Cooperative Development Foundation

51st Annual Report

2025-26

Sahavikasa/CDF

Cooperative Development Foundation
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Hanumakonda - 506 015, Telangana
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Board of Trustees as on 31 March 2026

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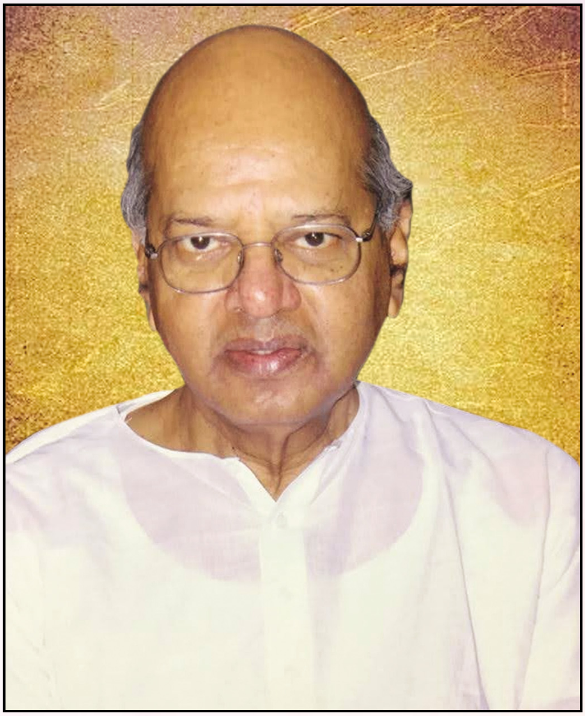


Sri Mamidi Rama Reddy, Padmasri Awardee - Not Just a Person, but an Institution

In society, some individuals do not remain merely individuals, they become an idea, a philosophy, and an institution. The very mention of Sri Mamidi **Rama Reddy** evokes such a profound feeling. His way of life, manner of working, and way of speaking together created a **distinctive personality and institution**. That is why he is remembered not merely as an individual, but as an institution in himself.

The full name of Sri **Rama Reddy** is **Sri Mamidi Rama Reddy**. He was born in 1943 to Smt. **Neelamma** and Sri **Bhoji Reddy** in the village of **Shamshabad** in Rangareddy district. His wife's name is Smt. Shyamala. They have two daughters.

Sri **Rama Reddy** obtained his degree from Osmania University. From the same university, he also completed a **Post graduate degree in journalism**. In addition, he pursued higher studies at Delhi University and at **Princeton University** in the United States.

He had a keen interest in **the cooperative movement, the voluntary movement, and local self-governance**. His professional career began in 1965-66 as a Research Associate at the **Centre for the Study of Developing Societies** in New Delhi. Later, during 1966-67, he worked as a reporter and sub-editor for the **Patriot** magazine in New Delhi.

He was also actively involved in local administration. Between 1967 to1970, he served as the president of the **Shamshabad Village Panchayat**, and from 1970 to 1976, he served as the president of the Rajendranagar Panchayat Samiti.

In 1975, Sri Mamidi **Rama Reddy** founded the **Cooperative Development Foundation (CDF)**, known as Sahavikasa, in Hyderabad and served as its Chief Executive from 1975 to 1999. In 2000, Sahavikasa was shifted to Warangal to provide better services to the **Swakrushi Cooperative Movement**. He served as its President from 2000 to 2009.

From 1990 onwards, he played a key role in establishing **Women's Thrift Cooperatives**, and from 1992 onwards, **Men's Thrift Cooperatives**. These Cooperatives provide savings, credit, and insurance services. In 1999, he established **Paddy Seed Grower's Cooperatives**, and in 2002, he established India's first **Women's Cooperative Dairy and Women's Dairy Cooperative Societies** at Mulukanoor.

As of **31 March 2026**, Sahavikasa is working with **1,58,000 rural women** through **363 Women's Thrift Cooperatives in 320 villages** around Warangal city in Telangana, with total funds of **Rs 300 crore**. It is also working with **1,15,000 men** through **250 Men's Thrift Cooperatives**, with total funds of **Rs 280 crore**.

The role of **Sri Rama Reddy** in the formulation of cooperative legislation was immense. In 1995, he played a crucial role in the formulation and unanimous approval of the **Andhra Pradesh Mutually Aided Cooperative Societies Act, 1995 (APMACS Act)**, also known as a liberal or parallel cooperative law. He also provided institutional and personal support to the governments of eight other states for the implementation of liberal or parallel cooperative law.

One of his most important qualities was **initiative**. Even when no responsibility was specifically assigned to him, whenever he felt that a situation demanded action, he would step forward and take responsibility. This was a natural part of his character.

A key aspect of his thinking was that institutions should not be **person-dependent, but policy-dependent**. Institutions should function on the basis of policies rather than individuals. Individuals are temporary and may change, but clear rules, plans, and policies enable an institution to continue functioning in a stable and sustainable manner. He firmly believed that this was the reason why large institutions could function in an organized manner and achieve lasting success.

He believed that **true service should be selfless and wholehearted**. Service should not be for publicity, but solely for bringing about change. Through his own life and actions, he demonstrated that education and knowledge alone are not enough, without humility and simplicity, a person's character remains incomplete.

He believed that voluntary organizations should not merely provide assistance, but should work in a systematic manner to **solve problems and bring about sustainable change**. Through his efforts to develop the **Sangam Lakshmibai Vidyapeeth** in Hyderabad, he helped create a lasting environment that provided education and opportunities for girls and women.

The life of **Sri Mamidi Rama Reddy** is not merely the story of an individual, it is an example of how an institution can be **built with dedication and commitment**. He was a guide, a mentor, and a source of inspiration. His ideas and values will continue to live on among us and inspire future generations.

Sadly, he passed away on **26 October 2025**. However, in recognition of his services to society, the Government of India posthumously conferred upon him the prestigious **Padmasri Award in 2026**. At the **Padma Awards ceremony held at Rashtrapati Bhavan in New Delhi on 23 June 2026**, the Padma Award conferred in the name of Sri Mamidi **Rama Reddy** was received by his wife, **Smt. Shyamala**.

Preserving the institutions he built, the Swakrushi Thrift Cooperative Societies, and the organizations he nurtured is the greatest tribute we can offer to his memory.

Cooperative Development Foundation

Hanumakonda, Telangana

51st Annual Report: 2025-26

(1st April 2025 to 31st March 2026)

In 1975, some volunteers, with an intention to strengthen the cooperative movement, formed Cooperative Development Foundation, (CDF) for the development of cooperative societies. CDF is popularly known as Sahavikasa. This has been registered under Andhra Pradesh Societies Registration Act 2001. Sahavikasa believes that cooperative societies are good instruments for the integrated development, i.e. Social and Economical development, of villages. A team of volunteers, not more than twelve, runs the Sahavikasa. It is a non-profit organisation.

Aim

Sahavikasa works for the promotion of an environment in which cooperatives flourish as decentralised, democratic, self-help and mutual aid associations, effectively harnessing and fostering local resources - in consonance with the Statement of Cooperative Identity, as formulated by the International Cooperative Alliance (ICA) in 1995, affirmed by the United Nations Organisation (UNO) in 2001 and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in 2002.

Sahavikasa-Cooperative Act

The concept of cooperation is an integral part of undivided families and traditional rural organisations in India. However, it gained official recognition in India after the introduction of Credit Cooperatives Act 1904 by the then earstwhile British Government.

Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies Act 1964 (APCS Act 1964) was introduced in united Andhra Pradesh. Prior to that, there were two cooperative laws in existence in the state which were introduced one by British Government and the other by the Nizam, prior to independence of India, as some part of the state was under Madras presidency and other part under Nizam's rule. Sahavikasa was strongly determined to bring in a conducive external and internal environment for the cooperatives to flourish in. With a view to encourage self reliance, self governance and democracy in cooperatives, it requested the government to introduce changes in APCS Act 1964 as to reflect accountability in the Act. Sahavikasa drafted a Model Cooperative Bill on the request of Planning Commission of India. This became a basis for discussion by the Brahmaprakash Committee. AP Government introduced a Bill on the basis of the reports of the Brahmaprakash Committee (1991) and the Ramakrishnaiah Committee (1994). This Bill came into existence as Andhra Pradesh Mutually Aided Cooperative Societies Act 1995 (APMACS Act 1995). This Act can also be termed as a liberal or parallel law. The uniqueness of this Act is it is the first parallel law on the subject of cooperation in the whole of the world and the credit goes to Andhra Pradesh for its Promulgation. This act is also considered to promote practice of cooperative philosophy in its truest sense, to a large extent. CDF played a significant role in the drafting of this MACS Act.

Sahavikasa also encouraged those states in Indian Union, which were desirous of introducing a parallel cooperative law in their respective states, basing APMACS Act 1995 as a Model. For such states, Sahavikasa drafted Referential Bill 2001.

Sahavikasa - Cooperatives:

In the view of Cooperative principles, the purpose of establishing cooperative organisations is the upliftment of their members' living standards - both economic and social, and provide equal opportunities to all, through these organisations. Women in rural areas, by nature are thrifty and have the habbit of savings. Sahavikasa ushered the process of formation of thrift cooperatives in 1990 and associations for women, so that they could come forward and take up the reins. Likewise, Sahavikasa promoted men's thrift cooperatives in 1992- in all 613 cooperatives have been promoted in around 320 villages. All These cooperatives are commonly known as Swakrushi Cooperatives.

Sahavikasa's activities in fulfilment of its aim during 2025-26:

- Promoted and encouraged Swakrushi cooperatives under MACS Act in its field work area in Telangana.

- Provided training to the representatives of other organisations belonging from the non-field work area - people those who came to study the Swakrushi Cooperative concept and methodology.

Briefly presented in this report are the activities carried out by different divisions in Sahavikasa and the performance of Swakrushi Cooperatives associated with Sahavikasa.

1. Thrift Cooperatives

Women and men in rural areas in Warangal, Hanumakonda, Karimnagar, Janagama, Siddipet districts have formed Thrift Cooperatives (TCs) with the help of Thrift Cooperatives Network Division (TCND) in Sahavikasa. TCND extends appropriate guidance and training to the TCs. The main intents of the TCs are as follows:

- To provide an opportunity in rural areas to make compulsory thrift.
- To obtain loans against compulsory thrift for financial needs.
- To lead an independent life in old age without support of others by saving one day's earnings in a month.

1.1. Women's Thrift Cooperatives

The financial year of the women's thrift cooperatives (WTCs) and association of women's thrift cooperatives (AWTCs) starts on 1st April and ends on 31st March. As on 31 March 2026, there were 363 women's thrift cooperatives (WTCs). There was 1,58,135 women. These WTCs by having formed into 33 associations of women's thrift cooperatives (AWTCs), they are extending services to their respective members.

Ordinary General Meetings (OGMs) in AWTCs

Board members of the respective AWTCs shall conduct OGMs of AWTCs by February 28/29 in accordance with the byelaws. As such all the AWTCs have not conducted their OGMs.

Annual General Meetings (AGMs) in WTCs

As on 31 March 2026 there were 363 WTCs in 33 AWTCs. In accordance with the byelaw WTCs have to conduct their AGMs with in 3 months after completion of financial year. As on 30 June 2026, 360 WTCs have conducted their AGMs. Remaining 3 WTCs could not conduct their AGMs due to the following reasons:

1. No transactions were held in WTCs.
2. Not discharged duties by the board members of WTCs.
3. Not completed final accounts by the accountants of WTCs.

Representatives from Sahavikasa participated in AGMs of 68 WTCs. They brought important points to the notice of members in annual reports submitted by the board members in WTCs and AWTCs. They explained about the methods of swakrushi thrift movement, defaulters and self-fostering of insurance schemes.

Annual General Meetings (AGMs) in AWTCs

33 AWTCs were conducted their AGMs by the end of 31 March 2026. Representatives from Sahavikasa participated in these AGMs. Elections for the vacancy for President were held by secret ballot in 6 AWTCs, where there were more than 1 contestant. Likewise, elections for the vacancy for Vice-President was held by secret ballot in 1 AWTC where there were more than 1 contestant.

Elections in WTCs

Elections for vacancies for Board of Directors were held by secret ballot in 14 WTCs where there were more than 4 contestants as against 4 vacancies in accordance with the byelaws on rotational basis. In the same way, elections for the vacancy for President were held by secret ballot in 30 WTCs where there were more than 1 contestant. Likewise, elections for the vacancy for Vice-President were held by secret ballot in 9 WTCs where there were more than 1 contestant.

Representatives from AWTCs and representatives from Sahavikasa acted as election-officers in the elections of WTCs and AWTCs respectively by conducting the election process in a democratic way.

Interest Received from Members on Loans, Bonus Paid to Members by WTCs

From the inception of WTCs, members are gradually decreasing the rate of interest to be paid on loans on the basis of the own funds of the WTCs. Likewise, bonus to be paid to members is also changing every year.

Table showing the rate of interest on loan collected from members and percentage of bonus given to members in WTCs in 2024-25 and 2025-26:

Rate of interest on loan	2024-25							2025-26						
	No of WTCs	Members	Percentage of Bonus					No of WTCs	Members	Percentage of Bonus				
			0	1-5	6-8	9-11	12			0	1-5	6-8	9-11	12
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*
18%	8	1,896	4	1	3	0	0	10	2,357	4	1	4	1	0
12%	216	89,751	32	97	81	4	2	217	86,236	32	128	53	3	1
9%	120	64,642	3	73	38	6	0	136	69,542	5	108	23	0	0
Total	**344**	**1,56,289**	**39**	**171**	**122**	**10**	**2**	**363**	**1,58,135**	**41**	**237**	**80**	**4**	**1**

- In 2024-25, 2% of WTCs collected 18% interest on loan whereas it was increased to 3% of WTCs in 2025-26.
- In 2024-25 63% of WTCs collected 12% interest on loan whereas it was decreased to 60% of WTCs in 2025-26.
- In 2024-25, 35% of WTCs collected 9% interest on loan whereas it was increased to 37% of WTCs in 2025-26.

Table showing the percentage of Interest on Compulsory Thrift given by AWTCs to its respective WTCs in 2024-25 and 2025-26:

Rate of Interest on Loan	2024-25						2025-26					
	Total AWTCs	No of AWTCs	Percentage of Interest				Total AWTCs	No of AWTCs	Percentage of Interest			
			2-3	4-6	7-9	10-12			2-3	4-6	7-9	10-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
11%	31	31	13	6	10	2	33	33	14	8	8	3

- In 2024-25, 31 AWTCs out of 31 AWTCs paid Interest on Compulsory Thrift to its respective WTCs.
- In 2025-26, 33 AWTCs out of 33 AWTCs paid Interest on Compulsory Thrift to its respective WTCs.

Computerisation

As on 31 March 2026 33 AWTCs got their accounts computerised. In these associations, there were 363 WTCs. Among these 357 WTCs got their accounts computerised. 348 WTCs purchased computers and got their accounts computerised and 9 WTCs got their accounts computerised through their respective association's computers. And the remaining 6 WTCs accounts could not computerised.

To improve the transparency in the accounts of the computerized cooperatives, 33 AWTCs were introduced computerized receipt printers. Among these 348 WTCs are issuing computerized receipts to the members on their transaction along with the dues payable. With this facility, members can know loan outstanding balances of their accounts and this also helps to control the forged loans.

New Software

As on 31 March 2026 357 WTCs got their accounts computarised with New Software.

Accounts can be correctly and timely maintained if the accounts are computerised in WTCs and AWTCs. Apart from this, progress of the cooperatives can easily be evaluated. With this evaluation, planning can be designed to run the cooperatives substantially.

1.2. Men's Thrift Cooperatives

The financial year of the men's thrift cooperatives (MTCs) and association of men's thrift cooperatives (AMTCs) starts on 1st April and ends on 31st March. As on 31 March 2026, there were 250 men's thrift cooperatives (MTCs). There was 1,15,534 men. These MTCs by having formed into 25 associations of men's thrift cooperatives (AMTCs), they are extending services to their respective members.

Ordinary General Meetings (OGMs) in AMTCs

Board members of the respective AMTCs shall conduct OGMs of AMTCs by February 28/29 in accordance with the byelaws. As such all the AMTCs have not conducted their OGMs.

Annual General Meetings (AGMs) in MTCs

As on 31 March 2026 there were 250 MTCs in 25 AMTCs. In accordance with the byelaw MTCs have to conduct their AGMs with in 3 months after completion of financial year. As on 30 June 2026, 249 MTCs have conducted their AGMs. Remaining 1 MTC could not conduct it's AGM due to the following reasons:

1. No transactions were held in MTC.
2. Not discharged duties by the board members of MTC.
3. Not completed final accounts by the accountant of MTC.

Representatives from Sahavikasa participated in AGMs of 45 MTCs. They brought important points to the notice of members in annual reports submitted by the board members in MTCs and AMTCs. They explained about the methods of swakrushi thrift movement, defaulters and self-fostering of insurance schemes.

Annual General Meetings (AGMs) in AMTCs

25 AMTCs were conducted their AGMs by the end of 31 March 2026. Representatives from Sahavikasa participated in these AGMs. Elections for the vacancy for President were held by secret ballot in 6 AMTCs, where there were more than 1 contestant. Like wise, elections for the vacancy for Vice-President were held by secret ballot in 2 AMTCs, where there were more than 1 contestant.

Elections in MTCs

Elections for vacancies for Board of Directors were held by secret ballot in 34 MTCs where there were more than 4 contestants as against 4 vacancies in accordance with the byelaws on rotational basis. In the same way, elections for the vacancy for President were held by secret ballot in 59 MTCs where there were more than 1 contestant. Like wise, elections for the vacancy for Vice-President were held by secret ballot in 24 MTCs where there were more than 1 contestant.

Representatives from AMTCs and representatives from Sahavikasa acted as election-officers in the elections of MTCs and AMTCs respectively by conducting the election process in a democratic way.

Interest Received from Members on Loans, Bonus Paid to Members by MTCs

From the inception of MTCs, members are gradually decreasing the rate of interest to be paid on loans on the basis of the own funds of the MTCs. Likewise, bonus to be paid to members is also changing every year.

Table showing the rate of interest on loan collected from members and percentage of bonus given to members in MTCs in 2024-25 and 2025-26:

Rate of interest on loan	2024-25							2025-26						
	No of MTCs	Members	Percentage of Bonus					No of MTCs	Members	Percentage of Bonus				
			0	1-5	6-8	9-11	12			0	1-5	6-8	9-11	12
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*
18%	10	2,889	0	7	2	1	0	8	2,571	2	4	2	0	0
12%	156	69,676	9	76	63	8	0	146	62,193	17	77	49	3	0
9%	75	40,885	0	41	34	0	0	96	50,770	0	67	25	4	0
Total	**241**	**1,13,450**	**9**	**124**	**99**	**9**	**0**	**250**	**1,15,534**	**19**	**148**	**76**	**7**	**0**

- In 2024-25, 4% of MTCs collected 18% interest on loan whereas it was decreased to 3% of MTCs in 2025-26.
- In 2024-25, 65% of MTCs collected 12% interest on loan whereas it was decreased to 58% of MTCs in 2025-26.
- In 2024-25, 31% of MTCs collected 9% interest on loan whereas it was increased to 38% of MTCs in 2025-26.

Table showing the percentage of Interest on Compulsory Thrift given by AMTCs to its respective MTCs in 2024-25 and 2025-26:

Rate of Interest on Loan	2024-25						2025-26					
	Total AMTCs	No of AMTCs	Percentage of Interest				Total AMTCs	No of AMTCs	Percentage of Interest			
			2-3	4-6	7-9	10-12			2-3	4-6	7-9	10-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
11%	23	23	22	1	0	0	25	25	21	2	1	1

- In 2024-25, 23AMTCs out of 23 AMTCs paid Interest on Compulsory Thrift to its respective MTCs.
- In 2025-26, 25 AMTCs out of 25 AMTCs paid Interest on Compulsory Thrift to its respective MTCs.

Computerisation

As on 31 March 2026 25 AMTCs got their accounts computerised. In these associations, there were 250 MTCs. Among these 244 MTCs got their accounts computerised. 244 MTCs purchased computers and got their accounts computerised and 5 MTCs got their Accounts computerised through their respective Association's computers. And the remaining 1 MTC accounts could not computerised.

To improve the transparency in the accounts of the computerized cooperatives, 25 AMTCs were introduced computerized receipt printers. Among these 244 MTCs are issuing computerized receipts to the members on their transaction along with the dues payable. With this facility, members can know loan outstanding balances of their accounts and this also helps to control the forged loans.

New Software

As on 31 March 2026 249 MTCs got their accounts computarised with New Software.

Accounts can be correctly and timely maintained if the accounts are computerised in MTCs and AMTCs. Apart from this, progress of the cooperatives can easily be evaluated. With this evaluation, planning can be designed to run the cooperatives substantially.

Insurance Schemes:

As the members funds in swakrushi cooperatives are rising, the eligibility on loan is also increasing. ATCs are running Abhayanidhi Scheme and Group Fund Schemes to protect family members of the deceased member, guarantors and cooperatives from loss in cases where a member obtains loan and passes away before she/he fully repays the loan amount. These schemes are beneficial in recovering loan when a member dies.

Trainings

Methods are formulated to solve the problems faced in cooperatives. These methods are termed as ‘Swakrushi Methods’. Trainings are useful in developing the understanding on these methods. Keeping in view of this, Sahavikasa is extending trainings to the representatives of TCs and ATCs. Sahavikasa gave trainings to the representatives of swakrushi TCs and ATCs on computerisation of cooperatives' accounts, etc. This year 5 training programmes were conducted in 5 days to 129 representatives of TCs and ATCs at training centre. 65 training programmes were conducted in 65 days to 1,626 representatives of TCs and ATCs in the field work area. The participants were of the opinion that it would become easier to manage the cooperatives with the knowledge on implementation of swakrushi methods by these trainings.

2. Training Programmes

Training programmes are being conducted at Sahavikasa for representatives of cooperatives under Sahavikasa's field work area and visitors from Sahavikasa's non-field work area who come to study swakrushi cooperatives. During the year 2025-26, the training programmes, workshops and study visits were as follows:

S No	Division	Participants	Programmes
1.	Thrift Cooperatives	2,162	13
2.	Administration & Finance	505	16

Latest training equipment is being provided for convenience for those who conduct training programmes. During the year 2025-26 on an average of 2 programmes were conducted per month and it was occupied for 2 days per month with 92 participants each.

3. Administrative Activities

During the year 2025-26, the Board of Trustees met 4 times, wherein the trustees gave advice and guidelines on Sahavikasa activities and took decisions. President, Secretary, Treasurer and Manager met with Development Officers, Development Assistants every month and shared activities of their respective divisions, discussed the remedial measures taken and gave advice and guidelines for carrying out Sahavikasa's activities meaningfully and expeditiously.

Sahavikasa conducted a 'Golden Jubilee Celebrations' on the occasion of completing 50 years of Sahavikasa with former trustees of Sahavikasa, Presidents and Accountants of Associations of Thrift Cooperatives under Sahavikasa's field work area, former and current cooperators, Sri Mamidi Rama Reddy, his family members, representatives of other organizations and former employees of Sahavikasa. During these celebrations, a documentary film was released detailing the emergence of Sahavikasa, the formation of Swakrushi Cooperative Movement, and the progress achieved.

Sahavikasa conducted 'Annual Conventions of Swakrushi Cooperators' with all the Presidents and Accountants of thrift cooperatives and Associations of Thrift Cooperatives under Sahavikasa's field work area. In these conventions, the cooperators shared their experiences in carrying out the cooperatives.

4. Financial Activities

During the year 2025-26 of the total expenses of Sahavikasa met from its own activities.

Sahavikasa's expenditure during the year was Rs 150 lakh was used for Sahavikasa's activities. During the year, Sahavikasa's income was Rs 176 lakh and excess of income over expenditure was Rs 26 lakh.

Monthly internal audit was done under supervision of Sahavikasa's Board of Trustees for ensuring transparency in accounting and in order to serve as a check for detecting errors. The annual statutory audit for the financial year of 2025-26 was done by CA Raju Koyyala, Chartered Accountants, Warangal. Financial returns were filed with the Department of Income Tax.

Cooperative Development Foundation, Hanumakonda
Concise Balance Sheet as on 31-03-2026

31-03-2025	Liabilities	31-03-2026	31-03-2025	Assets	31-03-2026
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
10,18,02,080	1. Capital Fund	10,45,21,560	2,17,81,863	1. Fixed Assets	2,17,76,363
8,96,75,036	2. Group Fund Scheme	8,81,55,793	19,08,04,997	2. Fixed Deposits in Banks	19,24,92,646
3,69,752	3. Employees Leave Encashment Fund	4,13,193	99,37,192	3. Receivables	1,25,20,542
			30,828	4. Security Deposits	30,828
16,49,426	4. Employees Gratuity Fund	18,17,075	-	5. Cash Balance	364
			82,80,006	6. Bank Balances	48,69,260
1,27,48,037	5. Software Development Fund	1,20,50,142			
47,50,000	6. Corpus Fund	47,50,000			
1,90,00,532	7. Depreciation Fund	1,93,19,339			
8,40,023	8. Payables	6,62,901			
23,08,34,886	**Total**	**23,16,90,003**	**23,08,34,886**	**Total**	**23,16,90,003**

Concise Income & Expenditure Statement: 2025-26
(From 01.04.2025 to 31.03.2026)

2024-25	Expenditure	2025-26	2024-25	Income	2025-26
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
1,19,63,402	1. Fieldwork, Training etc.	1,29,07,529	22,300	1. Contributions from visitors	92,919
23,60,087	2. Administration	17,76,814	1,00,93,528	2. Interest from Banks	1,14,53,858
3,78,097	3. Depreciation	3,18,807	5,000	3. Donations	-
13,33,128	4. Excess of Income over expenditure	26,15,079	59,13,886	4. Miscellaneous Income	60,71,452
1,60,34,714	**Total**	**1,76,18,229**	**1,60,34,714**	**Total**	**1,76,18,229**

Note: Audited, detailed statements of Receipts & Payments, Income & Expenditure and Balance Sheet will be made available immediately on request.

Staff

(as on 31.03.2026)

Thrift Cooperatives Network Division

1. K Lakshman, Manager
2. G Rajasree, Development Officer
3. Ch Sumalatha, Development Officer
4. Ch Ravinder, Development Officer
5. P Naveen, Development Officer
6. P Kavitha, Development Officer
7. S Vijay Kumar, Computer Officer
8. G Swapna, Desk Officer
9. D Eshwar, Development Assistant
10. M Manjula, Development Assistant
11. U Bhaskar, Development Assistant
12. A Jyothi, Development Assistant
13. L Sravanthi, Development Assistant
14. B Sai Krishna, Development Assistant
15. G Renuka, Development Assistant
16. Ch Srinivas, Computer Assistant
17. D Thirupathi, Computer Assistant
18. K Sridhar, Computer Assistant

Administration & Finance

19. B Sumalatha, Accounts Officer
20. K Rajasri, Administrative Officer
21. P Shobha Rani, Office Attendant
22. I Murali, Office Driver
23. T Swarupa, Office Attendant
24. M Lalitha, Office Attendant

Statement on the Cooperative Identity

Definition

A cooperative is an autonomous association of persons united voluntarily to meet their common economic, social, and cultural needs and aspirations through a jointly owned and democratically controlled enterprise.

Values

Cooperatives are based on the values of self-help, self-responsibility, democracy, equality, equity, and solidarity. In the tradition of their founders, cooperative members believe in the ethical values of honesty, openness, social responsibility, and caring for others.

Principles

The cooperative principles are guidelines by which cooperatives put their values into practice.

1st Principle: **Voluntary and Open Membership:** Cooperatives are voluntary organisations, open to all persons able to use their services and willing to accept the responsibilities of membership, without gender, social, racial, political, or religious discrimination.

2nd Principle: **Democratic Member Control**: Cooperatives are democratic organisations controlled by their members, who actively participate in setting their policies and making decisions. Men and women serving as elected representatives are accountable to the membership. In primary cooperatives members have equal voting rights (one member, one vote), and cooperatives at other levels are also organised in a democratic manner.

3rd Principle: **Member Economic Participation**: Members contribute equitably to, and democratically control, the capital of their cooperative. At least part of that capital is usually the common property of the cooperative. Members usually receive limited compensation, if any, on capital subscribed as a condition of membership. Members allocate surpluses for any of the following purposes: developing their cooperative, possibly by setting up reserves, part of which at least would be indivisible; benefiting members in proportion to their transactions with the cooperative; and supporting other activities approved by the membership.

4th Principle: **Autonomy and Independence**: Cooperatives are autonomous, self-help organisations controlled by their members. If they enter into agreements with other organisations, including governments, or raise capital from external sources, they do so on terms that ensure democratic control by their members and maintain their cooperative autonomy.

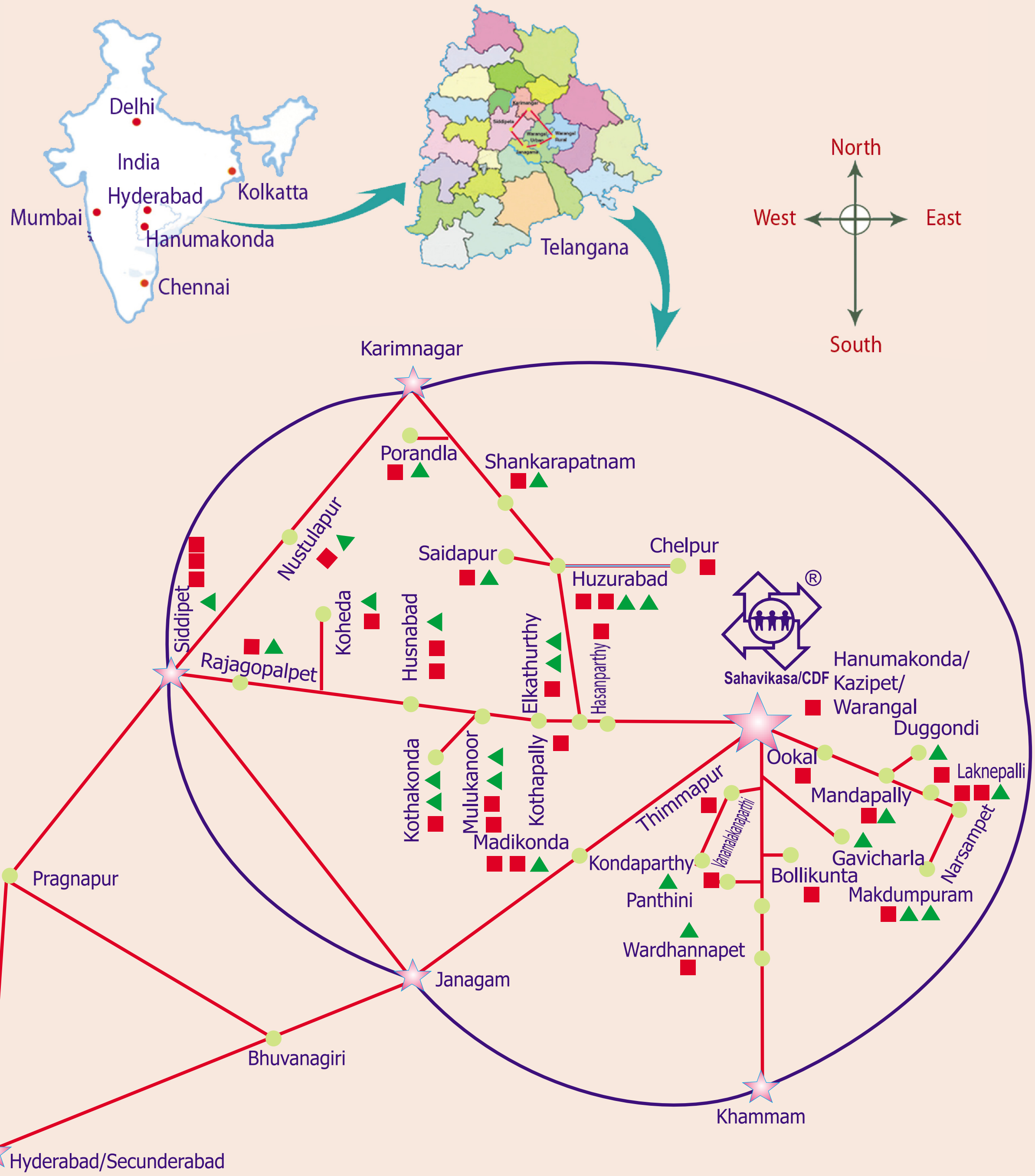
5th Principle: **Education, Training and Information**: Cooperatives provide education and training for their members, elected representatives, managers and employees so they can contribute effectively to the development of their cooperatives. They inform the general public – particularly young people and opinion leaders - about the nature and benefits of cooperation.

6th Principle: **Cooperation among Cooperatives**: Cooperatives serve their members most effectively and strengthen the cooperative movement by working together through local, national, regional and international structures.

7th Principle: **Concern for Community**: Cooperatives work for the sustainable development of their communities through policies approved by their members.

[Approved by the 31st International Cooperative Congress and by the General Assembly of the International Cooperative Alliance, held at Manchester, England, on 20-23 September 1995]

Field work area of Swakrushi Cooperative Movement



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