles has been working to complete the investigation of these cases expeditiously.

9. *Act and Rules.*—The question of amending the Madras Co-operative Societies Act has been under the consideration of Government since 1938. In 1939, a Committee on Co-operation was appointed by the Government to consider among other matters, the amendments necessary to the Act. This Committee made its recommendations. A draft Bill was prepared and submitted to Government. Government have ordered that the amendments to certain sections of the Act which are absolutely necessary may alone be considered for the present. The matter was placed before the State Co-operative Advisory Council at its meeting held in June 1954 and the Council recommended the enactment of certain new sections which were considered urgent. The matter is under

the consideration of Government. In G.O. Ms. No. 2340 (Department of Industries, Labour and Co-operation), dated 28th August 1954, Government have confirmed rule XXXI to regulate the election of the directors of the South India Co-operative Insurance Society from among the policy-holders.

10. *Deputation of Departmental Officers.*—Two hundred and eighty officers were working in co-operative societies on deputation at the end of the year. Of these 183 officers were deputed on foreign service terms and the rest under Fundamental Rule 127. The officers deputed belong to the following categories :—

Joint Registrar	1
Deputy Registrars	16
Co-operative Sub-Registrars	57
Senior Inspectors	184
Junior Inspectors	22
	280

One Joint Registrar was working as the Business Manager of the State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society up to 14th May 1954. As the Joint Registrar entered on leave, the post was held by a Deputy Registrar up to 14th August 1954, when the Joint Registrar rejoined duty as Business Manager. Of the above 280 Departmental Officers, 17 were in Central Banks, 52 in consumers' stores, 54 in weavers' societies, 23 in sale or marketing societies and the remaining were in other types of societies such as housing societies, etc. It is the policy of the department to depute officers to the societies only at the request of the latter. The deputation is made only after fully ascertaining the need for it and the financial condition of the society concerned. One Deputy Registrar continued to work as Lecturer in the Regional Training Centre, Poona, till about the end of June 1954.

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

12. *Cost of working the department.*—As the composite Madras State was bifurcated into two States, viz., Madras and Andhra, with effect from 1st October 1953, the cost of working the Department in the residuary Madras State is available for only the second half-year of the financial year 1953–54. The following was the cost of working the Department for the six months from 1st October 1953 to 31st March 1954 :—

	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
1 Pay of the Registrar	0·11
2 Pay of officers	0·85
3 Pay of establishment	9·61
4 Allowances, contingencies and other charges	9·08
5 Grants-in-aid	3·61
Total ..	23·26

The revenues of the department for the above period amounted to Rs. 7·25 lakhs. Deducting this amount the net expenditure on the department was Rs. 16·01 lakhs for the second half-year of 1953–54.

PART B.

CHAPTER I.

Co-operative Credit—Agricultural and Non-Agricultural.

1. *The Madras State Co-operative Bank.*—The transactions of the Madras State Co-operative Bank at the end of the year stood as follows :—

	On 30th June 1954. RS. (IN LAKHS.)
1 Paid-up share capital	11·66
2 Total deposits held	389·57
3 Advances from the Reserve Bank of India	140·23
4 Loans from commercial banks	..
5 Loans from Government	12·50
6 Reserve fund	24·08
7 Other funds	14·68
8 Working capital	592·72
9 Loans issued to central co-operative banks during the year	293·77
10 Loans issued to other societies during the year ..	29·66
11 Net profits for the year	3·02

The deposits from inside the movement were Rs. 194·13 lakhs and the outside deposits and borrowings amounted to Rs. 348·18 lakhs.

During the year, the Reserve Bank of India sanctioned credit limits to the extent of Rs. 229 lakhs to the Central Co-operative Banks in the residuary Madras State for financing seasonal agricultural operations and marketing of crops. On the strength of these limits, which was treated as revolving credit limits, the State Co-operative Bank rediscounted hundies of Central Co-operative Banks to the extent of Rs. 251·02 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 443·74 lakhs was repaid to the Reserve Bank of India leaving a balance of Rs. 140·23 lakhs outstanding at the end of the year. No amount was overdue to the Reserve Bank of India.

The total loans issued by the bank to the central banks for different purposes were as follows :—

	1953–54. RS. (IN LAKHS.)
1 For financing primary credit societies	221·77
2 For financing marketing societies	39·90
3 For financing stores for normal business.	11·94
4 For financing stores for procurement	3·76

	1953–54 RS. (IN LAKHS).
5 For financing the distribution of chemical fertilizers	2·94
6 For financing weavers' societies (normal business)	..
7 For financing weavers' societies (cess fund scheme)	13·36
8 For financing weavers' societies (relief scheme)	0·10
Total ..	293·77

Besides the loans, the State Co-operative Bank sanctioned cash credit limits to the Central Banks, aggregating Rs. 74·19 lakhs for several purposes. The amount outstanding under this account was Rs. 29·09 lakhs at the end of the year.

The scheme for relief to the distressed weavers was in operation till 30th April 1954 and the Central Co-operative Banks repaid in full the amounts advanced under the scheme by the State Co-operative Bank before the close of the year. The Government of India have since extended financial assistance to weavers' co-operatives from the Cess Fund. The State Government gave an interest-free loan of Rs. 12·5 lakhs to the State Co-operative Bank for financing weavers' co-operative societies through the Central Co-operative Banks. The State Co-operative Bank lent this money to Central Co-operative Banks at a rate of 1 per cent interest per annum. In addition to this loan, the State Co-operative Bank has set apart a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs from its own resources for making advances to Central Co-operative Banks for financing the weavers' co-operatives under the Cess Fund Scheme. The total amount of loans outstanding under the scheme on 30th June 1954 was Rs. 13·12 lakhs.

The Imperial Bank of India sanctioned to the State Co-operative Bank a credit limit of Rs. 5 lakhs on the guarantee of the State Government in order to enable the latter to finance the distribution of chemical fertilizers. The Imperial Bank of India also sanctioned a credit limit of Rs. 50 lakhs made up of Rs. 15 lakhs by way of demand loans and Rs. 35 lakhs by way of cash credit on the guarantee of the Government in order to enable the State Co-operative Bank to finance the procurement of foodgrains. The amount outstanding under these credit limits was Rs. 39·09 lakhs and the State Co-operative Bank repaid that amount in full before the close of the year (*viz.*, 1953–54).

All the Central Co-operative Banks repaid their dues to the State Co-operative Bank regularly and there were no overdues from any Co-operative Central Bank at the end of the year. The State Co-operative Bank continued to provide the central banks subsidies for rectification and non-credit work in affiliated

societies and for the encouragement of cottage industries. The total expenditure incurred by it on this account was Rs. 24,755.

2. *Central co-operative banks*—(i) *Progress.*—The transactions of the 16 co-operative central banks in the State during the year under report compared with the previous year were as follows:—

	On 30th June 1954.	On 30th June 1953.
1 Number of members—		
(a) Individuals	2,212	2,149
(b) Societies	11,873	11,481
	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
2 Paid-up share capital	94·38	85·71
3 Deposits from co-operative banks and societies.	386·62	373·79
4 Deposits from individuals and other societies.	345·12	373·68
5 Loans from commercial banks ..	2·14	15·42
6 Loans from the State Co-operative Bank and central banks.	292·85	336·46
7 Reserve fund	53·56	49·76
8 Bad debts reserve	10·65	10·46
9 Other funds	25·25	23·04
10 Working capital	1,210·57	1,268·32
11 Loans issued to societies	1,657·95	2,234·72
12 Loans outstanding against societies ..	740·61	841·92
13 Net profit	10·18	11·24

(ii) *Composition of capital.*—The owned capital, the borrowed capital and the working capital of the 16 co-operative central banks at the end of the last two years were as follows:—

	On 30th June 1954. RS. (IN LAKHS.)	On 30th June 1953. RS. (IN LAKHS.)
1 Owned capital	183·84	168·97
2 Borrowed capital	1,026·73	1,099·35
3 Working capital	1,210·57	1,268·32

The owned capital represents 15 per cent of the total working capital.

The following statement shows the borrowings of central co-operative banks within the movement and those outside the movement:—

	On 30th June 1954. RS. (IN LAKHS.)	On 30th June 1953. RS. (IN LAKHS.)
Within the movement—		
(i) State Co-operative Bank and central banks.	295·81	338·83
(ii) Other societies	383·66	371·42
Total ..	679·47	710·25
Outside the movement—		
Individuals and other sources ..	345·12	373·68
Total ..	1,024·59	1,083·93

The concession given to central banks to borrow up to 20 times their paid-up share capital plus reserve fund was continued. Seven central banks availed themselves of the concession.

(iii) *Loan policy of Central Co-operative Banks.*—During the year, the Central Co-operative Banks issued loans to the extent of Rs. 16·58 crores to affiliated societies as against Rs. 22·35 crores in the previous year.

	1953–54. RS. (IN LAKHS.)
Short-term loans	1,561·57
Medium-term loans	96·38
Total ..	1,657·95

The proportion of short-term loans to medium-term loans was 16 : 1 during the year. Of late, there has been an increase in the demand for medium-term credit by rural credit societies, and the Central Co-operative Banks were not hitherto able to meet adequately the medium-term credit needs of ryots from their limited medium-term resources. The Reserve Bank of India Act has been amended in order to enable it to advance medium-term funds to State Co-operative Banks for agricultural purposes to an extent of Rs. 5 crores. The Madras State Co-operative Bank has decided to issue medium-term loans to Central Banks for agricultural purposes up to a limit of Rs. 80 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs will be provided from its own medium-term resources and the balance will be obtained from the Reserve Bank of India at a concessional rate of interest, viz., 1½ per cent per annum.

The following statement gives the particulars of loans issued by the central co-operative banks, classified according to the types of societies which borrowed from them :—

— (1)	1953–54. Loans. (2) RS. (IN LAKHS.)	Cash credit. (3) RS. (IN LAKHS.)	Total. (4) RS. (IN LAKHS.)
1 Rural credit societies	315·82	51·83	367·65
2 Marketing societies	44·79	86·16	130·95
3 Wholesale stores	56·92	194·28	251·20
4 Primary stores	20·75	119·29	140·04
5 Weavers' societies	8·43	74·47	82·90
6 Others	150·98	534·23	685·21
Total ..	597·69	1,060·26	1,657·95

The transactions of Central Co-operative Banks with wholesale and primary Co-operative stores have diminished considerably as many of the stores societies have had to give up their business in foodgrains consequent on de-rationing. It is hoped that the Central Banks will expand their loan business by providing more loans to marketing societies in order to enable such societies to issue loans on the pledge of produce and to agricultural credit societies for financing the agricultural operations of their members.

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

	Amount. RS. (IN LAKHS.)	Percentage to total borrowings.
1 Cash on hand and with banks ..	68·63	6·5
2 Investment in Government and other trustee securities	195·65	19
3 Loans and advances	740·61	72

The ratios to total borrowings suggested by the Reserve Bank of India were 10 per cent for cash resources and 30 to 40 per cent for investments. This standard could not be attained as the Central Banks had to utilize their borrowings for more pressing and urgent needs such as financing of agricultural operations, loans to weavers' societies, etc.

(v) *Recovery of dues.*—The percentage of arrears to demand in the Central Co-operative Banks for the year was 10·94 as against 13·73 in the previous year. The Central Co-operative Banks at Tirunelveli and Kumbakonam recovered the entire principal and interest overdues from the societies. Fourteen Co-operative Central Banks had no overdues under interest.

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

Years.	Percentage of balance to demand. Principal.	Arrear interest.	Current interest.
1953–54	10·94	..	0·46
1952–53	13·73	80·89	1·17
1951–52	11·00	79·20	0·40
1950–51	6·07	72·46	0·19
1949–50	5·00	53·42	0·21

It is pleasing to note that there was a reduction in the percentage of overdues under principal at the end of the year. In the case of the Central Banks at Pudukottai, Vellore, Ramanathapuram, Mangalore, Madurai and Cuddalore, however, there was a rise in the percentage of overdues. The increase in overdues in the case of these Central Banks was mostly due to the unfavourable agricultural conditions which prevailed in their areas.

(vi) *Bad and doubtful debts.*—The estimated bad and doubtful debts in Central Co-operative Banks were Rs. 8·48 lakhs, as on 30th June 1954 against which they hold a bad debt-reserve of Rs. 10·65 lakhs. Their aggregate bad debts reserves and statutory reserves stood at Rs. 64·21 lakhs. The general financial position of the Central Banks is therefore sound.

(vii) *Net profits.*—The net profits of the Central Co-operative Banks for the year were Rs. 10·18 lakhs as against Rs. 11·24 lakhs in the previous year.

(viii) *Cost of management.*—The cost of the management of all the sixteen Co-operative Central Banks was Rs. 17·04 lakhs. This worked out at 1·4 per cent of their working capital as against 1·2 per cent in the year 1952–53.

(ix) *Inspection of Central Co-operative Banks.*—As usual, the half-yearly inspection of all Central Co-operative Banks was conducted by the Deputy Registrars who are in the administrative charge of the banks.

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 1954.	On 30th June 1953.
	NUMBER.	NUMBER.
1 Number of societies	10,295	10,151
2 Number of members	980,857	929,695
	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
3 Paid-up share capital	130·20	123·88
4 Deposits from members	18·34	18·41
5 Deposits from non-members	16·65	19·79
6 Loans due to financing banks and other societies	455·14	499·38
7 Loans due to Government	5·57	7·38
8 Reserve fund	91·11	79·03
9 Other funds	48·64	42·65
10 Total working capital	765·65	790·52
	NUMBER.	NUMBER.
11 Number of societies that worked at a profit	6,081	5,654
	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
12 Net profits for the year	12·88	10·59
	NUMBER.	NUMBER.
13 Number of societies that worked at a loss	3,893	3,667
	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
14 Loss sustained	9·55	8·95
15 Total amount of loans issued during the year	350·03	375·48
16 Loans outstanding against members at the end of the year	600·58	634·06

There has been general improvement in membership, paid up capital and profits earned by the societies.

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

	1953–54.		1952–53.	
	Amount.	Percentage to total loans issued.	Amount.	Percentage to total loans issued.
	RS. (IN LAKHS.)		RS. (IN LAKHS.)	
(a) For productive purposes.	338·75	96·77	363·73	96·86
(b) For the discharge of prior debts	9·58	2·74	9·85	2·63
(c) For non-productive purposes	1·70	0·49	1·90	0·51
Total ..	350·03	100·00	375·48	100·00
	RS. (IN LAKHS.)		RS. (IN LAKHS.)	
(d) Loans outstanding at the end of the year.. ..	600·58	..	634·06	..

The percentage of loans issued for productive purposes is as high as 96·77 which is a healthy sign.

(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. :—

	Amount on 30th June 1954.	Percentage of loans outstanding classified according to security to the total loans outstanding.	
		On 30th June 1954.	On 30th June 1953.
	RS. (IN LAKHS.)		
(a) Loans on the security of deposits	2·13	0·35	0·19
(b) Loans on the pledge of—			
(i) Jewels	2·97	0·48	0·34
(ii) Standing crops	0·24	0·03	0·06
(iii) Produce and finished goods.	9·34	1·55	1·99
(c) Loans on mortgage of immovable properties.	220·89	36·76	30·01
(d) Loans on the joint security of one or more members ..	365·01	60·83	67·41
Total ..	600·58	100·00	100·00

There has been an increase in the loans issued on the pledge of immovable properties. More than 60 per cent of the total loans issued was on the joint security of one or more members.

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

	On 30th June 1954.	On 30th June 1953.
Principal	31·68	32·00
Arrear interest	50·94	58·48
Current interest	25·73	30·26

The percentages of overdues under principal, arrear interest and current interest have recorded a fall. This is the second successive year in which this State has had seasonal rains and the condition of agriculturists is showing signs of improvement.

(v) *Post-sanction loans.*—This scheme has been in force for the last six years. Under this system, societies are sanctioned cash credit accommodation by the Central Banks. The Panchayats of the Societies disburse loans to members by drawing upon the cash credit as and when the members require loans urgently for agricultural or other purposes. This system has been introduced in 1803 credit societies. During the year a sum of Rs. 20·25 lakhs was sanctioned to 820 societies as cash credit loans. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 16·16 lakhs was drawn and disbursed. The number of loans disbursed was 9,666.

(vi) *Loans to co-operative societies for purchase of pumpsets.*—During the year a sum of Rs. 2·64 lakhs was issued by Central Banks as loans to 75 societies to enable them to issue special loans to the members for purchasing and installing pumpsets. At the end the year a sum of Rs. 7·7 lakhs was outstanding against members under this head. The number of pumpsets installed by members of societies up to the end of the year was 684.

(vii) *Full-fledged multipurpose societies.*—There were 92 full fledged multipurpose societies which undertook a variety of activities besides supply of credit. They had 6,278 members on their rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1·06 lakhs. They held deposits to the extent of Rs. 24,473 and their working capital was Rs. 5·20 lakhs. The amount due by them to the Central Banks was Rs. 3·60 lakhs. They issued loans to their members to the extent of Rs. 5·14 lakhs during the year. The outstandings against members were Rs. 4·56 lakhs. They supplied domestic and agricultural requirements of members to the extent of Rs. 30,100. They undertook the sale of the produce of their members and marketed goods worth Rs. 4,820.

(viii) *Rural credit societies and food production.*—The scheme of intensive cultivation through village co-operatives was in force in 7 districts in the Residuary Madras State. The co-operatives distributed 8,022 tons of chemical fertilizers, 612 tons of iron and steel and 10,647 agricultural implements. They constructed 128,224 manure pits for the manufacture of rural compost. They distributed to the agriculturists 900 bags of seeds obtained from the agricultural depots. They applied to the Revenue Department for the lease of 920·43 acres of land for being sub-leased to the members. Out of this, 396·83 acres were sub-leased for being brought under cultivation. The crops grown by the members were chiefly paddy, ragi and other varieties of millets. Government have since sanctioned the following financial assistance for bringing

2,380 acres of land under cultivation by 476 members of co-operative societies :—

	RS.
(1) Grant towards purchase of manure, seeds and bulls	83,300
(2) Interest-free loans for meeting expenditure on purchase of bulls and implements	1,13,050
(3) Interest to be foregone at 3½ per cent per annum	3,956

The scheme will be implemented with effect from April 1955 and preliminary arrangements towards this end are being made.

(ix) *Paid staff in rural credit societies.*—In pursuance of the advice given to the Central Banks regarding employment of paid clerks in societies whose loan transactions exceeded Rs. 50,000, eighty-seven societies in the Residuary State appointed paid clerks. I have instructed the Deputy Registrars to see that all societies whose transactions exceed Rs. 50,000 appoint paid clerks.

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 1954.	On 30th June 1953.
Number of societies	841	823
Number of members	603,304	514,965
	RS. (IN LAKHS).	RS. (IN LAKHS).
Paid-up share capital	202·65	165·73
Deposits from members	370·31	321·20
Deposits from non-members	343·07	305·54
Loans from central banks and other societies	123·37	86·93
Reserve fund	68·21	56·80
Other funds	41·56	28·35
Total working capital	1,149·17	964·55
Net profits	16·41	13·96
Net loss	1·33	1·67

There was increase in the number of societies, membership and paid-up share capital. The deposits from both members and non-members also recorded substantial increase. The percentage of overdues was as follows :—

	On 30th June 1954.	On 30th June 1953.
Short-term loans	10·57	9·69
Medium-term loans	10·98	10·28
Arrear interest	44·83	39·82
Current interest	11·08	13·79

The slight increase in overdues is due to the prevailing conditions of the money-market.

(ii) *Urban banks.*—Out of 841 societies, 172 were urban banks, 475 were employees' societies and 194 were other limited and unlimited liability credit societies. Most of the urban banks carried on their business with their own resources. The loans taken by them from the Central Co-operative Banks amounted to only Rs. 55·57 lakhs as against their total working capital of Rs. 684·79 lakhs. Their owned capital and deposits from members amounted to Rs. 347·90 lakhs. Discounting of cheques is permitted in banks having a working capital of Rs. one lakh and above and having paid Secretaries. Nineteen banks discounted cheques to the value of Rs. 48·99 lakhs.

Such of the co-operative urban banks as satisfy the following conditions are treated by the Reserve Bank of India as branches of the State Co-operative Bank, and the facilities afforded under the Reserve Bank of India's remittance facilities scheme are extended to them :—

(1) The urban banks should have a paid-up share capital of Rs. 20,000 and above ;

(2) They should maintain the required standard of fluid resources ; and

(3) They should have current accounts with the State Co-operative Bank.

Seventy-four co-operative urban banks recommended by me have been recognized by the Reserve Bank of India for the above purpose.

(iii) *Employees' societies.*—On the 30th June 1954, there were 475 employees' co-operative societies in the State. They had on their rolls, 2·22 lakhs members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 103·39 lakhs. Their reserve fund and other funds amounted to Rs. 24·57 lakhs and Rs. 9·52 lakhs respectively. A sum of Rs. 120·65 lakhs was held under thrift deposits accumulated by their members. Their owned capital and members' deposits amounted to Rs. 314·08 lakhs as against their working capital of Rs. 423·30 lakhs. The outstandings against members under loans were Rs. 422·05 lakhs. The percentage of overdues to demand was 4 as against 4·9 in the previous year. The value of goods marketed or sold by these societies amounted to Rs. 2·23 lakhs.

(iv) *Fluid resources of limited liability societies.*—Two hundred and one limited liability credit societies were required to maintain fluid resources. Forty-three societies did not maintain fluid resources up to the requisite standard on a few days. The maintenance of fluid resources by limited liability societies is watched periodically and instructions issued from time to time to keep up the requisite standard.

5. *Co-operative land mortgage banks*—(a) *The Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank*—(i) *Progress.*—Consequent on the formation of a separate State for Andhra area, the reconstitution of the Madras Central Land Mortgage Bank was taken up under "The Madras State Co-operative Societies (Reconstitution and Formation) Ordinance, 1953, promulgated by the Government. The Registrar drew up proposals under section 3 (1) of the Ordinance and placed them before the meeting of the general body of the composite Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank held on 5th September 1953 which confirmed them with some modifications. In accordance with the proposals, the Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank was reconstituted and a new Central Land Mortgage Bank was formed for the area composed of the Districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Chittoor and the Alur, Adoni and Rayadrug taluks of the Bellary district. The reconstituted Bellary district, comprising the taluks of Bellary, Hospet, Hadagalli, Harpanahalli, Kudligi, Sandur and Sirugappa were transferred to the jurisdiction of the Mysore Central Land Mortgage Bank and the reconstituted Bellary Land Mortgage Bank (excluding Rayadrug taluk and including Sirugappa taluk in its area of operations) and the Hospet Land Mortgage Bank passed over to the control of the Mysore Central Land Mortgage Bank. The assets and liabilities of the Composite Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank as on 31st August 1953 were divided among the reconstituted Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, the Andhra Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank and the Mysore Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, in accordance with the principles laid down in the said proposals. The following statement shows the financial position of the reconstituted Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank soon after bifurcation and as on 30th June 1954 :—

	Residuary Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank.	
	On 30th June 1954.	On 1st September 1953.
1 Number of primary land mortgage banks affiliated	73	73
	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
2 Paid-up share capital	15·18	14·24
3 Borrowings in the form of debentures ..	389·89	350·17
4 Other borrowings from Government ..	22·24	20·29
4 Other borrowings from others ..	7·93	
5 Reserve fund	13·99	13·02
6 Other funds	5·56	5·09
7 Working capital	454·79	402·81
8 Amount of loans issued	43·84	5·34
9 Amount of loans due to the bank ..	329·81	303·21
10 Net profits	1·43	..

At the time of partition, the composite Bank had reached a stature which won the high appreciation of other States in the country. I hope that even with the reduced jurisdiction, the

Bank will soon be able to intensify its activities and to increase its transactions to the level which it reached prior to bifurcation.

(ii) *Debentures.*—During the year, the bank issued its 49th series of debentures for Rs. 40 lakhs, the issue price and the rate of interest ,being Rs. 99-8-0 per cent and 4¼ per cent respectively. As in the case of the 48th series, the department and the non-official sector of the movement launched a vigorous drive to canvass subscriptions for the debentures. The co-operative institutions in the State came to the help of the Central Land Mortgage Bank and subscribed a good portion of the series. The 49th series was subscribed as indicated below :—

	RS.
1 Individuals	5,34,000
2 Trust and charitable institutions ..	1,65,400
3 District boards and municipal councils.	5,50,100
4 Joint stock banks	1,30,000
5 Central Banks and other co-operative institutions	13,30,800
6 Reserve Bank of India	7,06,400
7 Others	5,83,300
Total ..	40,00,000

I take this opportunity to thank the Reserve Bank of India for their solicitude to the agriculturists and for the concrete manner in which they expressed it by taking up Rs. 7·06 lakhs worth of debentures of the 49th series. The Reserve Bank have recognized the need for financing the land mortgage banks in a large measure and have offered to take up jointly with the Government of India, up to 40 per cent of the value of the debentures floated by the Central Land Mortgage Bank subject to certain conditions. The Central Land Mortgage Bank has agreed to these conditions. I trust that, with the increased support thus assured, the Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank can expand its transactions rapidly.

The Government's guarantee for the debentures floated by the bank remained at Rs. 7 crores at the end of the year. The total value of debentures in circulation at the close of the year was Rs. 389·89 lakhs.

(iii) *Rates of interest charged by the Central Land Mortgage Bank on the loans issued.*—The rates of interest charged by the Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank to the primary land mortgage banks and by the latter to its borrowers remained at 5½ per cent and 6½ per cent respectively throughout the year. These rates are based on the rates of interest paid on the debentures. As the debentures could be floated only at 4¼ per cent interest, the Bank was not able to reduce the rate of interest charged to the ultimate borrower to less than 6½ per cent.

(iv) *Concessions to land mortgage banks in Rayalaseema area of the composite Madras State.*—On the formation of the Andhra State, the liability of the Government of the composite Madras State in respect of the subsidy due by them towards the provision of long-term credit to the ryots in the Rayalaseema area at concesssional rate of interest and towards 50 per cent of the cost of the additional supervisors employed by the primary land mortgage banks in the said area devolved on the Governments of the Andhra and the Mysore States.

(v) *Constitution of Revolving Fund.*—In the administration report for the year 1952-53, a reference was made to the proposal for the constitution of a "revolving fund" to enable the Central Land Mortgage Bank to grant postponement of collections of loan instalments from borrowers of land mortgage banks in times of distress. I examined the matter further and found that there was not adequate response from the primary land mortgage banks and their members in availing themselves of the assistance given by Government in May 1952, in the shape of a loan of Rs. 5 lakhs to enable the borrowers of land mortgage banks in drought-affected areas to defer payment of their loan instalments due in May and August 1952 by drawing on that loan. Only 11 banks availed themselves of the assistance and a sum of Rs. 50,477 was given out of the loan. The balance of Rs. 4,49,523 was surrendered to Government. The scheme has since been discontinued.

(vi) *Appointment of a Special Officer for the Central Land Mortgage Bank.*—Consequent on the reconstitution of the composite Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank with effect from 1st October 1953, it was considered necessary to examine the working of the Bank with reference to the effects of the partition of the composite Central Land Mortgage Bank. It was also considered desirable to examine the several suggestions made by the Reserve Bank of India to reorientate the loan policies of the Central Land Mortgage Bank and to find out how far the suggestions could be implemented. It was therefore suggested to Government that a Departmental Officer might be posted for the work. Government agreed with the suggestion and appointed a Special Officer of the grade of a Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies. I was appointed as Special Officer and was attending to this work till I took charge as Registrar. Government have since sanctioned the post of a Deputy Registrar to complete the remaining items of work.

(*b*) *Primary land mortgage banks*—(i) *General progress.*—Consequent on the formation of the Andhra State with effect from 1st October 1953, fifty-five land mortgage banks were transferred to the jurisdiction of the Andhra Central Land Mortgage Bank and two land mortgage banks passed under the control of the Mysore Central Land Mortgage Bank. There were 73 land mortgage banks in the reconstituted Madras State at the end of the year. The following statement shows the progress by the 73 land mortgage banks in the residuary Madras State during the years 1952-53 and 1953-54:—

		On 30th June 1954.	On 30th June 1953.
1	Number of banks	73	73
2	Number of members	88,431	82,461
		RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
3	Paid-up share capital	25·72	25·58
4	Loans due to the Central Land Mortgage Bank	329·81	294·27
5	Other borrowings	1·67	1·43
6	Reserve Fund	5·61	5·38
7	Other funds	0·39	1·13
8	Working capital	363·20	327·79
9	Loans issued during the period ..	48·07	47·16
10	Net profits	1·66	1·27
11	Net loss	0·31	0·53

(ii) *Classification of loans according to purpose.*—The table below gives an analysis of the purpose for which loans were issued:—

Purpose.	1953-54. RS. (IN LAKHS.)
(1) For land improvement	7·18
(2) For purchase of lands to round off holdings ..	1·48
(3) For the discharge of prior debts	39·41
Total ..	48·07

(iii) *Classification of loans according to value.*—The classification of loans issued according to value is detailed below:—

	1953-54. Number.	1953-54. Amount. RS. (IN LAKHS.)
(1) Loans for less than Rs. 1,000	578	8·81
(2) Loans of Rs. 1,000 and more but less than Rs. 5,000	1,301	31·53
(3) Loans of Rs. 5,000 and more but less than Rs. 10,000	155	7·20
(4) Loans of Rs. 10,000 and more but less than Rs. 15,000	4	0·53
Total ..	2,038	48·07

(iv) *Recovery of dues.*—The percentage of members' overdues under 'principal' and 'interest' was as follows:—

	Percentage of 1953-54.	Percentage of 1952-53.
(1) Principal	12·73	8·84
(2) Arrear interest	19·66	32·83
(3) Current interest	4·02	4·78

(v) *Appointment of staff for work connected with land mortgage banks.*—To cope with the increase in the work connected with the land mortgage banks in the State and to intensify supervision and to stimulate their activities, I have recommended to Government the sanction of additional posts of four Co-operative Sub-Registrars and four peons. Orders of Government are awaited.

CHAPTER II.

Co-operative Farming.

1. *Land colonization societies.*—There were twenty-two land colonization societies at the end of the year excluding those for ex-servicemen. Two new land colonization schemes, one at Puliankulam in Tirunelveli district and the other at Koila in South Kanara district were sanctioned by Government towards the close of the year. Three hundred and ninety-one acres of land were assigned by Government to these two societies with a view to settling 113 persons on land. Five land colonization shemes, viz., Ammampalayam, Ramanaickenpalayam and Periyari in Salem district, Randham in North Arcot district and Kiliyanur in South Arcot district, were submitted to Government for sanction during the year. When they are sanctioned, 255 persons will be settled on 2,074 acres of land.

There were 1,812 members in the 22 land colonization societies, of whom 1,419 were active colonists. Their total paid-up share capital was Rs. 1,33,440 of which a sum of Rs. 12,690 was contributed by Government as free grant.

The financial assistance given by Government during the year is as follows:—

	RS.
Interest-free loans—	
For bulls	17,690
For reclamation	5,260
For implements	3,409
Total ..	26,359
Free grants—	
For seeds	2,480
For bulls	17,690
For sheep	975
For manure	350
Total ..	21,495

In addition to the above, a special free grant of Rs. 2,296 was given to the Kangayampatti Land Colonization Society towards the construction of a godown to stock the produce of its members, and an interest-bearing loan of Rs. 1,000 was disbursed to the Marudur Land Colonization Society for expenditure connected with the execution of capital works.

The societies were indebted to Government to the extent of Rs. 95,909 at the end of the year. They obtained from the Central Banks short-term loans for agricultural operations and a sum of Rs. 11,135 was outstanding at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 1,30,565 was outstanding against the members of these societies.

Out of a total extent of 7,823·45 acres assigned to these societies, 5,744·15 acres were reclaimed and brought under cultivation till the end of the year. The members of five land colonization societies completed the sinking of forty wells with the help of new well-subsidy loans. Thirty more wells were pending construction at the close of the year. The Kangayampatti Land Colonization Society in Tanjore district completed the construction of its godown with the help of the subsidy sanctioned by Government (Rs. 7,296). The godown will be put to use by stocking paddy grown by the members of the society.

The members of the Athani, Andhiyur and Gettisamudram Land Colonization Societies in Erode circle engaged themselves in subsidiary occupations like sheep rearing, poultry-farming and bee-keeping to supplement their income from agriculture. The members of the Mettupatty and Sivasankarapuram Land Colonization societies in Salem circle took to handloom weaving as subsidiary occupation and their total income during the year amounted to Rs. 8,800. In the Vachinampalayam Land Colonization Society in Coimbatore Circle, a school building was constructed at a cost of Rs. 600 by public donations, and books, slates and dress were supplied free of cost to the children together with mid-day meals.

Thengumarahada Co-operative Farming Society.—This society in the Nilgiris district had 136 members on its rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 86,775. It had taken 500 acres of Government forest land on a five-year lease and rendered it fit for cultivation of wet and dry crops by deforestation and levelling. The lands were sub-leased to members and the rent payable by the members was the chief source of income to the society. Two main channels were dug from the Kokalthorihalla tank for the purpose of irrigating the lands. During the year, 240 acres were brought under paddy, 122 acres under millets and chillies and 2 acres under cocoa. Various fruit trees were planted as the climate and soil were congenial to their growth. The society also worked a store-section for the benefit of its members. A small dispensary and an elementary school were also run by the society. It maintained a poultry farm and a fish farm. The members supplemented their income by undertaking subsidiary occupations, such as, basket-making, mat-weaving, rope making, poultry farming and ghee-production.

During the year, investigation was made into the possibilities of organizing land colonization societies in the areas covered by Community Projects and National Extension Service. After the close of the year, one scheme relating to Idu village in South Kanara district was finalized and proposals were submitted to Government. Fifteen land colonization schemes in Attur taluk of Salem district, are under examination. Investigation in other areas is in progress.

2. *Colonization societies in respect of private lands taken on lease*.—There were two societies, viz., the Marudur Land Colonization Society in Tiruchirappalli district and the Nelvoy Land Colonization Society in Chingleput district. A short account of their working is given below :—

(*a*) *Marudur Land Colonization Society*.—There were 53 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 4,755 at the end of the year. During the year, 360·18 acres of the colony lands were leased out to 36 members. The total yield from the lands amounted to 84 tons of food crops and 29 tons of commercial crops. The society borrowed Rs. 15,000 under short-term loan and Rs. 5,620 under overdraft from the Central Bank for cultivation expenses. Out of the loan of Rs. 80,000 sanctioned by Government for capital expenditure, a sum of Rs. 71,500 has been drawn up to the end of the year. There were no overdues either to Government or to the Tiruchirappalli Co-operative Central Bank. The society worked at a net loss of Rs. 6,217 during the year as the income was not sufficient to meet the annual loan instalment to Government and the running expenses. The Public Works Department had granted permission for the extension of irrigation recently and it is expected that the loss will be made good if the remaining capital works are completed and the area under wet cultivation is increased.

(*b*) *Nelvoy Land Colonization Society*.—There were 89 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 3,492 at the end of the year. An extent of 98 acres was cultivated during the year and paddy, ragi and varagu crops were raised. Owing to the existence of faction in the area, the society could not make use of the pump sets installed by the Agricultural department. The crops were also affected with pests and the society could not pay the loan instalment due to Government.

3. *Land colonization co-operative societies for ex-servicemen*.—There were 6 land colonization societies for ex-servicemen at the end of the year. A detailed account of their working is given in Chapter XI.

4. *Societies for consolidation of holdings*.—At the end of the year, there were 8 societies for consolidation of holdings with 408 members on their rolls. The societies have not done any appreciable work during the year.

5. *Agricultural improvement societies.*—There were 43 Agricultural improvement societies at the end of the year with 5,724 members and a total paid-up share capital of Rs. 80,814. They disbursed loans to their members to the extent of Rs. 39,583 during the year. The value of improved seeds, manures, agricultural implements and cattlefeed supplied to the members amounted to Rs. 1,50,850.

6. *Agricultural demonstration societies.*—There were seven Agricultural demonstration societies at the close of the year. Except the Lalgudi Sivagnanam Agricultural Co-operative Society in Tiruchirappalli district, the other societies did not do any work.

The Lalgudi Sivagnanam Agricultural Society had 973 individuals and 16 societies on its rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 9,135. The main object of the society is to disseminate knowledge of the latest improvements in agriculture by actual demonstration and to provide its members with improved seeds and agricultural implements. It carried on demonstration on 21½ acres of its own lands at Angarai village. An extent of 245·49 acres was alienated by Government to this society for demonstration of dry crops. The society reclaimed an extent of 120 acres up to the end of the year and brought it under cultivation. It distributed manures and seeds to its members and other ryots to the value of Rs. 3,50,212 and agricultural implements to the value of Rs. 19,419 during the year. The value of its own produce sold by the society amounted to Rs. 50,999. It issued loans to the extent of Rs. 73,912 on the pledge of produce and the amount outstanding against the members was Rs. 51,952. It has been selected as the wholesaler-*cum*-retailer for the distribution of chemical manures in Lalgudi taluk. It maintained two Kangayam bulls and two buffaloes for breeding purposes. Apart from three buildings constructed by it out of its building fund and used for office and godown purposes, it is constructing another godown at Neikulam at an estimated cost of Rs. 11,540 of which 50 per cent will be subsidized by Government. Government have given financial assistance to the society for sinking five wells (Rs. 15,000), for the purchase of oil engines and pump-sets (Rs. 15,000) for the construction of a godown (Rs. 5,770) and have also sanctioned an Agricultural Demonstrator at half cost. The society earned a net profit of Rs. 2,122 during the year. It celebrated its Silver Jubilee recently under the Presidentship of the Minister for Co-operation.

7. *Co-operative irrigation societies.*—There were 18 irrigation societies at the end of the year with 1,945 members and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 10,084. The value of irrigation works done during the year amounted to Rs. 26,003 and 1,739 members were benefited. Eight thousand nine hundred acres were brought under cultivation on account of irrigation works done during the year.

The Srivaikuntam and Appankoil irrigation societies in Tirunelveli district rendered useful service to the agriculturist members by keeping the field channels free of silt during the year and by supplying water to the members' lands at the proper time. The former society took on contract from the Public Works Department three items of work relating to the earthwork and repairs to the Srivaikuntam tank and its supply channel.

8. *Land reclamation co-operative societies.*—In 1944, Government approved a scheme for the formation of co-operative societies for reclamation of dry patta lands in the Cauvery-Mettur Project Area in Pattukottai taluk of Tanjore district in order to bring them under wet cultivation. According to this scheme, the societies are provided with short-term credit by the Co-operative Central Bank, Tanjore and long-term credit by Government, for reclamation of lands at the rate of Rs. 50 per acre. These societies are constituted on the model of rural credit societies with unlimited liability basis having as their principle objective the reclamation of land in the area.

There were 35 such societies with a membership of 7,513 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 83,690 at the end of the year. Out of 6,884·11 acres proposed to be reclaimed, a total extent of 4,800·56 acres were reclaimed up to the close of the year. Marked progress could not be made in reclamation during the year on account of poor rainfall, inadequate supply of water and the high cost of reclamation of high level lands. Government have advanced long-term loans to these societies for the reclamation of lands at the rate of Rs. 50 per acre repayable in 15 years. A sum of Rs. 1,67,665 has been advanced to 28 societies so far. On 30th June 1954, a sum of Rs. 1,04,133 was outstanding of which a sum of Rs. 5,697 was overdue. The reason for the overdues is that the ryots have not recovered from the effects of the damage caused by the cyclone in the previous year.

The Nambivayal land reclamation society undertook a special scheme in 1950 to reclaim 469·70 acres assigned to it by Government. After eliminating 16·08 acres which are unfit for reclamation and 5·06 acres reserved for a tank, the remaining 448·56 acres were allotted to 165 members. They have reclaimed 395·98 acres up to the end of the year. Government sanctioned loans to this society for reclamation of lands at Rs. 100 per acre repayable in 15 years, the first instalment commencing from the fourth year, and also interest-free loans at Rs. 150 per member for the purchase of bulls repayable in 5 years. A total amount of Rs. 43,490 was issued to the society for the above purposes of which a sum of Rs. 21,139 was outstanding on 30th June 1954.

CHAPTER III.

Co-operative Marketing.

1. *Loan and sale societies—General progress.*—At the end of the year, there were 120 loan and sale or marketing societies including

two marketing federations. The following table shows the progress made by them during the year :—

	1953-54.
Number of sale societies	120
Number of members	124,085
	(Rs. in lakhs)
Paid-up share capital at the end of the year.	19·93
Loans and advances issued during the year.	44·72
Value of produce sold as agent	132·97
Value of produce sold as owner	72·15
Value of seeds, manures and agricultural implements sold	63·35

The societies in Malabar, South Kanara, Salem and Coimbatore districts maintained their good progress in arranging for the sale of their members' produce on agency basis. Societies in other districts are also encouraged to develop their marketing activities.

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 construction of godowns by co-operative marketing societies and rural credit societies continued to be in force. During the year, four marketing societies received grants amounting to Rs. 18,098. At the end of the year, 38 societies owned 53 godowns. Three godowns were under construction at the end of the year. During the year 66 sale societies occupied 235 rented godowns and paid a monthly rent of Rs. 9,256. The existing storage facilities afforded by the sale societies are not adequate. Government have therefore been addressed to enhance the maximum limit of subsidy for the construction of godown to Rs. 10,000 for each sale society so that more societies may be induced to put up godowns.

3. *Procurement work.*—During the year, 4 sale societies undertook procurement of foodgrains. Two societies in Tanjore procured 4,263 tons of paddy valued at Rs. 12·04 lakhs. One sale society at Mathurai procured 412 tons of millets worth Rs. 1·03 lakhs. The societies are not doing procurement work now consequent on the decontrol of foodgrains.

4. *Processing activities.*—Seven sale societies in the districts of Malabar, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Tiruchirappalli districts undertook processing activities such as coffee and arecanut-curing, cotton-ginning, groundnut-decorticating, etc., and the total value of produce processed and the processing charges recovered were Rs. 8·64 lakhs and Rs. 25,684 respectively. Two sale societies in the Tuticorin circle ginned cotton valued at Rs. 4·74 lakhs and recovered Rs. 12,608 as processing charges, while one society in the Ramanathapuram district ginned cotton worth Rs. 1·75 lakhs and earned Rs. 4,547 as processing charges. Coffee-curing and arecanut processing were undertaken by two societies in the Malabar district. Two sale societies in the Tiruchirappalli district undertook groundnut decorticating and gingelly-seeds pressing. Most of the sale societies are however not having processing plants. Many sale societies do not possess adequate resources to establish processing plants and Government have also not been giving any financial assistance for this purpose. The establishment of processing plants by sale societies is an essential pre-requisite for better marketing and a proposal is under examination to approach Government for financial assistance to the sale societies in this regard.

5. *Export trade.*—Seven hundred and thirty-five tons of onions and 206 tons of chillies were allotted to the co-operative marketing Societies for export during the year and 11 societies completed the export of 648 tons and 10 cwt. of onions and 184 tons of chillies at the end of the year. There is an increasing demand from the co-operatives for export quota of chillies and onions which have good markets in Ceylon, Malaya, etc. If a larger quota is reserved for co-operatives for the export of these commodities, it will really help the growers to obtain higher prices for their produce.

6. *Distribution of manures, seeds and agricultural implements.*—The value of chemical manures and agricultural implements sold by the sale societies during the year was Rs. 22·01 lakhs and Rs. 32·21 lakhs respectively. Compost manure to the value of Rs. 8·53 lakhs was sold and improved varieties of seeds worth Rs. 0·61 lakh were distributed. The distribution of ammonium sulphate is now made a State Trading Scheme; wherever possible marketing societies function as retail distributors of the co-operative wholesale stores which function as wholesaler-*cum*-retailers in all the districts.

7. *Controlled credit scheme.*—This scheme was in operation in 14 circles. Twenty-nine marketing societies worked it through 296 rural credit societies and the progress made during the year is indicated below :—

Name of produce.	1953-54. Amount of loans issued.	Extent of land covered.	Value of produce brought to sale societies.
	RS. (IN THOUSANDS).	ACS.	RS. (IN THOUSANDS).
Paddy	96	1,611	3
Ragi and cholam	6	324	..
Groundnut	181	4,559	832
Cotton	115	848	155
Other crops	712	2,774	1,542

The fact that the value of commercial crops brought to sale societies for marketing far exceeded the amount of loans issued to the members of the rural credit societies shows that the working of the controlled credit scheme has been successful in respect of commercial crops. Out of 176 marketing panchayatdars appointed by credit societies, 74 were active and brought produce worth Rs. 5·75 lakhs to the societies. The societies in the Coimbatore and Salem districts did good work in this direction. Now that controls over prices and movements of agricultural produce have been lifted, there is considerable scope to link credit with marketing under the controlled credit scheme. A comprehensive scheme for the development of co-operative marketing of agricultural produce is being formulated and will be implemented when approved by Government.

8. *Some important marketing societies*—(i) *The Nilgiris Co-operative Marketing Society, Limited.*—The membership and paid-up share capital of this society on 30th June 1954 were 3,141 and Rs. 95,463 respectively as against 3,167 and Rs. 90,672 at the beginning of the year. During the year, the society sold manures and agricultural implements worth Rs. 6,07,237 and Rs. 5,985 respectively. The society marketed 1,200 tons of potatoes during the year as agent of the members and earned a commission of Rs. 13,103. It also exported to Ceylon vegetables valued at Rs. 32,710 and earned a commission of Rs. 2,745.

The special variety of manure named "The Nanjanad mixture" supplied by the society has become very popular to the potato-growers and during the year the society sold 17,728 bags of Nanjanad mixure valued at Rs. 6,07,237 as against 903 tons worth Rs. 2,64,228 in the previous year. The society was working the controlled credit scheme through 36 select rural credit societies and during the year 14,128 bags of manure worth Rs. 4,94,653 were distributed through the societies and 7,561 bags of potatoes were brought by the members to the society under the scheme. It continues to be managed by a Deputy Registrar as Business Manager.

(ii) *The South Kanara Agriculturists' Co-operative Marketing Society, Limited.*—This society had a membership of 5,664 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 74,655 at the end of the year. The society with its Head Office at Mangalore has jurisdiction over the whole district of South Kanara and it had 48 branches for dealing in areca, rice, paddy, pepper, cashewnuts and other foodgrains. The society marketed the produce of its members worth Rs. 37·24 lakhs and earned a commission of Rs. 82,591 during the year. It also supplied the domestic and agricultural requirements of its members to a considerable extent. It earned a net profit of Rs. 49,100 during the year.

(iii) *The Ponnani Taluk Arecanut Co-operative Processing and Marketing Society, Limited.*—The financial assistance sanctioned to the society by the Government and the Indian Central Arecanut Committee continued to be in force during the year. The society had a membership of 504 with a share capital of Rs. 18,400 on 30th June 1954. Out of the interest-free loan of Rs. 36,000 sanctioned by the Government, Rs. 18,000 was repaid in annual instalments leaving a balance of Rs. 18,000 at the end of the year. During the year, the society purchased raw arecanuts to the value of Rs. 72,416 and processed the entire lot into different varieties of cured nuts. The value of cured nuts marketed by the society amounted to Rs. 93,227. It helped the arecanut growers of the area by hiring the sprayer pumps to its members and by the distribution of copper sulphate and other "Mahali" chemicals for their use. The net loss of the society on 30th June 1954 was Rs. 34,857 as against Rs. 32,342, the increase in the net loss being due to the depreciation allowed on the cost of the lorry. The working of the society is closely watched and steps are taken to work it economically and recoup the losses.

(iv) *The Aruppukottai Co-operative Sale Society, Limited.*—The Board of Directors of this society had been superseded and a departmental officer was in charge of the society. There were 735 members on its rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 28,539 on 30th June 1954. The society owns a ginning factory and it undertook the ginning of cotton of its members and the marketing of the lint to the best advantage of its members.

(v) *The Tanjore District Co-operative Cotton Marketing Society, Limited.*—The society was started on 20th July 1952 and this was the second year of its working. There were 415 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 21,500 at the end of the year. The society owns four ginning machines. It realized Rs. 1,265 as ginning charges during the season July-December 1953. It also earned a commission of Rs. 793 on the sale of lint and Rs. 25 on the sale of cotton seeds during this season.

9. *Co-operative Marketing Federations.*—There were two marketing federations at the end of the year—

(i) *The Tanjore Co-operative Marketing Federation.*—This federation had 93 societies and 495 individuals as members. Its paid-up share capital amounted to Rs. 1,10,410. During the year it procured paddy worth Rs. 11·65 lakhs and sold paddy to the value of Rs. 10·68 lakhs. It also sold agricultural implements and distributed chemical fertilizers, for a total value of Rs. 13,37,280. The federation is having the services of a Deputy Registrar on Foreign Service Terms who is working as its Secretary.

(ii) *Madurai-Ramanathapuram Co-operative Marketing Federation, Limited.*—This federation had 12 societies and 426 individuals as members. Its paid-up share capital was Rs. 6,255. It sold manures worth Rs. 1,31,154 during the year.

CHAPTER IV.

Co-operative Dairying and Animal Husbandry.

1. *Milk-supply unions and societies*—(*a*) *General progress.*—On 30th June 1954, there were 20 milk-supply unions and 560 milk-supply societies. Of the 560 milk-supply societies, 345

were affiliated to the unions and the remaining 215 societies undertook themselves distribution of milk collected by them from their members. The milk-supply unions had on their rolls 3,105 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 3·19 lakhs. The milk-supply societies had a membership of 65,101 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 9·73 lakhs. The total value of milk and milk products handled by the unions and societies during 1953–54 is as shown below :—

	Value of milk and milk products sold.	
	Unions.	Societies.
	RS. (IN LAKHS).	RS. (IN LAKHS).
1953–54	71·67	69·34

The value of milk sold by the Madras Milk Supply Union was Rs. 31·78 lakhs. The annual sales of milk by the Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli-Srirangam Co-operative Milk-supply Unions were about Rs. 7·73 lakhs and Rs. 5·64 lakhs respectively.

(*b*) *Supply to State hospitals and jails, etc.*—The following statement gives the particulars of milk supplied by the co-operative milk-supply organizations to State hospitals, jails, etc., during 1953–54.—

	Value of milk supplied during the year 1953–54. RS. (IN LAKHS).
(i) State hospitals	17·72
(ii) Jails	3·03
(iii) Child-welfare centres	0·49
(iv) Other institutions	13·85

The Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union alone supplied milk valued at Rs. 7·09 lakhs and Rs. 6·57 lakhs to the hospitals and other institutions respectively. The Madura, Kozhikode and the Tanjore Milk Supply Unions supplied milk valued at Rs. 1·29 lakhs, Rs. 2·09 lakhs and Rs. 1·26 lakhs respectively, to the State hospitals. Government have since ordered that in respect of contract for the sale of milk to the hospitals, jails, certified schools, etc., the rates quoted by the Milk Supply Co-operatives should be accepted even though they are slightly higher than the rates quoted by other tenderers, provided the rates quoted by them do not exceed their retail rates. In respect of payment of sales tax, Government ordered that in the case of sales of milk by co-operative milk supply societies and unions, sales tax should be levied only at a single point, namely, at the stage of sale to the actual consumer of milk. Government have since been addressed to classify milk with perishable articles like flower, fish, eggs, etc., and exempt it from the payment of sales tax as in their cases. Their orders are awaited.

(*c*) *Government loans for the purchase of milch animals.*—During the financial year 1953–54, a sum of Rs. 7·19 lakhs was given by Government as loans at 3 per cent interest to the members of milk supply societies and unions for the purchase of milch animals. On 31st March 1954, a sum of Rs. 5·63 lakhs was outstanding against the societies and unions. Government have since raised the rate of interest on the above loans to 4 per cent during the year 1954–55. During the year Government waived the recovery of a sum of Rs. 100 due from one milk supply society as the animal purchased by the borrower out of Government loan died of contagious disease. The issue of these loans induced the agriculturists in the villages to take to dairying as a subsidiary occupation and helped to improve the cattle wealth as well as the production of milk in the villages.

(*d*) *Government loans for the purchase of lorries.*—During the financial year 1953–54, no loans were sanctioned to the Milk Supply Co-operatives for the purchase of lorries. On 30th June 1954, a sum of Rs. 31,338 was outstanding against milk supply unions and societies in the State under this head. This loan carried interest at 5½ per cent per annum.

The second three-year plan for the development of Dairies in the urban areas came to a close by 14th October 1954 and Government have ordered that the special supervisory staff sanctioned under the scheme might be continued till the cadre strength of this department was fixed. As the special staff for the supervision of milk supply co-operatives was found inadequate, Government were addressed to sanction additional staff of nine Senior Inspectors and nine Junior Inspectors. Government have, however, deferred the proposals. The planned Co-operative set-up in this State for increasing the production of milk has progressed satisfactorily. At present almost all the municipalities and many of the major as well as minor panchayats are covered by milk supply co-operatives. Many of the bigger milk supply unions though they are eager to augment their production, are handicapped for lack of proper facilities to keep over the milk for a sufficiently longer period. The Salem, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli-Srirangam, Vellore and Kozhikode Milk Supply Unions have therefore come up with proposals for the installation of pasteurization plants with State Aid with a view to improve the keeping quality of milk and they have been submitted to Government. To solve the problem of surplus milk in the hilly stations like Kodai and Ooty, schemes have been submitted to Government for the installation of Dairy machinery in the Kodai Milk Supply Union, to convert the surplus milk into butter, cheese, ice-cream and to form a milk supply union at Ooty and instal there a pasteurization plant. With the sanction of all the above and similar schemes the Milk Supply Co-operatives will be able to bring within their fold more and more agriculturists in the rural areas and provide them with a profitable subsidiary occupation.

2. *Some important milk supply unions and societies* (a) *The Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union.*—On 30th June 1954 the union had 150 societies and 23 individuals as its members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1·73 lakhs. It purchased during the year 101·58 lakhs pounds of milk as against 97·26 lakhs in the previous year. It sold 91·82 lakhs pounds of milk for Rs. 30·44 lakhs in fluid form as against 89·93 lakhs pounds of milk for Rs. 29·62 lakhs during the previous year. It converted the rest into by-products and sold it for Rs. 1·35 lakhs. It continued to be the sole supplier of fresh milk to all State Hospitals in the City. The value of milk supplied to the hospitals during the year is Rs. 7·1 lakhs. It also continued to run the dairy at Raj Bhavan, Guindy, for the supply of fresh milk to the Governor and his staff. It supplied milk to the general public through 63 depots and 50 house delivery boys. Nearly 2,160 customers were supplied milk at their houses. Its milk-bar in the High Court compound supplied pure milk, milk-shake, ice-cream and kova. It opened stalls in the South Indian Athletics Association and All-India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibitions and sold milk and its by-products for Rs. 17,000. Of the special staff of one Co-operative Sub-Registrar, six Senior Inspectors and six Junior Inspectors provided by Government in connection with the scheme to improve the supply of milk to the City, the staff of one Senior Inspector and one Junior Inspector was merged with the headquarters staff on 1st October 1953. The rest of the staff continued to help the Union in augmenting the supply of milk to the City. With a view to have a closer supervision over the large number of feeder societies of the union and step up their production, Government have been addressed to sanction additional posts of one Co-operative Sub-Registrar and eight Senior Inspectors and retrench the posts of five Junior Inspectors. Their orders are awaited. The scheme for the augmentation of milk supply to the City was successfully worked by the Union. The production on the last day of the year was 7,225 Madras measures. The mobile veterinary unit and the six veterinary first-aid posts continued to render timely veterinary aid to the milch animals owned by the members of the feeder societies. The Dairy Officer (Madras Milk Supply Union) was in charge of the first-aid posts and the mobile veterinary unit. The union has undertaken to work the key-farm centres sponsored by Government of India at Kilacheri and Valarpuram. Six stud bulls are stationed at each centre and artificial insemination is resorted to. One Veterinary Assistant Surgeon and four Livestock Inspectors are working in each centre.

The special scheme sanctioned to increase the supply of milk to the Madras City by 5,000 lbs. a day by expanding the activities of the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union was fully implemented except for the purchase of the pasteurization plant for the Union's Dairy. The special staff of one Co-operative Sub-Registrar and three Senior Inspectors which was sanctioned to attend to the organization of new societies and augmenting the production of milk was retrenched from 1st April 1954 on the completion of the work. The technical staff of two Dairy Assistants, one Dairy Chemist, one Milk Tester and two Laboratory Attendants is however being continued. The laboratory set up under the scheme which is equipped with facilities for testing the quality of milk and for conducting bacteriological tests and analysis of milk samples continued to be under the control of the Dairy Officer. The laboratory could not however be put to full use for lack of a Gas Generator and other accessories. Government have therefore sanctioned a sum of Rs. 4,730 towards purchase of these equipment. The Gas Generator has since been purchased and it is to be installed as soon as the other accessories, viz., pressure pump, water pipe connections and laboratory table with sinks are provided to the laboratory by the Public Works Department. The Dairy Assistants collected samples of milk distributed from the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union at various stages and the samples were tested at the laboratory to check adulteration. In cases where adulteration was noticed, suitable action was taken by the Dairy Officer through the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union.

(b) *The Coimbatore Co-operative Milk Supply Union.*—It had on its rolls 20 society members and 25 individuals with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 20,390 on 30th June 1954. It purchased 31·44 lakhs pounds of milk valued at Rs. 6·64 lakhs and sold 28·76 lakhs pounds of milk valued at Rs. 7·24 lakhs. The remaining quantity of milk was converted into by-products and sold for Rs. 49,307. It supplied milk to the general public through 15 depots and 40 cycle vendors and hot milk through four milk bars run at important centres of the town. It continued to supply milk to the State Hospitals, jails and railway refreshment stalls, etc.

(c) *The Tiruchy-Srirangam Milk Supply Union.*—It had thirty-one society-members and 384 individuals with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 9,410 as on 30th June 1954. It purchased 21·7 lakhs pounds of milk valued at Rs. 4·5 lakhs and sold it as fluid milk and by-products, realizing a sum of Rs. 5·64 lakhs. It continued to supply milk to the Government Hospitals, jails and other local public institutions.

3. *Dairy Development Schemes*—(a) *Milk Recording Scheme.*—This scheme was worked by 44 milk supply societies and unions, where a day-to-day record was maintained of the milk yielded by cows registered under the scheme. At the end of the year, there were 347 animals in the scheme. The maximum and minimum yield per animal for the period of lactation was 2,921 lbs. and 712 lbs. respectively. The maximum and minimum number of days for which each animal was in lactation was 320 and 171 respectively. The scheme helped cow owners to determine the breeds which yield large quantities of milk and the feeds to be given to the animals.

(*b*) *Stud bulls.*—Members of milk supply societies have come to realise in greater measure the usefulness of improving their cattle strain by mating their animals with stud bulls of superior breed. They are being helped by Government in this behalf. A sum of Rs. 250 and Rs. 500 towards half the cost of a Murrah buffalo bull and a Sindhi stud bull were given to the Bhuvanagiri and Madurai Milk Supply Unions respectively.

(*c*) *Co-operative creameries and butter and ghee production societies.*—(i) The Karunguzhi Co-operative Creamery Society in the Chingleput district had a membership of 234 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1,925 on 30th June 1954. It purchased milk valued at Rs. 4,576 and converted it into by-products. It sold them for Rs. 6,419. The Junior Inspector sanctioned for the management of the society was continued free of cost.

(ii) There were five butter and ghee production societies including the Karunguzhi Co-operative Creamery Society on 30th June 1954. They had 655 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 7,151. Only the Avanashi Society in the Coimbatore district did appreciable business. It received butter worth Rs. 13,694 during the year. A part of the butter purchased was converted into ghee and sold for Rs. 4,787. The value of butter sold by the society was Rs. 10,853.

4. (*a*) *The Madras Co-operative Society for the salvage of dry cows.*—On 30th June 1954 the society had 874 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 5,045 as against 797 members and share capital of Rs. 4,735 during the previous year. There were 245 cows in the farm in the beginning of the year and 263 cows were collected during the year and sent to the Kancha at Kambakkam for salvage. Of these, 56 cows belonged to professional milkmen and the rest belonged to private owners in the City. Two hundred and ninety-two cows were returned to the owners after calving. Ten cows died at the Kancha. There were 206 animals at the Kancha at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 31,256 was collected from the members of the society during the year towards salvage fees as against Rs. 30,103 during the previous year. The cost of the Senior Inspector working in the society is borne by Government.

(*b*) *The Vattambedu Salvage Farm.*—The Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union runs the salvage farm at Vattambedu with a view to salvage the dry animals of the members of its feeder societies. During the year, 104 animals were sent to the Farm for salvage. Seventy-eight were returned to the members after salvage and three died. There were 51 dry she-buffaloes and 23 dry cows in the Farm at the end of the year. The total amount of salvage fees collected during the year was Rs. 6,001. The Union has taken a Farm of 400 acres for growing green fodder, etc., and has installed a pump set. It also owns a tractor. Government continued to lend the free services of one Senior Inspector, one Stock-man Compounder and one Cattleman. They also sanctioned a grant of Rs. 430 towards the maintenance of the stud buffalo and cost of medicines till February 1955.

5. *Cattle Breeding Societies*—(*a*) *General.*—On 30th June 1954, there were 14 cattle breeding societies in the State with a membership of 2,671 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 27,340. Of these 10 societies maintained 39 bulls, three rams and three he-buffaloes for breeding purposes. They rendered 1,632 services and a sum of Rs. 722 was collected towards service fees during the year. The societies received Rs. 9,337 by way of subsidies from Government and other sources. The number of pedigree calves produced during the year was 235 bull calves, 288 heifers and 76 buffalo calves.

(*b*) *Societies in the Salem district*—(i) *The Macheri Cattle Breeding Society.*—It had a membership of 324 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 4,250 on 30th June 1954. It introduced in 1947 a three-year scheme of cattle breeding with 12 Hallikar stud bulls stationed at different places in its area of operations and entrusted them to different custodians for maintenance during the three years ended June 1951. The bulls rendered 1,910 services and 372 bull calves and 522 heifer calves were born to them. The members, however, sold away the calves as there was no fodder in the area. The scheme was therefore held in abeyance. The Chief Conservator of Forests was requested to demarcate 1,000 acres of land in the Pangam Reserve Forests for grazing cattle and for cultivating fodder to revive the scheme. As the land could not be provided Government ordered the closure of the scheme. There were good rains in 1953 and grazing facilities became sufficient to maintain the bulls. The society therefore resolved to revive its working and purchased eight Hallikar bulls in consultation with the District Veterinary Officer, Salem, out of its own funds. It proposes to purchase four more bulls. The bulls are entrusted to custodians in areas where there are grazing facilities. The society has requested the free services of a Stock-man Compounder and a recurring subsidy of Rs. 15 per mensem towards contingent expenditure for a period of three years and the proposals have been recommended to Government.

(ii) *The Anchetty Co-operative Cattle Breeding Society.*—It had 447 members on its rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 792. It was started with a view to improving and developing the local cattle to the pure Hallikar type through pure Hallikar breed stud bulls. With this object in view, the society maintained five bulls at the beginning of the year. It received a grant of Rs. 1,500 from Government and a subsidy of Rs. 1,500 from other co-operative institutions, viz., the Salem Co-operative Central Bank and the Salem Co-operative Wholesale Stores. With the above funds it purchased five more stud bulls. One bull was sold away under the advice of the District Veterinary Officer, Salem, and at the end of the year the society had nine bulls. The stud bulls rendered 412 services during the year. Thirty-four bull calves and 46 heifer calves were born to them. The society since purchased two more bulls. One of the bulls died and there are at present 10 bulls with the society. The Director of Animal Husbandry, Madras, who visited the society was of the view that it should station some more bulls. There is a proposal to get five more bulls under the free distribution scheme.

(c) *Village Livestock Improvement Scheme*—(i) *The Kangayam Cattle Breeding Society*.—The above society in the Palladam Firka continued to work the Village Livestock Improvement Scheme during the year. On 30th June 1954, it had 228 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 7,820. The three stud bulls maintained under the scheme and stationed at three different centres in the firka rendered 181 services. The number of bull calves and heifers born to them during the year was 47 and 55 respectively. The society was given a sum of Rs. 697 as subsidy, Rs. 597 as premium and Rs. 100 for the purchase of medicines and veterinary outfit. Government continued to give the free services of a Senior Inspector to the society. The scheme completed three years and the ownership of the bulls was therefore transferred to the custodians. The working of the scheme has now been brought under the National Extension Service Scheme and Government have instructed the Collector of Coimbatore to supply 12 bulls to the society on a contributory basis. The contribution to be paid to each bull is to be met out of the provision of the Animal Husbandry Department and the cost of medicines is to be given as grants-in-aid under the National Extension Service. The society runs two Cattle feed depots at Palladam and Kangayam. It purchases and sells cattle feeds like cotton seeds, groundnut cakes, etc. By this arrangement the cattle owners are much benefited as they get good stuff at a fairly low price. The total purchases and sales of cattle feed during the year amounted to Rs. 23,136 and Rs. 25,292, respectively.

(ii) *The Musiri Firka Cattle Breeding Society*.—The society continued to work the Village Livestock Improvement Scheme during the year. It had 348 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 858 on 30th June 1954. The three bulls purchased by it out of a Government subsidy of Rs. 3,000 were entrusted to three custodians at different centres for maintenance. The bulls were included in the premium scheme of the Animal Husbandry Department. They rendered 184 services during the year and four bull calves and three heifer calves were born to them. The bulls are all in good condition and they are being inspected by the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon periodically. A Government subsidy of Rs. 500 was given to the society for the purchase of veterinary outfit and medicines. Government continued to lend the free services of a Senior Inspector to the Society to attend to the implementation of the Village Livestock Improvement Scheme through the society.

The scheme has since been included in the National Extension Service and the Senior Inspector is now under the administrative control of the Block Development Officer, Musiri.

6. *Poultry Farming through the feeder societies of the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union*.—Government sanctioned in 1950 a scheme for poultry farming with a view to increasing egg production through the feeder societies affiliated to the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union to be worked in three stages within a period of three years. The first stage of collecting and marketing eggs and the second stage of improving egg production by supply of cocks of exotic breeds were satisfactorily implemented. The third stage of the scheme which was to be worked from 1st July 1952, viz., hatching of eggs through incubators could not be implemented as the season was not congenial for hatching eggs. The scheme was therefore extended till 30th June 1955, and the third stage is now being worked out by the Union. Eggs are received from members of the feeder societies and are loaded in the incubators for hatching. Eggs loaded are candled on seventh and fourteenth day of setting. The chicks produced are fed and looked after for a fortnight in the centres which are provided with coupes and runs and foster-mothers to rear the chicks. So far 850 chicks have been raised by artificial hatching at 16 settings and distributed to members who supplied eggs for hatchings. The scheme, besides improving production of eggs and poultry strain is providing additional income to the members of milk supply societies.

CHAPTER V.

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

1. *Societies for Harijans and other Backward Communities*—(a) *General progress*.—The following statement shows the salient features in the working of the Societies for Harijans and other Backward Communities in the State as on 30th June 1954 :—

		As on 30th June 1954.
1	Number of societies	1,635
2	Number of members	101,223
		RS. (IN LAKHS.)
3	Paid-up share capital	10·78
4	Working capital	30·47
5	Reserve fund	6·16
6	Thrift deposits collected during the year ..	0·67
7	Other deposits held by members at the end of the year.	2·95
8	Loans due at the end of the year—	
	(i) to Government	4·57
	(ii) to Central Banks	9·53
9	Loans outstanding against members at the end of the year.	26·29
10	Value of joint purchase made during the year ..	0·08
11	Value of finished goods of members sold through the societies during the year.	0·79

Special attention was paid to promote thrift among the members of these societies composed exclusively of Harijans and other Backward Classes. A sum of Rs. 66,649 was collected as thrift deposits from members. The other deposits held by the members at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 2·94 lakhs. Besides these 1,635 societies formed exclusively for Harijans and other Backward Classes, 2,904 Rural Credit Societies have admitted 35,551 Harijans and other members of the Backward Classes as their members. These members have paid a share capital of Rs. 3·07 lakhs and hold deposits in the societies to the extent of Rs. 4,847. The total amount of loans issued by the societies to them during 1953–54 amounted to Rs. 7·72 lakhs. It is the policy to enrol members of these communities in the general societies instead of organizing separate societies exclusively for them.

(b) *Grants and concessions given by Government to Scheduled Class societies.*—The Scheduled Class societies continued to enjoy the following concessions and financial help from Government:—

(i) *Scriptory grant not exceeding Rs. 30 per month per society.*—The total amount disbursed during the year 1953–54 in this way was Rs. 13,102. This served to meet the working expenses of the societies to some extent.

(ii) *Exemption from the payment of fees leviable for the registration of documents and for obtaining encumbrance certificates.*—This is a tangible help to the members of these societies.

(iii) *Exemption from contributing from their net profits to the audit fund.*—This is calculated to strengthen the resources of these societies.

(iv) *Grant of lease of Government waste lands at favourable rentals.*—This concession has greatly benefited these communities.

(c) *Supervision.*—The supervision of these societies is done by the departmental Inspectors. In a few districts where the Territorial scheme is in force, the work of supervision is attended to by the Territorial Inspectors and in other districts by 25 Junior Inspectors. The supervision of Kallar Societies in Madurai district is attended to by a special staff consisting of one Co-operative Sub-Registrar, four Senior Inspectors and eleven Junior Inspectors working under the administrative control of the Harijan Welfare Department and the Collector of Madurai.

2. *Miscellaneous types of agricultural non-credit societies*—(a) *Sugarcane Growers' Co-operative Societies*:—There were six Sugarcane Growers' Societies on 30th June 1954, with 1,696 members on their rolls and with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 21,737. They issued loans to the extent of Rs. 60,132 during the year. Four of these societies are not doing any appreciable work. In the South Kanara Sugarcane Growers' Society, jaggery is produced by members by means of sugarcane-crushers and disposed of in the market. The Pugalur Sugarcane Growers' Co-operative Society in Tiruchirappalli district did not

do any business. It has been functioning more as a Union to voice the grievances of the sugarcane growers.

(b) *Sugar Factories.*—A sugar factory on co-operative basis is proposed to be started near Gudiyatham in North Arcot district. Government have since sanctioned the free services of a Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies for six months in connection with the establishment of the sugar factory. The Officer has just joined duty. Steps will be taken for the early registration of the Society.

CHAPTER VI.

Consumers' Co-operative Societies.

1. *Primary Co-operative Stores (excluding School and College Students' Stores)*—(a) *General progress.*—On the 30th June 1954, there were 829 primary co-operative stores in the residuary Madras State as against 896 at the end of the previous year. The general progress in their working during the last two years is indicated below:—

		On 30th June 1954.	On 30th June 1953.
1	Number of stores	829	896
2	Number of branches and sales depots run by them	805	1,157
		(IN LAKHS.)	(IN LAKHS.)
3	Number of members	3·76	3·97
		RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
4	Paid-up share capital	56·49	59·12
5	Reserve Fund	76·23	74·09
6	Borrowings from central banks	39·96	56·89
7	Borrowings from others	48·91	38·83
8	Credit purchases	7·10	7·53
9	Total working capital	228·83	236·46
10	Purchases during the year	907·49	1,273·80
11	Sales during the year	998·95	1,372·29
12	Gross profit	39·52	69·87
13	Net profit	5·93	9·36
14	Trading loss	1·54	1·41

There was a fall in the number of stores and in the volume of their business during the year. A corresponding decline is noticed in membership and paid-up share capital also. The year witnessed further decline in the business of primary stores on account of decontrol and derationing of foodgrains and other essential commodities. Six hundred and twenty primary stores worked at a gross profit of Rs. 39·52 lakhs while 209 stores worked at a gross loss of Rs. 1·54 lakhs. Two hundred and sixteen stores worked at a net profit of Rs. 5·93 lakhs and 568 stores sustained a net loss of Rs. 37·98 lakhs, while the remaining 45 stores worked at neither profit nor loss. The following statement indicates the proportion of owned capital and borrowed capital to the total working capital at the end of the last two years :—

	Percentage of working capital.	
	1953–54.	1952–53.
Share Capital	20·2	25
Reserve Fund	27·2	31
Borrowings from Central Bank	14·2	24
Borrowings from others	38·4	20
	100·0	100

There was decrease in the borrowings from the Central Banks while those from others increased considerably.

(*b*) *Business*.—The sources of purchases by primaries during the year were as indicated below :—

	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
1 From co-operative wholesale stores	202·86
2 From other primaries	10·74
3 From producers' societies	46·98
4 From others	646·91
	907·49

The purchases made by the retail stores from the Co-operative wholesale stores constituted only 22·3 per cent of the total purchases as against 30 per cent in the previous year. This indicates that the co-ordination of activities between the wholesales and the primaries was not as it ought to be. The following table shows an analysis of the commodities sold by the primary stores societies :—

	1953–54.	
	Sales. RS. (IN LAKHS.)	Percentage to total sales.
1 Foodstuffs	562·83	56·3
2 Groceries	244·95	24·5
3 Cloth—		
(*a*) Mill	66·89	6·7
(*b*) Handloom	43·89	4·4
4 Drugs, medicines and infant foodstuffs	7·28	0·7
5 Other consumer goods	60 98	6·2
6 Vegetables, fruits, etc.	5·93	0·6
7 Fuel	6·20	0·6
Total	998·95	100·0

The full impact of decontrol and derationing of foodgrains was felt by the stores in 1953–54 and this accounts for the fall in their sales. Foodstuffs still constitute the bulk of their sales. This is because the primaries have been instructed to undertake the purchase of paddy and rice in the free market and distribute them to their members. Consequent upon the relaxation of all rules relating to movement, more and more private merchants are taking to business in foodgrains. The keen competition from private trade is likely to cause further decline in business of the primaries in this direction. The system of supplying articles to the Jails, Borstal and Certified Schools by the Co-operative Stores in pursuance of the orders of Government was continued during the year. Ninety-six stores supplied articles worth Rs. 47·41 lakhs to the jails and Certified Schools, mutts, educational institutions and Government and Local Board Hospitals. In September 1953, Government ordered that the tender system should be followed by Jails, Borstal and Certified Schools in respect of all purchases in future and that co-operatives might also tender for supplies as any other private trader in which case, if other things are more or less equal, the co-operatives in the neighbourhood of the jails concerned would be shown preference to other tenderers. The business of some of the societies which had been making large supplies to the institutions was adversely affected by the above orders of Government and representations were made by them for reconsideration of the Government orders. As a result of the discussions I had with the Secretary to Government (Home Department), Government were pleased to reconsider the question, and in G.O. Ms. No. 3296, Home, dated 10th November 1954, Government have ordered that the Jails, Borstal and Certified Schools and Vigilance department institutions should purchase articles subject to certain conditions from the local co-operative societies to which the usual system of tender is not applicable.

(*c*) *Consignment business*.—Some of the primaries helped producers' co-operative societies in the sale of their goods on consignment basis. The business done on consignment basis amounted to Rs. 3·54 lakhs during the year. The articles handled were mainly handloom cloth, agricultural implements, metal-ware, Ayurvedic medicines, etc.

(*d*) *Business in imported foodgrains*.—The business done in respect of imported foodgrains during the last two years was as indicated below :—

	1953–54.			
	Imported.		Sold.	
Articles.	Quantity in tons.	Value. RS. (IN LAKHS.)	Quantity in tons.	Value. RS. (IN LAKHS.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Paddy and rice	5,260	25·86	5,814	31·80
Millets	3,546	12·88	4,276	14·55
Others	1,722	8·73	2,109	9·54
Total	10,528	47·47	12,199	55·89

Articles.	1952-53. Imported. Quantity in tons.	Value.	Sold. Quantity in tons.	Value.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS. (IN LAKHS.)		RS. (IN LAKHS.)
Paddy and rice	17,838	88·27	19,264	96·97
Millets	8,844	30·23	7,895	28·51
Others	1,583	6·45	1,623	7·05
Total ..	28,265	124·95	28,782	132·58

(e) *Classification of primary stores.*—The following statement shows the volume of business done by the urban, semi-urban and rural stores in the past two years :—

—	1953-54. Number of stores.	Purchases.	Sales.	1952-53. Number of stores.	Purchases.	Sales.
		RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)		RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
Urban	175	447·91	490·11	177	645·21	657·18
Semi-urban	222	274·27	300·26	231	391·86	421·48
Rural	432	185·31	208·60	488	236·73	263·68
Total ..	829	907·49	998·97	896	1,273·80	1,372·29

(*f*) *Co-operative stores for railway employees.*—It has been the policy of the Government of India (Ministry of Railways), to encourage the formation of separate consumers' co-operative stores for the employees of the railways and the taking over by the stores the management of canteens run on railways, except those which the Government as employer, have to maintain under the rules. The Railway Board provides accommodation to these stores at a nominal rent and gives subsidy for the first three years not exceeding 50 per cent of the establishment and administrative charges to such of the stores as are recommended by me. For organising more consumers' stores for Railway employees and for intensive supervision of the existing stores, the railway Board have appointed a special staff of co-operative inspectors.

There were seven stores for railway employees in the State with a membership of 12,712 and paid-up share capital of Rs. 49,011. During the year, their purchases amounted to Rs. 7·30 lakhs and their sales to Rs. 8·17 lakhs. Four of them worked at a net profit of Rs. 3,755 while the remaining three worked at a net loss of Rs. 1,039. Government of India gave subsidy to the Madurai Southern Railway Staff Co-operative Stores, and the South India Railway Employees' Co-operative Stores, Tiruchirappalli, to the extent of Rs. 22,776.

(*g*) *Working of some important stores*—(i) *The Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society, Ld., Madras*, had 23,423 members as against 21,410 at the end of the previous year. Its share capital was Rs. 2·18 lakhs. Its sales were Rs. 124·24 lakhs as against Rs. 129·45 lakhs in the previous year. It earned a gross profit of Rs. 6 55 lakhs. Almost all articles for domestic consumption are being supplied to members through its 46 branches and 14 depots situated in different parts of the Madras City. The Society supplied articles to the State and Local Boards hospitals, educational institutions, etc., to the tune of Rs. 6·15 lakhs. Under processing activities, the society produced gingelly oil and cakes through its mills to the value of Rs. 7·25 lakhs in the year.

(ii) *The Madras State Indian Medical Practitioners Co-operative Pharmacy and Stores, Limited.*—This is the only stores of its kind in the State. On 30th June 1954, it had 1,229 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 53,760. Institutions like Local Boards, Municipalities, etc., are also on its rolls as members. There were 40 municipalities, 23 district boards, 20 panchayat boards and other institutions and 3 co-operative stores as members in addition to individuals. During the year, the stores purchased raw drugs to the value of Rs. 0·99 lakhs and sold raw drugs to the value of Rs. 0·16 lakhs. The value of medicines sold by it was Rs. 3·18 lakhs. The stores earned a net profit of Rs. 38,235.

The area of operations of the stores was extended to the whole of India in order to expand its activities. The stores opened a regional office at Vijayavada during the year. The by-laws of the stores were also amended so as to admit wholesale and primary co-operative stores as stockist-members.

2. *Wholesale stores*—(*a*) *General progress.*—On the 30th June 1954, there were 13 co-operative wholesale stores in the State. The progress made by them in the last two co-operative years is indicated in the following table :—

TABLE.

	On 30th June 1954.	On 30th June 1953.
Number of co-operative wholesale stores ..	13	13
Number of members	6,443	7,368
Number of B class members	4,284	2,195
	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
Paid-up share capital	21·16	22·09
Reserve fund	48·73	46·41
Borrowings from central banks	28·29	61·40
Borrowings from others	5·48	5·61
Credit purchase	..	12·48
Working capital	103·66	147·99
Value of purchases during the year ..	266·97	619·79
Value of sales	310·01	796·01
Gross profits	7·78	21·40
Net profits	2·22	6·27
Net loss	3·75	0·52

There was a steep fall in the purchases and sales made by the Co-operative Wholesale Stores during the year. The borrowings from the Central Banks have also decreased correspondingly, as the Co-operative Wholesale Stores did not require more funds for their business. The abolition of controls over foodgrains and consequent competition from private merchants contributed to the fall in business of the Wholesale Co-operative Stores.

(b) *Financial position.*—The general financial position of the Co-operative Wholesale Stores is deteriorating, although some of them have conserved the gains of the control period and built up strong reserves which may enable them to withstand the keen competition from private trade for some time more. Eight Co-operative Wholesale Stores worked at a net profit of Rs. 2·22 lakhs while the remaining five worked at a net loss of Rs. 3·75 lakhs. The wholesale stores at Malabar, Salem, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli and Pudukottai worked at a loss. The loss substained by the Malabar Wholesale Stores alone amounted to about Rs. 2 lakhs. During the year, the Co-operative Wholesale Stores borrowed a sum of Rs. 201·87 lakhs from the Central Banks and the amount outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 28·29 lakhs as against Rs. 61·40 lakhs at the end of the previous year. As the volume of business in foodgrains declined considerably on account of decontrol, the Co-operative Wholesale Stores did not require substantial funds by way of loans from the Central Banks.

(c) *Business.*—The total purchases of the wholesale stores amounted to Rs. 266·97 lakhs. This was less than 50 per cent of the business done in 1952–53. The total sales amounted to Rs. 310·01 lakhs as against Rs. 796·01 lakhs during 1952–53. The sales also were below 50 per cent of the sales in 1952–53. Of the total sales of Rs. 310·01 lakhs, the value of goods sold to members was Rs. 104·98 lakhs. The value of mill and handloom cloth sold was Rs. 7·91 lakhs.

During the year, 11 Co-operative Wholesale Stores undertook the supply of requirements of jails, Borstal Schools, hospitals, etc. The goods supplied to these institutions during the last two years are as indicated below :—

	1953–54. RS. (IN LAKHS.)	1952–53. RS. (IN LAKHS.)
Jails and certified schools	7·68	9·85
Hospitals	0·99	1·20
Devasthanams and mutts	0·01	0·05
Educational institutions	0·36	0·35

Now that the control over procurement and distribution of foodgrains is no more in existence, the future line of business of the wholesale stores lies in the open market business and sales to the primary stores. The wholesale stores should purchase in bulk from production centres, the essential requirements of the primaries and supply them at competitive rates. This will not only increase the volume of their business but also ensure the loyalty of the primaries. What is required, is greater co-ordination of the activities between the wholesale stores and the primaries. A conference of the representatives of Co-operative Wholesale Stores and primaries was held at Madras in January 1954, to discuss their future trade policy. The main decisions arrived at, related to the distribution of chemical fertilizers, opening of branches by the wholesale stores where the primaries ceased to function and ensuring greater co-ordination of the activities between the wholesale stores and the primaries.

(d) *Import of foodgrains.*—The procurement of foodgrains undertaken by the Co-operative Wholesale Stores during the period of control was not in existence during the year under report on account of the lifting of all controls and movement restrictions in respect of foodgrains. Government however, were pleased to order the utilization of Co-operative Wholesale Stores as the media for purchasing and stocking reserve stock of foodgrains on their behalf. As indicated in the report for last year, the policy of Government in this regard, was that the Co-operative Wholesale Stores should purchase and stock foodgrains on outright basis or on agency terms. The agency terms were offered to the Co-operative Wholesale Stores only if they were not in a position to make outright purchases on Government account and if private wholesalers were not available to do the business on behalf of the Government on outright purchase system. The extent of business done by the Co-operative Wholesale Stores in respect of paddy, rice and millets, both on Government account and in the open market during the last two years is indicated in the following table :—

Imports.

—	Paddy and rice. Quantity.	Paddy and rice. Value.	Millets. Quantity.	Millets. Value.	Others. Quantity.	Others. Value.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	TONS.	RS. (LAKHS.)	TONS.	RS. (LAKHS.)	TONS.	RS. (LAKHS.)
1953–54.						
Imported during the year.	4,888	36·64	7,318	25·04	7,705	39·96
Sold	7,956	43·72	7,421	28·47	7,423	37·58
Stock at the end of the year.	1,526	6·56	901	2·78	780	3·59
1952–53.						
Imported during the year.	63,119	258·55	34,110	97·44	5,813	52·82
Sold	77,458	283·56	33,887	119·49	4,869	51·49
Stock at the end of the year.	10,920	35·44	1,908	6·98	1,281	6·59

(e) *Retail business by the branches of the Co-operative Wholesale Stores.*—During the year, the registration of 71 primary stores was cancelled as against 75 stores in the previous year. Many of the rural and semi-urban stores were not in a position to function as economic units on account of the steep fall in their business.

Wherever the primaries proposed to wind up their affairs, the wholesale stores have been instructed to step in and open branches for doing retail business, after carrying out necessary amendments to their by-laws. Although 7 wholesalestores have amended their by-laws, the progress in opening branches is not encouraging, evidently as the wholesale stores also apprehend poor business and consequential loss.

(*f*) *Distribution of chemical fertilizers.*—In G.O. Ms. No. 364, Food and Agriculture (Food Production), dated 17th September 1953, Government ordered the discontinuance of the system of distribution of chemical fertilizers on tender system through select firms and co-operative societies and threw open the business through normal trade channels. Accordingly the sale of chemical fertilizers including Ammonium Sulphate was allowed to any individual or firm or co-operative society from the Agricultural Depots or from the clearing and forwarding agents without any restriction regarding quantity. This system of sale was in force till March 1954, and in G.O. Ms. No. 110, Agriculture (Food Production), dated 5th April 1954, Government revised their original decision and ordered the distribution of ammonium sulphate as a State Trading Scheme under the supervision, control and direction of the Board of Revenue (Food Production) and Collectors of the districts. Under the scheme, the District Co-operative Wholesale Stores in all the districts except Tanjore and the Tanjore Co-operative Marketing Federation in the Tanjore district were appointed as stockists on behalf of Government on an agency basis. For the sale of ammonium sulphate, the stockists are allowed commission, handling charges, transport charges from Rail-heads to godowns, godown rent, etc., at a flat rate of Rs. 5 per ton. The ammonium sulphate was ordered to be distributed at a price not exceeding Rs. 340 per ton exclusive of sales tax. Besides functioning as stockists of Government, the Co-operative Wholesale Stores were permitted to undertake retail distribution in all the taluks in the districts along with private retailers. Primary societies such as stores, marketing societies, agricultural improvement societies and multi-purpose rural credit societies have been selected for retail distribution in several centres as agents of the co-operative wholesale stores. The actual flow of stocks from Sindri fertilizers commenced in June 1954 only and in that month, 1,922 tons were received by all the stockists and 930 tons were sold by them. The total quantity sold since the close of the year was 42,435 tons. The subsidy sanctioned to the co-operatives on the sale of super-phosphate and granular ammonium phosphate amounted to Rs. 11,074 during the year.

(*g*) *Distribution of iron and steel.*—As Government ordered the elimination of co-operatives from the distribution set up of iron and steel and entrusted distribution to the registered stockists only, I have submitted proposals for the transfer of the stocks held by co-operatives to the registered stockists on no-loss or no-profit

basis. There is also a proposal under the consideration of Government to entrust the retail distribution of iron and steel to co-operatives also, allowing them actual transport from the rail-heads to the place of distribution and 6½ per cent of the cost as remuneration. If this proposal materialises, it will facilitate the ryots in the interior villages to obtain their requirements of iron and steel at a cheaper rate.

(*h*) *Other activities—Distribution of quinine through co-operatives.*—The scheme of distribution of quinine on agency system by co-operative wholesale stores, referred to in my report for the last year, was tried during the year. The distribution was made through affiliates primary stores and multi-purpose credit societies selected for the purpose. The progress achieved was not however encouraging. The co-operative wholesale stores received a stock of 115 packets of quinine from the Superintendent, Central Jail, Coimbatore, of which 65 packets were issued by them to the primaries and multipurpose co-operative societies for sale.

(*i*) *Departmental staff for supervision.*—On 30th June 1954, there were 25 Co-operative Sub-Registrars and 48 Senior Inspectors for the supervision of stores societies. Supervision fees were levied on the stores earning net profits of Rs. 1,000 and more, at 5 per cent of their profits, subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,000 in each case. A sum of Rs. 34,560 was collected from them during the year against a total demand of Rs. 70,696. The balance is being collected.

3. *School and College Students' Stores.*—There was an increase in the number of students' co-operative stores in schools and colleges which purchase books, stationery articles, etc., and supply them to the students at moderate rates. The progress in the working of these societies during the last two years was as indicated below :—

	On 30th June 1954.	On 30th June 1953.
1 Number of societies	333	297
2 Number of members—		
(*a*) Number of students	13,217	24,136
(*b*) Number of teachers	17,273	6,414
(*c*) Number of associates	25,622	21,421
	RS.	RS.
3 Paid-up share capital	87,360	84,102
	RS. (LAKHS.)	RS. (LAKHS.)
4 Value of books purchased—		
(i) On indent from members	1·50	1·68
(ii) At societies' risk	14·06	14·02
5 Value of books sold—		
(i) Out of those purchased on indent ..	1·56	2·68
(*ii*) Out of those purchased at societies' risk.	14·24	13·03
6 Value of stationery articles purchased ..	0·19	0·32
7 Value of stationery articles sold	0·20	0·38
8 Value of articles held at the end of the year.	3·94	3·32
9 Net profits earned	0·71	0·65
10 Net loss sustained by some societies ..	0·15	0·24

Apart from supplying books and stationery articles to the students at moderate rates, these societies helped a lot to disseminate the knowledge of co-operation among the younger generation.

4. *Distribution of goods by other types of societies.*—As in the previous years, several rural credit societies, employees' societies, etc., continued to distribute foodgrains and other essential commodities to their members. The business done by them during the year is indicated below :—

	Rural credit societies.	Limited liability co-operative societies.	Employees' societies.	Others.	Total.
Number of societies ..	468	2	18	35	523
	RS. (LAKHS.)	RS. (LAKHS.)	RS. (LAKHS.)	RS. (LAKHS.)	RS. (LAKHS.)
Value of goods purchased.	27·89	0·93	3·09	3·66	35·57
Value of goods sold ..	29·68	0·98	3·33	4·03	38·02
Value of goods held at the end of the year ..	1·37	0·17	0·10	0·11	1·75
Profits earned—					
(i) Number of societies.	267	1	16	18	302
(ii) Amount	0·51	0·005	0·08	0·02	0·115
Loss sustained—					
(i) Number of societies.	185	..	2	15	202
(ii) Amount	0·65	..	0·06	0·09	0·80

The decontrol of foodgrains has adversely affected the business of these societies also. The employees' societies and other limited liability societies were already directed to stop such business as it was not part of their normal work. As regards the rural credit societies, one of the main multipurpose activities done by them in the past was the distribution of foodgrains and other essential requirements of their members. They have now to expand their business by undertaking other multipurpose activities in the direction of distribution of seeds, chemical fertilisers, agricultural implements, etc., required by their agriculturist-members.

5. *Producers'*-cum-*consumers' co-operative societies in the Malabar district.*—At the beginning of the year there were 107 producers'-*cum*-consumers' co-operative societies in the Malabar district, under the administrative control of the Collector of Malabar. On the abolition of procurement of foodgrains in the district in June 1952 and the lifting of all restrictions on their movement with effect from 10th July 1954, such of these societies which were relieved of distribution work and were not indebted to Government were transferred to the administrative control of this department. During the year, twenty-eight producers'-*cum*-consumers' societies were transferred to this department. The

financial position of the remaining 79 societies at the end of the year is indicated below :—

	On 30th June 1954.	On 30th June 1953.
1 Number of societies	79	107
2 Number of members	161,159	180,968
	RS. (LAKHS.)	RS. (LAKHS.)
3 Paid-up share capital	26·76	34·37
4 Reserve Fund	49·42	41·58
5 Borrowings from Central Bank ..	..	0·43
6 Borrowings from others	15·35	18·44
7 Other funds	30·76	60·45
8 Total working capital	122·29	155·28
9 Value of goods purchased	1,047·73	1,339·10
10 Value of goods sold	7,121·33	1,414·75
11 Net profit	10·59	7·48
12 Net loss	6·37	10·90

The producers'-*cum*-consumers' co-operative societies were relieved of procurement of foodgrains on the abolition of procurement in June 1952. They were thereafter handling only, the distribution of foodgrains. The Collector of Malabar has stated that after the abolition of all restrictions on the movement of foodgrains with effect from 10th July 1954, there was little or no sale in the ration shops run by the societies with the result that almost all of them were getting themselves relieved from distribution work also. The ration shops run by all the societies in the district have since been closed. When all controls over foodgrains were lifted by Government on 10th July 1954, only 66 societies were doing distribution work, the remaining 41 having been relieved of distribution work even earlier. It is stated that, as a result of the removal of controls over foodgrains, good quality rice became available in the open market at cheaper rate and the off-take in the ration shops run by them, decreased considerably. The societies found it difficult to maintain their original establishments and they were advised by the Collector to reduce the number of ration-shops on a liberal scale. Even this step did not help the societies as the sales in ration shops were practically nil in some areas. The only alternative for the societies was to give up distribution work altogether, and the Collector has stated that except 3 producers'-*cum*-consumers' co-operative societies at Manjeri, Melattur and Nattika which are running a few ration shops, all other societies have been relieved of distribution work.

In G.O. Ms. No. 91, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 12th January 1954, Government ordered that such of the producers'-*cum*-consumers' co-operative societies as have fulfilled the following conditions might be transferred to the administrative control of this Department :—

(i) That the procurement and distribution work done by the producers'-*cum*-consumers' co-operative societies have been wound up;

(ii) that the money due to Government from them have been recovered; and

(iii) that they are not encumbered with purchase and sale of paddy and rice in the open market.

Regarding the discharge of dues to Government, the above orders were slightly modified in G.O. No. 1783, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 2nd July 1954, to the effect that, if the Collector of Malabar certifies that the amount due to Government by a producers'-*cum*-consumers' co-operative society is covered by the amount due to it from Government, such societies might also be transferred to this Department. During the year the administrative control over 24 producers'-*cum*-consumers' co-operative societies was actually transferred from the Collector of Malabar to this Department, though proposals for the transfer of 28 societies were received from the Collector by the 30th June 1954. Of these, 5 societies were registered as Co-operative Banks, 4 as marketing societies and 2 as agricultural improvement societies. One society was bifurcated into five multipurpose societies. The registration of nine societies was cancelled as the majority of members favoured voluntary liquidation. In G.O. Ms. No. 3407, Agriculture, dated 24th November 1954, Government have ordered that in converting these societies into normal types, the original resolution of the society for conversion into a particular type may be modified, if the present conditions warrant reorganization into some other type. The reorganization of these societies on the above lines is under active consideration. Government have sanctioned the employment of one Co-operative Sub-Registrar, one peon and one Senior Inspector for work connected with the reorganization of the producers'-*cum*-consumers' co-operative societies transferred to this Department. One more post under each of the above three categories has been sanctioned, since the close of the year.

Business transactions and general working.—There was no procurement of foodgrains by the societies during the year. The value of foodgrains purchased from Government and other sister-societies amounted to Rs. 1,047·73 lakhs and the sales to Rs. 7,121·33 lakhs. All the 79 societies had business profits to the extent of Rs. 47·05 lakhs as against Rs. 51·42 lakhs in the previous year and the net profits increased to Rs. 10·59 lakhs from Rs. 7·48 lakhs in the previous year. Forty-seven societies worked at a net profit, while 32 societies sustained a net loss of Rs. 6·37 lakhs as against 62 societies with a total net loss of Rs. 10·90 lakhs in the previous year. The audit of these societies was conducted by the special staff under the control of this Department.

6. *Producers'-cum-consumers' co-operative societies in the Chingleput district.*—The Saidapet Producers'-*cum*-Consumers' Co-operative Society which was the only society of this type in Chingleput district, was converted into a Marketing Society during the year.

CHAPTER VII.

Weavers' Co-operative Societies.

1. *General position of the handloom industry.*—During the year, the handloom industry continued to pass through a period of stress. In the earlier part of the year, yarn was scarce, and, in the latter part, there was a general slump in the handloom cloth market, resulting in accumulation of stocks. Cess Fund Schemes for the rehabilitation of the handloom industry on a co-operative basis were formulated and the execution of these schemes commenced during the year. The progress in the execution of the schemes is given separately in this chapter.

2. *Primary weavers' co-operative societies.*—The progress made by the primary weavers' co-operative societies during the year is indicated below:—

	1953–54.
1 Number of societies	666
2 Number of members	115,248
3 Number of looms in the societies	113,962
	RS. (LAKHS.)
4 Paid-up share capital	73·45
5 Borrowings, outstanding	49·70
6 Reserve fund	84·39
7 Price fluctuation fund	20·53
8 Wages equalization fund	2·74
9 Building fund	11·52
10 Working capital	242·33
11 Value of cloth produced	202·92
12 Value of cloth sold	308·80
13 Net profits	2·87
14 Net loss	49·81

The net loss sustained by the societies was chiefly due to the fact that the societies had to dispose of their products at reduced prices. The societies paid wages, dividends, etc., to their members as indicated below:—

	RS. (IN LAKHS).
1 Wages paid to members	64·34
2 Dividends paid on share capital	0·30
3 Bonus to members	0·55

Under the system of thrift collections out of wages paid to members, a sum of Rs. 2·78 lakhs was collected as thrift deposits during the year.

Marketing.—The societies marketed their goods through the emporia of the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, the Co-operative Wholesale Stores, Primary Co-operative

Stores, and other co-operative institutions. They also sold goods to consumers direct. Particulars of the sales are given below :—

	RS. (IN LAKHS).
1 Through the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, Limited, Madras	72·15
2 Through co-operative consumers' societies	9·50
3 Through other co-operatives	9·98
4 To merchants	126·86
5 To the consumers direct	90·31
Total sales ..	308·80

3. *Levy of supervision fees.*—The societies continued to pay supervision charges according to the scale prescribed by Government towards the cost of the Government staff employed for supervision. In this way, they paid Rs. 1,734 during the year out of a total demand of Rs. 2,845, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,111 at the end of the year.

4. *Relief Scheme.*—The Relief Scheme referred to in the report for the year 1952–53 was in force up to 1st February 1954 and was discontinued on the introduction of the Cess Fund Schemes. Under the scheme, the weavers were assured of a subsistence wage and continuous employment and relieved of the burden of marketing cloth as far as possible. The weavers outside the co-operative fold were provided with an advance not exceeding Rs. 25 per head so as to enable them to join the co-operative societies and to take shares in them. Government placed at my disposal a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for this purpose. They fixed a ceiling rate of 6 annas per knot as wages and agreed to meet the cost of supervisors to be appointed at the rate of one supervisor for every five societies to advise them on specifications of cloth and sale of goods. Government sanctioned to the Madras State Co-operative Bank a sum of Rs. 35 lakhs to enable it to finance Weavers' Co-operative Societies to purchase yarn and to pay wages under the scheme. The State Co-operative Bank earmarked Rs. 15 lakhs from its own funds for financing the scheme through the central banks. Government guaranteed to make good the ultimate business losses of the societies arising from the production and sale of the handloom goods under the scheme. Government also guaranteed the Co-operative Central Banks the repayment of the loans advanced to the weavers' co-operatives under the scheme towards working capital. The scheme was introduced in July 1952 and was in force in 10 districts of the Residuary Madras State. One hundred and thirty-nine Weavers' Co-operative Societies worked the scheme. A sum of Rs. 1·15 lakhs was given as interest-free advance towards share captial to members. The societies borrowed Rs. 12·96 lakhs from the Central Co-operative Banks for purchase of yarn and payment of wages. The value of goods produced was Rs. 35·52 lakhs. Almost the entire stock produced under the scheme was

disposed of by 15th November 1954 except for a small stock valued at Rs. 4,483. Government placed a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs at my disposal for sanction of subsidies to weavers' co-operative societies to make good the business losses sustained in working the scheme. Out of 139 societies which worked the scheme, 113 societies sustained business losses to the extent of Rs. 2·74 lakhs ; claims for Rs. 2·58 lakhs in respect of 106 societies were sanctioned so far.

5. *Reservation of certain varieties of cloth for handlooms.*—As a measure of protection to the handloom industry it was urged, repeatedly in the past that certain varieties of cloth should be reserved for production exclusively by handlooms. Government have since made reservations in respect of certain spheres of production for handloom industry. They have restricted the production by mills of dhoties to 60 per cent of the production in 1951–52 and the restriction came into force from first December 1952.

6. *The Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, Limited—Progress.*—During the year, the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society was reconstituted and a new State Society was formed for the Andhra area under " The Madras State Co-operative Societies (Reconstitution and Formation) Ordinance, 1953 ", promulgated by the Government of Madras. The reconstituted Bellary district comprising the taluks of Bellary, Hospet, Siruguppa, Hadagalli, Kudligi, Sandur and Harpanahalli taluks were left over to the jurisdiction of the reconstituted Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society until such time as they are included in the area of operations of a Central Weavers' Co-operative Institution in the Mysore State. The assets and liabilities of the Composite State Society were divided between the reconstituted State Society and the new Andhra State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society in the ratio of 55·255 per cent and 44·775 per cent respectively.

Particulars regarding the working of the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society are given below.

The number of members of the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society on 30th June 1954 was 802 with a share capital of Rs. 6·16 lakhs as against Rs. 6·12 lakhs as on 1st September 1953, the date of the bifurcation of the Composite Society. The purchase and, sale of finished goods on outright basis amounted to Rs. 54·89 lakhs and Rs. 47·85 lakhs respectively. The society purchased 6,400 bales of yarn for Rs. 59·44 lakhs and sold 6,077 bales of yarn for Rs. 59·26 lakhs to the primaries. Its reserve fund and other reserves as on 30th June 1954 amounted to Rs. 29·94 lakhs. Its borrowings stood at Rs. 59·19 lakhs. Its working capital was Rs. 102·63 lakhs. The State Society worked at a loss of Rs. 3·07 lakhs.

(*a*) *Collective Weaving Centres.*—The State Handloom Society was running four collective weaving centres at Salem, Sankarankoil, Tirunageswaram and Aruppukkottai. The centre at Aruppukkottai was closed in March 1954, as it could not be run profitably. The value of goods produced by them was Rs. 10·15 lakhs.

(b) *Handloom Weaving Factories.*—During the period, the two weaving factories, one at Cuddalore and the other at Basin Bridge, Madras, were engaged in the production of improved varieties of cloth. The value of goods produced amounted to Rs. 1·06 lakhs.

(c) *The Screen Printing Factory.*—The Screen Printing Factory at Madras printed 6,025 yards of cloth and starched 2,406 yards of bandage cloth.

(d) *Dye Factories.*—The four dye factories at Salem, Erode, Kumbakonam and Madurai dyed 378 bales of yarn.

(e) *Installation of calendering and other plants.*—For installing a calendering plant at Erode a tender for the construction of necessary building at a cost of Rs. 72,772 was accepted by the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society. The foundation stone for the building was laid by the Minister for Finance, Sri C. Subramadiam, B.A., B.L., on 3rd February 1954 and the construction of the building is in progress. The machinery ordered is being received. A full-time Assistant Engineer has been appointed to look after the day-to-day work. The Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society has so far spent Rs. 3,86,671 on the scheme. It is expected that the plant will commence its activities by May 1955.

(f) *Marketing.*—The Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society has opened 6 central depots; 56 emporia and 57 retail depots within the State and 11 units outside the State. The two regions of the Marketing Officers were reconstituted during the year into six regions under the control of six Marketing Officers, stationed at Madras, Kumbakonam, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli and Kozhikode. The Marketing Officers procure goods from affiliated primary societies in their regions and arrange for sales through the selling units. Besides making outright purchases, forward contracts were entered into with the primaries for the supply of goods to Government and others. The total value of goods procured during the period from the primaries on outright basis and forward contracts was Rs. 54·89 lakhs.

(g) *Export trade.*—The State Society exported handloom goods to the value of Rs. 0·51 lakhs to Ceylon and the United Kingdom.

(h) *Scholarship and Research Fund.*—A sum of Rs. 978 was given as stipends to students who underwent training in the Government Textile Institute, Madras The balance at the end of the year under this head was Rs. 0·86 lakhs.

(i) *Rebate to consumers.*—A rebate of Re. 0–1–6 per rupee was given to consumers who purchased handloom goods for not less than Rs. 5 and not more than Rs. 50 with effect from 10th January 1954. A sum of Rs. 1·61 lakhs was allowed by the State Society up to the end of the year as rebate to the consumers.

(j) *External Marketing Scheme.*—A scheme for appointing four Handloom Marketing Officers in Ceylon and Middle and Far-Eastern countries to popularise the sale of Indian handloom goods sanctioned by the Government of India was initiated during the year. These officers are to be stationed at Colombo, Baghdad, Rangoon and Singapore. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 3·5 lakhs for a period of one year from 20th May 1953 to be shared by the Government of India and the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society to the extent of Rs. 2,87,000 and Rs. 63,000 respectively. Under the scheme one depot each at Colombo, Aden, Rangoon, Singapore, Bangkok, Chittagong and Karachi has to be opened. The Government of India have requested the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society to implement the scheme as the Agent of the All-India Handloom Board. The Marketing Officers, Bagdad and Colombo, joined duty during the year and the remaining officers joined duty subsequently. The Handloom Marketing Officer, Colombo, has been able to do effective propaganda and the depot opened there has done appreciable business. Up to 31st October 1954, the depot has sold goods to the extent of Rs. 2·19 lakhs. The depots at Singapore and Aden have also been opened recently. The three Handloom Marketing Officers other than the officer at Colombo are investigating the prospects of the market in their respective areas. The scheme has since been extended up to 20th May 1955.

(k) *All-India Handloom Week.*—The State Society celebrated the All-India Handloom Week from 7th to 13th March 1954 and conducted an exhibition at the grounds adjacent to its office premises. Public meetings were held in the evenings when the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, Madras State Ministers, the Chief Minister, Madras, and other leading gentlemen spoke about the handloom industry and the need to buy handloom fabrics. Variety entertainments were also conducted to focus public attention on the handloom industry. Similarly the week was celebrated all over the State. The department, in consultation with the Revenue and other departments, took up the responsibility to conduct the week. Government were pleased to sanction a sum of Rs. 10,450 for the purpose. Out of this amount, about Rs. 8,000 were spent. The celebration has spotlighted the attention of the public to the need for patronising the handloom industry and encouraging handloom goods.

(l) *Office buildings.*—With a view to have a building of its own to house the offices, 25 grounds of lands were purchased by the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society. The Governor of Madras laid the foundation stone on 29th March 1954. The building is under construction.

7. *Weavers' Co-operative Housing Schemes.*—Four Weavers' Co-operative Societies have taken steps to provide houses for their weaver members. The Tiruchengode Weavers' Co-operative Society has constructed 25 houses so far, of which 24 houses have been

occupied by its members. It proposed to revive the construction of the remaining houses after the rainy season was over. The Dharmapuri Weavers' Co-operative Society is making efforts to begin construction of houses under the housing scheme during 1955–56, for which purpose it is preparing necessary plans for the houses at a cost of Rs. 1,500 each. The Ondipudur Weavers' Co-operative Society has constructed 40 houses for its members. The society has yet to provide the colony with necessary common amenities. The Kilkondungalur Weavers' Co-operative Society has acquired the necessary site for construction of houses, but no start has been made yet to begin construction of houses. Efforts are under way to push through the scheme.

In a recent conference held at the Secretariat on 20th October 1954, when the Minister for Commerce and Industry, Government of India, was present, it was suggested that housing colonies on the model of the Yemmiganur Weavers' Housing Colony should be set up in Aruppukottai and Salem. In pursuance of this suggestion, I visited Salem and examined the question of the establishment of colonies by some of the weavers' co-operative societies there. In the light of the conditions prevailing in the Ammapet Weavers' Co-operative Society, I have since formulated a housing scheme at a cost of Rs. 9·54 lakhs, the cost being met by contributions from members, the society and the Government of India from Cess Fund by way of loan and subsidy. The scheme is under consideration of Government. A new scheme costing about Rs. 9·04 lakhs for the benefit of the weavers in Aruppukottai has been drawn up and is submitted to Government.

8. *South India Co-operative Spinning Mills.*—A Co-operative Spinning Mills was registered in April 1952 with an authorized share capital of Rs. 45 lakhs. At the end of the year it had 453 members (primary weavers' co-operative societies and State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society) with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 31·62 lakhs. The mill proposes to purchase the site from one of the mills in the State (viz., Murugan Textiles, Tirunelveli). A loan of Rs. 10 lakhs has been sanctioned from the Cess Fund to the Co-operative Spinning Mill.

9. *Cumbly Weavers' Co-operative Societies—(a) General.*—There were 2 cumbly weavers' co-operative societies in the State on 30th June 1954. They had 148 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 7,928. Goods worth Rs. 20,452 were produced during the year and the sales amounted to Rs. 36,795.

(b) *The Ayodyapatnam Wool and Cotton Carpet Weavers' Co-operative Society* in the Salem district had 108 members and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 7,718. It produced goods worth Rs. 20,262 and its sales amounted to Rs. 36,621. The net loss of the society at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 2,471.

10. *Khadi societies.*—On 30th June 1954, there were 7 khadi co-operative societies in the State. Details of their working are furnished below :—

Number of societies.	Number of members.	Paid-up share capital.	Reserve fund.	Total working capital.	Value of goods produced.	Value of goods sold.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
7	850	4,774	375	7,591	11,589	12,294

The Madras City Khadi Development Co-operative Society has been sanctioned the free services of a Senior Inspector to work as its Manager.

11. *Powerloom weaving as a cottage industry.*—The Somanur Weavers' Co-operative Society has installed two power looms. It has applied for the installation of 23 more power looms. The Peelamedu Weavers' Co-operative Society also applied for the installation of 50 power looms. The applications have been recommended by Government to the Textile Commissioner, Bombay.

12. *Conversion of handloom factories into industrial co-operatives.*—The weavers outside the co-operative fold in the Malabar district are mostly organized into handloom factories. Much headway could not be made therefore in the admission of these weavers into the co-operative fold there. The question of converting some of the factories into industrial co-operatives by taking them over could be examined, and scheme for the conversion of two factories into industrial co-operatives with the aid of the cess fund was submitted to Government. The two factories, viz., the Loknath Weaving Factory and the Kausalya Weaving Factory, after conversion, will have 52 looms and 75 looms, respectively at work. Other workers like maistris, warpers, etc., will also be members. The cost of conversion of the two factories amounting to Rs. 1·71 lakhs will be met from contribution from members and contribution in the shape of loans and subsidies from the cess fund. Exemption from certain Labour Laws has also been sought for. The schemes have since been sent by the Government to the All-India Handloom Board for consideration. I examined a similar proposal in Madurai for the establishment of an industrial co-operative by taking over the looms belonging to Mohan Ram & Co., I have since formulated a scheme making provision for 80 looms to work and to employ in addition about 65 other workers and submitted it to Government for their approval. The cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 75,366 to be met from contributions from the members and contribution from the cess-fund in the shape of loans and grants. The orders of Government are awaited.

13. *Cess fund schemes for the amelioration of the handloom industry.*—In my report for the year 1952–53, I indicated that the Madras State was expected to receive about Rs. 86 lakhs

from the cess fund for the development of the handloom industry in all its aspects. The Government of India have since sanctioned the following amounts for the implementation of the schemes :—

1953–54.	Loans.	Grants.
	RS.	RS.
I. 1 (a) Advances to new members towards share capital	6,62,000	..
(b) Loans to societies towards working capital.	26,48,000	..
2. Supervision of new societies— Cost of Senior Inspectors	..	1,18,498
II. (a) Opening of new depots	..	4,06,204
(b) Opening of Central depots	..	66,014
(c) Supervision cost to depots within the State.	..	97,976
(d) Inter-State depots	..	86,854
(e) Supervision cost to depots outside the State.	..	19,066
(f) Mobile vans	..	2,80,688
(g) Publicity	..	33,100
III. (a) Standardization Committees	..	8,606
(b) Supply of standard reeds	..	66,200
(c) Supply of devices to regulate picks	..	16,550
(d) Supply of fly shuttle looms	..	16,550
(e) Supply of warping machines	33,100	..
(f) Technical assistants for stamping of cloth ..	..	24,825
(g) Setting up of dye houses	..	79,440
(h) Designers and printers	..	7,447
(i) Pattern making factory	..	38,925
(j) Pedal looms	..	13,240
IV. Subsidy to recoup rebate	..	33,10,000
V. Loans to South India Co-operative Spinning mills.	10,00,000	..
VI. Administrative unit in Registrar's Office ..	..	22,600
VII. Loans to Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society towards working capital. (Sanctioned by the Government of Madras.)	1,40,000	..
	44,83,100	47,12,783

1954–55.	Loans.	Grants.
I. 1 (a) Advances to new members towards share capital	5,93,750	..
(b) Loans to weavers' co-operative societies towards working capital	20,00,000	..
2. Supervision of new societies— Cost of Senior Inspectors	..	45,000
II. (i) Opening of new depots	..	1,18,000
(ii) Publicity	..	16,900
III. (i) Supply of standard reeds	50,000	50,000
(ii) Supply of devices to regulate picks	50,000	50,000
(iii) Warping machines	50,000	..
(iv) Technical assistants for stamping of cloth ..	..	24,825
(v) Setting up of dye houses	..	1,20,000
(vi) Award of prizes	..	10,000
(vii) Pattern making factory	..	1,37,200
(viii) Pedal looms	50,000	50,000
IV. Administrative unit in Registrar's Office ..	..	14,115
V. Working capital to Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society	33,00,000	..
VI. Collection of Statistics	..	1,18,064
VII. Audit staff	..	5,600
VIII. Printing of Ledgers. (Sanctioned by the Government of Madras)	..	560

The schemes were taken up for implementation in January 1954. The progress made in the implementation of the schemes is indicated below :—

Scheme No. I.

(a) Out of a target of 33,100 looms to be enlisted into the co-operative fold, 24,585 looms were admitted up to 30th September 1954. A sum of Rs. 3·68 lakhs was disbursed as share capital loan.

(b) Out of Rs. 26·48 lakhs sanctioned towards working capital for the weavers' societies, a sum of Rs. 12·5 lakhs was disbursed to the Madras State Co-operative Bank for issuing loans to the weavers' co-operative societies through the Central Banks. The Central Banks made available Rs. 51·44 lakhs for issue of loans to the weavers' co-operative societies in the State up to 30th September 1954, both from the cess fund loan and from their own resources.

(c) Forty-five Senior Inspectors were attending to the work, connected with the enlistment of weavers into the co-operative fold. The expenditure in respect of these Senior Inspectors amounted to Rs. 50,654 up to 30th September 1954.

Scheme No. II.

(a) *Opening of new depots.*—Sixty-one depots were opened by the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society till 30th September 1954 and a sum of Rs. 62,919 was spent by the State Society towards the recurring expenditure on such depots. A sum of Rs. 35,902 was paid from the cess fund to the State society on this account.

(b) *Opening of Central depots.*—The Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society opened four central depots and spent Rs. 25,588 from its funds up to 30th September 1954. A sum of Rs. 14,435 was disbursed to the State society, from the cess fund on this account.

(c) *Employment of Marketing Officers with necessary staff for supervising the work of depots and Central depots.*—Six Marketing Officers are working under the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society. It incurred an expenditure of Rs. 33,789 up to 30th September 1954 from its funds. A sum of Rs. 21,082 was disbursed as subsidy from the cess fund to the State society towards the cost of Marketing Officers.

(d) *Opening of Inter-State depots outside the Madras State and supervision.*—There were 12 depots outside the State. An Inter-State Marketing Officer was appointed to supervise the working of the depots outside the State. Clearance sales of handloom cloth allowing a rebate of 1½ annas per rupee were extended to the Inter-State depots. The Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society incurred an expenditure of

Rs. 41,814 towards the opening of depots in the other States and the cost of Inter-State Marketing Officer. A subsidy of Rs. 1,028 was disbursed to the State society from the cess fund.

(e) *Purchase of mobile vans to serve as mobile shops-cum-publicity—media for handloom goods.*—Three chassis were purchased at Government rates by the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society. The body building in respect of one chassis was completed and the van was placed on the road at a function held for the purpose which was presided over by Sri K. Kamaraj Nadar, Chief Minister of Madras Government. Government have exempted these vans from the taxes and registration fees payable under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Rules. A sum of Rs. 51,498 was disbursed to the State society towards the cost of chassis out of the cess fund.

(f) *Publicity.*—A sum of Rs. 6,480 was spent by the State Society out of its own resources up to 30th September 1954.

Scheme No. III.

(i) *Setting up of Standardization Committee.*—Three standardization committees were formed for drawing up specifications for production of standard varieties of dhotis and sarees of 20s to 100s. They have since submitted their reports and the recommendations of the sub-committees have been approved by the Board of Directors of the State society. The Technical Supervisors have been instructed to adopt the specifications in procuring the cloth from the weavers' societies.

(ii) *Supply of standard reeds.*—The standardization committees have fixed the specifications for reeds. Arrangements are being made to purchase and supply the reeds to the primaries.

No expenditure was incurred under sub-schemes (iii), (iv), (v) and (vi), namely, supply of devices to regulate picks, supply of warping machines, supply of fly shuttle looms and Technical assistants. Revised proposals in respect of some of the schemes have been submitted to Government.

(vii) *Cost of dyers.*—The Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society has selected 39 weavers' co-operative societies for providing them with dyers under the scheme. Of these one society has so far been provided with a dyer. A sum of Rs. 277 was disbursed from the cess fund towards the cost of the dyer.

(viii) *Award of prizes.*—This sub-scheme is being administered by the Director of Industries and Commerce. A sum of Rs. 6,748 was spent by him up to 30th September 1954.

(ix) *Pattern-making factory.*—Salem and Cannanore have been selected for opening these factories. The P.S.G. Institute, Coimbatore, has been contacted for supply of pedal looms for the factories. No amount was spent during the period.

(x) *Pedal looms.*—The Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society purchased and supplied 20 pedal looms to

weavers' co-operative societies up to 30th September 1954. A sum of Rs. 2,500 was disbursed to the State society towards the cost of ten pedal looms from the cess fund.

Scheme No. IV.

Subsidy to recoup rebate.—Clearance sales of handloom cloth were encouraged from time to time directing the societies to allow rebate to consumers at the rate of 1½ annas per rupee on sales of handloom cloth for Rs. 5 and up to Rs. 50. Subsidies to the extent of Rs. 6·35 lakhs were sanctioned up to 30th September 1954. Government have since sanctioned a scheme for allowing rebate at the rate of one anna per rupee on sales made by fair-price shops and co-operative stores.

Scheme No. V.

Government have since sanctioned a loan of Rs. 10 lakhs to the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society for erecting the South India Co-operative Spinning Mills.

Scheme No. VI.

Setting up of Administrative Unit in Registrar's Office.—The staff sanctioned have been employed and an expenditure of Rs. 9,083 was incurred on them till 30th September 1954.

Scheme No. VII.

Working capital to the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society.—A sum of Rs. 1·4 lakhs was already disbursed to the State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society. A sum of Rs. 33 lakhs has since been sanctioned to the State society. Out of this loan a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made available to the State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society through the State Co-operative Bank.

The State Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 560 towards the cost of printing ledgers for maintaining accounts relating to cess fund schemes. The ledgers have been printed and the amount has since been disbursed.

The Government of Madras have sanctioned the post of one Co-operative Sub-Registrar, to audit the accounts relating to the cess fund schemes. One typist and one peon are also attached to him. A sum of Rs. 1,865 was spent on them up to 30th September 1954.

The Government have strengthened the administrative unit in the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, by sanctioning the appointment of one Co-operative Sub-Registrar-Manager, two Senior Inspectors, four Junior Inspectors, one Typist and one peon. They have further sanctioned the appointment of 25 Senior Inspectors, for the 25 Deputy Registrars' circles and one Senior Inspector and two Junior Inspectors for the Registrar's Office for the implementation of the scheme for allowing rebate on sales by consumers' stores.

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 (other than handlooms) during the year is furnished below :—

Serial number and type of society.	Number of societies.	Number of members.	Paid-up share capital.	Value of raw materials purchased.	Value of goods produced.	Value of goods sold.
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Carpet Weavers' Co-operative Societies.	1	40	400	1,173	2,115	2,927
2 Cumbly Weavers' Co-operative Societies.	2	148	7,928	17,090	20,452	36,795
3 Hand Spinners' Co-operative Societies.	7	850	4,774	8,588	11,589	12,294
4 Mat Weavers' Co-operative Societies.	15	786	7,050	35,681	36,852	40,184
5 Coir Workers' Co-operative Societies.	14	1,612	19,906	34,312	77,366	1,21,670
6 Leather Workers' Co-operative Societies.	3	135	1,538	16,248	20,140	27,701
7 Basket-makers' Co-operative Societies.	5	348	5,331	16,563	27,598	33,260
8 Toy-makers' Co-operative Societies.	1	23	1,320	..	602	610
9 Button-makers' Co-operative Societies.	1	81	201	154	366	366
10 Pot-makers' Co-operative Societies.	7	747	7,865	36,851	19,693	64,644
11 Cart-makers' Co-operative Societies.	1	8	1,800	1,203	..	3,559
12 Stone carvers' Co-operative Societies.	2	121	317	..	..	23
13 Beedi or Cigar Workers' Co-operative Societies.	2	261	2,815	1,126	3,163	3,607
14 Hand-pounded Rice Co-operative Societies.	2	128	1,045	..	..	..
15 Coffee-curing Co-operative Societies.	1	748	1,71,480	..	1,975	1,975
16 Oil Producers' Co-operative Societies.	3	119	13,010	2,21,093	2,51,744	2,51,744
17 Metal Workers' Co-operative Societies.	19	1,993	84,744	84,619	1,28,972	1,88,967
18 Women's Co-operative Societies.	35	3,791	22,804	26,278	29,097	48,287
19 Other Cottage Industrial Co-operative Societies.	26	8,181	84,193	58,673	11,642	1,61,150
20 Other Miscellaneous Types of Co-operative Societies.	3	96	920	2,702	13,607	13,876
Total ..	150	15,216	4,38,941	5,62,854	6,51,973	10,13,639

Out of the lump-sum grant of Rs. 16,000 placed at my disposal for 1953–54 by Government, a sum of Rs. 7,265 was sanctioned to the deserving cottage industrial societies in the Composite State prior to separation and a sum of Rs. 8,000 was sanctioned to the societies in the Residuary State during the second half year 1953–54. This amount was utilized for giving financial assistance towards establishment charges and half the cost of equipment needed by these societies. The District Co-operative Central Banks have also sanctioned subsidies to some of the Women's Cottage Industrial Societies working in their areas. The Madras

State Co-operative Bank continued the employment of the Ceramic Instructor in the Thenpothai Pot-makers' Co-operative Society in Tirunelveli district.

2. *Working of certain cottage industrial co-operative societies.*—Of the various types of Cottage Industrial Co-operatives in the State, those for the manufacture of metal-ware, leather goods, pottery, baskets, mats, coir goods, etc., have been generally successful and deserve special mention.

(i) *Metal Workers' Co-operative Societies.*—The Payyanur Bell-metal Workers' Co-operative Society had on its rolls 88 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1,105. Its members produced articles worth Rs. 3,204 and the society effected sales of the articles to the extent of Rs. 2,343. It has since opened a show-room-*cum*-office for its business. The Salem District Co-operative Metal works had on its rolls 278 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 16,200. It purchased raw materials worth Rs. 25,830 and produced metal-ware worth Rs. 68,797 during the year. Articles to the extent of Rs. 81,831 were sold during the year. A Senior Inspector of the department is working in the society as its Secretary on Foreign Service terms. The four societies in Tirunelveli Circle with a membership of 475 and share capital of Rs. 7,030 purchased raw materials to the extent of Rs. 21,109 and sold finished products to the value of Rs. 26,960. A sum of Rs. 745 was sanctioned as Government subsidy.

(ii) *Leather Workers' Co-operative Societies.*—The Perambur Arunthathiyar Leather Workers' Co-operative Society had on its rolls 56 members with a share capital of Rs. 548 on 30th June 1954. Raw materials worth Rs. 10,202 were purchased and leather goods to the value of Rs. 20,140 were produced during the year. Finished articles to the extent of Rs. 17,401 were sold during the year. The post of a Senior Inspector for this institution was continued for this year also. The Tiruchirappalli Leather goods co-operative society had 79 members on its rolls with a share capital of Rs. 990. It sold finished goods of its members worth Rs. 10,300 during the year. It obtained a subsidy of Rs. 300 from Government and Rs. 490 from others during the year.

(iii) *Coir Workers' Co-operative Societies.*—The five Coir Workers' Co-operative Societies in Malabar (South) Circle had on their rolls 1,006 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 8,023 on 30th June 1954. Raw materials worth Rs. 13,267 were purchased and goods worth Rs. 38,093 were produced during the year. A subsidy of Rs. 2,261 was given to the societies during the year towards the Cost of coir Instructors and Clerks. The services of a Senior Inspector of this department have been given to these societies for supervision work.

(iv) *Mat Weavers' Co-operative Societies.*—The three mat-weavers' societies in Malabar had on their rolls 184 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1,352. Finished goods worth

Rs. 1,880 were produced and goods worth Rs. 1,383 were sold during the year under report. A sum of Rs. 450 was sanctioned as Government subsidy in addition to the free services of a Senior Inspector of the Department exclusively for these societies. The two societies in Tirunelveli Circle with a membership of 211 and share capital of Rs. 2,170 produced mats and sold them for Rs. 38,575 during the year. A sum of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned to the Pathamadai Mat Weavers' Co-operative Society in Tirunelveli district as free grant by the All-India Handicrafts Board. The Mat Weavers' Societies are experiencing considerable difficulty in securing sufficient raw materials. The concession of free removal of korai grass in specific blocks along the banks of the river Thambaraparani which the mat-weavers' societies in Tirunelveli district were enjoying, was not extended beyond 30th June 1954. Government have been requested for restoring the concession.

(v) *Pot-makers' Co-operative Societies.*—The Manamadurai Pot-makers' Co-operative Society in Ramanathapuram district had on its rolls a membership of 146 and share capital of Rs. 2,440 on 30th June 1954. It produced articles worth Rs. 14,937 and sold articles to the extent of Rs. 20,718. The articles produced by this society are noted for their quality throughout the State. The Thenpathi Pot-makers' Society in Tirunelveli district had 42 members on its rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 3,510. The articles produced and sold were to the tune of Rs. 22,053 and Rs. 20,763 respectively during the year. The Madras Pot-makers' Co-operative Society had 98 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 885 on 30th June 1954. The societies produced articles worth Rs. 3,163 and sold articles to the value of Rs. 3,607 during the year.

(vi) *Basket-makers' Co-operative Societies.*—The Vellore Basket Makers' Society had on its rolls 152 members with a share capital of Rs. 3,106. It handled raw materials worth Rs. 1,361 and sold articles valued at Rs. 2,027 during the year. The three societies in Salem district had 184 members on their rolls with a share capital of Rs. 2,213. They utilized raw materials worth Rs. 15,202 for their business, produced articles for Rs. 25,931 and effected sales to the extent of Rs. 31,233 during the year.

(vii) *Other miscellaneous types of Cottage Industrial Co-operative Societies.*—The Tiruppanangadu Co-operative Button Manufacturers' Society had 81 members and a share capital of Rs. 201. Finished articles to the extent of Rs. 366 were sold during the year. A sum of Rs. 300 was sanctioned to the society as subsidy by Government. Besides, the Co-operative Central Bank sanctioned a grant of Rs. 100 to this society. The society took part in the local exhibition organized by the Central Bank on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the Co-operative Movement and was awarded a silver cup for good workmanship of the articles produced by it.

The Tanjore Musical Instruments Production and Sale Society with 42 members and a share capital of Rs. 670 is a special society of its kind. It produced musical instruments worth Rs. 3,637 of which instruments to the value of Rs. 2,630 were sold during the year. Government sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 600 to this society towards 50 per cent of its establishment charges. The society took part in various exhibitions. It is now receiving large orders for the manufacture of musical instruments.

(viii) *Women's Cottage Industrial Co-operative Societies*—(a) *Madras Women's Cottage Industrial Central Society.*—This society which is in the sixth year of its working had on its rolls 11 societies and 16 individuals as members on 30th June 1954 with a share capital of Rs. 1,065. It purchased raw materials and goods to the value of Rs. 20,492 which were either sold or given to the member societies for the manufacture of ready-made garments. Finished goods to the extent of Rs. 29,733 were sold during the year. Besides, it effected sale of consignment goods worth Rs. 5,503 on commission basis. A sum of Rs. 6,186 was paid as wages to its members. Leading State Co-operative Institutions placed orders with this society for the manufacture of ready-made uniforms for their staff. The services of a Senior Inspector of the department to manage its affairs and the services of the Co-operative Sub-Registrar (General), Madras, to work as its Treasurer were continued this year also.

Besides the Central Society mentioned above, there were 11 Women's Cottage Industrial Societies in the Madras City with 1,245 members and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 4,358. These societies received a Government subsidy of Rs. 2,066 for the purchase of equipment towards establishment charges, etc. The services of two tailoring Instructors at Government cost were availed of during this year also for giving training to the members.

(b) *Other Women's Cottage Industrial Societies in the Mofussil.*—The Arni Society produced and sold finished articles to the extent of Rs. 5,987 during the year. Government sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 300 towards the pay of an Instructress and Rs. 150 towards half the cost of a show case. The District Co-operative Central Bank sanctioned a sum of Rs. 50 as subsidy to this society. The Calicut Society had on its rolls 111 members with a share capital of Rs. 2,495 on 30th June 1954. It produced articles worth Rs. 4,043 and sold goods to the extent of Rs. 3,727. The Central Bank gave Rs. 500 as subsidy to this society. The Coonoor Society in the Nilgiris district with a membership of 148 and share capital of Rs. 1,435 produced articles worth Rs. 4,015 and sold articles to the extent of Rs. 5,060 during the year. Out of a Government subsidy sanctioned to the institution, it is having an Instructress on a pay of Rs. 100 per mensem. The Virudhunagar Society in the Ramanathapuram district with 162 members and a share capital of Rs. 3,583 on 30th June 1954, produced articles worth Rs. 7,050 and sold articles worth Rs. 7,745 during the year. The Tanjore Society had on its rolls 114 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1,129 on 30th June 1954. It produced articles worth Rs. 1,080 and effected sale of these finished articles to the extent of Rs, 791 during the year. Government have subsidized this society towards its establishment charges and half the cost of its equipment. The society has arranged to give training to 16 of its members in sewing and embroidery.

CHAPTER IX.

Co-operative Housing.

1. *General progress.*—The urban housing schemes in the State provide for the organization of four types of housing societies. The first type is the ordinary building society based on individual ownership system. It advances long term loans to members for construction of houses on sites already owned by them or acquired by them through the society. The second type is the house-building society which is also based on individual ownership system. It acquires sites for the establishment of a co-operative colony and undertakes construction of houses as agent on behalf of the members. The third type is the house construction society formed on the co-partnership tenancy system. The society acquires sites, constructs houses, and rents them to the members under the hire-purchase system according to which a tenant member becomes the ultimate owner of the house in 20 years. The fourth type is the co-operative township. This type of society besides acquiring lands, and parcelling them out into house-sites for the establishment of new colonies and advancing loans to the members for the construction of houses, also provides and maintains civic amenities. At the end of the year there were 170 housing societies of all types. The following table indicates their progress at the end of the year :—

Particulars.	Ordinary building societies.	House building societies.	House construction societies.	Town-ships.	Total.
Number of societies	119	39	11	1	170
Number of members	9,448	4,243	2,943	1,110	17,734
	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
Paid-up share capital	23·02	24·70	51·75	3·32	102·16
Government loans sanctioned during the year.	6·19	11·69	35·37	0·33	53·58
Government loans outstanding.	247·67	50·57	167·63	5·56	248·43
Total working capital	79·44	55·41	219·38	8·88	363·11
Loans disbursed to members ..	5·26	10·59	..	0·36	16·21
Loans outstanding against members.	69·97	65·16	..	5·35	140·48
Number of houses completed during the year.	141	290	515	19	965
Number of houses under construction at the end of the year.	164	331	220	20	735

These societies constructed 5,696 houses in various municipalities and major panchayats of the State and helped them to relieve congestion in urban areas.

2. *Ordinary building societies.*—There were 119 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. They helped their members to construct 141 houses. At the end of the year, 164 houses were under construction in different stages.

In 1947, Government sponsored housing schemes to relieve congestion in urban areas. According to this scheme, the Collectors of the districts were asked to constitute Housing Committees and to assist the building societies to acquire house-sites for the construction of houses and to form new building societies wherever they did not exist. Some of the building societies in the State implemented the scheme by acquiring house-sites and constructing houses on behalf of the members. Since the formulation of the scheme, the ordinary building societies acquired 212·3 acres of land including 9·54 acres acquired during the year. They have parcelled out 998 house sites and the construction of 163 houses according to different type designs is under contemplation.

3. *House building societies.*—There were 39 house building societies at the end of the year. The total extent of land acquired by them was 676·84 acres at a total cost of Rs. 14·15 lakhs. This area includes 10·31 acres acquired during the year. Though they have allotted 2,005 house-sites to their members and have prepared type designs for the construction of 1,251 houses, the number of houses actually constructed was 290 only. At the end of the year 331 houses were in various stages of construction. The establishment of housing colonies undertaken by these societies at Cuddalore, Villupuram, Chingleput, Rasipuram, Gandhinagar (Attur), Swarnapuri (Salem) and Namakkal is either completed or nearing completion. In 18 house building societies, departmental staff are working as Secretaries.

4. *Co-operative house construction societies.*—There were eleven co-operative house construction societies on 30th June 1954 including the three societies organized exclusively for the mill workers at Madurai, Vikramasingapuram and Tuticorin. These three societies were financed by the mills concerned. The general progress of the working of the co-operative house construction societies has been indicated in the table given at the beginning of the chapter, and the detailed financial particulars are furnished in Appendix No. 8. In the eleven co-operative house construction societies, there were 2,943 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 51·75 lakhs. The total extent of land either acquired or purchased by private negotiations, by these societies was 872·92 acres. The number of plots suitable for house-sites in this area

was 3,178 of which 2,769 plots were allotted to the members till the end of the year. While the societies have already constructed 2,167 houses, there were 220 houses under construction on 30th June 1954. Like other house-building societies, the house construction societies are provided with funds from Government, and during the year 1953–54, a sum of Rs. 23·87 lakhs was disbursed to them. The Government loan outstanding against the societies at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 167·63 lakhs. No amount was overdue from any of these societies under Government loan.

Of the 11 co-operative house construction societies, those at Madras, Tanjore, Madurai, Palayamkottai, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli deserve special mention.

The Madras Co-operative House Construction Society had 973 members on its rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 29·36 lakhs. One hundred and six members were in the waiting list on 30th June 1954 and the deposit paid by them towards site value amounted to Rs. 76,789. The total extent of site selected by the society for housing colonies was 252·12 acres, the value of which came to Rs. 37·60 lakhs. The sites selected are situated at Gandhinagar and Kasturbanagar in Adyar, Venkatesapuram in Ayanavaram and Raja Annamalaipuram in Mylapore. In all the four places separate housing schemes were undertaken by the society. The number of plots in the four colonies together was 1,021 of which 970 plots have been allotted to the members. The number of plots taken up for house construction was 845 and on these 664 houses of different type designs have been constructed till the end of the year at a total cost of Rs. 147·08 lakhs. The number of houses under construction was 181. Out of the houses already constructed, 645 houses have been occupied by the members. The amount of hire purchase instalments overdue from the members was Rs. 1·23 lakhs. The society had provided common amenities such as streets and roads, lighting, sewage and drainage, etc., at a cost of Rs. 13·41 lakhs to the four colonies. Protected water-supply to all the colonies is given free of cost by arrangement with the Madras Corporation. The Government loans outstanding against the society at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 100·28 lakhs and the society will require a sum of Rs. 31·31 lakhs more to complete the houses already under construction and to undertake the construction on the plots allotted to the members. A Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies is working as the Secretary of the Society. This society with its splendid record of relieving congestion in Madras City has been the centre of attraction for various foreigners who came to the State for study in Co-operation.

The next big society is the Madurai Co-operative House Construction Society. It had 365 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 7·52 lakhs. The society acquired 148·26 acres of land in which 524 plots were selected for house construction and the

number of houses so far constructed was 294 at a total cost of Rs. 35·38 lakhs. Of these, only 251 houses had been occupied by the members. The other members on whose behalf the houses were constructed are hesitating to occupy the houses, as the colony is situated about six miles away from Madurai city and quick transport is not possible between the two places on account of four level-crossings in between. The Government loans outstanding against the society amounted to Rs. 29·25 lakhs at the end of the year. The overdues from the members under hire purchase instalments were Rs. 1·55 lakhs. The amenities provided to the colony has cost Rs. 3·10 lakhs to the society. The colony which is called Thirunagar forms part of the Tiruparankundram Panchayat Board. The Panchayat Board has been demanding from the society the property and other taxes due to it, though it has not provided any amenities to the colony. The exclusion of the colony from the Panchayat Board now ordered by the Government has solved this problem of payment of taxes. A Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies is working as Secretary in this society also.

The Tiruchirappalli Co-operative House Construction Society had 516 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 8·15 lakhs. It acquired 74·94 acres of site in which 516 plots were suitable for house construction. Four hundred and sixty-nine plots had been allotted to the members. The number of houses constructed was 269 at a total cost of Rs. 27·14 lakhs. Thirty two houses are under construction. Out of the houses constructed, 261 houses have been occupied by the members. The society has provided amenities to the colony at a total cost of Rs. 1·82 lakhs. The society owed Rs. 18·44 lakhs to the Governmet at the end of the year.

The Palamcottah House Construction Society had 180 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 2·28 lakhs. The society constructed 179 houses at a total cost of Rs. 14·34 lakhs till the end of the year and one house is under construction. The loans due to the Government amounted to Rs. 8·55 lakhs. All the 179 houses constructed by the society had been occupied. The total amount spent for providing amenities to the colony was Rs. 69,858.

The Tanjore Co-operative House Construction Society had 113 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 2·05 lakhs. The total number of houses so far constructed was 94 at a total cost of Rs. 12·46 lakhs and six houses were under construction at the end of the year. Eighty-nine houses had been occupied by the members and the society provided amenities to them at a cost of Rs. 61,954. The amount of loans due to Government at the end of the year was Rs. 6·83 lakhs.

The Coimbatore Co-operative House Construction Society had 88 members and their paid-up share capital amounted to Rs. 1·47 lakhs. The society has completed the construction of 72 houses and 71 houses have been occupied by the members. It provided amenities to the colony at a cost of Rs. 9,763. The society owed to the Government Rs. 4·28 lakhs at the end of the year.

5. *Co-operative township.*—The Katpadi Co-operative Township completed 8 years of its working. It had a membership of 1,110 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 3·32 lakhs. The total extent of land acquired by it at the end of the year was 399·27 acres at a total cost of Rs. 5·52 lakhs. Out of 1,477 plots selected according to the approved layout plan, 1,004 plots had been allotted to the members. The total number of houses constructed was 148 including 19 houses constructed during the year and the cost involved was Rs. 19·00 lakhs. Twenty houses were under construction at the end of the year. The township provided amenities to the colony at a total cost of Rs. 1·44 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 5·56 lakhs was due to Government at the end of the year. The full development of the township will be complete only after houses are constructed on all the plots allotted to the members and the plots selected and pending allotment. It is estimated that the total number of houses to be thus constructed will be more than 1,300 and the Township may require a further loan of Rs. 65·91 lakhs from Government. Out of 148 houses so far constructed by the township, 136 had been occupied.

6. (*a*) *Co-operative house mortagage banks.*—There were five house mortagage banks in the State. These banks issue loans on the mortgage of houses and assist the members in acquiring house properties. The four house mortgage banks—two in the city of Madras, one in Coimbatore and one in Erode were financed mainly by the South India Co-operative Insurance Society. The fifth bank at Tanjore has not commenced regular business and has not issued loans to its members during the year. The five banks had 6,345 members on their rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 9·13 lakhs. The four banks at Madras, Coimbatore and Erode disbursed loans to the extent of Rs. 2·07 lakhs for the construction of houses and Rs. 5·86 lakhs for other purposes on the mortgage of houses.

(*b*) *Rural housing societies.*—To provide better housing for persons of limited means in rural areas, a scheme for organizing rural housing societies was sanctioned by the Government in April 1950. The Government felt that the people in rural areas should also be helped to construct houses with the aid of State loans. These societies are on the individual-ownership system. The members are provided with long-term funds not exceeding Rs. 3,000 each for construction of houses. The society also helps the members to acquire house-sites in case they do not own sites of their own. The funds required for issuing loans to the members of rural housing societies are provided by Government. These societies do not borrow funds from other sources. Every year, Government place at my disposal a lump-sum amount for being given as loans to rural housing societies. The societies borrow

the moneys required from Government and pass on the loans to the individual applicants in cash in instalments as the construction of houses progresses. On 30th June 1954, there were 23 rural housing societies functioning in the State. They had a membership of 451 and paid-up share capital of Rs. 65,480. The total amount of Government loans sanctioned to 8 of these societies during the financial year 1953–54 was Rs. 96,400 out of the allotment of Rs. 2 lakhs placed at my disposal after the separation of the Andhra State. Out of the amount sanctioned, Rs. 41,100 only had been drawn by these societies before the end of March 1954. The loans sanctioned and drawn since April 1954 amount to Rs. 62,500 and Rs. 12,750 respectively. This amount is out of the budget allotment of Rs. 5 lakhs placed at my disposal for the financial year 1954-55.

The progress of the rural housing societies in the State has been rather slow. The total number of houses so far constructed by the members of the rural housing societies in the Residuary State was five. Twenty-two houses were under construction at the end of the year. The societies do not ordinarily undertake construction on behalf of the members, unless they want the societies to do so. These societies also helped their members in acquiring 5·54 acres of land for house construction. Government waste lands extending to 21·34 acres have also been assigned to some of these societies. Various factors have contributed to the slow progress of these societies. It is felt that the minimum estimate of Rs. 3,000 for a building is too high in villages. As the rural housing scheme envisages financial aid for house construction to poorer people in the villages, the reduction of the minimum estimate to at least Rs. 1,500 is considered necessary. Unless houses at reduced cost are permitted to be constructed the scheme will not be a success. I am examining the question of revising the rules relating to this scheme with a view to enrol more villagers to construct houses of their own and to give a fresh impetus to the scheme. I shall submit suitable proposals to Government shortly.

CHAPTER X.

Miscellaneous types of non-agricultural co-operative societies.

1. *Co-operative insurance societies.*—A brief note on the working of the three co-operative insurance societies which continued to function during the year is given below:—

(*a*) *The South India Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.*—This society had 62,597 members on its rolls as against 58,462 at the end of the previous year. During the year, it issued 5,084 policies for Rs. 76·81 lakhs and settled 413 claims for Rs. 4·22 lakhs. At the end of the year, 34,052 policies were in force for an assured sum of Rs. 4·63 crores. The total amount of premia realized during the year was Rs. 23·97 lakhs of which Rs. 4·33 lakhs represented the first year premium on new policies. At the end of the year, the society had a life fund of Rs. 124·87 lakhs as against Rs. 107·45 lakhs at the beginning of the year.

(b) *The Indian Posts and Telegraphs Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.*—This society had 3,821 members on its rolls. During the year, it issued 365 policies for Rs. 4·64 lakhs and settled 151 claims for Rs. 1·23 lakhs. At the end of the year, 3,928 policies were in force for an assured sum of Rs. 41·89 lakhs. The income derived by way of premia during the year was Rs. 1·6 lakhs. The life fund of the society on the last day of the year was Rs. 15·51 lakhs.

(c) *The Co-operative Fire and General Insurance Society, Limited.*—This society had 423 'A' class members and 2,391 'B' class members on its rolls. During the year, the society issued 4,725 Fire policies involving Rs. 6·94 crores. The total prem'a collected was, Rs. 3·18 lakhs. Fifty-one claims involving Rs. 26,016 on account of damages by fire were settled during the year. The society also issued 551 policies under Motor Vehicles Insurance and the amount of premia was Rs. 1·11 lakhs. The Fire insurance fund at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 2·27 lakhs. The re-insurance business done by the society amounted to Rs. 2·98 crores.

2. *Labour contract societies.*—There were 13 Labour contract societies in the Residuary State of Madras on 30th June 1954. These societies had 1,027 worker members and 344 helpers with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 37,250. The total value of contracts secured during the year was Rs. 1·60 lakhs and the contracts executed were to the value of Rs. 2·52 lakhs. Contract works costing Rs. 1·47 lakhs were pending execution at the end of the year. The wages paid to the workers amounted to Rs. 0·88 lakhs. The two labour contract societies in Madurai district continued to do tangible work during this year also. They secured contract works to the extent of Rs. 59,984 in addition to the pending works to the extent of Rs. 1,36,780 at the beginning of the year. They executed works to the extent of Rs. 1,20,857 and works to the extent of Rs. 62,406 were pending execution at the end of the year. The works were entrusted to the workers on commission basis according to the nature of work. The Uralangal Labour contract society in the Malabar district had 145 members on its rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 5,686. It secured contract works worth Rs. 45,500 in addition to works costing Rs. 1·22 lakhs pending at the beginning of the year and executed works costing Rs. 0·89 lakhs. Contracts pending execution at the end of the year were to the value of Rs. 0·79 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 43,998 was disbursed as wages to members. The Society is one of the approved contractors of the Highways Department. Its financial condition has improved during the year.

The Dhanushkodi Labour Contract Society in the Ramanathapuram district had 46 members on its rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 3,380. It secured works costing Rs. 17,237 and executed works to the extent of Rs. 19,491. No contract work was pending execution at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was paid as wages to its members. There was a net income of Rs. 6,000. A Junior Inspector of Co-operative Societies is working as Secretary of the society. It had taken the contract work of handling cargo for customs examinations at Dhanushkodi pier.

The Kamalapuram Labour Contract Society in the Salem district (Dharmapuri Circle) had 29 members on its rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1,025. It secured contracts to the extent of Rs. 4,720 and executed them. No contracts were pending execution at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 7,129 was paid as wages to its members. The society undertook various leases of forest coupes in the adjoining reserved forests and also road contract works under the District Board.

Of the three Labour contract societies in the Tirunelveli district (Tuticorin Circle), one society is dormant. The other two societies secured contract works to the extent of Rs. 30,255 and executed works to the extent of Rs. 26,948 during the year. A sum of Rs. 26,522 was paid as wages to the members.

3. *Co-operative canteens and restaurants.*—There were 19 societies of this type with 9,532 members and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 29,466. The total provisions purchased by them amounted to Rs. 4·40 lakhs, and their sales amounted to Rs. 5·36 lakhs. They earned a gross profit of Rs. 87,498. The net profits earned and the net loss sustained amounted to Rs. 8,243 and Rs. 21,496 respectively.

4. *Co-operative printing societies.*—There were seven printing societies in the Coimbatore, Madras, Malabar, Salem, Madurai, Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli districts. They had a paid-up share capital of Rs. 2·05 lakhs. They executed printing, binding and other works for a total value of Rs. 4·43 lakhs.

5. *Fishermen societies.*—The following particulars show the financial position of the fishermen co-operative societies on 30th June 1954:—

	As on 30th June 1954.
Number of societies	224
Number of members	31,413
Number of sympathisers	899
	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
Paid-up share capital	5·53
Reserve Fund	1·47

	As on 30th June 1954. RS. (IN LAKHS.)
Loans issued during the year	5·94
Loans outstanding against the members at the end of the year.	11·27
Loans from the central banks outstanding at the end of the year.	5·26
Value of foodstuffs and other necessaries distributed.	10·72
Value of nets and fishing tackle sold to the members.	0·9
Value of lease of inland fisheries taken by societies.	1·44
Amount remitted to Government and other local bodies towards lease amount.	1·37

The Fisheries department is in administrative charge of the Fishermen Societies in the districts other than Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem and Tiruchirappalli. The scheme of intensive supervision of the Fishermen Co-operative Societies was approved by Government in 1945. The scheme provided for the appointment of additional staff for organization, supervision, etc., and the grant of leases of inland fisheries on average rental basis. It facilitated the revival of bad and dormant societies. To co-ordinate the activities of the fishermen co-operative societies in South Kanara district, a Co-operative Marketing Society for fishermen was organized and started on work on 11th April 1954 with the area of operations extending over the whole of South Kanara district. It has now 40 fishermen co-operative societies, 14 marketing panchayatdars and 18 individuals as members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 8,660. The society has a vast scope to promote fish trade. It can also undertake purchase of salt, yarn, rice, hemp and other requirements in bulk, for distribution to the affiliated societies.

The organization of fishermen co-operative societies in the East Coast was taken up recently. The opportunities provided by the Government for obtaining lease for these societies at negotiated rates instead of in public auction, has gone a long way to help these institutions. Special schemes to improve the condition of the fishermen by giving loans for purchase of fishing crafts and tackle (to be recovered in easy instalments), by improving the indigenous craft and tackle, and by introducing the use of machanised boats, are under contemplation.

6. *Educational and publishing societies.*—The Canara Catholic Educational Co-operative Society had 306 members on its rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 38,243. It raises funds for helping deserving Catholic students for prosecuting higher studies. During the year, it issued loans to the extent of Rs. 6,581 to its members and earned a net profit of Rs. 1,677. The Madras Catholic

Educational Co-operative Society had 127 members on its rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 3,040. Loans to the extent of Rs. 530 were issued by the society during the year.

The South India Adult Education Co-operative Society, Madras, had on its rolls 34 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 2,360. The society purchases literature on adult education from the South India Adult Education Association and sells them. During the year, books were purchased for Rs. 2,103 and sales effected to the extent of Rs. 7,826. The society earned a net profit of Rs. 1,073.

7. *Salt manufacturing societies.*—There were three salt workers' societies on 30th June 1954 with a membership of 538 and paid-up share capital of Rs. 19,660. They obtained 362·66 acres of land on lease and produced salt to the value of Rs. 40,563. The Tuticorin Salt Workers' Co-operative Society produced 28,500 maunds of salt and sold salt worth Rs. 8,926. The Arumuganeri Salt Workers' Co-operative Society is purely a workers' society managed by the workers. The society produced salt worth Rs. 30,940 and purchased 11,874 maunds of salt valued at Rs. 11,340 from members. The value of salt sold during the year amounted to Rs. 45,319. The society earned a net profit of Rs. 9,382.

8. *Co-operative transport societies (civilians).*—The Pudukkottai Co-operative Transport Society had 37 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 6,900 on 30th June 1954. It owned five buses plying on four routes and realized Rs. 1·06 lakhs as hire charges. The gross profit earned by the society amounted to Rs. 11,180 while the establishment and contingent charges paid was Rs. 9,910. The society sustained a net loss of Rs. 762. The keen competition from private bus-owners stands in the way of development of the society.

CHAPTER X[illegible]

Co-operative Societies for Ex-servicemen.

1. *General.*—There were 9 co-operative workshops, 13 land colonization societies and 13 motor transport societies for ex-servicemen in the composite Madras State. Of these, 7 co-operative workshops, 6 land colonization societies and 10 motor transport societies continued to remain in the residuary Madras State. A brief account of the working of these ex-servicemen societies is given in the following paragraphs :—

2. *Co-operative workshops.*—The seven workshops continued to function during the year. Four of them were reorganized by equipping them with up-to-date labour-saving machinery out of the funds provided by Government and the Post-war Services

Reconstruction Fund Committee to the extent of Rs. 5·81 lakhs as shown below :—

	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
(i) Central Government	1·69
(ii) State Government	1·48
(iii) Post-war Services Reconstruction Fund Committee.	2·23
(iv) Grants from Post-war Services Reconstruction Fund Committee towards housing for ex-servicemen.	0·41
Total ..	5·81

Of the three remaining workshops, the reorganization of two of them, viz., the Reid Co-operative Timber Works and the Katpadi Co-operative Timber Works has not been taken up and they carried on their production employing their members on manual labour. The proposals for the reorganization of the Strathie Co-operative Engineering Workshop are pending consideration of Government. An expert Engineer of the Public Works Department reviewed the working of all the Ex-servicemen Workshops and submitted his recommendations. His report is under the consideration of the Government.

These seven workshops continued to provide employment for ex-servicemen by undertaking manufacture of utility articles and consumer goods. On 30th June 1954 there were 620 ex-servicemen members in these societies with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 0·38 lakhs. Their working capital amounted to Rs. 7·54 lakhs. The value of goods produced and sold during the year was Rs. 3·50 lakhs and Rs. 3·53 lakhs respectively. A sum of Rs. 0·71 lakhs was paid as wages to the members. Six workshops sustained loss during the year and the remaining one workshop earned a net profit of Rs. 677. The loss amounted to Rs. 1·57 lakhs chiefly because, depreciation was charged on the lands, buildings and machinery which they got from Government and the Post-war Services Reconstruction Fund Committee. It is hoped that these workshops will ere long be able to wipe out the loss and earn profits. The financial position of these workshops is generally sound as they had in the previous years built up adequate reserves amounting to Rs. 2·21 lakhs (Reserve Fund Rs. 0·63 lakhs; business reserve Rs. 0·29 lakhs and other reserves Rs. 1·29 lakhs). These workshops were provided with adequate funds to meet their working capital by way of cash credit loans from the District Co-operative Central Banks concerned under Government guarantee. They have been permitted to borrow from the Central Banks up to a limit of Rs. 6·10 lakhs. This limit has since been raised to Rs. 6·21 lakhs with a view to meeting the additional credit requirements of the Reid Co-operative Timber Works.

The Strathie Co-operative Engineering Workshop undertook the manufacture of machinery, iron-roof trusses, gates, windows, doors, etc., and palm gur equipment, besides household utensils made of stainless steel, brass, copper and aluminium sheets. The value of goods manufactured was Rs. 1·28 lakhs and the value of goods sold was Rs. 1·21 lakhs. The amount of wages paid to their members was Rs. 0·32 lakhs. The workshop runs a Training Centre for giving training to about 82 candidates under the Adult Civilians Training Scheme of the Government of India in technical trades such as machining, moulding, pattern-making, turning, welding, etc. The training scheme for 1954 has been started from August 1954. For this purpose, the workshop gets a fee of Rs. 11 per trainee per mensem from the Government.

The Kumbakonam Co-operative Metal Works and the Malabar Co-operative Metal Works undertook manufacture of household utensils made of steel, copper, brass and aluminium sheets. They also undertook the fabrication of agricultural implements on a small scale. The Kumbakonam Co-operative Metal Works carried on a new line of activity, viz., the manufacture of filter points for wells. During the year, the workshop manufactured about 400 filter points and supplied them to the ryots at fair prices. The workshop has also since taken up the manufacture of Burmese Settuns (tramplers for setting green manures in fields) which have been found very useful to the ryots. The Agricultural Department supplied these implements to the ryots in lieu of cash loans. The two metal workshops manufactured goods to the value of Rs. 36,085 and sold goods to the value of Rs. 33,236 during the year. They paid Rs. 3,309 as wages.

The four timber workshops undertook manufacturing work and secured large orders for the supply of furniture to the district boards, municipalities, Government offices and other private and public institutions. They manufactured furniture to the value of Rs. 1·85 lakhs and sold furniture for Rs. 1·99 lakhs. The wages paid amounted to Rs. 0·35 lakhs. The Tirunelveli Co-operative Timber Works has started machine production and it has equipped itself with modern labour-saving machinery. It has purchased a log band saw for cutting the logs into required sizes and the machine is being installed. The Post-war Services Reconstruction Fund Committee has advanced an interest free loan of Rs. 28,000 repayable in ten annual instalments. The society earned a net profit of Rs. 677 during the year.

The workshops had to face many difficulties, such as short supply of raw materials, want of markets for their goods, etc.

3. *Co-operative land colonization societies for ex-servicemen.*—The following are the six land colonization societies for ex-servicemen functioning in the residuary State.

(1) Meyyur-Gudapakkam Land Colonization Society (Chingleput).

(2) Thirumangalakottai Land Colonization Society (Tanjore).

(3) Dr. Rajan Nagar Land Colonization Society (Tiruchirappalli South).

(4) Manivilandan Land Colonization Society (Salem).

(5) Chennakalpalayam Land Colonization Society (Coimbatore).

(6) Jambuvanodai Land Colonization Society (Tanjore).

The organization of a land colonization society for ex-servicemen in the Nallavanniankudikadu village, Tanjore district, is pending. The Public Works Department have since carried out necessary irrigation and drainage works to the lands and the society will soon be organized.

At the beginning of the year, there were 464 members in the six land colonization societies as against the maximum of 849 members who could be settled in the colonies. The following statement shows the strength of each colony, extent allotted, reclaimed, and cultivated, etc. :—

Serial number and name of society. (1)	Ultimate strength. (2)	Number of active colonists as on 30th June 1954. (3)	Total extent of land allotted to the society. (4)	Extent reclaimed. (5)	Extent cultivated. (6)
			ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1 Meyyur-Gudapakkam	82	77	680·04	484·81	102·80
2 Tirumangalakottai	285	219	1,578·77	897·18	546·75
3 Dr. Rajan Nagar	82	82	355·42	334·47	255·75
4 Manivilandan	250	24	2,992·00 (Cultivable 2,500 acres).	523·00	58·82
5 Chennakalpalayam	30	6	204·47	150·00	111·50
6 Jambuvanodai	120	56	742·65	225·00	92·00
Total ..	849	464	6,553·35	2,614·46	1,167·12

Of the extent of 6,553·35 acres of land allotted 2,614·46 acres were reclaimed and 1,167·12 acres brought under cultivation till the end of the year. In Manivilandan Land Colonisation Society, 240 acres out of a total cultivable area of 2,500 acres were taken for colonization and reclaimed. The remaining extent was proposed to be brought under cultivation in three stages after watching the results of cultivation in the above 240 acres. No large-scale cultivation was undertaken in most of the societies due to lack of irrigation facilities, failure of monsoon, desertion of members, etc. Government ordered that civilians might be admitted into the Chennakalpalayam Land Colonisation Society along with ex-servicemen. Most of the societies are still experiencing difficulties in repaying the amounts borrowed from the Post-war Services Reconstruction Fund Committee due to the continuous failure of monsoon in the past. However, small payments were made to the Committee during the year. Some of

the societies undertook subsidiary occupations such as fishing, mat-weaving, poultry-farming, carpentry, etc.

Besides the above six land colonization schemes, there was a proposal to form two separate land colonization co-operative societies in the Wynaad area—one for the ex-servicemen and the other for the civilians already settled there. The Government ordered in G.O. Ms. No. 2230, Agriculture, dated 3rd July 1954, that a land colonisation society for ex-servicemen might be formed in the area and that the question of co-opting non-ex-servicemen colonists might be considered after watching the working of the society for one year. Suitable proposals in this behalf have been submitted to Government for approval.

4. *Co-operative motor transport societies for ex-servicemen.*—Of ten societies of this type in the Residuary Madras State, the registration of the Madurai-Ramnad Co-operative Motor Transport Society was cancelled during the year. The nine societies were functioning at Madras, Salem, Tanjore, Tirunelveli, Tiruchirappalli, Malabar, Coimbatore, North Arcot and South Arcot districts. The registration of the Tanjore Co-operative Motor Transport Society and the Malabar Motor Transport Co-operative Society has since been cancelled. The cancellation of the former society has taken effect and the liquidator has taken charge of it. As the members of the latter society have appealed to Government against the cancellation order and as the matter is pending consideration of Government, its cancellation has not been given effect to and the society continues to function pending final orders of the Government.

At the close of the year, these nine societies were having 204 vehicles (167 lorries, 36 buses and 1 car). The Madras Co-operative Motor Transport Society continued to act as the chief agent for the insurance of all the vehicles. It also acted as the agent for the purchase and supply of spare parts, accessories, etc., required for the vehicles of all the other societies. Each society was having a departmental Co-operative Sub-Registrar as its Secretary.

(*a*) *Goods transport.*—This business continued to be the main line of activity of motor transport societies. Besides the general public and reputed firms, several departments of Government, like the Civil Supplies, Public Works, Forest, etc., continued to entrust their transport work to these motor transport societies. Other co-operative institutions, such as wholesale stores, marketing societies, etc., were also engaging the lorries of these societies for transport purposes.

(*b*) *Passenger transport.*—All the motor transport societies except the one at Madras were running passenger transport during the year. The Madras Co-operative Motor Transport Society was sanctioned a loan of Rs. 94,050 during the year and it is since running a passenger service from Madras to Vannangupet in

Madurantakam taluk. The Malabar Co-operative Motor Transport Society continued to run three passenger services. During the year it secured two town bus routes in Kozhikode Municipality and put two buses on the road.

(c) *Provision of funds for purchasing vehicles.*—An interest-free loan of Rs. 15·53 lakhs was disbursed out of the funds provided by the Post-War Services Reconstruction Fund Committee to the societies in the Residuary Madras State, to meet the capital expenditure, viz., purchase of vehicles, provision of M.B. sheds, etc. The societies repaid Rs. 10·02 lakhs leaving a balance of Rs. 5·51 lakhs. The societies at Madras and Coimbatore cleared their dues to the Post-War Services Reconstruction Fund Committee. The Madras Motor Transport Society was recently sanctioned a loan of Rs. 94,050 to run a bus on the route sanctioned to it. The societies at Tirunelveli and Salem were also sanctioned a loan of Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 45,000 respectively for making more lorries road-worthy and for clearing their pressing debts.

All the motor transport societies are having workshops of their own with necessary equipment for repair of automobiles, battery-charging, welding, spray-painting, etc.

During the year, 448 ex-servicemen were employed by these societies. They were paid salaries and allowances, etc., to the tune of Rs. 4·01 lakhs. Thrift among the members was encouraged by instituting a compulsory fund.

CHAPTER XII.

Prohibition (Amelioration).

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

2. *Scope of ameliorative work.*—As in previous years, attention was paid to the constructive side of the ameliorative work connected with Prohibition by promoting rural uplift through co-operative organizations. In the districts of Madras and Ramanathapuram, there were Special Development Officers in charge of the ameliorative work. In the remaining districts, the Deputy Registrars attended to ameliorative work.

3. *Rehabilitation of ex-toddy tappers.*—The best form of alternative employment that could be provided to the ex-toddy tappers on the introduction of Prohibition was the tapping of sweet juice from palm trees for the manufacture of jaggery. During the year, Government extended the concession of tapping of coconut trees for the entire Bhavani taluk in the Coimbatore district, 17 villages in the Coondapoor taluk, 14 villages in the Udipi taluk

and 5 villages in the Kasaragod taluk in the South Kanara district and to 3 villages in the Malabar district. At the end of the year, the concession to tap palm trees for the manufacture of jaggery was in force as indicated below :—

(1) *Palmyra.*—All the districts except the Nilgiris.

(2) *Coconut.*—Select areas in the districts of Malabar, South Kanara and Coimbatore.

(3) *Date.*—North Arcot district.

(4) *Sago.*—Four taluks in the Malabar district.

Out of 1·09 lakhs of licences issued during the year, 312 licensees abused the concession and they were convicted of offences under the Madras Sweet Toddy Rules. On the whole, the concession to tap palm trees for sweet juice for the manufacture of jaggery worked well.

The sale of palm juice as beverage continued to be permitted during the year in the Tirunelveli and the Ramanathapuram districts and 4,680 permits were issued to the members of 214 societies for the purpose. The permit-holders tapped 32·3 lakhs Madras measures of neera of which 20·65 lakhs Madras measures were sold as beverage. The balance was converted into 0·6 lakh maunds of gur. Thirty-nine permit-holders were convicted for offences under the Madras Sweet Toddy Rules for abusing the concession. During the year, Government extended the concession of tapping palmyra trees for sweet juice for consumption as beverage to select areas in the Salem district under the auspices of the jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies as an experimental measure. Government also permitted the opening of neera parlours under the auspices of Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operative Societies at Coondapoor, Kaup and Moodabadri in the South Kanara district for a period of six months. They have since permitted the running of these parlours for a further period of one year. Three more parlours were also permitted to be run by the Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operative societies at Koteswar, Maravanthe and Uppunda in this district for a period of six months. The Kamanaickanpatti Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operative Society in the Tuticorin Circle was permitted to run a parlour at Koilpatti. Government sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 250 to the Thisayanvellai Kulasekaran Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operative Society in Tirunelveli Circle for purchasing utensils for the neera stall run by it. At the end of the year four neera stalls, one each at Tirunelveli junction, Thisayanvellai, Puliangudi and Sankarankoil were working in the Tirunelvelli Circle. In the city of Madras, the Kandamanagar Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operative Society was permitted to run a neera parlour at Chepauk with a mobile unit attached to it for serving neera to the working classes at important labour centres in the city. Thirteen thousand five hundred and eighty-five Madras measures of neera were sold for Rs. 3,397. A neera stall was opened in the exhibition held in the S.I.A.A. grounds in connextion with the Golden Jubilee Celebration of the Co-operative Movement in April 1954.

4. *Palm jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies.*—At the end of the year, there were 1,536 jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies with 1·87 lakhs of members (of whom 1·51 lakhs were ex-toddy tappers). Their paid-up share capital amounted to Rs. 6·34 lakhs. At the end of the year, 1·08 lakhs of licences of tapping palm trees for jaggery manufacture were in force. Of these, 96,153 were for tapping palmyra trees, 11,622 for coconut trees, 101 for date trees and 251 for sago. The number of palm trees tapped during the year was 28·81 lakhs. The quantity and value of palm jaggery produced by the members of the jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies during the year were as shown below :—

Jaggery produced.	Palmyra.	Coconut.	Date.	Sago.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Quantity in lakhs of maunds.	29·52	1·79	0·01	0·38	31·70
Value in lakhs of rupees ..	95·28	7·20	0·04	1·63	104·15

5. *Marketing of palm jaggery.*—The drive instituted for the marketing of palm jaggery through co-operative societies was intensified during the year and as a result about 34 per cent of the jaggery produced was marketed through co-operative societies. The quantity and value of palm jaggery sold through primary jaggery societies and through marketing societies are given below :—

	Quantity. MDS. (IN LAKHS.)	Value. RS. (IN LAKHS).
Through jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies.	10·02	44·82
Through marketing societies	0·75	3·27

During the year one more marketing federation was organized in the Ramanathapuram district and it has since started work. There were thus four marketing federations in the State, one each in the districts of Tirunelveli, Coimbatore, South Kanara and Ramanathapuram. Steps are being taken to organize similar marketing federations in the Salem, Chingleput and Tanjore districts. The activities of the jaggery co-operative marketing societies are detailed below :—

(*a*) *Tirunelveli District Jaggery Co-operative Marketing Society.* —At the end of the year, it had on its rolls 248 primary jaggery co-operative societies and 248 individuals with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 15,358. It purchased 46,320 maunds of jaggery worth Rs. 3·64 lakhs and sold 46,962 maunds of jaggery for Rs. 4·44 lakhs. It continued to undertake the marketing of palmyra fibre, stalks and leaf products. It purchased palmyra fibre, stalks and palm-leaf products worth Rs. 1·09 lakhs and sold them for Rs. 1·22 lakhs. It secured an order from the United States of America for supply of 30 tons of palmyra stalks and has since exported the entire quantity. It also exported to Ceylon 423 tons of palmyra jaggery up to 30th June 1954 out of the quota of 1,500 tons allotted to it for export, For the current year, it has received an export quota of 350 tons of jaggery. The society took part in the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition held in New Delhi in April 1954, and in the All-India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition held in Madras.

I have since formulated a scheme for the development of its marketing activities. In addition to its branch at Udangudi, it has since opened one branch at Valliyur and proposes to open more branches at Puliyangudi, Panurchatram, Perungulam, Sathankulam and Thisayanvellai, the headquarters of the society being shifted to Tirunelveli town. The scheme contemplates that each of these branches should be manned by a Senior Inspector while there should be a Co-operative Sub-Registrar in charge of the head office. Under the scheme, the society will construct godowns at the headquarters and at the branches so as to provide facilities for the collection and storage of the jaggery produced by the members of the affiliated societies in the area. The scheme includes the provision of a lorry to the society for the transport of jaggery from the production centres to the godowns and from there to marketing centres. As the society is still in its infancy, Government have been requested to sanction the free services of the staff required for its headquarters and the branches, to sanction loans and free grants for the construction of godowns, to provide funds for the purchase of a lorry for the use of the society for a period of two years and to sanction other recurring and non-recurring expenditure incidental to the working of the scheme. When the above facilities are afforded to the society it will expand its business to a great extent and benefit the large body of ex-tappers in the district. The activities of the other jaggery marketing federations are proposed to be developed on similar lines.

(*b*) *Kunnathur Jaggery Marketing Society.*—The Kunnathur Jaggery Marketing Society in the Coimbatore district started work in January 1953. On 30th June 1954, it had on its rolls 77 societies and 4 individuals with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 8,500. During 1953–54, the society sold 66,012 maunds of jaggery for Rs. 3·02 lakhs and earned a commission of Rs. 3,156. During the year, Government have sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 500 to this marketing society towards the purchase of essential office equipment required by it. The society has opened branches at Kunnathur, Siruvallur, Perundurai and Sivagiri and arranges for the sales of the jaggery produced by the members of the affiliated societies by conducting weekly auctions at these branches. The society proposes to open branches at Erode, Gobi, Puliampatty and Avanashi and at four centres in the Dharapuram and Bhavani taluks. Government have sanctioned the free services of one Senior Inspector to work as Secretary of the society.

(c) *South Kanara District Coconut and Palmyra Jaggery Co-operative Marketing Federation.*—The South Kanara District Coconut and Palm Jaggery Co-operative Marketing Federation started its work in November 1953. It had on its rolls 97 societies and five individuals as members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 18,490. It sold 11,186 maunds of jaggery for Rs. 64,120 and earned a commission of Rs. 4,000, half of which it has passed on to jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies. Government have been requested to sanction one Senior Inspector free of cost and a subsidy of Rs. 4,400 for the purchase of furniture, scales, weights, etc., and the matter is under the consideration of Government.

(d) *The Ramanathapuram District Palmyra Jaggery Co-operative Marketing Federation* which has started functioning recently has drawn up a scheme to expand its activities by opening branches, and pooling the members' produce for organized marketing and has applied for Government assistance in the form of free staff and subsidies towards recurring and non-recurring expenditure connected with the scheme on the model of the scheme of the Tirunelveli District Jaggery Co-operative Marketing Society. The scheme is under examination and necessary proposals will be submitted to Government shortly.

6. *Other activities of palm jaggery co-operative societies.*—Loans to the extent of Rs. 1·88 lakhs were issued by the societies to the ex-toddy tappers to enable them to meet expenses in connection with the manufacture of jaggery. The amount outstanding against them at the end of the year was Rs. 2·77 lakhs. Besides granting loans to members and arranging for the marketing of their jaggery products, the societies undertook other activities such as the supply of domestic requirements, promotion of thrift, etc., as detailed below :—

Types of extra activities undertaken.	Number of members benefited.	Value.
		RS.
Supply of rice	790	18,074
Supply of handloom-cloth	850	13,366
Collection and sale of milk	94	68,144
Introduction of thrift through hundi boxes ..	14,956	1,03,955

The societies also encouraged subsidiary occupations such as dairying, poultry rearing, mat-weaving, etc., among their members. Government have sanctioned the post of one Instructor on a consolidated salary of Rs. 100 per mensem in Cuddalore Circle to impart instructions to ex-tappers and the members of their families in the manufacture of fancy and utility articles out of palm leaves. The instructor joined duty in May 1954 and is giving training in six centres round about Cuddalore.

7. *Development of palm gur industry*—(a) *Training of ex-tappers in the improved methods of manufacturing palm jaggery.*—The scheme for the training of members of the jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies in improved methods of palm jaggery production continued to be in operation during this year also. The Government of India continued to subsidise 50 per cent of the recurring cost of the scheme. Including the post of one Palm Gur Instructor employed under the Central Palm Gur Demonstration Squad, Manjiri, Poona district, there were 21 Palm Gur Instructors in the State at the end of the year. The Palm Gur Instructors in the districts conducted training at about 600 centres and trained 2,145 members in the improved methods of manufacturing palm jaggery. The construction of the 'Kifayat Furnace' in the place of the old furnace and the use of rectangular pans in the place of round-shaped pans have been found more advantageous and the Palm Gur Instructors are popularising them among the ex-tappers. The staff also conducted 439 demonstrations in the improved processes of jaggery manufacture and these demonstrations were witnessed by nearly 7,200 members of jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies and 14,675 others interested in the industry. During the year, Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 6,000 towards 50 per cent of the cost of the improved gur making implements to be supplied to the ex-tapper members of jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies and Rs. 2,400 towards the cost of the equipment to be supplied to the Palm Gur Instructors for imparting training to the ex-tappers in the manufacture of edibles out of palm gur. Arrangements are being made to supply the equipment to the members of jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies before the end of the current financial year. Steps have been taken to supply each Palm Gur Instructor with the necessary equipment for giving training to ex-tappers in the manufacture of edibles. Government have since sanctioned a sum of Rs. 56,000 for the free supply of 699 gur making sets and 30 centrifugal machines and crystallizers to select societies in the two community project areas, namely, Lower Bhavani and Malampuzha. Government have also sanctioned the employment of two Palm Gur Instructors for the project areas for distributing the above and for conducting demonstrations in the use of the sets.

(b) *Intensive production of palm jaggery.*—The scheme for intensifying the production of palm jaggery in select areas of the districts continued to be in operation during the year. The Palm Gur Instructors concentrated their attention on the development of select jaggery societies with a view to increasing the production of palm jaggery by the improved method. Targets were fixed for the manufacture of improved jaggery and edible products out of palm gur by select societies and for the additional production of ordinary jaggery by the other societies in select taluks. Targets were also fixed for the additional production of ordinary and improved jaggery by the societies in the other areas of the districts and these were very nearly reached.

(c) *Manufacture of edibles from palm jaggery and white sugar from palm juice.*—The scheme, which was launched last year for training the ex-tappers in the manufacture of edible products from palm gur continued to be in operation during this year. The Palm Gur Instructors imparted training to 1,127 members in manufacture of different varieties of edibles during the year. The trainees produced 12,188 lb. of edibles worth Rs. 5,394 during the year. With a view to encourage the palm jaggery societies in the manufacture of edible products, Government sanctioned during the year a subsidy of Rs. 200 each to the Venipalayam and Ernapuram jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies in Salem Circle towards 50 per cent of the cost of the confectionery machine and other equipment to be purchased by the societies for the purpose. These two societies participated in the All-India Khadi, Swadeshi and Industrial Exhibition, Salem and sold their products such as Kalpaga toffees and peppermints for Rs. 116. They were awarded gold medal and certificates by the Exhibition Committee. A sum of Rs. 225 was sanctioned from the District Amelioration Fund, to the A. Kullampatti Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operative Society in Salem Circle towards 50 per cent of the cost of the centrifugal machine to enable the society to take up the manufacture of white sugar from juice. The Nanjundapuram Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operative Society in the Coimbatore district has proposed to undertake the manufacture of white sugar from palm juice by purchasing the necessary centrifugal machinery and crystallizers.

(d) *Exhibitions and conferences.*—The palm gur section of the department participated in the All-India Handloom Cottage Industries Exhibition (June–August 1953), the All-India Khadi, Swadeshi and Industrial Exhibition (December 1953–February 1954) and the Exhibition held in connexion with the Golden Jubilee celebration of the Co-operative Movement in the Madras City during April 1954. Demonstrations in the method of manufacture of palm jaggery, toffee, chocolates, etc., were conducted in these exhibitions. Manufacture of sugar out of rab with the aid of the centrifugal machine was also demonstrated. The staff in the districts participated in twenty local exhibitions conducted there during the year. The Government permitted the State Palm Gur Organizer and a tapper delegate to participate in the All-India Palm Gur Workers' Refresher course held at Kanakagiri in the Hyderabad State in October 1953. At the Refresher course, the State Palm Gur Organizer discussed with the representatives of other States the various problems relating to the development of the industry. Action has been taken to implement the suggestions made at the Refresher course.

8. *Other co-operative societies for ex-toddy tappers.*—The following tables show the number of ex-toddy tappers provided with employment in societies other than jaggery manufacturing

co-operative societies. As many as 2,820 ex-tappers were enrolled in these societies :—

(a) *Milk supply unions and societies*—

Type of society.	Number of societies in which the ex-toddy tappers were admitted.	Number of members.		Paid-up share capital.		Production.			
						By ex-tappers.		By others.	
		Ex-tappers.	Others	Ex-tappers.	Others.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
				RS.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
Milk Supply Unions.	5	3	257	270	17,910	25,600	8,000	24·42	3·33
Milk Supply Societies.	84	1,474	10,051	17,780	1,12,860	10·94 LAKHS.	2·20 LAKHS.	49·46	11·10

(b) *Land Colonization Societies, Field Labourers' and Tenants' Societies*—

Type of society.	Number of societies.	Number of members.		Paid-up share capital.		Lands sub-leased.	
		Ex-tappers.	Others.	Ex-tappers.	Others.	Ex-tappers.	Others.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
				RS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.
Land Colonization Societies.	5	371	183	9,828	2,323	398·45	386·05

In addition to the societies mentioned above, there were 4 cottage industrial societies, and 9 other types of societies for the benefit of ex-toddy tappers at the end of the year and 331 extoddy tappers were provided with employment through them. 9·89 acres of poramboke lands were secured as lease to 4 ex-tapper members.

9. *Other modes of employment.*—About 83,058 ex-tappers were provided with work in other avocations as unskilled labourers in industrial concerns, as peons, watchmen, etc.

10. *Rehabilitation of ex-addicts.*—The improvement of the economic condition of ex-addicts to drink received special attention. They were enrolled in labour contract societies, cottage industrial societies and fishermen societies. Particulars of work done by these societies are given in Chapters VIII and X.

11. *General economic development.*—In addition to securing employment for the ex-toddy tappers and improving the economic condition of the ex-addicts to drink, attention was paid to the promotion of general rural welfare.

Gramasangams.—There were 5,858 gramasangams at the end of the year. During the year 209 gramasangams provided counter-attractions to drink; 473 undertook public health activities; 209 attended to street cleaning, construction of latrines, etc., 109 laid and repaired village roads; 128 undertook agricultural improvements and 99 engaged themselves in educational activities such as running night schools, reading rooms and libraries and encouraged the promotion of cottage industries and thrift. One-hundred and one gramasangams received library grants amounting to Rs. 2,525 from the Educational Department. The Chinnalacheri gramasangam in the North Arcot district which was sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 2,500 for the construction of a community centre has not yet completed the work. Consistent with the policy of promoting rural uplift through rural co-operatives, the weak and dormant gramasangams were wound up and their funds transferred to the rural credit societies in the areas concerned.

12. *Social activities in rural credit societies.*—During the year, 656 rural credit societies adopted the special by-laws for undertaking social and recreational activities and 1,398 societies undertook village uplift work, such as conducting reading circles, libraries, games, bhajanas, tournaments, etc., and constructing village hall-cum-godowns, etc. Eleven rural credit societies were given half grants to the extent of Rs. 53,500 for construction of village hall-cum-godowns. All these were under construction at the end of the year. One has since been completed.

13. *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. 1,437 was credited to the fund while a sum of Rs. 2,779 was spent leaving a balance of Rs. 26,970 at the end of the year.

14. *Exhibition of films, magic lanterns, etc.*—Out of the 13 propaganda vans in the composite State, 8 propaganda vans were allotted to the Residuary Madras State. The van allotted to Tiruchirappalli district was found unfit for further use and was condemned. The remaining seven vans were distributed on a regional basis so as to cover all the districts in the State. Six of these vans are fitted with 16 m.m. projector and one with 35 m.m. projector. Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 4,900 for the replacement of the old 35 m.m. projector in the van with a new 16 m.m. projector. The replacement has since been carried out. All the propaganda vans in this department are now fitted with 16 m.m. projectors. The propaganda equipment fitted in the vans was made use of for carrying on ameliorative propaganda in the country side. The vans were also used by the Revenue and Agricultural Departments for propaganda work in connection with

the intensive manuring and food production schemes. The propaganda van at Tiruvallur gave film shows during the All-India Khadi, Swadeshi and Industrial Exhibition held in Madras in December last. During the year, 74 new reels of 16 m.m. size were received free of cost from the Films Division, Government of India for rural publicity through the propaganda vans. The films on Prohibition entitled "NEW DEEPAVALI" produced by my department was also exhibited to the public. Government have since ordered the transfer of the propaganda vans to the Director of Information and Publicity.

15. *Promotion of thrift.*—At the end of the year, there were 3,879 rural credit societies and other types of societies which undertook thrift schemes. They distributed 6,131 hundi boxes. Savings accumulated in these boxes amounted to Rs. 0·40 lakhs in rural credit societies and Rs. 3·51 lakhs in others. In addition, a sum of Rs. 4·79 lakhs was collected in the form of savings or thrift deposits by rural credit societies, while savings amounting to Rs. 6·29 lakhs were gathered by other societies. Thrift days were celebrated by 321 societies when hundi boxes were distributed and members encouraged to save.

GENERAL STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT A.—*Operations of State and Central Banks (Central Credit Societies)*, 1953-54.

State.	Number of Banks.	Number of offices including head office.	Number of members: Individuals.	Number of members: Banks and societies.	Loans advanced during the year to Individuals: Number.	Loans advanced during the year to Individuals: Amount.	Loans advanced during the year to Banks and societies: Number.	Loans advanced during the year to Banks and societies: Amount.	Loans repaid during the year by Individuals: Number.	Loans repaid during the year by Individuals: Amount.	Loans repaid during the year by Banks and societies: Number.	Loans repaid during the year by Banks and societies: Amount.	Loans due at the end of the year by Individuals: Number.	Loans due at the end of the year by Individuals: Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
						A. The Madras State Co-operative Bank, Limited.								
						RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Madras	1	6	157	16	169	23,18,013	516	5,63,03,656	188	25,70,772	937	8,81,19,928	71	8,66,226
						B. Central Banks.								
	16	..	2,212	11,873	1,310	14,99,810	12,311	16,57,95,369	1,437	15,94,773	14,858	17,41,68,382	966	5,90,494

State.	Loans due at the end of the year by—*cont.*: Of which overdue: Number.	Of which overdue: Amount.	Banks and societies: Number.	Banks and societies: Amount.	Of which overdue: Number.	Of which overdue: Amount.	Total bad and doubtful debts.	Cash in Hand.	Cash in Banks.	Investments: Government and other trustee securities.	Investments: Land and buildings.	Investments: Others.	Interest receivable.	Of which overdue.	Share capital paid up.
—	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
						A. The Madras State Co-operative Bank, Limited—cont.									
		RS.		RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Madras ..	Nil	Nil	443	3,84,06,820	Nil	Nil	Nil	4,30,216	15,15,581	2,27,52,274	2,85,581	1,63,000	9,66,508	2,856	11,65,700
						B. Central Banks—cont.									
	..	..	22,120	7,40,61,218	3,818	70,41,465	8,48,071	22,40,961	46,22.128	1,95,65,060	12,96,157	1,52,09,872	22,48,475	2,944	94,87,672

State.	Reserve fund.	Bad debts reserve.	Other funds.	Loans from: Commercial banks.	Loans from: Co-operative banks.	Loans from: Other sources.	Deposits from: Co-operative banks.	Deposits from: Primary societies.	Deposits from: Individuals and other sources.	Working capital.	Cost of management.	Profit + or loss — for the year.	Usual dividend paid on shares.	Most usual rate of interest on Borrowings.	Most usual rate of interest on Lendings.
—	(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.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
						A The Madras State Co-operative Bank, Limited—cont.									
Madras	24,07,788	1,82,50[illegible]	12,85,079	Nil	Nil	1,52,72,590	1,49,70,218	59,22,827	1,80,65,209	5,92,71,911	2,78,173	+3,01,642	9	½ to 4½	2½ to 5½
						B. Central Banks—cont.									
	..	58,56,298	10,65,003	25,24,859	2,14,014	2,92,85,254	..	2,96,424	3,83,65,190	3,45,12,586	12,10,57,309	17,04,044	+10,17,540 ..	3½	4½

STATEMENT A-I.—*Operations of Central Non-credit Societies, 1953–54.*

State.	Marketing unions or federations.	Wholesale or central stores.	Industrial unions.	Milk supply unions.	Other types.	Total number of societies.	Number of members. Indivi-duals.	Societies.	Loans advanced during the year. Number.	Amount.	Loans repaid during the year. Number.	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
										RS.		RS.
STATE.												
(i) *The Madras State Co-operative Marketing Society.*												
Madras	1	..	..	..	..	1	120	296	..	..	..	..
(ii) *The Madras Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society*												
	..	..	..	..	1	1	112	692	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL.												
(i) *Co-operative Wholesale Stores.*												
	..	13	..	..	..	13	3,575	2,868	..	..	..	..
(ii) *District Marketing Federations.*												
	3		..	..	..	3	1,131	110	70	23,689	31	1,00,385
(iii) *Milk Supply Unions.*												
	..	..	..	20	..	20	2,730	375	301	5,68,855	309	5,13,105
(iv) *Central Women Cottage Industries Society, Limited.*												
	..	..	1	..	..	1	16	11	..	..	..	..
(v) *Co-operative Spinning Mills.*												
	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	453	..	..	..	..
(vi) *Other types.*												
	..	..	..	..	3	3	313	326	..	..	..	..
Total ..	4	13	1	20	5	43	7,997	5,131	371	5,92,544	340	6,13,490

State.	Loans due at the end of the year. Number.	Amount.	Cash on hand and in banks.	Invest-ments in land and build-ings.	Invest-ments in plant and machinery.	Other assets.	Value of goods Received. As owners.	Received. As agents.	Sold. As owners.	Sold. As agents.	Stock held At the beginning of the year 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.*												
(i) *The Madras State Co-operative Marketing Society*—cont.												
Madras	..	..	3,609	..	..	10,257	2,99,089	..	3,30,479	..	20,528	..
(ii) *The Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society*—cont.												
	..	..	4,90,218	97,865	94,808	33,51,430	1,18,23,998	..	1,14,87,134	..	38,60,646	..
CENTRAL—*cont.*												
(i) *Co-operative Wholesale Stores*—cont.												
	..	..	5,78,675	8,57,941	1,90,519	75,41,359	2,61,72,222	5,25,479	3,07,09,546	2,91,830	90,45,664	8,256
(ii) *District Marketing Federations*—cont.												
	38	13,313	93,145	6,987	42,849	69,675	26,22,326	64,019	16,92,709	11,31,607	3,65,078	..
(iii) *Milk Supply Unions*—cont.												
	412	2,50,776	2,23,590	5,72,735	1,29,262	6,49,599	60,62,002	..	71,66,777	..	47,969	..
(iv) *Central Women Cottage Industries Society, Limited*—cont.												
	..	..	444	..	..	159	20,492	..	29,733	..	24,814	..
(v) *Co-operative Spinning Mills*—cont.												
	..	..	36,081	..	..	32,16,605	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vi) *Other types*—cont.												
	..	..	17,517	90	..	7,006	4,70,027	..	5,64,512	..	11,531	..
Total ..	450	2,64,089	14,43,279	15,35,618	4,56,988	1,48,46,090	4,74,70,156	5,89,498	5,19,80,890	14,23,487	1,33,76,232	8,256

Statement A-I.—*Operations of Central Non-credit Societies, 1953–54*—cont.

State.	Stocks held: At the end of the year: As owners. (26) RS.	As agents. (27) RS.	Share capital paid up. (28) RS.	Reserve and other funds. (29) RS.	Deposits from: Individuals. (30) RS.	Others. (31) RS.	Loans held at the end of the year from: Provincial or Central Banks. (32) RS.	Govern-ment. (33) RS.	Others. (34) RS.	Working capital total of columns (24) to (30). (35) RS.	Cost of manage-ment. (36) RS.	Profit (+) or Loss (—) for the year. (37) RS.
					State—*cont.*							
					(i) *The Madras State Co-operative Marketing Society*—cont.							
Madras ..	—	..	48,750	25,022	..	141	1,39,708	..	..	2,13,621	22,255	—2,03,308
					(ii) *The Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society*—cont.							
	48,13,081	..	6,16,438	22,36,366	3,77,394	..	21,46,827	..	37,73,609	92,01,384	8,00,603	— 3,21,394
					Central—*cont.*							
					(i) *Co-operative Wholesale Stores*—cont.							
	59,97,813	3,01,222	21,16,047	48,72,660	2,79,982	1,24,016	23,29,198	..	1,43,888	1,03,65,821	11,57,776	+ 2,22,485 — 3,74,921
					(ii) *District Marketing Federations*—cont.							
	3,76,431	—	1,35,155	1,35,649	1,175	13,233	7,23,723	5,013	..	10,13,948	2,32,765	+ 1,155 — 58,945
					(iii) *Milk Supply Unions*—cont.							
	57,017	..	3,18,968	8,98,608	1,48,928	1,80,345	96,186	1,35,924	2,371	17,81,330	7,23,860	+ 81,714 — 69,488
					(iv) *Central Women Cottage Industries Society, Limited*—cont.							
	25,636	..	1,065	1,136	..	195	4,069	..	..	6,465	4,297	+ 793
					(v) *Co-operative Spinning Mills*—cont.							
	—	..	31,61,700	11,544	..	..	..	..	..	31,73,244	7,619	+ 81,717
					(vi) *Other types*—cont.							
	10,192	..	23,216	1,745	1,267	..	12,749	..	..	38,977	14,377	+ 18,234
Total ..	1,12,60,170	3,01,222	64,21,389	82,33,230	8,08,746	3,17,960	50,52,410	1,40,937	39,20,068	2,57,94,790	29,63,557	+ 4,06,048 — 10,28,056

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), 1953–54.*

State. (1)	Class of societies: Credit: Limited. (2) NO.	Unlimited. (3) NO.	Grain banks. (4) NO.	Total number of societies. (5) NO.	Number of members. (6) NO.	Loans made during the year to individuals. (7) RS.	Loans repaid during the year by individuals. (8) RS.	Loans due at the end of the year by individuals. (9) RS.	Of which over-due. (10) RS.
Madras.									
Agricultural credit societies—									
Limited	89	..	..	89	22,686	1,84,357	3,05,397	7,60,487	2,07,838
Unlimited	..	10,193	..	10,193	957,475	3,48,12,123	3,84,47,716	5,92,87,151	1,70,67,472
Grain banks	..	..	13	13	696	7,093	4,621	11,294	5,672
Total ..	89	10,193	13	10,295	980,857	3,50,03,573	3,97,57,734	6,00,58,932	1,72,80,982

State.	Cash: In hand. (11) RS.	At banks. (12) RS.	Investments in: Land and buildings. (13) RS.	Trustee securities other than land and buildings. (14) RS.	Deposits with banks. (15) RS.	Other assets. (16) RS.	Value of goods: Received. (17) RS.	Marketed. (18) RS.	Share capital paid up. (19) RS.	Reserve fund. (20) RS.	Other funds. (21) RS.
Madras—cont.											
Agricultural credit societies—											
Limited	29,965	1,63,244	7,290	49,144	1,96,877	3,76,669	14,94,136	15,03,203	2,49,936	1,78,515	53,235
Unlimited	10,12,089	5,88,966	8,68,639	5,14,497	17,76,454	1,22,13,913	45,96,307	47,53,920	1,27,64,405	89,13,110	48,05,592
Grain banks	1,516	3,706	619	..	2,826	12,999	..	..	5,813	19,170	4,744
Total ..	10,43,570	7,55,916	8,76,548	5,63,641	19,76,157	1,26,03,581	60,90,443	62,56,123	1,30,20,154	91,10,795	48,63,571

STATEMENT B.—*Operations of Agricultural Credit Societies (excluding Land Mortgage Bank),* 1953–54—cont.

State.	Loans held at the end of the year from: Provincial or central banks.	Government.	Deposits held at the end of the year from: Members.	Non-members.	Societies.	Working capital.	Cost of management.	Profit (+) or loss (—) for the year.	Usual dividend paid on shares.	Most usual rate of interest: On borrowings.	On lendings.
	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
Madras—cont.											
Agricultural credit societies—											
Limited	2,04,790	..	2,81,399	22,583	..	9,90,458	99,035	+ 31,772 — 28,669	6¼	4¾	6¼
Unlimited	4,53,08,870	5,57,414	15,51,805	16,42,398	1,139	7,55,44,733	10,25,706	+ 12,54,986 — 9,24,754	6¼	4¾	6¼
Gram banks	..	..	376	..	..	30,103	789	+ 926 — 1,351	6¼	4¾	6¼
Total ..	4,55,13,660	5,57,414	18,33,580	16,64,981	1,139	7,65,65,294	11,25,530	+ 12,87,684 — 9,54,774			

STATEMENT B-I.—*Operations of Agricultural Non-credit Societies,* 1953–54.

State.	Class of societies. (a) Limited. Purchase and sale.	Production and sale.	Production.	Social service.	Housing.	(b) Unlimited. Production and sale.	Production.	Total number of societies.	Number of members.	Loans made during the year.	Loans repaid during the year.	Loans due at the end of the year.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	13)
Madras.										RS.	RS.	RS.
Purchase and Sale—												
Limited ..	442	..	..	..	..	..	..	442	108,800	..	..	—
Production and Sale—												
Limited	..	906	..	..	..	..	..	906	223,799	84,55,536	75,40,762	57,65,989
Unlimited ..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	896	1,527	1,117	1,884
Production—												
Limited	..	..	104	..	..	..	..	104	15,247	1,67,056	1,31,283	2,34,724
Unlimited	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	150	10,436	5,75,947	5,05,696	10,32,414
Social Service— Limited ..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	850	..	17,972	33,578
Housing—Limited ..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	23	470	42,985	3,300	61,065
Total ..	442	906	104	5	23	6	150	1,636	360,498	92,43,051	82,00,130	71,29,654

STATEMENT B-I.—*Operations of Agricultural Non-credit Societies*, 1953–54—cont.

State.	Cash on hand and in bank.	Investments in land and buildings.	Investments in plant and machinery.	Other assets.	Value of goods. Received. As owners.	Value of goods. Received. As agents.	Value of goods. Sold. As owners.	Value of goods. Sold. As agents.	Stock held. At the beginning of the year. As owners.	Stock held. At the beginning of the year. As agents.	Stock held. At the close of the year. As owners.	Stock held. At the close of the year. As agents.
	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
Madras—cont.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Purchase and Sale—												
Limited ..	8,17,687	88,963	6,749	32,59,740	1,99,49,361	14,085	2,22,14,697	14,614	24,86,692	386	18,25,501	1,484
Production and Sale—												
Limited ..	14,09,825	10,99,740	6,54,593	50,40,599	1,69,60,444	88,34,766	2,04,06,035	90,45,889	19,80,685	14,31,244	7,95,540	11,47,086
Unlimited ..	1,328	..	..	9,779	2,729	..	3,376	..	..	..	..	..
Production—												
Limited ..	1,16,392	76,120	7,379	4,40,093	3,55,209	12,461	3,83,824	12,382	1,46,204	98	26,667	98
Unlimited ..	90,189	1,19,679	32,592	13,71,495	4,293	..	4,987	..	101	..	126	..
Social Service— Limited ..	359	..	..	5,772	..	..	138	..	138	..	..	..
Housing—Limited ..	20,914	11,724	..	13,117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	24,56,694	13,96,226	7,01,313	1,01,40,595	3,72,72,036	88,61,312	4,30,13,057	90,72,885	46,13,820	14,31,728	26,47,834	11,48,668

STATEMENT B-I.—*Operations for Agricultural Non-credit Societies*, 1953–54—cont.

State.	Share capital paid up.	Reserve and other funds.	Deposits from Individuals.	Deposits from Others.	Loans held at the end of the year from Provincial or Central banks.	Loans held at the end of the year from Government.	Loans held at the end of the year from Others.	Working capital.	Cost of management.	Profit or loss for the year. Profit, (+)	Profit or loss for the year. Loss, (—)
	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)
Madras—cont.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Purchase and Sale—											
Limited ..	18,11,527	25,26,651	1,98,780	81,590	4,83,673	..	1,47,113	52,49,334	9,27,087	1,17,761	12,74,311
Production and Sale—											
Limited ..	30,04,914	53,40,998	3,06,416	2,53,800	52,86,493	4,33,619	88,306	1,47,14,546	16,64,250	4,24,893	9,21,932
Unlimited ..	6,126	3,448	82	..	4,771	..	..	14,427	1,540	406	1,994
Production—											
Limited	3,10,160	2,38,402	33,468	673	69,630	91,635	2,200	7,46,168	44,245	17,949	48,413
Unlimited ..	1,99,110	1,19,638	511	135	26,498	2,10,372	20	5,56,284	6,687	1,755	7,711
Social Service— Limited ..	10,350	1,517	183	100	27,836	..	207	40,193	1,250	1,401	78
Housing—Limited ..	71,435	2,230	..	..	..	53,100	2,100	1,28,865	1,037	274	2,197
Total ..	54,13,622	82,32,884	5,39,440	3,36,298	58,98,901	7,88,726	2,39,946	2,14,49,817	26,46,096	5,64,439	22,56,636

Statement B-II.—*Operations of Central Land Mortgage Bank*, 1953–54.

State.	Number of banks.	Number of members. Individuals.	Number of members. 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 by 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.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	NO.	NO.	NO.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
The Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, Limited.												
Madras 1	50	457	73	43,83,885	2,69,88,598	3,29,80,741	1,614	..	5,79,387	1,726	93,56,894	3,25,708

State.	Share capital paid up.	Reserve fund.	Other funds.	Borrowings held at the end of the year. Loans from Government.	Borrowings held at the end of the year. Loans and deposits from Banks and societies.	Borrowings held at the end of the year. Loans and deposits from Individuals and other sources.	Debentures.	Working capital.	Cost of management.	Profit (+) or loss (—) for the year.	Usual rate of dividend paid on shares.	Most usual rate of interest on Borrowings.	Most usual rate of interest on Lendings.
	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	CENT.
The Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, Limited—cont.													
Madras	15,18,300	13,96,971	5,55,965	22,28,831	7,93,312	..	3,89,89,300	4,54,79,699	76,354	1,42,518	5	3 per cent on Government loans and 4½ per cent on debentures.	

Statement B-III.—*Operations of Primary Land Mortgage Banks*, 1953–54.

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.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	NO.	NO.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Primary Land Mortgage Banks.												
Madras ..	73	88,431	48,06,998	21,69,154	3,38,41,121	2,71,956	..	18,69,813	94,273	42,51,655	25,71,579	5,61,494

State.	Sinking fund.	Other funds.	Borrowings held at the end of the year. Borrowings from Central Land Mortgage Bank.	Borrowings held at the end of the year. Loans from Government.	Borrowings held at the end of the year. Loans and deposits from Banks and societies.	Borrowings held at the end of the year. Loans and deposits from Individuals and other sources.	Debentures.	Working capital.	Cost of management.	Profit (+) or loss (—) for the year.	Usual rate of dividend paid on shares.	Most usual rate of interest on Borrowings.	Most usual rate of interest on Lendings.
	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
		RS.	RS.			RS.		RS.	RS.	RS. RS.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
Primary Land Mortgage Banks—cont.													
Madras ..	..	39,391	3,29,80,741	..	..	1,66,855	..	3,63,20,060	3,40,314	Profit. 1,65,993 Loss. 30,795	5	5½	6½

STATEMENT C.—*Operations of Non-agricultural Credit Societies, 1953–54.*

State.	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 overdue.	Cash. In hand.	Cash. In bank.	Investments. Land and buildings.	Investments. Trustee securities other than land and buildings.	Investments. Other securities.	Value of goods. Received.	Value of goods. Marketed.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Madras.													
Urban Banks maintaining fluid resources.	172	333,049	5,42,60,549	4,17,57,645	5,19,22,942	76,91,130	26,86,416	41,30,075	12,59,775	16,50,554	45,04,540	93,028	13,569
Employees Societies—Limited	463	219,430	4,81,98,565	4,37,76,417	4,20,55,700	17,44,926	1,06,568	6,26,953	44,618	26,76,214	12,25,454	3,26,086	3,44,598
Unlimited	12	2,600	3,04,601	2,63,499	1,49,641	20,286	3,489	19,229	27,092	23,675	19,353	1,77,340	2,01,951
Other Societies—Limited	134	41,873	29,65,736	24,36,256	32,02,597	8,38,219	1,20,957	94,873	7,108	16,197	3,48,638	35,997	29,048
Unlimited	60	6,352	2,04,482	2,13,768	2,83,252	1,22,670	4,362	24,052	11,443	3,260	49,217	..	..
Total ..	841	603,304	10,59,28,933	8,84,47,635	9,76,14,132	1,04,17,231	29,20,792	48,95,182	13,50,036	43,69,900	61,47,202	6,32,451	5,89,166

State.	Share capital paid up.	Reserve fund.	Other funds.	Loans held at the end of the year from Provincial or central banks.	Loans held at the end of the year from Government.	Deposits held at the end of the year from Members.	Deposits held at the end of the year from Non-members.	Deposits held at the end of the year from Societies.	Working capital.	Cost of management.	Profit (+) or loss (—) for the year.	Usual rate of dividend paid on shares.	Most usual rate of interest on Borrowings.	Most usual rate of interest on Lendings.
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
Madras—cont.														
Urban Banks maintaining fluid resources.	89,21,400	39,88,547	30,53,467	55,57,309	..	1,88,26,964	2,81,01,536	30,303	6,84,79,526	15,98,251	(+) 9,70,453 (—) 53,841	6½	4	6½
Employees Societies—Limited	1,02,81,766	24,25,350	8,62,409	51,95,184	..	1,75,62,726	57,05,415	6,988	4,20,39,828	10,72,693	(+) 5,89,481 (—) 36,848	6½	4	6½
Unlimited	56,734	31,988	89,942	6,922	..	98,411	6,385	..	2,90,382	27,159	(+) 4,000 (—) 2,770	6½	4	6½
Other Societies—Limited	9,02,341	3,06,119	1,37,450	14,34,562	..	4,73,616	4,55,067	..	37,09,175	91,992	(+) 61,056 (—) 25,543	6½	4	6½
Unlimited	1,02,921	68,874	13,157	1,42,970	..	69,322	908	..	3,96,152	6,970	(+) 7,403 (—) 13,585	6½	4	6½
Total ..	2,02,65,162	68,20,878	41,56,425	1,23,36,947	..	3,70,31,039	3,42,69,331	37,291	11,49,17,073	27,92,065	(+) 16,41,393 (—) 1,32,587	—	—	—

STATEMENT C-I.—*Operations of Non-agricultural Non-credit Societies, 1953–54.*

State.	Class of societies. Limited. Purchase and sale.	Limited. Production and sale.	Limited. Production.	Limited. Social service.	Limited. Housing.	Limited. Insurance.	Unlimited. Production and sale.	Total number of societies.	Number of members.	Loans made during the year. Number of loans issued.	Loans made during the year. Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Madras.											RS.
Purchase and Sale, Limited	755	..	..	..	..	..	..	755	3,26,200	4,064	..
Production and Sale, Limited	..	833	..	..	..	..	..	833	1,33,936	4,064	10,95,355
Production, Limited	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	23	2,183	..	..
Social Service, Limited	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	36	7,024	1,441	87,520
Housing, Limited	..	..	..	..	175	..	..	175	22,613	845	26,92,204
Insurance, Limited	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	68,406	..	..
Total ..	755	833	23	36	175	8	..	1,825	5,60,362	6,350	38,75,079

State.	Loans repaid during the year. Number of loans fully paid.	Loans repaid during the year. Amount fully and partly repaid.	Loans due at the end of the year. Amount.	Cash on hand and in bank.	Investments in land and buildings.	Investments in plant and machinery.	Other assets.	Value of goods. Received. As owners.	Value of goods. Received. As agents.
	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Madras—cont.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Purchase and Sale, Limited	..	..	..	19,20,757	16,89,658	3,33,255	1,58,58,592	8,09,93,136	82,565
Production and Sale, Limited	568	7,87,041	6,91,752	13,17,973	15,53,014	4,84,798	1,54,03,038	2,24,92,109	17,701
Production, Limited	..	..	..	1,67,554	1,14,805	13,60,422	9,37,423	3,69,150	..
Social Service, Limited	29	72,257	95,406	23,402	..	..	30,435	15,123	..
Housing, Limited	392	15,17,202	1,92,94,545	9,48,554	1,91,19,886	89,209	75,79,821	3,44,796	1,17,863
Insurance Limited	..	..	..	5,51,325	1,78,449	..	1,34,24,927	..	..
Total ..	989	23,76,500	2,00,81,703	49,29,565	2,26,55,762	22,17,684	5,82,29,236	10,42,14,314	2,18,129

STATEMENT C-I.—*Operations of Non-agricultural Non-credit Societies*, 1953–54—cont.

State.	Value of goods—cont. Sold. As owners.	As agents.	Stock held At the beginning of the year. As owners.	As agents.	At the close of the year. As owners.	As agents.	Share capital paid up.	Reserve and other funds.	Deposits from Individuals.	Others.
	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
Madras—cont.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Purchase and Sale, Limited	10,89,33,580	77,055	1,26,20,450	9,130	86,27,072	4,239	71,28,525	1,38,61,209	21,04,782	13,08,721
Production and Sale, Limited	3 35,65,050	..	89,95,410	50,086	66,46,081	10,556	70,12,864	1,20,98,435	7,14,167	3,26,524
Production, Limited	4,37,661	..	63,189	..	68,628	..	2,78,992	10,18,143	1,20,814	2,400
Social Service, Limited	15,893	..	159	..	1,782	..	69,890	7,523	1,86,956	4,526
Housing, Limited	4.66,617	32,353	6,34.894	1,37,980	5,53,683	47,558	1,26,19,717	19,94,562	71,14,748	14,88,373
Insurance, Limited	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,67,016	1,43,96,180	2,230	.
Total ..	14,34,18,801	1,09,408	2,23,14,102	1,97,196	1,58,97,246	62,343	2,74,77,004	4,33,76,052	1,02,43,697	31,30,544

State.	Loans held at the end of the year from Provincial or Central Banks.	Government.	Others.	Working capital.	Cost of management.	Profit or loss for the year. Profit +.	Loss (—).
	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)
Madras—cont.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Purchase and Sale, Limited	32,16,596	3,083	5.14,180	2,81,37,096	41,64,254	5,51,358	25,53,283
Production and Sale, Limited	51,67,884	5,28,446	1,08,639	2,59,56,959	19,11,719	4,04,633	52,29,252
Production, Limited	1,15,434	2,43,914	4,00,261	21,79,958	9,21,189	7,010	5,38,861
Social Service, Limited	2,549	..	500	2,71,944	7,714	4,463	1,444
Housing, Limited	4,64,285	2,18,12,682	23,50,786	4,78,45,153	5,28,205	2,51,446	3,14,752
Insurance, Limited	..	..	..	1,47,65,426	7,76,185	50,301	..
Total ..	89,66,748	2,25,88,125	33,74,366	11,91,56,536	83,09,266	12,69,241	86,37,547

STATEMENT D.—*Operations of Supervising Unions*, 1953–54.

State.	Number of unions.	Number of societies affiliated to the unions.	Total number of individual members in societies affiliated.	Income. Subscriptions from affiliated societies.	Contribution by central institutions.	Government grants.	Other sources.	Total working capital of affiliated societies.	Expenditure in the year.	Percentage of column (10) to column (9).	Number of supervising staff maintained by unions.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
				RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	PER CENT.		
Madras ..	148	8,689	8,82,780	50,011	2,84,208	..	9,913	8,10,92,414	4,32,287	·53	433	..

STATEMENT D-I.—*Operations of State Co-operative Unions and State Institutes*, 1953–54.

State.	Number of unions or institutes.	Number of affiliated societies. Primary.	Central.	Number of individual members.	Income from Fees or subscription from affiliated societies.	Contributions by central and provincial banks.	Government grants.	Other sources.	Total income.	Number of staff maintained for Audit.	Supervision.	Education.	Propaganda.	Total expenditure.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
					RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.					RS.	
Madras.															
State Union (1).															
	1	571	39	13	4,638	10,250	7,695	87,997	1,10,580	..	..	..	1	1,18,483	..
Language Federations (1).															
	1	388	23	..	7,832	1,300	..	3,448	12,580	..	..	1	..	11,882	..
Audit Unions (2).															
	2	42	4	..	18,519	1,726	..	22	20,267	13	..	..	..	21,836	..
Institutes.															
	2	1	15	6	1,005	2,000	4,439	24,237	31,681	..	..	11	..	25,664	..
Total ..	6	1,002	81	19	31,994	15,276	12,134	1,15,704	1,75,108	13	..	12	1	1,77,865	

STATEMENT E.—*Operations of Life Insurance Societies, 1953–54.*

State.	Name of the society.	Number of members.	New life insurance business in respect of which a premium has been paid in the year: Number of policies.	Sum assured.	Single premium income.	Yearly premium income.	Total life insurance business in force at the end of the year: Number of policies.	Sum assured.	Premium income received during the year.	Supplementary contribution collected.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
				RS.		RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.
Madras ..	I. The South India Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.	62,597	5,084	76,81,401	..	4,32,828	34,052	4,63,52,268	23,97,384	4,99,121
	II. The Indian Posts and Telegraphs Insurance Co-operative Society, Limited.	3,821	365	4,64,500	..	20,540	3,928	41,89,360	1,57,903	90,459
	Total ..	66,418	5,449	81,45,901	..	4,53,368	37,980	5,05,41,628	25,55,287	5,89,580

State.	Name of the society.	Claims: Number of lives lost by death.	Amount of claims by death.	Number of claims paid by maturity.	Amount of claims by maturity.	Total amount of claims by death and maturity.	Surrender of policies.	Life insurance fund at the end of the year.	Amount of risk re-insured.	Amount of premium paid for re-insurance.	Total assets at the end of the year.	Cost of management.	Remarks.
		(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
			RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Madras ..	I. The South India Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.	160	1,98,696	253	2,23,542	4,22,238	23,925	1,24,87,009	4,26,240	24,390	1,37,30,190	6,12,470	..
	II. The Indian Posts and Telegraphs Insurance Co-operative Society, Limited.	38	32,559	113	90,701	1,23,260	9,101	15,50,865	..	..	17,19,984	34,909	..
	Total ..	198	2,31,255	366	3,14,243	5,45,498	43,026	1,40,37,874	4,26,240	24,390	1,54,50,174	6,47,379	..

STATEMENT E-I.—*Operations of Fire and General Insurance Societies, 1953–54.*

State.	Name of the society.	Number of "A" class members.	Number of "B" class members.	Fire insurance business: Number of policies issued.	Sum assured. (Risks involved.)	Type of risks insured: Godowns and buildings.	Cotton mills.	Factories.	Premium collected during the year.	Total premium income.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					RS.				RS.	RS.
Madras ..	The Co-operative Fire and General Insurance Society, Limited, Madras.	423	2,391	4,725	6,94,88,208	Printing press 7 Mills 9 Godown and Buildings 220 Non-Hazarduous goods 4,489	.. 4,725	..	3,18,929	3,30,562

State.	Name of the society.	Claims: Number of claims by fire, etc.	Amount paid.	Number of claims by risk, etc.	Amount paid.	Total number of claims paid.	Total amount of claims paid.	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.
		(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
			RS.		RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Madras ..	The Co-operative Fire and General Insurance Society, Limited, Madras.	51	26,016	..	..	51	26,016	2,26,644	2,98,12,379	81,861	14,12,440	1,28,805	..

Statement F.—*Statement of societies under liquidation, 1953–54.*

State.	Number of societies in liquidation at the beginning of the year.	Number of societies brought under liquidation during the year.	Number of societies whose accounts were finally wound up during the year.	Number of societies under liquidation at the end of the year.			Assets realized during the year.	Liabilities paid off during the year.	Cost of management.	Liabilities at the end of the year.		Assets at the end of the year.	
				Central institutions.	Agricultural societies.	Non-agricultural societies.				Share capital and reserves.	Outside liabilities.	Cash and liquid assets.	Loans and others.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14
							RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS
Madras	463	183	143	2	215	286	6,70,052	5,00,667	2,079	10,96,310	13,92,587	4,45,935	14,08,041

APPENDICES.

Appendix No. 1.—*General Summary of Progress of Co-operative Societies in 1953–54.*

SECTION I—WORKING CAPITAL OF SOCIETIES AS ON 30TH JUNE 1954.

Details of progress.	Madras State Co-operative Bank.	Central Banks.	Central non-credit societies.	Central Land Mortgage Bank.	Agricultural credit societies.	Land mortgage banks.	Agricultural non-credit societies.	Total of agricultural societies.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1 Number of societies	1	16	43	1	10,295	73	1,636	12,004
2 Number of members	173	14,085	13,128	530	9,80,857	88,431	3,60,498	14,29,786
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
3 Paid-up share capital	11,65,700	94,37,672	64,21,889	15,18,300	1,30,20,154	25,71,579	54,18,622	2,10,05,355
4 Reserve fund	24,07,788	53,56,298	82,33,230	13,98,971	91,10,795	5,61,494	82,32,884	1,79,05,173
5 Other funds	14,67,579	35,89,862	..	5,55,985	48,63,571	39,391	..	49,02,962
6 Loans from Government	12,50,000	..	1,40,937	22,23,831	5,57,414	..	7,88,726	13,46,140
7 Other deposits and borrowings	5,29,80,844	10,26,73,477	1,09,99,234	7,93,812 }	4,90,13,360	3,31,47,596	70,14,585	8,91,75,541
Debentures	..	..	..	3,89,89,300 }				
8 Working capital	5,92,71,911	12,10,57,309	2,57,94,790	4,54,79,699	7,65,65,294	8,63,20,060	2,14,40,817	13,43,35,171
9 Divisible profits	3,01,642	10,17,540	4,06,028	1,42,518	12,87,684	1,65,903	5,64,439	20,18,116
10 Net loss	..	..	10,28,056	..	9,54,774	30,795	22,56,636	32,42,205
11 Total loans issued during the year ..	5,86,21,669	16,72,95,179	5,92,544	43,83,835	3,50,03,573	48,06,998	92,43,051	4,90,53,662

Details of progress.	Non-agricultural credit societies.	Non-agricultural non-credit societies.	Total of non-agricultural societies.	Supervising unions.	State unions, Audit unions and Language Federation.	State institution.	Grand total for 1953–54 (2 to 5, 9, 12, 13 to 15).	Total of last year Residuary State.	Total of last year Composite State.
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1 Number of societies ..	841	1,825	2,666	148	4	2	14,885	14,548	25,850
2 Number of members ..	6,03,304	5,60,362	11,63,666	1,001	1	16	26,22,886	24,40,611	38,65,037
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
3 Paid-up share capital ..	2,02,65,162	2,74,77,004	4,77,42,166	..	..	..	8,72,90,582	8,21,78,844	12,81,95,433
4 Reserve fund	68,20,878	4,33,76,052	5,01,96,930	..	..	..	8,54,98,390	8,41,01,025	12,08,58,514
5 Other funds	41,56,425	..	41,56,425	..	..	..	1,46,72,813	1,30,14,289	1,90,19,768
6 Loans from Government ..	..	2,25,88,125	2,25,88,125	..	..	..	2,75,49,033 }	50,49,02,730	4,00,37,681
7 Other deposits and borrowings ..	8,36,74,608	2,57,15,355	10,93,89,963	..	..	..	36,80,12,371 }		60,00,22,767
Debentures ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,89,89,300 }		6,27,10,500
8 Working capital ..	11,49,17,073	11,91,56,536	23,40,73,609	..	..	..	62,00,12,489	68,41,96,888	97,03,44,658
9 Divisible profits	16,41,393	12,69,241	29,10,634	..	..	..	67,96,478	83,13,328	1,06,75,268
10 Net loss	1,32,587	86,37,547	87,70,134	..	..	..	1,30,40,395	1,00,63,839	1,71,17,611
11 Total loans issued during the year	10,59,28,933	38,75,079	10,98,04,012	..	..	..	38,97,50,911	47,18,74,166	64,16,83,163

APPENDIX No. 1.—*General Summary of Progress of Co-operative Societies in* 1953–54—cont.

SECTION II—DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST DUE TO SOCIETIES IN 1953-54.

1953–54.	Demand.				Collection.			
	Central banks.	Agri-cultural.	Non-agri-cultural.	Total.	Central banks.	Agri-cultural.	Non-agri-cultural.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Principal including arrears	10,11,76,928	6,68,65,134	9,95,50,955	26,75,93,017	9,41,35,463	4,73,08,408	8,83,54,317	22,97,98,188
Interest due in previous years (arrear interest) ..	..	28,01,016	10,53,315	38,54,331	..	13,61,907	6,01,035	19,62,942
Interest due in 1953-54 (current interest) ..	42,48,475	65,53,245	57,12,439	1,65,14,159	42,45,531	52,52,410	50,21,786	1,45,19,727

1953–54.	Balance.				Percentage of balance to demand.			
	Central banks.	Agri-cultural.	Non-agricultural.	Total.	Central banks.	Agri-cultural.	Non-agri-cultural.	Total.
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.				
Principal including arrears	70,41,465	1,95,56,726	1,11,96,638	3,77,94,829	6·96	29·23	11·24	14·13
Interest due in previous years (arrear interest) ..	..	14,39,109	4,52,280	18,91,389	..	51·37	42·94	49·06
Interest due in 1953–54 (current interest) ..	2,944	13,00,835	6,90,653	19,94,432	0·70	19·84	12·09	12·08

APPENDIX No. 2.

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

Classification.	Agricultural, 1953–54.		Agricultural, 1952–53.		Non-agricultural, 1953–54.		Non-agricultural, 1952–53.	
	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.
(*a*) PURPOSE.	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	
1 For cultivation expenses	2,72,12,634	55·49	2,56,99,901	50·30	58,62,075	5·34	59,52,754	6·22
2 For purchase of cattle	67,16,744	13·70	77,40,864	15·01	10,54,966	0·96	6,76,208	0·70
3 For sarkar kist	2,45,917	0·50	2,41,037	0·40	99,832	0·09	1,05,028	0·11
4 For improvement to lands	28,80,755	5·87	41,05,392	8·04	5,92,506	0·54	4,88,260	0·51
5 For purchase of raw materials	8,64,058	1·76	4,39,621	0·86	14,02,628	1·28	8,06,257	0·82
6 For trade	13,15,872	2·68	21,08,223	4·10	1,48,28,023	13·51	1,56,89,520	16·41
7 For education	98,149	0·20	51,691	0·10	6,27,156	0·57	3,92,581	0·41
8 For building, buying or repairing houses	6,21,865	1·27	15,67,980	3·00	80,33 684	7·31	6,40,700	6·81
9 For manufacture and purchase of country carts ..	1,64,146	0.33	1,51,228	0·29	3,65,211	0·33	2,48,534	0·25
10 For purchase of land	4,75,735	0·97	4,12,599	0·80	12,43,287	1·13	10,25,044	1·06
11 For purchase of food and necessaries of life	28,82,632	5·88	35,78,877	7·00	2,00,16,380	18·23	2,91,09,733	30·49
12 Total of loans for productive purposes	4,34,78,557	88·65	4,60,97,413	89·90	5,41,25,748	49·29	6,05,34,614	63·29
13 Loans for paying off prior debts	49,89,565	10·17	46,40,203	9·08	4,38,85,128	39·97	1,60,68,517	16·81
14 Loans for marriages	1,00,534	0·20	58,464	0·11	86,51,407	7·88	78,15,868	8·20
15 Loans for other ceremonies	15,128	0·03	1,62,304	0·31	15,90,122	1·45	48,48,618	5·05
16 Other non-productive purposes	4,69,338	0·95	3,18,966	0·60	15,51,607	1·41	60,54,820	6·65
17 Total for non-productive purpose (Columns 14 to 16).	5,85,500	1·18	5,39,734	1·02	1,17,93,136	10·74	1,87,18,806	19·90
18 Grand total (Columns 12, 13, and 17)	4,90,53,622	100.00	5,12,77,350	100·00	10,98,04,012	100·00	9,53,21,937	100·00
(*b*) VALUE.								
1 Loans not exceeding Rs. 50	23,58,804	5·82	37,03,145	7·24	65,40,151	5·95	1,19,16,825	12·49
2 Loans exceeding Rs. 50 but not exceeding Rs. 100	67,31,521	13·72	72,77,926	14.20	1,13,45,099	10·35	1,19,26,512	12·50
3 Loans exceeding Rs. 100 but not exceeding Rs. 250	1,48,39,251	30·26	1,49,67,458	29·23	2,27,94,708	20·75	2,14,68,570	22·52
4 Loans exceeding Rs. 250	2,46,24,046	50·20	2,53,28,821	49.33	6,91,24,054	62·95	5,00,10,080	52·49
Total ..	4,90,53,622	100·00	5,12,77,350	109·00	10,98,04,012	100·00	9,53,21,937	100·00

APPENDIX No. 2—*cont.*

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

Classification.	Agricultural, 1953-54. Amount. RS.	Percentage.	Agricultural, 1952-53. Amount. RS.	Percentage.	Non-agricultural, 1953-54. Amount. RS.	Percentage.	Non-agricultural, 1953-54. Amount. RS.	Percentage.
(*a*) SECURITY.								
1 Loans on the security of deposits	2,27,064	·22	1,53,360	·16	27,90,413	2·37	28,00,638	2·84
2 Loans on the pledge of—								
(*a*) Jewels	3,15,728	·31	3,49,193	·35	1,03,06,937	8·75	86,58,354	8·79
(*b*) Standing crops	3,37,244	·33	6,00,049	·59	7,141	·01	2,442	·02
(*c*) Produce and finished goods	43,42,496	4·35	28,26,043	2·81	9,72,670	·83	9,19,851	·93
Total of movables (*a*) + (*b*) + (*c*) ..	49,95,468	4·09	37,75,285	3·75	1,12,86,748	9·59	95,80,647	9·74
3 Loans on mortgage of immovable properties	5,64,19,614	55·81	5,41,11,664	53·86	3,39,55,846	28·84	3,50,00,877	35·55
4 Loans on the joint security of one or more members ..	3,83,74,083	38·47	4,06,00,462	40·40	6,76,38,691	57·47	4,97,26,938	50·58
5 Loans on the simple bond of the borrowers	5,13,478	·51	18,92,815	1·83	20,24,137	1·73	13,25,049	1·34
Total (1 to 5) ..	10,05,29,707	100·00	10,05,33,586	100·00	11,76,95,835	100·00	9,84,34,149	100·00
(*b*) PERIOD.								
1 Loans not exceeding one year	4,19,06,747	41·70	4,26,16,987	42·41	3,78,26,490	32·14	2,31,79,937	23·55
2 Loans exceeding one year but not exceeding three years.	1,54,32,128	15·35	1,84,60,805	18·33	4,84,27,275	41·14	4,60,74,310	46·81
3 Loans exceeding three years but not exceeding five years.	93,75,433	9·32	81,06,965	8·06	96,15,515	8·17	83,75,464	8·51
4 Loans exceeding five years	3,38,15,399	33·63	3,13,48,829	31·20	2,18,26,575	18·55	2,08,04,438	21·13
Total (1 to 4) ..	10,05,29,707	100·00	10,05,33,586	100·00	11,76,95,835	100·00	9,84,34,149	100·00

APPENDIX No. 3.—*Percentage of overdues to individual Central Banks towards principal, arrear interest and current interest for 1953–54.*

Serial number and name of the Central Bank.	Percentage of principal overdue to demand. Long term.	Short term.	Percentage of interest overdue to demand. Arrear.	Current.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Vellore Co-operative Central Bank	92·98	15·45	..	·40
2 South Arcot District Co-operative Central Bank ..	37·58	20·76	..	..
3 Kancheepuram Co-operative Central Bank	2?·47	·71	..	..
4 Coimbatore District Co-operative Central Bank ..	5·69	·55	..	..
5 South Kanara Co-operative Central Bank	23·33	1?·97	..	..
6 Madras District Co-operative Central Bank	1·76	·16	..	..
7 Madurai District Co-operative Central Bank	36·4?	23·98	..	..
8 Malabar District Co-operative Central Bank	4·93	·42	..	..
9 Ramanathapuram District Co-operative Central Bank.	66·83	21·80	..	·45
10 Salem District Co-operative Central Bank	1·34	6·56	..	..
11 Tanjore District Co-operative Central Bank	15·25	7·56	..	..
12 Kumbakonam Co-operative Central Bank	0·44	·08	..	..
13 Tirunelveli District Co-operative Central Bank ..	..	..	..	..
14 Tiruchirappalli District Co-operative Central Bank ..	0·92	0·69	..	..
15 Pudukkottai Co-operative Central Bank	12·96	16·77	..	..
16 Nilgiris District Co-operative Central Bank	15·73	2·56	..	..
State Average ..	20·22	4·85	..	·43

APPENDIX No. 4—SECTION I (a).—*Demand, Balance and Percentage of loans due by members to Land Mortgage Banks, 1953–54.*

Name of circle.	Principal.			Interest. Arrear interest.			Interest. Current interest.		
	Demand.	Balance.	Percentage.	Demand.	Balance.	Percentage.	Demand.	Balance.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	
Vellore, North	1,54,084	64,666	41·96	9,113	4,521	41·98	80,619	6,052	7·51
Vellore, South	82,166	17,963	21·87	7,710	2,014	26·11	65,711	5,815	8·84
Cuddalore	92,289	152	1·14	15,797	347	2·2	70,567	7,829	11·09
Tirukkoilur	33,459	15,098	45·12	916	276	30·13	23,974	2,070	8·64
Chingleput .. .	1,54,881	68,120	43·99	8,771	3,740	42·65	90,462	10,559	11·66
Tiruvallur	42,947	5,156	12·00	6,702	5,409	80·71	36,113	..	..
Coimbatore	3,23,767	3,490	1·08	5,452	..	..	2,82,528	1,480	·524
Erode	2,26,700	19,150	84·45	18,015	2,034	11·29	2,01,007	10,129	5·53
Mangalore	30,724	392	1·28	..	..	..	17,521	554	3·2
Kasaragod	23,963	..	..	..	..	..	19,151	..	..
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madurai	89,316	6,179	6	9·18 150	..	..	67,940	1,391	2·05
Dindigul	1,83,765	8,140	4·43	18,257	1,176	6·45	1,67,271	8,696	5·2
Malabar, North ..	30,082	3,266	10·86	7,459	1	·013	28,878	1,991	6·89
Malabar, South ..	19,234	1,219	18·01	13,290	4,163	3·12	245	245	100·00
Nilgiris	18,398	858	4·67	1,325	..	..	26,219	864	3·3
Ramanathapuram ..	63,659	28,956	45·51	2,158	..	..	33,364	4,412	13·22
Salem	1,17,458	1,409	1·2	524	..	..	1,24,755	1,876	1·5
Dharmapuri	75,391	10,980	26·51	234	..	..	56,156	1,003	1·78
Tanjore	60,587	4,970	8·2	2,555	81	3·1	39,280	1,214	3·09
Kumbakonam	1,34,259	5,438	4·05	1,792	292	16·29	1,40,243	930	·66
Tirunelveli	38,696	..	..	43	..	..	43,207	..	..
Tuticorin	18,556	3,113	16·78	1,949	..	..	21,418	2,753	15·5
Tiruchirappalli, North ..	83,253	3,071	3·69	..	..	..	55,096	220	·4
Tiruchirappalli, South.	39,542	170	·42	90	..	..	55,286	136	·25
Total ..	21,37,226	2,71,956	12·73	1,22,302	24,054	19·66	17,47,011	70,219	4·02

APPENDIX No. 4—SECTION I (b).—*Demand, Balance and Percentage of loans due by members of Agricultural Credit Societies (excluding Land Mortgage Banks)*, 1952–53 *and* 1953–54.

Out of principal.

Circle.	1952–53. Long term.			1952–53. Short term.			1953–54. Long term.			1953–54. Short term.		
	Demand.	Balance.	Percentage.	Demand.	Balance.	Percentage.	Demand.	Balance.	Percentage.	Demand.	Balance.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	
Vellore, North.	13,31,539	8,72,472	66·54	6,85,921	4,25,630	62·04	16,68,925	10,68,603	64·03	6,21,333	3,32,257	53·48
Vellore, South.	10,06,867	7,18,687	71·47	5,10,951	2,63,101	57·50	11,98,153	7,98,015	66·61	5,21,857	2,34,631	44·95
Cuddalore ..	1,23,938	86,578	69·87	14,63,145	6,55,549	44·79	1,18,661	88,202	74·33	14,68,792	7,17,261	48·77
Tirukoilur ..	1,16,242	89,861	77·32	12,26,147	5,35,399	43·66	1,02,966	66,342	64·43	12,31,622	5,57,836	45·27
Chingleput ..	8,96,052	3,88,567	43·36	3,46,946	65,668	18·92	9,56,132	3,94,580	41·27	5,49,623	80,713	14·69
Tiruvallur ..	2,77,876	1,59,015	57·23	25,753	15,640	60·73	3,27,634	1,72,102	52·53	57,592	9,892	17·19
Coimbatore ..	10,78,820	4,69,489	43·55	23,26,001	6,03,657	27·11	12,26,367	4,03,673	32·91	27,23,416	4,80,648	17·64
Erode ..	14,24,200	4,95,213	34·77	19,19,609	4,29,976	22·41	16,51,435	5,83,780	35·35	22,15,449	4,53,558	20·47
Mangalore ..	26,637	15,302	57·45	11,83,245	2,64,056	22·31	26,324	10,896	41·39	13,55,854	3,60,840	26·62
Kasaragod ..	3,596	600	16·73	13,34,863	1,92,592	14·42	5,787	3,430	59·27	14,28,872	2,41,102	16·88
Madras	9,718	9,581	97·92	3,248	3,248	100·00	10,798	10,743	99·49	3,276	3,262	99·59
Madurai ..	8,99,076	4,49,056	49·94	15,51,908	6,66,615	42·98	7,57,723	3,34,933	44·20	18,49,754	6,37,294	34·44
Dindigul ..	9,54,487	1,35,172	14·15	29,55,100	1,82,762	6·18	7,56,022	2,09,709	27·74	24,31,854	3,00,539	12·35
Malabar, North.	2,91,702	78,924	27·15	5,05,026	67,537	13·39	2,61,157	1,14,087	43·68	9,96,387	2,37,532	23·83
Malabar, South.	3,71,413	1,40,564	39·71	8,73,956	2,17,116	24·86	3,88,579	1,94,691	50·10	13,25,960	5,37,693	40·53
Nilgiris ..	2,12,393	87,210	41·08	17,50,122	2,137	0·12	1,47,324	40,730	27·64	22,94,754	2,26,253	9·86
Ramanathapuram.	14,45,586	9,68,613	67·04	18,38,163	9,11,845	49·61	13,93,107	10,76,173	77·25	22,51,311	10,83,751	48.16
Salem ..	3,24,110	1,28,437	39·63	37,69,361	9,00,633	23·90	4,10,532	1,30,233	31·72	33,04,331	5,08,284	15.39
Dharmapuri ..	4,03,422	2,19,967	54·51	18,31,154	6,37,282	34·79	4,91,574	2,23,230	45·41	22,10,413	6,39,492	28·94
Tanjore ..	3,51,835	1,98,464	56·26	34,05,500	8,16,627	23·98	3,55,709	1,84,358	51·83	35,21,194	8,22,279	23.36
Kumbakonam.	12,52,535	6,02,680	48·12	2,12,636	59,235	27·86	12,03,358	5,61,071	46.62	3,70,737	1,51,665	40·93
Tirunelveli ..	51,407	16,582	32·25	8,58,983	1,26,354	41·71	1,05,739	17,406	16·46	11,14,955	1,42,936	12·81
Tuticorin ..	42,817	12,923	30·18	14,52,400	89,303	6·15	22,269	4,942	22·20	20,88,672	1,88,552	67·41
Tiruchirappalli, North.	12,90,320	4,09,835	31·70	3,38,429	63,688	18·72	13,53,816	3,72,477	27.51	5,52,899	1,40,933	25·48
Tiruchirappalli, South.	14,30,186	4,30,615	30·11	11,20,198	3,28,522	26·93	18,08,347	6,68,808	36·93	16,22,898	4,58,565	28·26
Total ..	1,56,16,774	71,84,357	46·02	3,33,88,765	85,24,167	25·53	1,67,48,618	77,33,214	46·17	3,81,13,805	95,47,768	25·05

APPENDIX No. 4—SECTION I (*b*).—*Demand, Balance and Percentage of loans due by members of Non-agricultural Credit Societies,* 1952–53 *and* 1953–54.

Districts.	Out of principal.											
	1952–53.						1953–54.					
	Long term.			Short term.			Long term.			Short term.		
	Demand.	Balance.	Percentage.	Demand.	Balance.	Percentage.	Demand.	Balance.	Percentage.	Demand.	Balance.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	
Vellore, North ..	13,32,418	3,44,905	25·89	17,62,961	1,44,743	8·21	11,38,096	1,94,202	17·06	21,63,142	85,218	3·93
Vellore, South ..	3,96,385	1,18,905	30·07	10,70,989	89,270	8·34	4,46,266	1,21,874	21·68	10,67,547	1,30,890	12·27
Cuddalore ..	7,71,309	1,39,830	18·12	6,95,009	1,10,679	15·92	9,06,988	1,52,706	16·84	7,67,373	52,462	6·84
Tirukkoilur ..	3,04,711	1,56,738	50·53	13,52,866	5,12,588	37·9	2,52,149	70,127	27·81	10,00,013	1,04,405	10·04
Chingleput ..	6,92,489	1,55,072	22·39	9,41,130	97,824	10·4	7,78,927	2,00,357	25·71	9,33,198	62,630	6·71
Tiruvallur ..	1,33,793	60,294	45·11	5,05,643	24,012	2·11	1,80,140	47,977	26·63	5,64,479	16,826	2·98
Coimbatore ..	10,83,082	63,266	5·84	23,61,087	33,403	1·41	14,07,906	70,890	5·04	25,69,863	50,557	1·97
Erode	6,94,263	56,919	8·19	12,23,339	15,466	1·26	6,69,655	2,12,549	31·74	14,21,618	68,729	4·83
Mangalore ..	8,14,957	1,36,638	16·76	22,70,808	2,45,612	10·82	9,12,124	1,23,470	13·53	22,68,612	2,65,169	11·69
Kasaragod ..	2,24,594	44,354	19·75	14,51,211	55,034	3·79	1,82,727	31,857	17·45	15,70,235	1,00,078	6·38
Madras	2,73,48,285	9,86,625	5·57	37,27,999	60,443	1·62	3,18,88,647	15,62,700	4·90	54,38,987	71,654	1·32
Madurai ..	11,94,306	2,78,842	23·35	22,88,236	2,29,359	10·02	10,93,712	1,68,380	15·4	22,95,012	2,94,950	12·85
Dindigul ..	10,49,401	3,75,671	35·80	29,30,051	4,05,850	13·86	6,74,442	3,03,327	44·95	34,97,127	7,88,093	22·54
Malabar, North.	9,45,471	1,80,978	19·14	23.50,391	2,68,040	11·4	9,87,933	2,08,487	21·10	24,64,238	2,03,094	8·24
Malabar, South.	11,19,595	1,46,980	13·13	28,98,434	3,16,918	10·93	13,91,972	2,75,844	19·80	35,90,785	6,28,064	17·50
Nilgiris ..	3,46,453	18,800	5·43	13,42,362	13,087	0·97	2,12,104	31,428	14·81	17,13,119	57,532	3.36
Ramanathapuram.	7,75,781	3,88,357	50·05	23,70,787	3,98,643	16·82	6,63,075	3,06,823	46·26	27,52,598	5,47,584	19·89
Salem	10,54,374	1,73,737	16·48	22,51,277	1,87,471	8·32	10,23,836	1,87,472	18·31	21,14,593	2,51,316	11·88
Dharmapuri ..	6,48,854	1,23,810	19·08	12,24,319	1,21,765	9·94	7,38,827	87,717	11·87	10,78,897	72,995	6·76
Tanjore	9,92,698	4,14,113	41·72	13,54,150	1,43,107	10·57	10,49,008	3,51,167	33·47	13,66,572	2,20,797	16·15
Kumbakonam ..	8,87,935	1,93,110	21·75	10,23,403	1,43,563	14·03	10,00,760	1,76,901	17·5	11,13,008	1,04,429	11·54
Tirunelveli ..	5,42,084	1,03,802	19·15	11,10,384	76,277	6·87	4,59,421	1,39,413	30·35	11,98,727	1,70,363	14·20
Tuticorin ..	9,11,496	2,10,785	23·12	6,47,652	70,700	10·91	7,57,732	2,75,884	36·4	6,92,588	62.957	9·09
Tiruchirappalli, North.	88,21,409	1,86,097	2·11	13,71,470	51,906	3·79	13,21,215	1,79,864	13·62	14,52,588	2,81,765	19·38
Tiruchirappalli, South.	7,13,717	4,72,131	66·15	9,86,772	2,07,602	21·04	2,09,271	48,038	22·96	11,75,032	1,95,180	16·61
Total ..	5,38,04,880	55,30,759	10·28	4,15,12,730	40,23,372	9·69	5,03,56,933	55,29,494	10·98	4,62,69,951	48,87,737	10·57

APPENDIX No. 4—SECTION I (*b*).—*Demand, Balance and Percentage of interest due by members of Agricultural Credit Societies (excluding Land Mortgage Banks),* 1952–53 *and* 1953–54.

Name of the circle.	Out of interest overdue at the end of the previous year (arrears).						Out of interest accrued and fallen due during the year (current).					
	1952–53.			1953–54.			1952–53.			1953–54.		
	Demand.	Balance.	Percentage.	Demand.	Balance.	Percentage.	Demand.	Balance.	Percentage.	Demand.	Balance.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	
Vellore, North ..	84,450	35,616	42·16	1,50,330	68,143	45·33	2,36,410	82,840	35·04	2,29,884	99,130	43·14
Vellore, South ..	94,681	38,323	40·47	1,03,976	43,835	42·19	1,42,309	61,178	42·98	1,34,957	67,541	50·06
Cuddalore ..	1,55,748	1,23,630	79·21	2,14,280	1,69,829	79·29	1,00,322	37,895	37·78	83,767	31,446	37·54
Tirukkoilur ..	70,835	51,334	72·47	89,753	53,916	60·08	1,05,459	31,235	29·7	96,066	28,555	29·72
Chingleput ..	96,874	44,362	45·80	78,051	36,363	46·58	1,38,842	50,712	36·54	1,49,652	44,109	29·47
Tiruvallur ..	39,740	22,380	56·31	49,752	30,127	60·54	37,824	22,207	58·7	30,251	12,543	41·46
Coimbatore ..	1,13,826	49,224	43·25	1,24,225	53,609	43.16	2,49,380	69,147	27·73	3,17,511	57,308	18·05
Erode ..	78,445	32,835	41·86	1,48,403	74,972	50.52	3,42,534	92,925	27·13	4,06,323	94,341	23·22
Mangalore ..	40,299	17,397	43·16	36,484	21,564	59·11	70,663	12,307	17·41	86,114	13,311	15·45
Kasaragod ..	15,187	4,307	28·37	16,840	3,952	23·47	81,303	14,638	18·01	84,770	13,978	16·47
Madras	8,921	8,400	94·17	9,021	8,820	97·79	827	827	100·00	1,207	1,060	87·82
Madurai ..	62,132	28,653	46·13	75,308	..	..	1,96,694	47,540	24·02	1,62,502	62,502	38·46
Dindigul ..	53,731	15,301	28·47	1,11,208	9,281	8·34	2,75,840	2,06,802	74·99	3,17,289	80.220	25·28
Malabar, North	25,024	17,073	68·23	22,310	9,961	44·65	60,677	8,146	13·43	96,791	25,743	26·60
Malabar, South	30,299	12,630	41·7	34,439	13,477	39·12	99,677	22,210	22·26	1,17,710	31,244	26·55
Nilgiris	27,171	15,532	57·15	48,174	27,549	57·18	1,21,823	28,543	23·43	1,47,428	12,923	8·76
Ramanathapuram ..	2,01,250	1,30,370	64·76	2,98,656	1,76,391	59·03	2,26,236	88,789	39.24	2,90,120	1,21,704	41.96
Salem	45,761	11,115	24·28	79,204	16,060	25·53	2,78,239	55,025	19·78	2,51,670	38,783	15·41
Dharmapuri ..	62,123	25,497	41·03	1,02,347	29,228	28·56	1,87,881	56,109	29·88	1,81,285	52,964	29·22
Tanjore ..	2,27,712	1,82,092	79·93	2,64,661	1,94,361	73·43	2,20,907	58,500	26·5	2,77,014	62,335	22.50
Kumbakonam ..	1,46,370	1,03,866	70·94	1,59,921	1,06,880	66·77	1,15,103	37,483	32·56	1,28,040	43,602	34·06
Tirunelveli ..	29,297	22,752	77·57	22,289	18,459	82·81	66,127	6,865	10·39	1,15,198	15,452	10·66
Tuticorin ..	16,453	11,553	70·21	42,258	14,451	34·21	1,13,445	5,717	5·04	1,92,593	13,617	7·07
Tiruchirappalli, North	68,398	24,934	36·45	71,564	29,334	40·99	1,96,923	44,649	22·68	2,23,113	49,232	22·07
Tiruchirappalli, South	93,123	36,896	39·62	1,27,597	54,373	42·65	2,87,488	54,118	18·82	3,41,031	74,375	21.81
Total ..	18,87,850	10,66,072	56·48	24,81,051	12,64,735	50·94	39,52,933	11,96,407	30·26	44,62,286	11,48,018	25·73

APPENDIX No. 4—SECTION I (b).—*Demand, balance and percentage of interest due by members of Non-Agricultural Credit Societies—Interest arrears. Interest current, 1952–53 and 1953–54.*

Name of the 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).					
	1952–53.			1953-5			1952–53.			1953–54.		
	Demand.	Balance.	Percentage.	Demand.	Balance.	Percentage.	Demand.	Balance.	Percentage.	Demand.	Balance.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	
Vellore North ..	25,247	2,997	11·88	25,344	5,497	21·7	1,39,286	21,305	15·3	1,29,227	21,673	35·14
Vellore South ..	5,726	1,529	26·70	5,311	2,949	55·51	81,267	3,742	4·61	71,994	3,015	4·19
Cuddalore ..	12,882	8,707	67·63	12,497	6,639	53·15	68,318	5,776	8·46	54,699	4,969	9·09
Tirukkoyilur ..	15,109	3,421	22·66	17,610	7,646	34·49	77,923	12,156	15·60	80,577	9,910	12·30
Chingleput ..	18,872	3,692	19·56	22,665	1,983	8·75	1,07,436	10,015	9·32	1,16,410	14,741	12·66
Tiruvallur ..	6,113	1,065	17·42	9,431	4,171	44·23	27,031	5,098	18·86	29,584	608	2·05
Coimbatore ..	15,974	7,402	46·34	30,803	12,638	41·01	2,25,770	9,540	4·23	2,51,639	18,246	7·25
Erode	7,963	2,502	31·42	12,362	6,275	50·77	1,47,304	5,550	3·77	1,46,183	1,047	0·72
Mangalore ..	46,971	27,163	57·81	23,011	14,826	64·42	1,49,923	30,212	18·92	75,854	5,032	6·63
Kasaragod ..	8,338	1,635	19·62	10,667	1,663	15·45	79,683	8,071	10·14	82,443	6,942	6·69
Madras	1,85,825	64,064	34·48	2,20,356	95,338	43·27	15,07,352	1,54,053	10·22	6,14,281	93,043	15·15
Madurai ..	44,307	14,597	32·94	43,596	19,645	45·05	1,76,644	27,610	15·63	2,03,212	25,521	12·37
Dindigul ..	69,942	23,605	33·75	86,863	45,177	52·00	2,03,433	63,258	31·1	1,65,205	2,662	1·61
Malabar, North.	37,273	24,895	66·81	17,741	9,308	52·41	1,68,153	14,469	8·6	2,23,906	38,651	17·27
Malabar, South.	53,349	24,440	45·82	52,427	24,388	46·49	2,31,061	59,810	25·89	2,48,112	45,634	18·40
Nilgiris	5,416	4,040	74·59	5,339	4,048	75·84	53,660	1,299	2·42	63,591	4,940	7·77
Ramanathapuram.	1,07,088	38,975	36·42	1,11,145	55,626	50·07	1,67,643	62,950	37·56	2,06,061	76,113	36·95
Salem	27,793	12,323	44·33	28,828	12,924	44·83	1,62,953	17,369	10·65	1,56,959	17,567	11·19
Dharmapuri ..	12,738	5,763	45·27	21,881	9,381	42·86	94,197	7,958	8·45	88,570	4,102	4·00
Tanjore ..	44,759	29,885	66·77	52,336	22,359	42·72	1,45,275	25,190	17·35	1,58,292	33,355	21·07
Kumbakonam ..	31,403	15,598	49·65	34,357	13,953	40·61	1,34,050	18,852	14·07	1,54,999	18,854	12·17
Tirunelveli ..	15,438	8,448	54·74	21,327	9,773	45·83	86,030	11,918	13·85	93,543	19,068	20·37
Tuticorin ..	30,189	10,888	36·06	32,312	14,310	44·29	1,03,089	20,556	19·95	99,066	16,603	16·76
Tiruchirappalli, North.	14,842	3,103	20·95	12,495	878	7·04	1,35,375	15,832	11·7	1,41,526	31,865	22·52
Tiruchirappalli, South.	10,350	104	1·00	18,047	14,949	82·83	86,793	17,711	20·4	1,04,088	13,010	12·51
Total ..	8,53,907	3,40,841	39·82	9,28,751	4,16,344	44·83	45,69,349	6,30,300	13·79	47,60,030	5,27,171	11·08

APPENDIX No. 5—SECTION I.—*General Summary of Progress of Primary or Retail Co-operative Stores during 1953–54.*

Circles.	Number of primary or retail stores as on 30th June 1954.	Number of branches or depots.	Number of members as on 30th June 1954.	Paid-up share capital as on 30th June 1954.	Reserve fund as on 30th June 1954.	Borrowings outstanding on the last day of the year.			Credit purchases from Co-operative Wholesale Stores.	Working capital.	Value of purchases made during 1953–54.		
						Central banks.	Others.	Total.			Co-operative wholesale Stores.	Others.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
			RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
Vellore, North ..	33	..	0·07	1·04	1·31	0·39	0·10	0·49	..	2·84	..	12·40	12·40
Vellore, South ..	13	..	0·04	0·44	0·46	0·16	..	0·16	..	1·06	0·88	3·88	4·76
Cuddalore ..	27	..	0·03	0·42	0·35	0·72	0·15	0·87	..	1·64	0·73	4·40	5·13
Tirukkoyilur ..	16	..	0·03	0·35	0·32	0·14	0·01	0·15	0·11	0·93	0·23	3·46	3·69
Chingleput ..	15	5	0·04	0·41	0·79	0·09	0·08	0·17	0·10	1·47	2·48	2·88	5·36
Tiruvallur ..	17	..	0·05	0·46	0·32	..	0·19	0·19	0·01	0·98	0·75	6·85	7·60
Coimbatore ..	58	142	0·52	7·20	1·44	4·26	7·98	12·24	5·38	36·75	67·71	93·15	160·86
Erode ..	12	17	0·05	1·21	2·58	0·32	0·24	0·56	0·01	4·36	..	16·97	16·97
Mangalore ..	22	29	0·09	1·04	1·84	0·93	0·20	1·13	..	4·02	6·06	18·01	24·07
Kasaragod ..	23	79	0·09	0·91	1·99	1·10	0·23	1·33	0·06	4·28	9·29	26·81	36·10
Madras ..	12	71	0·34	2·75	4·12	0·36	11·28	11·04	0·03	18·54	4·31	105·39	109·70
Madurai ..	36	..	0·31	7·64	5·81	1·35	3·68	5·03	..	18·48	5·59	40·30	45·89
Dindigul ..	46	20	0·14	2·59	2·68	1·42	0·62	2·04	..	7·30	3·56	19·62	23·18
Malabar, North.	22	42	0·06	0·87	1·71	0·67	0·41	1·03	..	3·65	0·17	24·84	25·01
Malabar, South.	32	38	0·06	1·06	1·58	0·50	0·49	0·99	..	3·64	0·71	26·90	27·61
Nilgiris ..	22	13	0·11	1·90	3·71	0·67	1·07	1·74	0·16	7·51	2·51	33·29	35·80
Ramanathapuram.	91	99	0·37	6·67	1·80	17·17	3·35	20·52	..	38·99	52·96	34·29	87·25
Salem ..	42	46	0·19	1·38	2·37	4·21	2·33	6·54	0·18	10·47	8·20	15·24	23·44
Dharmapuri ..	24	..	0·08	0·77	1·91	0·85	0·30	1·15	..	3·83	0·21	8·37	8·58
Tanjore ..	22	20	0·08	1·19	2·04	0·73	0·24	0·97	0·04	4·23	3·56	19·29	22·85
Kumbakonam ..	54	..	0·16	3·25	2·39	0·92	1·32	2·24	0·08	7·96	5·37	54·63	60·00
Tirunelveli ..	58	62	0·28	4·81	5·52	..	7·35	7·35	0·08	18·36	11·79	52·19	63·98
Tuticorin ..	57	77	0·24	4·23	5·89	..	5·89	5·89	0·27	16·28	12·53	44·15	56·68
Tiruchirappalli, North.	27	45	0·20	1·74	1·76	2·44	0·95	3·39	0·08	6·96	2·85	23·62	26·47
Tiruchirappalli, South.	43	..	0·11	2·20	1·59	0·56	0·45	1·01	..	4·80	0·39	13·72	14·11
Total ..	829	805	3·76	56·49	76·28	39·96	48·91	88·87	7·19	228·83	202·84	704·65	907·49

APPENDIX No. 5—SECTION I.—*General Summary of Progress of Primary or Retail Co-operative Stores during* 1953–54—cont.

Circles.	Sales effected during 1953–54. Members.	Non-members.	Total.	Classification of sales according to commodities. Food-stuffs.	Cloth.	Others.	Total.	Trading results. Gross profit. Number of stores.	Amount.	Gross loss. Number of stores.	Amount.	Net result. Net profit. Number of stores.	Amount.	Net loss. Number of stores.	Amount.
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)		RS. (IN LAKHS.)		RS. (IN LAKHS.)		RS. (IN LAKHS.)		RS. (IN LAKHS.)
Vellore, North ..	13·54	..	13·54	..	..	13·54	13·54	23	0·39	9	0·08	1	..	32	1·18
Vellore, South ..	2·75	2·43	5·18	4·00	0·54	0·65	5·19	12	0·17	1	0·007	..	..	13	0·19
Cuddalore ..	4·68	0·62	5·30	0·76	0·59	3·95	5·30	5	0·14	3	0·008	..	..	10	0·23
Tirukkoyilur ..	3·23	0·73	3·96	1·87	0·78	1·31	3·96	6	0·17	7	0·05	1	0·05	15	0.25
Chingleput ..	4·82	0·97	5·79	1·79	0·55	3·44	5·78	17	0·28	8	0·02	6	0·04	14	0·41
Tiruvallur ..	1·54	5·73	7·27	5·97	0·25	1·05	7·27	12	0·23	8	0·007	4	0·09	14	0·29
Coimbatore ..	140·95	40·89	181·83	148·87	7·77	25·19	181·83	53	7·67	2	0·26	46	2·08	10	1·19
Erode ..	2·67	17·24	19·91	13·32	1·74	4·86	19·92	10	0·48	2	0·09	3	0·03	9	1·43
Mangalore ..	3·12	21·86	24·98	13·70	1·10	10·19	24·99	22	0·63	1	0·003	6	0·02	21	0·45
Kasaragod ..	7·88	30·71	38·59	35·16	1·77	1·65	38·58	20	1·20	2	0·002	9	0·28	14	0·27
Madras ..	84·85	45·03	129·88	120·18	1·45	8·25	129·88	9	6·79	2	0·002	3	0·01	8	0·57
Madurai ..	22·46	10·30	32·76	10·11	7·84	14·81	32·76	30	2·95	5	0·04	19	1·16	16	1·16
Dindigul ..	16·82	9·11	25·93	4·05	8·82	13·07	25·94	22	0·86	7	0·10	6	0·24	37	2·38
Malabar, North ..	17·62	12·44	30·06	23·61	2·02	4·44	30·07	18	0·93	2	0·08	8	0·06	14	0·30
Malabar, South ..	9·58	22·70	32·28	19·53	2·80	9·94	32·27	32	1·93	..	..	9	0·13	23	0·43
Nilgiris ..	21·07	22·85	43·92	28·42	1·94	13·55	43·91	22	1·16	2	0·21	12	0·30	13	2·55
Ramanathapuram.	10·67	89·68	100·35	23·53	18·00	58·81	100·34	72	3·18	20	0·08	9	0·23	82	10·55
Salem ..	7·61	16·68	24·29	14·16	3·79	6·34	24·29	17	0·65	13	0·05	5	0·10	29	2·18
Dharmapuri ..	6·43	3·56	9·99	3·22	3·27	3·50	9·99	13	0·48	11	0.04	2	0·10	22	0·86
Tanjore ..	5·40	19·31	24·71	16·29	4·59	3·82	24·70	17	0·93	8	0·05	5	0·05	23	0·72
Kumbakonam ..	39·09	26·17	65·26	10·69	4·49	50·09	65·27	41	2·44	4	0·03	14	0·35	30	1·06
Tirunelveli ..	46·38	18·60	64·98	29·22	7·97	27·80	64·99	50	2·64	10	0·09	19	0·18	42	2·33
Tuticorin ..	40·27	22·81	63·08	24·85	10·55	27·68	63·08	45	1·30	9	0·04	10	0·20	51	3·53
Tiruchirappalli, North.	18·19	11·75	29·94	3·32	2·14	24·47	29·93	31	1·50	6	0·02	16	0·14	22	1·43
Tiruchirappalli, South.	6·68	8·48	15·16	6·21	2·48	6·48	15·17	21	0·47	19	0·24	3	0·09	39	2·04
Total ..	538·30	460·65	998·04	562·88	97·24	338·88	998·06	620	39·52	156	1·54	216	5·93	603	37·98

APPENDIX No. 5—SECTION II.—*General Summary of Progress of the District Co-operative Wholesale Stores during* 1953–54.

Name of District Co-operative Wholesale or Central Stores.	Number of members as on 30th June 1954.	Paid-up share capital as on 30th June 1954.	Reserve fund as on 30th June 1954.	Borrowings outstanding at the end of the year. Central banks.	Others.	Credit purchase.	Total.	Working capital as on 30th June 1954.	Annual purchases during 1953–54.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
		RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
District Co-operative Central Stores—									
North Arcot ..	552	0·97	7·87	0·21	1·56	..	1·77	10·61	21·39
South Arcot ..	1,130	1·60	3·14	5·20	0·53	..	5·73	10·48	7·32
Chingleput ..	152	1·78	9·76	..	0·13	..	0·13	11·67	42·29
Coimbatore ..	286	2·30	8·17	..	0·50	..	0·50	10·97	27·25
South Kanara ..	606	2·02	2·70	2·35	0·25	..	2·60	7·32	6·21
Madurai-Ramanathapuram ..	382	1·87	5·29	2·87	0·48	..	3·35	10·51	56·62
Malabar ..	966	2·79	1·26	5·65	0·28	..	5·93	9·97	26·75
Nilgiris ..	117	0·62	1·11	1·67	0·07	..	1·74	3·47	16·62
Salem ..	696	2·11	2·68	3·26	0·31	..	3·57	8·36	19·16
Tanjore ..	429	1·11	0·74	6·09	0·67	..	6·76	8·61	9·23
Tirunelveli ..	256	2·16	3·10	..	0·36	..	0·36	5·62	25·98
Tiruchirappalli ..	431	1·40	2·52	0·13	0·31	..	0·44	4·36	5·73
Pudukkottai ..	430	0·43	0·39	0·86	0·03	..	0·89	1·71	2·42
Total ..	6,433	21·16	48·73	28·29	5·48	..	33·77	103·66	266·97

Name of District Co-operative Wholesale or Central Stores.	Sales effected during 1953–54. Food stuffs.	Cloth.	Others.	Groceries.	Total.	Trading results. Gross profit.	Gross loss.	Net results. Net profit.	Net loss.
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
District Co-operative Central Stores—									
North Arcot ..	11·96	0·22	0·37	17·70	30·25	1·43	..	0·41	..
South Arcot ..	6·54	0·17	3·24	2·58	12·53	0·03	..	0·04	..
Chingleput ..	15·15	0·07	3·43	14·72	33·37	0·76	..	0·40	..
Coimbatore ..	32·26	2·90	2·28	8·82	46·16	1·43	..	0·53	..
South Kanara ..	0·60	1·25	..	2·64	4·49	1·29	..	0·36	..
Madurai-Ramanathapuram.	45·20	0·51	3·52	8·27	57·50	1·46	..	0·05	..
Malabar ..	4·44	0·14	5·02	15·43	25·43	..	1·30	..	2·00
Nilgiris ..	17·43	0·09	0·46	1·07	19·45	0·43	..	0·02	..
Salem ..	19·58	0·45	1·92	4·57	26·52	0·21	..	..	0·50
Tanjore ..	0·28	1·23	0·01	7·86	9·38	0·12	..	..	0·86
Tirunelveli ..	20·68	0·03	3·47	9·17	33·35	0·42	..	0·11	..
Tiruchirappalli ..	2·94	0·56	2·70	1·77	7·97	0·20	..	..	0·15
Pudukkottai ..	0·36	0·29	0·63	2·33	3·61	..	0·04	..	0·24
Total ..	178·22	7·91	26·95	96·93	310·01	7·78	1·34	2·22	3·75

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

(i) For Civilians.

Serial number. (1)	Name of the society. (2)	District. (3)	Number of colonists holding the land under the society. (4) Up to but excluding the year under report.	(4) In the year under report.	Number of colonists who have been removed from the society. (5) Up to but excluding the year under report.	(5) In the year under report.	Number of colonists who have relinquished their holding to the society. (6) Up to but excluding the year under report.	(6) In the year under report.	Number of colonists newly admitted to the society including those who have become members by inheritance or nomination. (7) Up to but excluding the year under report.	(7) In the year under report.	Area held by the society including area allotted to members. (8) Up to but excluding the year under report.	(8) In the year under report.	Area held by members. (9) Up to but excluding the year under report.	(9) In the year under report.	Area brought under cultivation. (10) Up to but excluding the year under report.	(10) In the year under report.
	Government lands—										ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1	Mettupatti	Salem	112	116	94	6	1	..	11	10	716.97	716.97	597.48	597.48	597.48	597.48
2	Sivasankarapuram	Do.	26	41	1	..	..	..	4	15	770.00	770.00	180.00	200.00	180.00	200.00
3	Vachinampalayam	Coimbatore	29	29	1	..	..	..	..	..	191.78	..	180.00	..	180.00	..
4	Sendivakkam	Chingleput	38	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	71.13	71.13	71.13	71.13	16.00	22.00
5	Sirhseri	Do.	68	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	120.90	120.90	120.90	122.90	..	8.00
6	Karanaipuducheri	Do.	38	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	108.22	108.22	74.49	74.49	61.27	64.27
7	Gettisamudram	Coimbatore	73	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	405.03	405.03	405.03	405.03	405.03	405.03
8	Athani	Do.	89	90	..	..	..	..	..	1	482.52	482.52	482.53	482.52	482.52	482.52
9	Andhiyur	Do.	74	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	431.41	431.41	431.41	431.41	431.41	431.41
10	Mopanur	North Arcot	84	84	..	1	..	..	..	..	450.00	450.00	420.00	420.00	97.00	44.00
11	Avarampatti	Tanjore	..	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	339.00	339.00	..	339.00	..	75.00
12	Kangayampatti	Do.	89	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	208.00	208.00	194.00	194.00	165.00	165.00
13	Paruthikottai	Do.	155	155	..	..	..	..	..	..	348.00	348.00	310.00	310.00	275.00	275.00
14	Thallikottai	Do.	91	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	306.00	306.00	247.50	247.50	140.84	140.84
15	Karuvakurichi	Do.	96	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	306.00	306.00	264.00	264.00	207.76	207.76
16	Nemalur	Chingleput	41	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	196.48	196.48	88.48	88.48	30.00	30.00
17	Santhavelur	Do.	49	49	..	3	..	..	..	3	97.89	97.89	86.00	86.00	70.00	70.00
18	Valluvanatham	North Arcot	53	53	36	..	..	..	36	..	278.72	278.72	261.98	261.98	261.98	261.98
19	Mohanurpatti	Salem	116	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	359.73	359.73	555.00	555.00	..	..
20	U. Oddapatti	Do.	19	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	190.16	190.16	86.13	86.13	86.13	86.13
21	Kamavaipudur	Do.	200	200	..	..			..	..	577.37	577.37	329.37	329.37	329.37	329.37
	Private lands—															
22	Marudur	Tiruchirappalli.	32	32	19	4	19	4	19	4	381.44	381.83	352.65	360.18	302.65	317.18
23	Nelvoy	Chingleput	89	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	359.13	359.13	..	..	110.00	210.00

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

(i) For Civilians—*cont.*

Serial number. Name of the society.	District.	Area reverted to the society by the removal of members. Up to but excluding the year under report. (11)	Area reverted to the society by the removal of members. In the year under report. (11)	Area relinquished to the society by the members. Up to but excluding the year under report. (12)	Area relinquished to the society by the members. In the year under report. (12)	Area relinquished to Government by the society. Up to but excluding the year under report. (13)	Area relinquished to Government by the society. In the year under report. (13)	Value of land granted to the society. Up to but excluding the year under report. (14)	Value of land granted to the society. In the year under report. (14)	Land value payable by the society. Up to but excluding the year under report. (15)	Land value payable by the society. In the year under report. (15)	Land value collected from the society. Up to but excluding the year under report. (16)	Land value collected from the society. In the year under report. (16)
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Government lands—													
1 Mettupatty ..	Salem ..	20·00	..	..	..	17·13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Sivasankarapuram ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
3 Vachinampalayam ..	Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	Reserve forests de-afforested and assigned in favour of society.					
4 Sendivakkam ..	Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	Lan is assigned to members free of cost.					
5 Siruseri ..	Do.	15	..	..	..	..	..	Do.					
6 Karumalpaducheri ..	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.					
7 Gettisamudram ..	Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,063	5,063	5,063	5,063	5,063	5,063
8 Athani ..	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,162	6,162	6,162	6,162	6,162	6,162
9 Andhiyur ..	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,393	5,393	5,393	5,393	5,323	5,323
10 Mosavur ..	North Arcot	10·00	5·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Avarampatti ..	Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	Lands assigned to members free of cost.					
12 Kattayampatti ..	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,459	7,459	7,459	7,459	1,125	1,125
13 Paruthikottai ..	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,545	10,545	10,545	10,545	1,504	1,336
14 Thalikottai ..	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,475	11,475	5,642	574	1,328	174
15 Karuvalkurichi ..	Do.	..	5	..	..	..	..	11,475	11,475	6,081	574	1,701	298
16 Nemalur ..	Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Santhavelur ..	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,504	1,295	1,504	1,295	..	208
18 Valkalnatham ..	North Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Mohanurpatti ..	Salem ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 U. Oddapatti ..	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Kanavaipudur ..	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Private lands.													
22 Marudur ..	Tiruchirappalli.	..	..	..	..	..	..	Leasehold society.			..	..	..
23 Nelvoi ..	Chingleput	..		..	..	..	..	Do.			..	..	..

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

(i) For Civilians—*cont.*

Serial number. Name of the society.	District.	Amount of implement advance granted to the society. (17) Up to but excluding the year under report.	Amount of implement advance granted to the society. (17) In the year under report.	Amount of implement advance repaid by the society. (18) Up to but excluding the year under report.	Amount of implement advance repaid by the society. (18) In the year under report.	Amount of assessment payable on the whole area granted to the society. (19) Up to but excluding the year under report.	Amount of assessment payable on the whole area granted to the society. (19) In the year under report.	Amount of assessment waived on account of reclamation of land. (20) Up to but excluding the year under report.	Amount of assessment waived on account of reclamation of land. (20) In the year under report.	Amount of assessment waived on account of land being left fallowed and not allotted to any member. (21) Up to but excluding the year under report.	Amount of assessment waived on account of land being left fallowed and not allotted to any member. (21) In the year under report.	Amount of water-rate waived. (22) Up to but excluding the year under report.	Amount of water-rate waived. (22) In the year under report.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.		
Government lands—													
1 Mettupatti	Salem	2,122	..	1,049	..	..	644	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Sivasankarapuram ..	Do.	850	580	..	..	526	147	..	..	..	379	..	..
3 Vachinampalayam ..	Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Sendivakkam	Chingleput ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Siruseri	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Karanaipuducheri ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Gettisamudram ..	Coimbatore ..	750	750	600	600	312	312	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Athani	Do. ..	750	750	554	554	324	324	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Andhiyur	Do. ..	1,075	1,075	985	985	307	307	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Moranur	North Arcot ..	966	..		40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Avarampatti	Tanjore ..	..	2,880	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Kangayampatty ..	Do. ..	4,725	15,765	3,020	3,020	1,687	1,960	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Paruthikottai	Do. ..	5,809	5,809	3,745	294	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Thallikottai	Do. ..	918	..	718	..	284	284	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Karuvaikurichi ..	Do. ..	1,530	..	382	..	289	289	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Nemmlur	Chingleput ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Santhavelur	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Valkainatham ..	North Arcot ..	415	..	334	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Mohanurpatti	Salem	2,250	..	1,250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 U. Oddapatti	Do.	540	..	275	*288	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Kanavaipudur ..	Do.	232	..	232	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Private lands—													
22 Marudur	Tiruchirappalli.	..	..	..	..	1,450	1,867	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Nelvoy	Chingleput ..	3,750	3,750	500	500	1,350	1,350	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX No. 6—*Statement showing the statistical particulars of co-operative agricultural land colonization societies for ex-servicemen for the year 1953–54.*

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 colonists newly admitted to the society excluding 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)	
											ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1	Meyyur Gudepakkam.	Chingleput ..	77	77	3	..	..	..	..	..	680·04	680·04	485·00	445·00	230·00	306·00
2	Chinnakalpalayam.	Coimbatore ..	24	6	21	..	21	..	46	..	204·47	204·47	120·00	..	150·00	150·00
3	Manivilandan ..	Salem ..	24	24	6	..	6	..	6	..	2,992·00	2,992·00	240·00	240·00	523·00	523·00
4	Dr. Rajan Nagar ..	Tiruchirappalli (South).	82	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	355·00	355·00	328·00	328·00	334·00	334·00
5	Thirumangalakottai.	Tanjore ..	219	219	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,578·77	1,578·77	1,077·86	1,077·86	578·21	546·75
6	Jambuvanodai ..	Do. ..	45	56	..	1	..	..	52	51	745·00	745·00	225·00	[illegible]		..

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.		Value of land 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.
			(11)		(12)		(13)		(14)		(15)		(16)		(17)	
			ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.					RS.	
1	Meyyur Gudepakkam.	Chingleput ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Chinnakalpalayam.	Coimbatore ..	105·00	..	105·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,218	..
3	Manivilandan ..	Salem ..	60·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	..
4	Dr. Rajan Nagar.	Tiruchirappalli (South).	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,10,051	6,10,051	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Thirumangalakottai.	Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Jambuvanodai ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX No. 6—*Statement showing the statistical particulars of co-operative agricultural land colonization societies for ex-servicemen for the year 1953–54.*

Number of colonists	Number of colonists	Number of colonists who have	Number of colonists newly admitted to the society	Area held by the	Area held by	Area brought under cultivation

APPENDIX No. 6.—*Statement showing the statistical particulars of co-operative agricultural land colonization societies for ex-servicemen during the year 1953–54—cont.*

Name of the Society.	District.	Amount of implement advance repaid to the society. Up to but excluding the year under report. (18)	Amount of implement advance repaid to the society. In the year under report. (18)	Amount of assessment payable on the whole area granted to the society. Up to but excluding the year under report. (19)	Amount of assessment payable on the whole area granted to the society. In the year under report. (19)	Amount of assessment waived on account of reclamation of land. Up to but excluding the year under report. (20)	Amount of assessment waived on account of reclamation of land. In the year under report. (20)	Amount of assessment waived on account of land being left fallow and not allotted to any members. Up to but excluding the year under report. (21)	Amount of assessment waived on account of land being left fallow and not allotted to any members. In the year under report. (21)	Amount of water-rate waived. (22)	Profit earned during the year. (23)	Loss sustained during the year. (24)
		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.						RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 Meyyur Gudepakkam.	Chingleput ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	494 0 0
2 Chinnakalpalayam.	Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	154 0 0	..
3 Manivilandan ..	Salem	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	319 0 0	..
4 Dr. Rajan Nagar.	Tiruchirappalli (South).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,204 0 0	..
5 Thirumangalakottai.	Tanjore ..	..	..	4,691 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,617 0 0	..
6 Jambuvanodai ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34 0 0	..

APPENDIX No. 7.—*Grants-in-aid to co-operative societies, 1953–54.*

...al number and type of the ...ciety to which the grant was given. (1)	Purpose of the grant. (2)	Amount sanctioned. (3)	Amount disbursed. (4)
		RS.	RS.
...operative Stores and ...arketing Societies.	For the distribution of chemical fertilizers and groundnut oil-cake.	11,074	11,074
...ural Credit Societies and ...larketing Societies.	For the construction of godowns ..	17,000	18,098
...lk-supply Societies and ...nions.	Subsidy for milk recording schemes for equipment, for the purchase of studbulls and for poultry development (50 per cent of the cost).	8,587	8,587
...tle Breeding Societies.	Improvement of cattle, purchase of studbulls, etc.	17,385	8,568
...rijan Societies ..	Scriptory grant	19,368	19,368
... Colonization Societies for Civilians.	For purchase of bulls, seeds, manure, construction of godowns.	23,791	23,791
... Colonization Societies for Ex-servicemen.	Do.	60,000	54,061
...ottage Industrial Societies.	For meeting the pay of establishment, rent and cost of equipment.	15,265	14,365
...perative Institutes ..	Subsidy towards pay of non-official lecturers in the Mufassal Co-operative Training Institutes.	6,500	6,276
... Madras State Co-...ive Union.	Towards the pay of the Manager and Associate Editor of the Madras Journal of Co-operation.	4,350	4,350
...ative Schemes ..	Construction of Community Centres by Gramasanghams.	4,000	..
...neous	Subsidy towards cost of stamp duty incurred in respect of sale certificates obtained in the course of execution of awards under Rule XXII.	30	30

APPENDIX No. 8.—*Statement showing the statistical particulars of co-operative house construction societies as on 30th June 1954.*

Serial number and name of the society. (1)	Number of members. (2)	Paid-up share capital. (3)	Extent of lands taken possession of. (4)		Number of plots provided. (5)	Number of plots allotted. (6)	Number of houses completed. (7)	Number of houses under construction. (8)	Government loans disbursed during 1953–54. (9)	Government loans outstanding as on 30th June 1954. (10)	Overdue under Government loans. (11)
		RS.	ACS.	CENTS.					RS.	RS.	
Madras Co-operative House Construction Society	973	29,35,800	252	12	1,021	970	664	181	11,67,000	1,00,27,780	..
Tanjore Co-operative House Construction Society	113	2,05,370	80	42	200	101	94	6	..	6,82,953	..
Madurai Co-operative House Construction Society	365	7,52,150	148	26	524	365	294	..	2,00,000	29,24,815	..
Palamcottah Co-operative House Construction Society ..	180	2,28,250	69	80	197	180	179	1	10,000	8,55,000	..
Coimbatore Co-operative House Construction Society ..	88	1,47,400	14	18	116	80	72	..	1,10,000	4,28,034	..
Tiruchirappalli Co-operative House Construction Society ..	516	8,15,225	74	97	516	469	269	32	9,00,000	18,44,000	..
Erode Co-operative House Construction Society	60	7,625	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madurai Mills Co-operative Housing Society	604	42,508	91	78	604	604	604	..	..	..	..
Harvey Mills Employees' Co-operative Housing Society, Vikkiramasingapuram.	19	20,020	89	11	..	—	—	..	..	..	..
Coral Mills Workers' Co-operative Housing Society, Tuticorin.	18	20,017	62	28	—	—	..	..	..	..	..
Sindri Co-operative House Construction Society, Madras ..	7	700	..	..	—	—	—	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,943	51,75,165	872	92	3,178	2,769	2,176	220	23,87,000	1,67,62,591	..

PPENDIX No. 9.—BALANCE SHEET OF THE MADRAS STAT ON THE DATE OF BIFURCATION.

Financial statement as on 5th September 1953.

LIABILITIES.

	RS.	A.	P.
eference Share Capital ..	16,000	0	0
dinary Share Capital ..	8,60,000	0	0
tutory Reserve Fund ..	23,81,000	0	0
d Debts Reserve ..	1,82,500	0	0
preciation Reserve ..	6,10,000	0	[illegible]
ilding Fund ..	28,433	12	6
come-tax Reserve ..	2,31,628	9	0
iv.dend Equalisation Fund ..	15,000	0	0
serve for unclaimed deposits and dividends ..	6,352	8	2
urrent accounts ..	97,25,790	13	5
rudential deposits ..	37,84,761	6	10
ixed deposits ..	1,08,52,864	7	1
eason deposits ..	75,91,020	11	5
atured deposits ..	4,51,488	15	5
rovident deposits ..	90,225	0	0
taff Security deposits ..	84,750	0	0
Central Banks' Reserve Fund deposits ..	48,79,091	2	11
Call and Short deposits ..	25,40,720	2	2
Loans from Imperial Bank of India at Call ..	30,00,000	0	0
Overdraft from Imperial Bank No. 1. Account ..	15,27,048	0	11
Do. No. 2. do. ..	50,00,000	0	0
Do. No. 3. do. ..	4,26,500	0	0
L..n for Reserve Bank of India (including Bellary Central Bank) ..	3,31,88,967	10	5
Unpaid dividend ..	1,48,400	0	0
Interest ..	5,03,573	5	4
Sundry Liabilities ..	4,24,147	6	3
Income ..	7,85,718	8	3
Sundries ..	48,743	12	3
Bellary Central Bank (Current Accounts) ..	81,717	9	6
(Owned Funds)			
hare capital and Reserve Fund transferred to suspense ..	1,42,149	2	10
Reserve transferable to Mysore State ..	82,578	11	0
Total ..	8,96,91,171	11	7

ASSETS.

	RS.	A.	P.
Cash on hand ..	6,31,691	7	11
Cash at Bank ..	6,99,049	0	1
Government Promissory Notes ..	2,14,97,524	2	0
Central Land Mortgage Bank debentures ..	11,49,102	0	0
Shares—			
In Industrial Finance Corporation ..	85,000	0	0
In Madras Industrial Investment Corporation ..	10,000	0	0
In Co-operative Fire and General Insurance Society ..	62,500	0	0
In Central Co-operative Printing Works, Limited ..	5,000	0	0
dvances—			
To Societies ..	2,26,795	1	6
To Central Bank ..	1,01,23,591	0	0
To Central Banks against Hundies ..	1,48,75,000	0	0
mmercial Bills ..	19,00,000	0	0
sitors' Loans ..	9,79,313	1	0
drafts ..	53,62,851	14	8
ns to—			
Andhra Co-operative Bank ..	1,33,43,159	1	6
Liability to Reserve Bank ..	1,35,23,767	5	5
Procurement due to Imperial Bank ..	12,28,260	5	0
Chemical Manures ..	2,89,000	0	0
llary Co-operative Central Bank Loans ..	16,29,650	0	0
llary Co-operative Cash Credits ..	2,58,917	0	4
terest Account ..	9,27,708	14	9
ndries ..	8,18,419	6	6
penses ..	64,871	14	11
Total ..	8,96,91,171	11	7

22-2-54. 9/5/83

APPENDICES

ncial statement of the Andhra Co-operative Bank, Limited (in formation) as on 5th September 1953.

PROPERTY AND ASSETS.

	RS.	A.	P.
Loans to Central Banks	51,44,195	5	0
Loans to Societies	25,20,000	0	0
Hundi loans to Central Banks	2,21,41,500	0	0
Overdrafts	40,37,438	7	2
Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank debentures	11,45,505	0	0
Shares—			
Industrial Finance Corporation, New Delhi	80,000	0	0
Co-operative Fire and General Assurance Society, Madras	62,500	0	0
Interest Receivable—			
On Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank debentures	12,288	4	0
On Hundi Loans	95,345	13	0
On other Loans	49,122	11	0
On overdrafts	18,643	11	0
Dividend accrued on shares	2,383	5	0
Total	3,53,09,922	8	2

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.

	RS.	A.	P.
Share Capital	8,70,000	0	0
Statutory Reserve Fund	23,02,286	9	0
Bad Debts Reserve	55,599	2	0
Building Fund	27,493	12	6
Dividend Equalisation Fund	14,504	2	0
Common Good Fund	15,458	2	6
Reserve Fund deposits of Central Banks	20,48,415	5	7
Fixed Deposits	5,28,020	0	0
Call and short deposits	2,00,000	0	0
Current Accounts	8,08,533	7	6
Staff Security deposits	23,350	0	0
Loans from Madras State Co-operative Bank (Account Demand Loan from Reserve Bank of India)	1,35,23,767	5	5
Loans from Madras State Co-operative Bank (Account Procurement Loans from Imperial Bank of India)	12,28,260	5	0
Loans from Madras State Co-operative Bank (Chemical Manure Loans from Imperial Bank of India)	2,89,200	0	6
Loans due to Madras State Co-operative Bank, Limited	1,33,43,159	1	[illegible]
Interest payable on Current Deposits	713	[illegible]	[illegible]
Interest payable on C.B. Reserve Fund Deposits	10,224	12	[illegible]
Interest payable on staff security deposits	222	4	[illegible]
Interest payable on fixed deposits	1,666	12	[illegible]
Interest payable on call deposits	727	6	[illegible]
Overdue interest suspense	0	9	[illegible]
Subsidy payable to Central Banks	8,500	0	[illegible]
Total	3,53,09,922	8	[illegible]

22284 . 9/8/83

APPENDICES

ncial statement of the Andhra Co-operative Bank, Limited (in form[illegible]
as on 5th September 1953.

PROPERTY AND ASSETS.

	RS.	A.	P.
Loans to Central Banks	51,44,195	5	0
Loans to Societies	25,20,000	0	0
Hundi loans to Central Banks	2,21,41,500	0	0
Overdrafts	40,37,438	7	2
Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank debentures	11,45,505	0	0
Shares—			
Industrial Finance Corporation, New Delhi	80,000	0	0
Co-operative Fire and General Assurance Society, Madras	62,500	0	0
Interest Receivable—			
On Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank debentures	13,288	4	0
On Hundi Loans	95,345	13	0
On other Loans	49,122	11	0
On overdrafts	18,643	11	0
Dividend accrued on shares	2,383	5	0
Total	3,53,09,922	8	2

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.

	RS.	A.	P.
Share Capital	8,70,000	0	0
Statutory Reserve Fund	23,02,286	9	0
Bad Debts Reserve	55,599	2	0
Building Fund	27,493	12	0
Dividend Equalisation Fund	14,504	2	0
Common Good Fund	15,458	2	6
Reserve Fund deposits of Central Banks	20,48,415	5	7
Fixed Deposits	5,28,020	0	0
Call and short deposits	2,00,000	0	0
Current Accounts	8,08,533	7	8
Staff Security deposits	33,350	0	0
Loans from Madras State Co-operative Bank (Account Demand Loan from Reserve Bank of India)	1,35,23,767	5	5
Loans from Madras State Co-operative Bank (Account Procurement Loans from Imperial Bank of India)	12,28,260	5	0
Loans from Madras State Co-operative Bank (Chemical Manure Loans from Imperial Bank of India)	2,89,200	0	0
Loans due to Madras State Co-operative Bank, Limited	1,33,43,159	1	6
Interest payable on Current Deposits	718	[illegible]	0
Interest payable on C.B. Reserve Fund Deposits	10,224	12	[illegible]
Interest payable on staff security deposits	222	4	0
Interest payable on fixed deposits	1,666	12	0
Interest payable on call deposits	727	6	0
Overdue interest suspense	0	9	0
Subsidy payable to Central Banks	8,500	0	0
Total	3,53,09,922	8	2