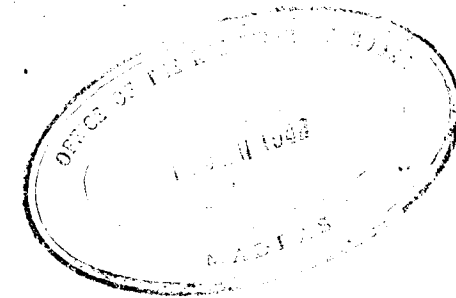


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THE
Madras Journal of Co-operation

EACH FOR ALL AND ALL FOR EACH

Journal of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Esplanade, Madras.

NOVEMBER 1947.

No. 5, Vol. XXXIX

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The Shape of Things.

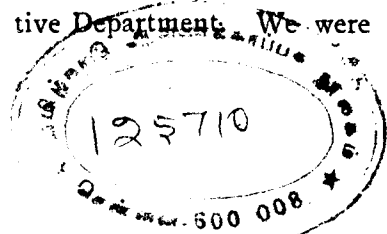
Agricultural Credit Corporation:

It may be remembered we referred in our last issue to a Committee set up by the Government of Bombay under the chairmanship of Sir Manilal Nanavati to consider the question of rural finance. The appointment of this Committee was necessitated by the fact that Bombay did not take kindly to the suggestion contained in the Report of the Agricultural Finance Sub-Committee, which had recommended the setting up of an Agricultural Credit Corporation in each province to provide all types of rural credit at rates of interest which, for current and development finance, should not exceed $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent and 4 per cent respectively. The Nanavati Committee reviewed in detail the working of the existing co-operative financing agencies and examined their ability to meet the credit needs of the rural areas. The Committee has come to the conclusion that "the existing co-operative agencies can, with suitable re-organisation and State-aid, carry out the work of the Agricultural Credit Corporation and in view of this, it is not necessary to start an Agricultural Credit Corporation." The Committee gives details of the development of co-operation in Bombay and remarks: "it is

obvious that a movement which has reached this stage of development, and which was able to face the economic depression of the 'thirties', cannot be lightly disregarded and its potentialities for further improvement and extension have to be examined before we can think of an alternative agency." The Committee also draws pointed attention to the fact that co-operative movement is essentially a people's movement and it has been able to enlist the disinterested and efficient services of a large number of capable workers. By setting up the proposed Corporation not only the valuable services of these disinterested persons are lost but the progress of the movement itself will be retarded, leading to its disintegration. The report then deals with the need for the re-organisation of the Movement and the State-aid it is entitled to. There are many other valuable suggestions in the report to which we wish to draw the attention of our readers. We hope to do so in the near future. Meanwhile, suffice it to say that Madras too must decide its course of action in regard to the proposal for the Agricultural Credit Corporation. It would be useful if a Committee such as the Nanavati Committee is set up to go thoroughly into the question of rural finance and make recommendations. We know the Government convened a conference some time ago to consider the question of re-organisation of the Movement and arrived at some conclusions which we published in the *Journal*. But a conference, dealing as it did with many other problems, could not have given its attention which the problem of rural finance demands. We do well to copy the example of Bombay and get a thorough investigation made. The Rayalaseema Co-operative Enquiry Committee's recommendations in regard to development of the Movement in such backward tracts like the Rayalaseema districts merit every consideration. The Bombay Report even in regard to this aspect is bound to be of great assistance as Bombay too has backward areas.

Audit :

We have more than once pleaded with all the emphasis we could lay on the need for increasing the audit staff of the Co-operative Department. We were pleased to learn that provision was



being made in the supplementary estimates for increased audit staff. As co-operators know there is the concurrent audit, interim audit, test audit and final audit. As far as concurrent audit is concerned it should be possible for Government to provide the necessary staff which is engaged continuously in audit throughout the year. The cost of such staff is fully recovered and almost all institutions which seek concurrent audit are in a position to pay for the cost. We understand that audit fees collected at rates fixed for such institutions even leave a surplus. In respect of other audits already referred to and that too of institutions which cannot afford to pay audit fees at rates fixed, there has been agitation for the revision of rates of audit fees. The fees is based on the time taken to audit rather than the capacity of the institutions to pay such fees. We have in our mind, especially the stores societies and weavers' societies. Whatever may be the quantum of transactions, the time taken will be comparatively more than that of audit of ordinary credit societies. If even then they are to be required to pay audit fees on the time taken to audit, it is causing hardship. Then, again, test audit and interim audit are the audits prescribed by the Government to check the working of societies as also to examine if the audit carried out has been properly done. This burden must be borne by Government. Since the inauguration of the Movement, audit of agricultural credit societies has been the concern and responsibility of Government. Section 37 of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act even now enjoins that it is the duty of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to audit or cause to be audited every registered co-operative society once at least in every year. In view of the importance of agricultural credit, it has all along been the policy of Government to audit agricultural credit societies free of cost. It is now understood that the Government have directed that, with effect from the 1st January, 1948, the expenditure on the staff required for the audit of all co-operative societies, irrespective of the nature of the transactions conducted by them, should not be a charge on the Provincial revenues and that all the concessions granted regarding audit fees should be withdrawn from the same date. It is a pity the Government, in their anxiety to effect

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savings, have passed such a sweeping order without taking into account the statutory functions devolving on them in regard to audit and also without reference to ability to pay audit fees. We have no doubt co-operators will realise the effect of the decision of the Government on the Movement and will confer together to take counsel and impress on the Government the disastrous consequences which may follow their decision in regard to agricultural credit societies. The gravity of the situation created by the decision can well be realised if it is known that out of about 12,000 societies, as many as 4,000 societies are what we call loss societies. In many cases, losses may be due to circumstances beyond their control. Some of them have not established themselves sufficiently long to earn profits. Moreover, in the beginning and at least for some years, no society could be expected to earn a profit. These and other factors should have been taken into account before a decision of a general nature to which we have referred was taken. But it is never too late to mend. We have no doubt when actual facts are brought to their notice the Government would be pleased to modify their decision.

Adequacy of Audit Staff :

If the Registrar of Co-operative Societies has to fulfil his statutory function in regard to audit imposed on him by section 37 of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, he has to be provided with the necessary qualified staff. As we have already pointed out the staff has been utterly inadequate in view of the considerable increase in the number and transactions of the societies. Our readers know that even in regard to societies which are liable to pay fees, the audit has fallen into heavy arrears. What may be the case in respect of societies eligible for free audit, it can well be imagined. The additional staff required will be considerable if the Registrar has to catch up the arrears. We learn the Registrar submitted proposals for increased staff based on past experience in audit work. Knowing as we do the Co-operative Department, we shall not be surprised if the demand of the Registrar for additional staff was a

very conservative estimate. But what is surprising even the Registrar's estimate is considered by Government as too liberal and they propose to cut down the demand still further. We do not see any reason why Government should hesitate to sanction the staff required for the audit of institutions which are paying audit fees. If figures of audit fees collected and the expenditure involved in maintaining the staff for the audit of societies liable to pay audit fees are published, we have no doubt the Government are not incurring any loss. The cost of audit staff in respect of societies eligible for free audit stands on a different footing. The question of debit and credit cannot be considered. However, we shall revert to this subject in our next issue. As the decision of Government to abolish all free audit is to be given effect to the whole problem will have to be reviewed afresh with facts and figures to make out a case for review.

Housing in Bombay :

We learn, with sincere pleasure, that the Government of Bombay have approved the recommendations of the Provincial Housing Advisory Committee in fixing a target of 125,000 tenements for all the industrial towns in the province, to be completed within a period of five years. The target includes tenements to be constructed by all agencies—Government, State-aided and private enterprise. The Government have also sanctioned the programme of building 15,000 tenements at a cost of Rs. 7.5 crores to be completed within a period of five years. Bombay has set an example which may as well be copied by other provinces. The Provincial Housing Committee appointed by the Government of Madras have not yet completed their labours. It is hoped the Committee will not hesitate to put forward a bold and comprehensive housing programme and that Government will come forward to sponsor it bringing succour to the unfortunate victims of housing shortage in the Madras city and other towns.

Co-operative Housing :

Co-operators are aware that Bombay has always taken a lead in regard to co-operative housing. The name of Rao Bahadur Talmaki

and the history of the Saraswath Co-operative Housing Society are well known. Now we learn of two schemes sponsored by the Karnataka Brotherhood Co-operative Housing Society, and the Karnatak Co-operative Housing Society, both in the city of Bombay. These two societies are to construct jointly three buildings on a site owned by them in Matunga in which 196 families are to be housed. The members who are to take up the tenements have to pay Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 3,000 depending on whether they require a two-room block or a three-room one and these amounts are by way of share money and deposits. The balance of money required is to be borrowed from Government at 3 per cent interest. Both the societies are to be worked on the tenant co-partnership system under which the occupying members hold their tenements as tenants, but enjoy the right of permanent occupation as long as they comply with the conditions of their tenancy. How for the tenant co-partnership system will appeal to the people of Madras which does not confer the right of ownership is a matter of grave doubt. We have no doubt the Madras Provincial Housing Committee will deal with this and other systems.

What is of more than ordinary interest is the rate of interest at which the Government have agreed to lend to co-operative housing societies. Co-operative housing societies constructing tenements consisting of two living rooms and a kitchen including amenities are to be granted loans at 3 per cent or $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent less than the Government borrowing rate whichever is higher. We wish it had been "lower" than "higher". These loans may be even to the extent of 75 per cent of the value of the land and buildings in the case of tenant partnership societies and to the extent of 60 per cent in the case of other societies. "Societies constructing tenements of higher standards than those stated above might be given loans to the extent of 50 per cent of the value of the land and buildings and at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent above the bank rate, provided the bank rate is not lower than the rate at which the Government has itself borrowed on the last occasion before giving loans. The period of repayment of loans will be 25 years in all cases". May we suggest

the rules governing loans to co-operative housing societies in Madras may be examined with a view to liberalise the terms on which loans are granted and thus give a fillip to co-operative housing movement. The shortage of housing is so great that every effort should be made to assist housing programmes so that within a short period of time the supply may approximate to the demand. From an investment point of view too it should be made worthwhile for builders to undertake house-building.

Acknowledgement :

We have just received some issues of the *Co-operative Productive Review*, the official organ of the Co-operative Productive Societies issued from Leicester, England. The *Review* has long been in existence and we are glad to renew our acquaintance. We are greatly interested to read the statement of policy which guides the *Review* and which we reproduce for the information of our readers.

"We advocate the furtherance of the principles of Industrial Democracy, by which the workers shall share in the results and control of their industry. We advocate these principles as we believe them to be the basic principles of democracy, in that they ensure not only political but also economic freedom. As we would not be slaves, so too we would not be masters, but Co-operative Co-partners working together for the good of all."

Need we say we commend this policy for the consideration of Co-operators.

Ourselves :

Owing to circumstances beyond our control, there has been delay in issuing the *Journal* for November. In recent times this is the first time such delay has occurred. We express our sincere regret.

For the same reason the responsibility for the views contained in the Editorial Notes is wholly that of the Editor.

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Prohibition.

By V. N. KUDVA, ESQ., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Commissioner of Irrigation, Excise and Prohibition, Madras.

1st October 1947 will be a red letter day for the districts of Guntur, Nellore, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Malabar, South Kanara and Nilgiris. From this day onwards Government have prohibited all alcoholic drinks in these districts as they did in last October in the districts of Coimbatore, Salem, North Arcot, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Anantapur and Bellary.

Though drink has been recognised all over the world as a social evil and is condemned by all religions and by all classes of people, it has somehow taken a strong root for years past in all countries and among all classes of people. It has been estimated that in India nearly 10 per cent of the population are addicted to drink. There can be no doubt that this evil is the cause for unhappiness in many homes especially among the poorer classes and is eating into the very vitals of the people. The eradication of this evil from society is therefore a very important step in the programme of uplift of the masses from several points of view, moral, social and economic. India has achieved political independence. She has now to fight for her economic independence, *i.e.*, to make her people free from want and to raise the standard of their living. What India wants to-day is better manhood and better womanhood. The prohibition of the evil of drink is a necessary step towards the attainment of this goal. Government deserve every praise for having attacked this evil.

The enforcement of prohibition involves the changing of the habits of a large section of the people. For the success of this reform, propaganda and ameliorative work among the ex-addicts are as important as the prevention of offences and the punishment of offenders under the Prohibition Law. With a view to make the change over as easy as possible, Government have introduced various ameliorative measures alongside the enforcement of Prohibition by employing special staff for the purpose. There are in each of the 8 Prohibition districts, one Special Development Officer and Assistant Development Officers at the rate of one for each revenue division, besides Rural Recreation officers and village guides at the rate of one each for every taluk and ballad singers at the rate of one for

each revenue division. Government have also sanctioned staff on the same basis for the 8 districts in which prohibition is to be extended in October 1947. The Special Development Officers who are recruited from Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies assist the Collectors in the ameliorative activities.

2. The broad lines on which ameliorative work is carried on in the prohibition districts are indicated below :—

Provisions of Substitutes for Drink.

To most drinkers the toddy shop or the arrack tavern is a place of resort in the evening and a means of escape from the tedium of life after a day's hard toil. Lest the abrupt closure of these shops should deny the drinkers this means of escape, arrangements are made by Government to provide substitute drinks to the addicts in or near the places where toddy shops were working prior to the introduction of prohibition. These refreshment stalls are proposed to be set up in about one half of the total number of toddy shops in the districts for about 3 months to provide the ex-addicts with suitable substitute drinks like tea, buttermilk, *panagam* as well as eats. Actually 1,478 stalls were opened last year in the 8 prohibition districts. The eats and drinks were provided free of cost in the initial stages and at concessional rates later on. Government sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 100 for each stall and this was supplemented by donations raised locally. As was anticipated, private stalls have been coming into being at several of these places where the Government stalls functioned. In view of the utility of these stalls, Government have sanctioned the proposal to open 1,900 refreshment stalls in the new 8 districts on the introduction of prohibition in them in October 1947. Arrangements are under way for the establishment of these stalls.

Counter-attractions to Drink.

The most effective counter-attractions to drink are rural sports and games, folk dances, *Kathaprasanghams*, *Kalakshepams*, *Harikathas* and village dramas. Entertainments of various kinds have been organised to divert the minds of the ex-addicts. The most popular game such as *Chadu-gu-du*, *Pillayar-pandu Killi-thattu*, tug-of-war, etc., and *bhajan*s, *harikathas*, street dramas, folk dances and dramas by professionals and amateurs are encouraged. For this purpose, Government have sanctioned one Rural Recreation Officer for each taluk and persons specially trained in rural games and rural uplift work in the Y. M. C. A. College of Physical Education are appointed

in these posts. The Rural Recreation Officers assisted by village guides (one for each taluk) organise rural recreation clubs, teach various games to the villagers, arrange for tournaments and create popular interest in these activities. The organisation of rural recreation serves not only to provide relaxation to the former addicts but prepares the ground for a greater rural uplift drive. The ballad singers appointed at the rate of one for every Revenue division, provide entertainment to the people, teach community songs to the villagers, coach the amateurs in street dramas wherever facilities exist and generally organise counter-attractions to drink. These ballad-singers are provided by Government with musical instruments at a cost not exceeding Rs. 100 for each singer. With a view to encourage local talents in preference to professionals from outside, in the matter of providing entertainment to the villagers in the prohibition districts, Government have sanctioned subsidies for dramatic troupes in prohibition districts. Folk dances, street dramas, boys scouts' displays, music lantern shows, etc., are some of the other forms of entertainments provided as alternative attractions to drink. Government have also provided each district with a propaganda van equipped with a cinema outfit and public address system. These vans are provided with gramophone records and films and they are useful not only for propaganda but also for providing effective counter-attractions to drink.

One other effective counter-attraction to drink is the community radio receiving set. Local Boards and private bodies in the prohibition districts have been exhorted to instal radios under the Government of India scheme. But as the number of radio sets available under the scheme is very limited, a proposal is under consideration according to which *gramasanghams*, local boards and others would collect and contribute the capital cost of the installation of community radio receivers, the maintenance charges of these sets for one year being borne by Government.

Promotion of Thrift.

Prohibition is but means to an end, namely the uplift of the villagers. Part of the money formerly squandered on drinks will be available to the ex-addicts for expenditure on necessities of life, viz., food and clothing. Still they will be left with a balance which can be saved for a future contingency. A thrift campaign through home-saves and hundi boxes has, therefore, been launched in the prohibition districts through co-operative societies. Villagers including

ex-addicts are encouraged to lay by their savings. Thrift days are celebrated by the co-operative societies selected for introducing the scheme of savings. The total amount of savings effected upto the end of June 1947 through hundi boxes in the existing 8 prohibition districts is Rs. 95,605. Savings under the National Savings Scheme are also encouraged by the ameliorative staff. Similar thrift campaign through co-operative societies, will be launched in the new prohibition districts.

Formation of Gramasangams and Rural Uplift Work.

As the ultimate object of prohibition is to promote the well-being of the poorer classes, full use is made of the opportunity for organising rural uplift work. Village Betterment Committees or *gramasangams* are formed in villages to promote rural uplift activities. Paid officials of Government like village officers and other non-officials, are associated with these committees. The *gramasangams* organise rural recreation, and village uplift activities like thrift, village sanitation, street cleaning and lighting, village communications, introduction of better seeds, manure, encouragement of cattle-breeding, poultry-farming, fostering of cottage industries, etc. There were on 30-6-47 more than 6,500 *gramasangams* in the eight prohibition districts. The ameliorative staff organise and guide the *gramasangams* in these activities. The sangams constitute a sort of community organisation for maintaining a general uplift drive in the villages.

Rural Uplift Schools

To train young men in the methods of promoting rural welfare and to acquaint them with the facilities offered by the various Government departments for this purpose, rural uplift schools are conducted in select centres, one for each quarter in the prohibition districts. About 50 young men with a bias for rural work are trained in the schools for a month. Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,000 for each school for this purpose and this includes stipends to the students at Rs. 12 each. At these schools, training is imparted to the students in rural games, and other recreational activities as also in rural uplift work. The instructions on rural uplift are imparted by the officers of the various Nation-building Departments of Government. The students going out of these schools are expected to be useful village guides establishing liaison between the villages in one hand and the officers of Government on the other. The best of the students are appointed as

wholetime village guides as part of the ameliorative staff. These schools will be conducted in the new districts also.

Co-operative Societies for Ex-addicts.

As the ultimate object of the introduction of prohibition is to improve the economic condition of the people, steps are being taken to augment their income by the formation of co-operative societies for the pursuit of cottage industries. For example, at Rajampet in Cuddapah district, a co-operative society for leather goods manufacture has been organised and started for the chucklers. At Bojjayapalli, in the same district, the cart-makers have been organised into a co-operative society for the manufacture and sale of country carts. Government have given financial assistance to these 2 societies. There is a proposal to form a basket-makers' co-operative society at Vellore in North Arcot district. It is hoped that a net-work of such societies will be formed in all the prohibition districts before long.

Employment of Toddy-tappers.

Government have taken steps to absorb the tappers thrown out of employment consequent on the introduction of prohibition in alternative occupations. So far as the existing eight districts are concerned, the total number of ex-tappers thrown out of employment was about 21,000 and the tappers have generally adjusted themselves to the changed conditions either by emigrating to the neighbouring wet districts or States or by seeking employment in agricultural and other work. In the districts of Coimbatore, Salem, North Arcot and Chittoor, Government have permitted the tapping of sweet juice from palmyrah trees for the production of jaggery and co-operative societies have been formed for the purpose. There were on 30th June 1947, 185 societies and 17,666 licenses had been issued to the tappers. The societies handled 186,204 maunds of jaggery valued at Rs. 13.12 lakhs. Government have sanctioned a Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies for the supervision of these societies.

Separate cottage industries societies for the benefit of the tappers have also been formed at certain centres. At Ayothiapatnam, in Salem district, a carpet weavers' co-operative society has been organised and started on its work. At Ambur in North Arcot District, a Co-operative Milk Supply Union with half-a-dozen

reeder societies in and around Ambur have been organised. Government have provided financial assistance to these two societies in the shape of free grants and loans and have also sanctioned a Senior Inspector free of cost for attending to their work. Proposals for settling some of the tappers in land colonies are also under consideration. Similar steps will be taken in the new districts. The tappers can be absorbed in agriculture, jaggery manufacture and in suitable cottage industries.

3. Prohibition is an experiment in social reform of far-reaching importance. Its introduction is not only for its own sake but with a view to promote the well-being of the poorer classes. Every effort has to be made to ensure that full advantage is taken by them of this opportunity to improve their social and economic conditions. The enforcement of prohibition is a means to the attainment of the general economic and social uplift. Any programme for the uplift of the masses has necessarily to include the eradication of the drink evil which is responsible for unhappiness in many houses especially among the poorer classes. It is a very important step in the social, moral and economic advancement of the community as a whole. It is, therefore, welcomed by all irrespective of caste or creed or party. It is the fundamental duty of every citizen to co-operate with the Government in such matters of great social reform. Such public co-operation is especially necessary in respect of prohibition, for without it in an abundant measure, it cannot be a success anywhere.

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H. E. H. The Nizam's Dominions and Food Problem. A UNIQUE CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTION IN THE COUNTRY.

By M. S. HANUMANTHA RAO, F. R., ECON. S., F.R.S.A.

The after-effects of the recent World War have already proved to be most disastrous to almost all the nations. Their economies were seriously disturbed and the destruction of industrial and agricultural sectors was enormous. Except U.S.A., Canada, Australia, Argentina and Russia, the whole world is suffering from famine conditions and vigorous efforts are being made by the respective Governments to reach the pre-war level of economic stability. During the year 1945-46, there was a very heavy fall in the overall production of foodgrains due to adverse effects on seasons and failure of crops in different countries, viz: the Middle East, French North Africa, New Zealand and India. China, the largest agricultural country, was completely devastated by the Japanese and, even after the termination of hostilities, she is faced with civil strife resulting in further weakening of her economic position.

India, in particular, has suffered considerably. The normal shortage of foodgrains was 1½ million tons of wheat and rice and this mounted upto 7 million tons in the year 1946 due to various reasons beyond control. Although great Britain was always an importing country, she increased her production substantially during the period of war and yet the gap remains wide. While in America and other surplus grain producing countries, the foodgrains are either fed to animals or destroyed to keep up the high market rates, there is appalling shortage in the old world.

Food Position in India and Pakistan.

Today the food position in India and Pakistan is serious. There is a shortage of 4 to 5 million tons of rice and wheat. Starvation threatens everywhere and the people are almost living on quite inadequate rations. The partition of the country into two independent Sovereign States has further accentuated the difficulties. Political flare-up in the country and the communal strife in Bihar, the Punjab and Bengal are occupying the whole time of the men in responsibility. Foodgrains are not easily available to the common man and black market is rampant throughout. The growing population, the intolerable inflation of money, the demand of richer diets by the poorer classes of people and the ravage caused by occasional floods created alarming shortage of foodgrains. The scheme

of becoming self-sufficient has almost come to stay on as a regular slogan but perceptible improvement is not recorded so far in the direction to alleviate the suffering of the millions.

Food Problem in Nizam's Dominions.

Perhaps it will be interesting to know something of the measures adopted by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government to combat food shortage in the Dominions. Centrally situated in the heart of Deccan extending over an area of 82,000 sq. miles, the Dominions have got innumerable natural advantages. Minerals, forest wealth and water are available in abundant quantities. The total area under cultivation is 2.6 crores of acres of which 1.8 crores of acres are under food crops. The normal shortage of foodgrains, especially of rice which is the staple food of the people, is 70,000 tons and a small quantity of wheat. The population of the Dominions comprises of 17 millions with a State budget of 27 crores of rupees.

Advent of Hyderabad Commercial Corporation Limited.

During the year 1942, when the war was going on vigorously, the Government of Hyderabad foresaw the imminent danger in receiving food supplies from abroad and immediately conceived of bringing into being a suitable machinery for building up adequate reserves of foodgrains to meet emergencies. The rates of various essential commodities were fixed and the ryot had, for the first time, been assured a fair return for his surplus produce. A novel scheme of collecting foodgrains was evolved thus anticipating similar methods later taken up by other Governments and States in India and a carefully thought-out plan was chalked. According to this, the ryot had compulsorily to sell a fixed quantity of grain on an acreage basis except in case of crop failure or deficiency. This was strengthened by requisitioning stocks from big landholders and creating a monopoly for Government for purchase of certain grains. In order to make these operations effective and successful and also to undertake open-market purchases of foodgrains in the Dominions, the Hyderabad Commercial Corporation, Ltd., was organised on joint stock basis and it was entrusted with the different activities of collecting grain. This new Institution invited the co-operation of businessmen living in various parts of the Dominions who formed themselves into local units acting as agents of the Corporation on commission basis. These local units were authorised to purchase foodgrains in the open market and were useful links of the Hyderabad Commercial Corporation to build stocks.

Public Co-operation.

There is a notion prevailing among the people outside the Dominions that the Government does not pay enough attention to public opinion in matters effecting its food policy. This is a very wrong impression perhaps created to serve political propaganda against the administration. A detailed study of the whole food administration would not fail to surprise them that the Government has been always lead by public opinion and all its food policy has been framed by the opinion of the public represented through a vista of Village, Taluk, District and Central Advisory Food Committees. The Village Committee consisted of 5 non-officials and 2 official members and every one of the 21,000 villages existing in the Dominions was having such a Committee. These Committees helped in collecting the levy grain and organising Village Co-operative Grain Banks. The Taluk Committee contained 8 members with 6 non-officials among them and they were formed in all the 104 taluks of the Dominions. The District Committees were composed of 12 members of which 8 were non-officials. These were established in all the 16 districts. Both the Taluk and District Committees have been doing excellent and helped the Revenue and Supply Departments in the distribution and procurement of foodgrains in their respective jurisdictions. Over and above these, there is the Central Food Advisory Committee with 82 members (57 non-officials and 25 officials) which is the main organisation for shaping the food policy of Government.

Collective Levy System.

A noteworthy feature of the Food Policy of the Hyderabad Government is the introduction of Compulsory Levy System right from the beginning. The Dominion was the first in the whole of India to start this scheme. According to this, the ryot has to sell a small part of his produce to Government except in case of a crop failure. This quantity is assessed on an acreage and estimated crop yield basis and leaves more than enough with the producer for his own needs. The scale of levy for a crop estimated to be above 6 annas in a rupee is as follows :

PADDY :

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|--------|----------------------|
| 1. For less than 1 acre holding. | | | |
| (tabi i.e. summer crop) | ... | 4 mds. | per acre cultivated. |
| 2. For holdings of 1 acre and more. | | 5 mds. | do. |
| 3. Dry paddy | ... | 2 mds. | do. |

WHEAT: (In Marathwada, Karnatak and Adilabad Districts):

1. For holdings of below 10 acres. 1 md. per acre cultivated.
2. For holdings of 10 acres and more ... 2 mds. upto 10 acres per acre cultivated, and 1 md. for the rest (per acre).

(In Telangana excluding Adilabad District):

1. For less than 10 acres ... $\frac{3}{4}$ md. per acre cultivated.
2. For 10 acres and more ... $\frac{3}{4}$ md. upto first 10 acres (per acre) and $\frac{1}{2}$ md. per acre for the rest.

JAWAR: (Except peeli):

1. For less than 10 acres ... $1\frac{1}{2}$ md. per acre cultivated.
2. For 10 acres and more ... $1\frac{1}{2}$ md. per acre upto 10 acres and at 3 mds. per acre for the rest.

PEELI JAWAR: (In Maratwada and Karnatak areas):

1. For less than 10 acres ... 1 md. per acre cultivated.
2. For 10 acres and above ... 1 md. per acre cultivated and for the rest at 2 mds. per acre.

In Telangana (excluding Khammam and Madira Taluks):

1. Per acre cultivated ... 20 seers.
2. For less than 10 acres in Khammam & Madira taluks. 1 md. per acre cultivated.
3. For 10 acres and above in Khammam & Madira taluks. 1 md. per acre upto 10 acres and for the rest at 2 mds. per acre.

RAGI: (In Maratwada and Karnatak Districts):

1. For less than 10 acres ... 20 seers per acre cultivated.
2. For 10 acres and more ... 30 seers do.

(In Telangana Districts):

1. Per acre cultivated ... 20 seers.

BAJRA: (In Maratwada and Karnatak Districts):

1. For less than 10 acres ... 30 seers per acre cultivated.
2. For 10 acres and more ... 40 seers do.

(In Telangana):

1. For holdings below 10 acres ... 20 seers do.
2. For 10 acres and more ... 30 seers do.

KANKI: (Raichur District):

1. For less than 10 acres ... 20 seers per acre cultivated.
2. For 10 acres and more ... 30 seers do.

Half the levy is collected if the crop is below 6 annas and nothing is taken if it is less than 3 annas.

The ceilings of both *mota* and medium rice vary from O. S. Rs. 29 to 32-8-0 per palla of 120 seers (80 tolas each seer) for the former and in the case of the latter the rate is ranging from O. S. Rs. 36-8-0 to Rs. 38-8-0 per palla in different areas of the Dominions. In addition to this essential staple food material, the rate of jowar, and bajra was also fixed at O. S. Rs. 21 and Rs. 22 per palla respectively. The advice of the Food Committee was taken at every step and the whole policy of the Government has got the free support of the public whose co-operation is utilised in implementing the measures with satisfactory results so far. The purchase and selling rates of other commodities too at various godown heads in the districts were fixed which are most reasonable and fair.

Price control extended to gur, sugar, pulses, chillies, etc. The rates were kept as low as possible so as to be within the easy access of the poor. Grain was distributed through statutory rationing in nearly 1/5 of the total population of Dominions, while the rest of the area was covered by a system of distribution through permits at various local centres. The whole system has worked admirably throughout the difficult period of war and that following its close to the present day and the Dominions were singularly fortunate in having none of the tragedies of starvation which have marred some parts of India.

Conversion of H. C. C. into a Co-operative Apex Institution.

After the cessation of hostilities, the question of food supply became more acute and difficult. The useful work done by the Hyderabad Commercial Corporation Ltd., was given due consideration by the authorities concerned. The vast net-work of affiliated bodies that had come into being could not be discarded without apprehending of a serious dislocation in the orderly supplies of food-grains to the rationed areas and the people living in villages. The co-operative bias of the lower institutions was extended and made permanent by making the Hyderabad Commercial Corporation an apex co-operative organisation. The local units working as agents

of the Corporation in the interior were changed into Taluk Co-operative Development Unions and Co-operative Village Grain Banks. This step has been very far-sighted, courageous and democratic. It has given every person in the Dominion—whose wishes—a say in the working of the food organisation. This is a great experiment and anticipated the recommendations later made by the Foodgrains Policy Committee for other parts of India.

The scheme is not only advantageous in being free from irregularities attending trade based on individual effort and profit motive but also for its educative value to the producer and consumer, giving them alike opportunities to come together and work for mutual benefit. The Co-operative Village Grain Banks are affiliated to the Taluq Co-operative Development Unions which are again connected with the Hyderabad Co-operative Commercial Corporation Ltd., the apex institution in the Dominions. Already a good deal of work has been done in the direction and very soon the entire village economy will witness the advent of co-operative prosperity.

The Co-operative Village Grain Bank.

The present scheme in vogue is mainly based on the principle of co-operation from the village population. The Compulsory Levy Order introduced during the year 1353 fasli, was amended to suit the changed conditions and provision was made for forming a Village Grain Bank in each village if 75 per cent of the cultivators of the particular village agree. 5 seers out of every maund of grain collected from each cultivator under levy are allowed to be retained and deposited in the Grain Bank to his credit. Thus as much as 1/4 of the total levy received from the village will be available in the village itself to meet the needs of petty cultivators and landless labourers. The grain retained in the Bank to the credit of each cultivator cannot be withdrawn for a specific period of five or ten years whatever the case may be, but profits are allowed to accumulate on the deposits of the share-holders converting them subsequently into non-withdrawable bonus shares. At the end of the appointed period, the members can appropriate the profits accrued on their original and bonus shares and cease their connection with the Banks, if they like. In the meantime, they can utilise the services of the Bank by borrowing grain at low rate of interest whenever required. These grain banks are designed to become self-supporting in due course.

The Village Grain Banks serve three-fold purposes. They not only enable the cultivators to save something in kind which otherwise they cannot do in cash but will also serve as seed stores for distributing improved varieties and as insurance against local food shortages.

Already 13,436 villages have got these Banks of which 11,727 are registered institutions. It is the aim of the Government to bring into being one such Bank in all the 21,000 villages of the Dominions and perhaps very soon the process of forming these useful bodies in the remaining villages will be complete.

Taluq Development Unions.

Next comes the Taluq Development Unions established in each of the 104 taluqs of the Dominions. Groups of village institutions are linked up with the branches of these Taluq Development Unions which in their turn are affiliated to the Hyderabad Co-operative Commercial Corporation Ltd. These Taluq Development Unions are substitutes of the previous local units and the membership comprises of not only businessmen but also producers of the taluqs concerned. They have been entrusted with the work of procurement, storage and distribution of foodgrains in their respective spheres on behalf of the Hyderabad Co-operative Commercial Corporation Ltd., on a commission basis. They have been working well since their formation and have become popular both with the cultivators and consumers.

With the Village Grain Banks as the base affiliated to the Taluq Development Unions which in their turn are linked up with the Hyderabad Co-operative Commercial Corporation Ltd., as the apex body in the Dominions, the co-operative organisation is complete and makes available to the producer in the field the facilities, of storing, marketing and obtaining manures and implements for him at cheaper rates on a co-operative basis eliminating the individual profit motive from all these transactions. Local food shortages will be met from the grain stocked in these banks which will also, through their Taluq Unions, arrange to distribute improved varieties of seeds to be propagated by the Agricultural Department. The Taluq Development Unions are of valuable help to the H. C. C. C. in procuring large quantities of foodgrains and in running sales depots in rural areas for distributing foodgrains on co-operative lines. Their turn-over is now in crores and should multiply itself with an

expansion in transactions as multipurpose societies undertaking, besides the above functions, the distribution of manure, co-operative warehousing, etc.

Construction of Godowns in the Dominions.

The problem of warehousing in the villages is very real particularly for stocking grain procured in huge quantities. Good godowns were not available at most places especially in the interior. Private buildings, dwelling houses, and other available places were provisionally converted into storage godown, but were found to be most unsuitable for the purpose. Grain stored in them was subject to deterioration and attack by insects. It also meant inconvenience to the owners of these buildings. In view of all this, Government created a Godown Trust with a corpus of Rs. 63.56 lakhs for the construction of godowns of improved types on scientific lines.

Already 75 Twin Nissen Huts and 40 M. B. sheds of the total accommodation of 1,035,000 bags (each with 9,000 bags capacity) have been erected all over the Dominions. Added to these, another 100 Hyderabad sheds with a storage capacity of 1,500 bags each and 30 pucca godowns with a total capacity of 1,50,000 bags (each of 5,000 bags) have been constructed at considerable cost. Besides, there are Nampalli and Kachiguda godowns with a total storage accommodation of 160,000 bags which are considered to be the best in the whole country. All these godowns are at present used by the Hyderabad Co-operative Commercial Corporation, Ltd., but when they are no longer required by it, they will be handed over to the Co-operative Taluk Development Unions for undertaking co-operative marketing and warehousing.

Food Co-operation Unions in Hyderabad Dominions.

Co-operation in food supply has come to stay on in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions on a permanent basis and has already played a prominent part in the economic regeneration of the people. The Co-operative Unions and Grain Banks formed under this scheme—unique in the whole of India, if not in the World—differ from the usual credit societies. Each Taluk Development Union is under the supervision of a Taluk Corporation Officer, who is appointed by the H.C.C.C., Ltd., in order to give impetus to the co-operative movement and with a view that they (Corporation Officers) may be ultimately absorbed by the Unions as managers.

The argument advanced in some quarters that the H.C.C.C. Ltd., is earning huge profits is far from the truth. The entire organisation has been formed at the outset on a "NO PROFIT AND NO LOSS" basis.

Opposition of Vested Interests not good.

Some vested interests and landholders are opposing the very useful and most ameliorative co-operative activities introduced by the Government. The reason for their anxiety is manifest. In spread of co-operation throughout the Dominions would strike a death-knell to their age-long and merciless exploitation of the villager. The Government is going on ahead with its project despite the opposition emanating from these anti-social beings and it is hoped that the village economy will be stabilised in a short time.

In conclusion, it is not an exaggeration to say that the food policy adopted by the Government of H.E.H. the Nizam is very sound and unique in the whole country. It has anticipated the evolution in many provinces of a similar system of compulsory procurement and distribution through co-operative organisation and the recommendations of the Woodhead Commission in that regard.

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Constructive side of Prohibition.*

BY RAO BAHADUR J. C. RYAN, M.A.

I thank you very much indeed for the very fine welcome address that has been read to me. You have elaborated, in your address, on what Mr. Narayanaswami Iyer said in his opening remarks. I am very thankful to you for the generous sentiments expressed by you, and, I hope, I will also be equally generous. I hope I shall be having opportunities to help you, after you come out of the Institute. I see before me a very wide scope to secure your services in the cause of Co-operation. Several schemes are on the anvil just now, which will absorb and utilise your services. For example, take the case of the scheme for the development of handloom weaving. There was a time when we had only 300 co-operative societies with 25,000 looms. Now we are having nearly 1,000 societies for weavers, and 100,000 looms within the co-operative fold, *i.e.*, about one-fifth of the total number of looms in our Province. The problem of marketing the goods, therefore, is a very big one now. We are elaborating schemes for marketing within the Province, outside the Province in India and also in foreign countries such as Ceylon, Burma, Malaya and even South Africa. Naturally, this scheme will require a large body of trained workers and I expect Institutes like this will provide us with all the men we require. I shall not reveal other similar schemes, for they are still in the embryonic stage and they will be open for discussion only when the proper time comes.

2. This evening, I thought of speaking to you, on a matter which has come into prominence in your district just now, *viz.*, *Prohibition*. Probably some of you would not have expected me to speak on Prohibition. I wish to speak on that subject because, as Co-operators, most of us are intimately connected with it. Indeed, to make Prohibition a success, all of us should put our shoulders to the wheel. You are, I think, just a month old in prohibition now. The thing you have got to remember about Prohibition is that it is not a destructive programme of Government. They did not introduce Prohibition merely to tell the people: "You are enjoying the privilege of drinking whenever you like. But we do not wish to allow you this privilege. Therefore we shall put a stop to it." That was not the idea with which the Law of Prohibition was conceived. What then was the real idea? Government, on the other hand, put these questions to the people: "How is your moral character affected by drink? Are you not sinking morally? Is not your moral character getting debased by the drink habit? Are you not squandering your hard-earned money on this wasteful habit? Are you not, therefore, steadily sinking both morally and economically?"

* Delivered before the Hood Co-operative Institute Students' Union.

CONSTRUCTIVE SIDE OF PROHIBITION

Therefore it is, that we want to prohibit it". Thus, Prohibition is essentially a constructive programme—a programme in which Government attach great importance to its moral significance. And in that moral importance we, Co-operators, can play a much greater part than other citizens. This is my main justification for my talking to you this evening on Prohibition.

3. Well, what does the ex-addict think about Prohibition? We all say that it is a good thing. Had you asked an ex-addict, possibly the first man, would have told you, "it is a very fine thing. The Government have conferred a great boon on us." That sort of reply comes from the lips, not from the heart. I rather think that this answer is given just to oblige you. A very large number of people, who rarely drink, will not really understand the ex-addict's difficulty, when he misses his evening drink. I shall illustrate this further. Take, for example, the habit of snuffing. Supposing I steal away your snuff-box and do not restore it to you for three days, just imagine how you will feel these three days. Similarly, take the case of a smoker who is obliged to forego his cigar. I know to my cost, what it is. So, at first, to you, it creates a feeling of deprivation. The first feeling of the ex-addict, therefore, will be one of repulsion. Government recognised that. What do they say? "We have taken away something from you, people. You are having a feeling of repulsion. Don't you be sorry. You shall continue to have in your old toddy shop drinks only, a wholly different kind of drink and a quite harmless one at that. You will have coffee, or tea, or buttermilk." I know the wife of an ex-addict who was able to substitute another kind of beverage in order to satisfy her husband's craving for drink. She just plucked a few tomatoes, squeezed them into a tumbler, added some condiments and passed it on to her husband. He relished it, though he said it was a poor substitute for toddy. "However, it is something. It is better than nothing." What you have to do for the ex-addict, therefore, is to provide him with substitutes, wherever you possibly can. Two weeks ago, I was travelling to Mangalore. A representative of Messrs. Parry & Co., was travelling with me. He told me that since the introduction of prohibition, their sales of the C.O.s gas tubes had quintupled. That is, if it was ten tubes a month formerly, it has risen to fifty tubes now. Figures speak for themselves. If you still doubt the value of substitutes for intoxicants, I wish to remind you that when the Hon. Ministers went round the districts, they took part in functions, where drinks like *panagam* were distributed. Ex-addicts gathered there in large numbers. Did they not drink it gladly? The first thing, therefore, I would ask you—prospective co-operative inspectors and supervisors—is, do not get impatient with the ex-addict. Give him some substitute drink. Make him forget what he has lost. Give him a considerate treatment.

He used to feel, too, what the toddy shop was a fine place for enjoyment. You may not approve it. But I may say that nevertheless it was a fact and we cannot overlook it. A whole day's work at the factory, on the Railway, in the office or in the fields bored him thoroughly. And, returning home when he saw a toddy shop, he said "let me have a drink, shake my limbs, feel light and leap high in the air with joy". And so he went to the grog shop and drank with his friends, helped them to drink and then two or three, arm in arm, enjoyed the whole thing. I daresay that, according to their light, the toddy shop gave them some comfort. We cannot deny it. Therefore it is that we have to provide them with counter-attractions. What then are the attractions we can give them. In the village, ex-addicts can be induced to join a hundred and one games like *Chadugudu*. If there is a ground available, they can play foot-ball, hockey and other games. These sports can entertain them to the extent to which the toddy shop and its surroundings entertained them. If you do not know any of these rural games, we shall teach you. We shall open recreation clubs. There are special Development Officers and Assistant Development Officers and ballad-singers who can help them to make merry much better than in the pre-prohibition days. Friendly matches between village teams and Taluk and District tournaments offer wide scope for these activities. In these competitions, successful candidates are given silver cups and medals. When we went round Salem district we found that the constructive side of Prohibition was working in an elaborate way. Tournaments attracted large crowds to watch the teams coming from various villages competing keenly with one another. In one tournament, the Pappara-patti team won the match. It was a sight to see their rejoicings at the success. The villagers had come to the tournament in a bus. The players were garlanded and placed in the bus and taken round. The villagers of Papparapatti were proud of the achievement of their men. They felt that it was not a competition between one team and another but that it was a competition between one village and another. The villagers as a whole felt elated in the success of their team.

In Taramangalam, a village in Salem district, when prohibition was introduced, one gentleman offered 3 acres of land for a park; another came forward to fence it; a third built a house and installed a radio in it; a fourth planted trees and crotons, laid lawns. The whole park was handed over to the Panchayat for regular upkeep. The people, including the ex-addicts, now resort to the park in the evening hours and spend their time in games or singing or hearing the radio and have an enjoyable time.

A question is often raised as to how many of the persons engaged in such games, are actually ex-addicts. In one case, one of the officers

pointed out that out of some 18 lads engaged in a tug-of-war, only four were probably ex-addicts. But there were at least ten other ex-addicts among the spectators and ten plus four make fourteen. I, therefore, pointed out that at least fourteen of them were, for the time being, enjoying it and had forgotten all about their drink. To wean away fourteen such men is certainly some achievement to strive for. These fourteen ex-addicts may have gone in search of some hidden corners of the district where they can possibly get some illicit drink had not the games kept them away. It is only when one is idle, that his thoughts run after drink. Therefore it is, we have to provide these games and divert his attention.

In a village near Doddaghatta in Anantapur district, I had an interesting spectacle of ex-toddy tappers staging a drama for ex-addicts lasting three hours. It was grand. It went to my heart, for these who had lost their jobs provided entertainment for those who had lost their drink. I took up their case with Government and got them a grant of Rs. 500. They went round the district and gave performances in several places. If any of you, having histrionic talents, are interested in getting up such programmes, I say, contact your Special Development Officer. He will take up your cause and get some subsidy from Government.

What can we do for the ex-addicts on the economic side? Here, really Co-operative Societies can help a lot—the promotion of thrift, for instance. Supposing you had a toddy shop in a village, for which the contractor paid a rental of Rs. 1,000. The villagers might have drunk there for Rs. 4,000. True, all this money cannot be expected to come into the Co-operative Society, if the ex-addicts joined it. His family may like to have more food and better food. Probably they will also spend on better clothes. All this may possibly consume about, say Rs. 2,000. The remaining Rs. 2,000 at least can be saved by the ex-addicts through the Co-operative Society. As prohibition results in savings for the ex-addicts, what the co-operator has to do is, to take a hundi box to the ex-addict and tell him. "Look here. You have been spending four annas a day on drink. Now you cannot do it. Put that four annas daily into this box. Eventually you will find, you have a substantial sum. You can build yourself a house with it or celebrate your daughter's marriage and so on". It is such a constructive programme which is expected of you by Government, in return for the loss of Rs. 17 crores through prohibition. Government expect us, Co-operators, to bend our shoulders to this task.

There are other ways of helping the ex-addict, some of them very interesting. I went to Gooty once. There was a large number of scavengers who were habitual drunkards formerly. They had saved some drink money. We went to work among them. They wanted to

know if they could take to the milk trade and wanted our help. But I feared that no one would take milk from a scavenger. I was agreeably surprised however when, on enquiry, I was told that there would not be any difficulty because milk did not carry the taint with it. A milk supply society was formed for the scavengers and some of the prominent men of the place also have joined it. The society is functioning well and carrying on a prosperous business.

In Rajampet there were a number of chucklers (cobblers)—all ex-addicts. They usually made slippers and other footwear. The proposition was put before them that they might be employed on a co-operative basis. Government gave a little grant and with it we provided them with equipment necessary for their trade. That institution is progressing satisfactorily.

There is another class affected by prohibition, i.e., the ex-toddy tappers. Their lot is very hard indeed. Some of them whom I saw were formerly getting Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 a month by tapping toddy. They have been thrown out of employment on account of prohibition. We have to provide some alternative employment for them, if they are to lead a decent life. We cannot say, that we have saved the ex-addicts and that we are not concerned with the tappers and that they should shift for themselves. The Government are doing their best for these men also. They have instructed many departments of Government to make use of these men as much as possible where unskilled labour is required. The Highways Department has been asked to employ them for the construction of roads.

But the most promising part of the programme is the tapping of sweet juice of palmyrah trees for conversion into jaggery. The policy of Government has been to permit tapping of palmyrah trees only. But to provide a similar employment to tappers in Malabar, on representations being made to the Hon'ble Minister, sweet juice tapping of cocoanut trees has also now been allowed on an experimental basis. Here again, the co-operative societies help them. In these societies, the members tap sweet juice and in the tope itself, it is converted into jaggery under the supervision of the officers of the society. Once a week the society auctions the jaggery, and the sale-proceeds are turned over to the members, after taking a small commission for the labour. Government have said that tapping of sweet juice will be allowed only in the case of co-operative societies, for an excellent reason. A society is a body corporate and if any one of the members abuse the concession, the society as a whole will suffer; the license will be cancelled. This exercises a wholesome influence and can prevent abuse of the concessions, on account of the collective responsibility involved.

There are other avenues of employment for the ex-toddy tappers. I shall just mention a few. Land colonisation societies offer one such means. Recently, there were chances of transferring to the ex-toddy tappers lands originally intended for colonisation by ex-servicemen. Again, housing schemes offers a wide scope for employing them. Those who have the aptitude can be employed as masons, carpenters, etc. Even the unskilled men can be taken over for ordinary cooly work. The Co-operative House Construction Society, in Madras City, which was recently started has been able to attract as much as Rs. 25,000 as paid up share capital and still people are daily rushing for membership and houses. Therefore any number of houses will have to be built there and elsewhere in the Province and these can provide employment for any number of ex-toddy tappers.

Well, these are the many ways in which the co-operative movement can help the Government in building up the constructive side of prohibition. I wish to remind you that prohibition does not end with merely prohibiting drink and that much of the constructive and ameliorative work follow it. It is not only a programme of social uplift, but also involve the economic uplift of the ex-addicts and tappers. I appeal to you, co-operators, to put your hands to the plough and pull your weight in the noble endeavour.

Notice to Non-members.

Sub: MADRAS JOURNAL OF CO-OPERATION—Subscription rate—
increase of.

This is to inform the Non-members of this Union, in view of high cost of printing and paper, the Executive Committee of this Union has been obliged to increase the rate of annual subscription from Rs. 4 to 6. Hence the Non-members are requested to remit the revised rate of subscription for Volume XXXIX (July 1947 to June 1948).

MADRAS,
16th March 1947.

V. VIYYANNA,
General Secretary and Publisher,
The Madras Provincial Co-op. Union, Madras.

Procurement Scheme in Vizag. District.

A note on the working of the procurement scheme in the Vizag. District undertaken by the Vizianagaram Central Co-operative Stores for the year 1946-47.

By S. KRISHNASWAMI.

Preliminary.

In order to meet the shortage of food-grains in the country, the Government have formulated a scheme for the monopoly purchase of the surplus food grains from each cultivator or land-lord for equitable distribution among the entire population of the country. Under this scheme of intensive procurement in the Vizag District, the Government originally appointed in 1944-45 a number of private individuals as procurement agents and along with them, a few primary co-operative stores were also appointed. Towards the close of the season however, some of the individual agents gave up the work and left it incomplete. It was then that the Central Co-operative Stores, Ltd., Vizianagaram, was asked to step in and complete the work. The Central Co-operative Stores undertook the work in spite of the fact that the areas given were widely scattered and inspite of other obvious disadvantages mainly because it felt that it owed a duty both to the Government and the people in these days of food scarcity. The following statement will show the particulars of procurement work done by the Central Stores independently in some centres and through the agency of primary co-operative stores in other centres.

Name of Stores.	No. of firkas given.	Demand.		Collection.		Percentage of collection to demand.	
		Paddy Mds.	Millets Mds.	Paddy Mds.	Millets Mds.	Paddy	Millets.
Direct Procurement :—							
Vizianagaram	1	3,067	...	3,067	21	100%	...
Navagam	1	30,000	...	30,000	...	100%	...
Sitampeta Agency	1	268	...	268	...	100%	...
Agents of Central Stores :—							
1. Sompeta Co-op. Stores. (Cheepi Firka)	1	20,000	...	4,432	...	22%	...
2. Baruva Co-op. Stores (Devupuram Firka)	1	8,000	...	1,548	24	19%	...
3. Tekkali Co-op. Stores (Two Firkas)	2	8,000	...	1,427	...	18%	...
4. Melliaputti Co-op. Stores (Four Firkas)	4	86,700	...	12,772	...	15%	...

During 1945-46, however, the Central Co-operative Stores was given a large area than before and side by side with it, Primary Co-operative Stores and private individuals were also appointed as agents. The

PROCUREMENT SCHEME IN VIZAG. DISTRICT

Central Stores appointed 12 Primary Co-operative Stores as its agents and allotted 27 firkas to do the actual procurement work. Out of the six firkas in Tathapatnam Taluk entrusted to the Melliaputti Co-operative Stores the Collector subsequently removed four firkas and entrusted them to private merchants. The results of procurement work done by the Central Stores independently and the twelve stores as agents of the Central Stores are furnished below :—

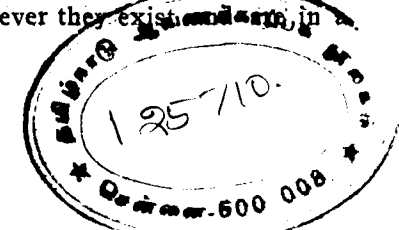
Name of the Primary Co-operative Stores.	Demand.		Collection.		Percentage of collection to demand.	
	Paddy Mds.	Millets Mds.	Paddy Mds.	Millets Mds.	Paddy	Millets.
1. Melliaputti Co-op. Stores ...	55,178	6,742	50,121	10,147	91%	151%
2. Tekkali " " ...	8,320	178	8,810	198	106%	111%
3. Sompeta " " ...	21,123	503	14,851	2,966	70%	590%
4. Baruva " " ...	17,504	551	11,970	2,389	68%	428%
5. Kaviti " " ...	1,834	45	1,684	301	92%	669%
6. Itchapuram " " ...	6,604	439	8,578	2,231	130%	508%
7. S. Kota " " ...	1,614	33	1,614	33	100%	100%
8. Cheepurapalli Co-op. Stores.	1,646	125	2,206	366	134%	293%
9. Bonthalakoduru " " ...	1,055	2,057	1,080	2,145	102%	104%
10. Bhogapuram " " ...	2,702	22	2,038	229	75%	1041%
11. Bhimillipatam " " ...	2,669	432	2,568	1,679	96%	389%
12. Veeraghattam " " ...	1,19,730	...	99,156	361	83%	...

Central Stores independently through its paid staff.

1. Nagore Firka	30,959	...	39,276	...	127%	...
2. Vizianagaram Firka	2,132	60	2,428	73	114%	121%
3. Kunnuru Firka	3,922	218	3,122	249	80%	160%

From the particulars furnished above, it will be seen that the Central Stores did excellent work, inspite of several difficulties, which they had to undergo in actual procurement of foodgrains and this was mainly due to the enthusiasm and zeal of the non-official co-operators who undertook the work.

The good account that the Central Co-operative Stores was able to give of itself had led to a feeling among the public that the employment of the co-operative machinery as the sole procuring agency for 1946-47 would serve the best interest of the public in all respects and place the food position on a solid foundation. In response to this demand a detailed scheme was drawn up for procurement work as early as August 1946 for the entire district through the Central Co-operative Stores. In their Order No. Ms. 1142, (Food) Department, dated 13th December 1946, the Government were pleased to accept the scheme and to appoint the Central Co-operative Stores as the sole procuring agent for the entire district. The Central Co-operative Stores is called on to carry out the work through the agency of (1) Good Primary Co-operative Stores, (2) Co-operative Marketing Societies wherever they exist, and in a



position to undertake the work and (3) their own paid staff. In accordance with this G.O. the Collector, Vizagapatam, has issued a notification appointing the Central Co-operative Stores the sole procurement agent for paddy, rice and millets for the Vizagapatam district with effect from 13th December 1946.

Plan of Work.

Normally, the procurement agents were to be appointed in October to afford them a clear interval of two months for making their plans and getting ready for starting procurement operations right from the commencement of harvest. The Central Co-operative Stores having received orders of appointment just in the harvest season, it had practically to spend the whole of January 1947 in hectic activity making the necessary preliminary arrangements. About 130 group depots had to be opened to receive the stocks procured from various centres in the district. The requisite number of purchasers had to be selected and appointed for each of the 150 and odd firkas in the district thirty-two Primary Co-operative Stores, five Marketing Societies and 41 paid employees were selected as purchasers. Simultaneously, the stores had to select and appoint a large staff of depot managers, clerks, maistries, kalasies etc., for all the 130 depots after taking proper securities and agreements from them. They had also to be given intensive training before they were told off for their respective duties as most of them were ignorant of the philosophy of the procurement scheme.

Progress of Procurement.

The original demand for the entire district, excluding the area allotted to the Kurupam Zamindar, as arrived at the demand lists prepared by the Village Officers and approved by the village and taluk Food Committees was 49,841 tons of paddy. In view of the seriousness of the food situation, however, the Government refixed the target at 77,240 tons for the area allotted to the Central Co-operative Stores. Upto 22nd October 1947 the Central Stores procured 57,390 tons of paddy. The collections actually work out to 115 per cent of the demand and 74 per cent of the target fixed by Government. The collection of paddy last year in the entire district upto the end of August 1946 came to 51,348 tons, which worked out to 87 per cent of the demand. Thus, it could be seen that the Central Co-operative Stores has acquitted itself fairly well of its responsibility for procurement work this year.

Transport of Food Grains from surplus to deficit areas.

There was practically no need for heavy transport operations from the surplus to deficit areas in the previous years as the requirements of the deficit taluks were met from stocks directly imported from outside and lodged in reception godowns located at convenient centres. Due

to absence of imports this year, large quantities of foodgrains procured in surplus areas have been ordered to be transported to deficit taluks to prevent possible break-down in the rationing system. This work of transport which has also been entrusted to the Central Co-operative Stores has become stupendous both in size and importance for obvious reasons. Despite the almost insuperable difficulties that have confronted it in arranging for prompt and timely transport of stocks held in scattered places in outlying parts of the district the Central Co-operative Stores has been able successfully to manage the transport of 29,890 tons of paddy to deficit areas out of 33,486 tons ordered to be transported by the Collector from time to time.

Anti-Famine Campaign.

The results achieved by the Central Stores in the matter of procurement are really remarkable considering the fact that it had to take up the work and set up a huge machinery at very short notice, yet it has not rested on its oars. Though procurement at this time of the year means collecting very small quantities from a number of ryots residing in a large number of villages, and though procurement and transport of these stocks to central godowns is not at all an economic proposition, the Central Stores has retained the entire staff and is continuing to do the work with the same vigour as previously without minding the cost, in view of the serious food situation facing the country and realising the necessity to collect all available grain to stave off famine.

The Board of Directors of the Central Co-operative Stores has, at the instance of Sri A. V. Subbarao Naidu, Deputy Registrar, Vizagapatam, resolved to launch an "Anti-Famine Campaign" as the only panacea for the deteriorating food position since the chances of obtaining food supplies from abroad are few and far between. The Directors along with the Deputy Registrar visited some villages where there are still procurable stocks of foodgrains, appealed to the good conscience of the ryots and collected as much paddy and millets as possible. The Central Co-operative Stores has also got printed and distributed 20,000 copies of a pamphlet in Telugu entitled "An Appeal to Ryots in the District," calling on them to surrender their surplus stocks in order to avert the threatened food crisis and a possible break-down of rationing in the coming months. This "drive" galvanised the rural atmosphere into activity and aroused their civic conscience and yielded appreciable results in augmenting the procurement of foodgrains.

Conclusion.

The Central Co-operative Stores undertook procurement work on a districtwide scale solely for the purpose of serving the people in these difficult times and for putting an end to exploitation. Further, as an

apex Consumer's Co-operative Organisation in the district, the Central Co-operative Stores thought that it was its duty to make its own contribution in the matter of food supply to supplement the efforts of Government. To this end, the Central Co-operative Stores set up the necessary machinery and has invested Rs. 98.58 lakhs in all this year. It may be stated in this connection that the success of the procurement work in this district would not have been what it is but for the harmonious cordiality between the stores and the Revenue Department and the willing co-operation and encouragement received from the Civil Supplies Officials. The procurement work through co-operative agency has proved to be beneficial both to the producer and the consumer in several respects and has rendered the control over the procuring agency's work easy and effective for the supply department. With the experience gained this year, the Central Co-operative Stores hopes to be able to give a better account of itself in the next year.

P. C. U. CIRCULAR NO. 1

To

All the Member Societies of the P. C. U.

Dear Sirs,

The Annual General Body Meeting of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union will be held on **10th January 1948** in the premises of the **Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank**, when the **Administration Report and Audit Review for the year 1946-47** will be considered. The election of office-bearers for this Union for the years 1947-48 to 1949-50 will be conducted.

Societies which have not paid their annual contribution to this Union are requested to **pay** the contribution **before** the meeting of the General Body.

Societies which have not so far communicated the names of their delegates are also requested to send the names immediately.

The Administration Report and Audit Review for 1946-47 have already been sent to the member societies and they are requested to forward the same to their representatives concerned.

MADRAS, }
9-12-1947, }

Yours faithfully,

V. VIYYANNA,
General Secretary.

The All-India and the International Co-operators' Day

Under the auspices of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union the All-India and the International Co-operators' Day was celebrated on 1st November 1947 with the Hon'ble Mr. Kala Venkata Rao, Minister for Revenue, in the chair. Many prominent Co-operators, including Departmental Officers, were present. The gramophone record containing the message for the occasion by the President of the All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association, was put on gramophone. (*Message enclosed*).

Mr. B. Venkataratnam, President of the Union, welcomed the Minister.

Mr. Venkata Rao said that the Co-operative movement was still confined to the upper strata of society in this country and had not reached the masses. That was particularly the reason which encouraged them to feel that there were many fields open by which to let the movement reach the masses. They had to plan the economic and social fabric of a new India on co-operative lines. The problem in India was more in relation to the rural than urban areas. Hence they in India could not have nationalisation in every sphere. It was here that co-operation offered a medium in which both Government and private enterprise could join.

Taking the question of regeneration of agriculture, he, for his part as Minister in charge, had been trying to change the existing land tenures so as to facilitate the ownership of land by at least the lower middle class people. But even that would not mean going to the fullest extent. They had now the idea of co-operative farming. If they wanted to improve agriculture, what was needed was to adopt a new method. The yield per acre in India was poor. The agency to tackle the problem must be the co-operative movement.

Proceeding, he said that it must be their endeavour not only to plan high but execute all their plans in a manner that by this time next year they would not only have a tangible programme, but also have executed some of them in parts of the presidency.

A message conveying fraternal greetings from Dewan Bahadur Hiralal L. Kaji, President of the All-India Co-operative Association, Bombay, was then read.

Mr. S. K. Yegnanarayana Aiyar moved a resolution affirming faith in co-operation as the only true and just economic basis of society.

Mr. Yegnanarayana Aiyar said that if the co-operative movement had not reached the masses, it was due to the fact that education had not spread among the masses.

Land Colonisation Schemes.

Mr. L. C. Ryan, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, said he only wished to place before the meeting some of his experiences of the co-operative movement. With reference to land colonisation, one such scheme was tried in Kurnool where 600 acres of land belonging to Government were given to a co-operative society. The initial effort was to try collective farming there. An enthusiastic Dutchman took charge of the experiment which seemed to promise well in the initial stages. They tried with 80 members to clear the forests. At the stage of clearing the forests the collective effort succeeded. The forests were cleared and charcoal was collected and sold. When it came to cultivation the experiment failed, because those who were asked to cultivate, felt that "everyman's land" was "no-man's land." Another experiment to employ 15 ryots on a wet land, 60 acres in extent, also failed because of the difficulty of calculating "return" on capital. The Registrar, continuing, said that any scheme could succeed if well planned out. Capital was still shy in finding its way to agricultural enterprise, where they had to wait for a long period for a return. He also referred to the need for the Government to find the necessary land for such schemes.

Mr. S. R. Venkataraman said that in a city like Madras there was scope for a co-operative society to serve the people's requirements in respect of fruits and vegetables.

In winding up the proceedings, the Minister said that now that Indianisation of the services had taken place as also de-Civilianisation, so far at least as the Co-operative Department was concerned, there need be no delay in pushing through schemes of development. He for his part would see that the lands needed for carrying out the schemes were placed at the disposal of the department and it was for the officials to get over difficulties and make the schemes a success. He hoped that next year they would not merely have to speak of the ideals of the movement but of having achieved something.

Mr. V. Viyyanna proposed a vote of thanks.

At the end of the meeting the Projection of India Pictures exhibited a sound film on "Milk", a documentary film of Mahatma Gandhi's Harijan tour of South India in 1946, and another on the "Independence Day Celebrations in Madras."

ALL-INDIA CO-OPERATORS' DAY 1947.

MESSAGE BY DEWAN BAHADUR HIRALAL L. KAIL,

President, All India Co-operative Associations, Bombay.

I

I offer you, brother and sister Co-operators, my fraternal greetings on this All-India Co-operators' Day, when believers in Co-operation gather together to renew their pledge of service and re-affirm their faith in Co-operation.

Let Government, Central and Provincial, realise that neither cold Capitalism nor red Socialism can be the just ordering of society and that the basis of all economic planning must be warm and white Co-operation which emphasizes just distribution no less than co-ordinated production and sale! Let leaders of co-operative thought realise how on them devolves the responsible duty of wise direction and wise formulation of policies! Let Registrars and their staff realise how responsible their position is and what immensely beneficent is their opportunity for national service of the highest order! Let office-bearers and members of the co-operatives, big and small, realise that on their efficiency and uprightness depends the destiny of rural India! Let all of us realise the deep truth that underlies the motto *No Salvation without Co-operation*.

The year 1947 marks a turning point of the first magnitude in our history. It seems India on the threshold of Freedom, buoyant and clamant to achieve the greatness that is her due and to secure her rightful place in the councils of the World! It seems India pulsating with new blood, new energy, and new zeal, planning to push on vigorously on all sides! It seems India accepting the co-operative method for the economic emancipation of the small man in towns and villages! It seems co-operation on the eve of a great revolution, when the State and the people will effectively work together for success which has remained elusive so long!

India looks to you, to work with greater zeal, greater devotion and great assiduity so as to rescue the countryside from the benumbing burden of indebtedness and to transform it into a land of peace and plenty, progress and prosperity. And India does not look to you in vain!

Resolution to be adopted at the Meeting of the Co-operators on the All-India Co-operators' Day.

"On this All-India Co-operators' Day, this meeting of Co-operators reaffirms its faith in Co-operation as the only true and just economic basis of society. Co-ordinated production and equitable distribution under the aegis of co-operation alone can offer the pleasing prospect of a rise in the general mass level of the world. Co-operation recognises no barrier of caste, creed or colour and this meeting prays for the rapid

blossoming of the spirit of co-operation to animate all human activity and to lead to true internationalism and universal brotherhood."

II

India offers fraternal greetings to Co-operators of the World on this International Co-operators' Day, when co-operators reaffirm their faith in co-operative ideology and pledge themselves to continue to serve the cause evermore zealously and evermore assiduously. No more shall the exploiter of men or of nations mount to glory over sinking masses. No more shall the standard of living of one country or class be raised if that means the lowering of the standard of others. Not the survival of the fittest, but protection of the weak is our creed and the need of the day. Let not any country rise on the ashes of others. A nobler impulse must now pulsate and animate all. Never was *Each For All and All For Each* more expressive of the need of the moment than now. Neither Capitalism with its extreme individualism, nor Socialism degenerating into collective domineering, can be the just ordering of the world economy. Co-ordinated production and equitable distribution under the aegis of Co-operation alone can offer the pleasing prospect of a rise in the general mass level of the world and the vision beatific of increasing approach to divinity.

India stands at the threshold of freedom. Co-operation which so far has been a State policy, is on the eve of transformation into a People's Movement. So long, almost confined to credit, Co-operation is about to embark on a swift career of extension and expansion, diversification and re-orientation, in the interests of the agricultural producer, the artisan and the consumer. Agriculture and industry, trade and transport alike, will prosper under the stimulus of assistance and direction by a Free India, which hopes to blend the initiative and skill of the *entrepreneur* with the willing participation and collaboration of the democrat under the multicoloured flag of Co-operation, which knows no distinction of class or creed. Co-operation shall be the active principle of the economic planning of India and the harbinger of peace and plenty, progress and prosperity, so vital for her development. Let us pray for the advent and blossoming of the spirit of Co-operation to animate all human activity and to lead to true internationalism and universal brotherhood.

RESOLUTION.

On the 25th International Co-operative Day, Saturday, the 1st November, 1947, the International Co-operative Alliance calls upon its member organisations in 28 countries, with their 93½ million individual members, to demonstrate to the whole world the solidarity of co-operators, also the potentiality of the co-operative movement in realising the aims of the united nations

THE ALL-INDIA AND THE INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATORS' DAY

organisation to which mankind looks as an effective instrument for the building of a new political and economic order based on international understanding and collaboration.

In creating the conditions for the peaceful progress of mankind, the United Nations Organisation, as an alliance of States, needs the full support of the peoples of the World. The International Co-operative Alliance, as the largest Voluntary People's Organisation, reiterates its promise and its preparedness to give that support without reserve.

The International Co-operative Alliance since its inception has been convinced that lasting Peace only will be assured if international relations are able to develop unfettered and on the basis of equality; and for the last quarter of a century, in the pursuit of its aim to substitute for the system of international trade rivalry the system of international co-operation, has persistently opposed all restrictive practices and monopolistic tendencies. To that end, an International Co-operative Trading Agency and an International Co-operative Petroleum Association have been created, to the further development of which the Alliance urges all National Co-operative Organisations to give their full support.

In the present state of political tension, economic disequilibrium, and social unrest, the co-operative movement must give the world an example of unity.

The International Co-operative Alliance therefore appeals—

To all Men and Women of Goodwill, who are not yet associated with the movement—to join its ranks.

To Co-operators to rally to their Societies.

To Co-operative Societies to support the work of their National Unions.

To the Unions of all Countries to give their full allegiance to the Alliance.

Co-operators of all Lands—Unite for Peace and Human progress.

Review.

Annual Report of the Madras Co-operative Motor Vehicles Insurance Society, Ltd., for the period ending 31-12-1946.

The Madras Co-operative Motor Vehicles Insurance Society was registered under the Co-operative Societies Act and hence the accounts were written up to the end of June 1946. But as it is carrying on Insurance Business according to the Insurance Act, the official year for Insurance Societies ends with the calendar year and hence the accounts have been brought up to 31st December 1946.

During the period under review the society did good work and earned a net profit of more than Rs. 10,000 and this must be deemed to be very satisfactory taking into consideration the fact that the society is less than two years old.

We are informed that the society has since been registered under the Insurance Act as well, with the right to take up insurance of miscellaneous character. We hope the Society under its efficient management will continue to make good progress in the coming years. We wish all success to the society.

S.K.V.

P. C. U. CIRCULAR NO. 2

To

All the Delegates to the General Body of the P. C. U.

Dear Sirs,

The Annual General Body Meeting of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union will be held on **10th January 1948** in the premises of the **Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank**, when the Administration Report and Audit Review for the year 1946-47 will be considered. The election of office-bearers for the years 1947-48 to 1949-50 will be conducted.

Yours faithfully,

V. VIYYANNA,
General Secretary.

MADRAS,
25-11-1947.

Consumers' Co-operation.

REVIEW OF THE REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, MADRAS, September 1947.

Co-operative Wholesale Stores.

1. *Membership and share capital.* The number of members at the end of September '47 was 10,519 and the paid up share capital amounted to Rs. 33.79 lakhs as against Rs. 33.22 lakhs in the previous month.

2. The owned capital of the Co-operative Wholesale Stores was Rs. 45.04 lakhs comprising share capital of Rs. 33.79 lakhs and Reserve Fund of Rs. 11.25 lakhs. The total borrowed capital was Rs. 208.50 lakhs, Rs. 199.40 lakhs represented loans and cash credits from central banks and the balance of Rs. 9.10 lakhs from others. Thus, the total working capital on the last day of the month under review was Rs. 253.54 lakhs as against Rs. 242.90 lakhs in the previous month.

3. *Business.* It is gratifying to note that the total purchases and sales of Co-operative Wholesale Stores for the month under review were Rs. 132.87 lakhs and Rs. 142.40 lakhs respectively as against Rs. 118.43 lakhs and Rs. 139.34 lakhs for the previous month. The increase in purchases was mainly contributed by the North Arcot, Coimbatore, Malabar, Tinnevely, Tanjore and Trichy Co-operative Wholesale Stores while the rise in sales was contributed by those at Cuddalore, Coimbatore and Calicut.

4. *Sales to Primaries.* As against the total sales of Rs. 142.40 lakhs, only Rs. 55.40 lakhs represented sales to the primaries, which works out to 38.9 per cent as against 41.4 per cent for August '47. The Co-operative Wholesale Stores do not seem to realise the importance and urgency of co-ordination of activities between the primaries and themselves in spite of repeated instructions. They are requested to take *immediate* steps for developing their business with the primaries and strengthening their trade relations which alone can help them to withstand the keen competitive trade in the post control period.

It is true that the Wholesale Stores are pre-occupied much with procurement operations or are relying far too much on the imported quotas allotted by the Civil Supplies authorities. Even so, it is very vital for the Wholesale Stores that they should devise, most expeditiously, measures to establish permanent trade relations with the primaries, and the Registrar has already indicated what these measures are and how they should be implemented. The Registrar once again appeal that the measures suggested may be carried out without further delay.

Primary Co-operative Stores.

5. *Membership and share capital and borrowings.* There were 1,743 stores with a membership of 5.54 lakhs and a paid up share capital

of Rs. 100.11 lakhs as against Rs. 98.64 lakhs in the previous month. Their total working capital was Rs. 205.53 lakhs on the last day of September '47 as against Rs. 217.17 for the previous month. The increase in the collection of share capital has been contributed mainly by the districts of North Arcot, Bellary, Chittoor, Coimbatore, Godavari East, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely districts. This is not enough. All Deputy Registrars are requested to take adequate steps to strengthen the share capital position of the primary stores.

6. *Business.* During the month the total purchases and sales were Rs. 151.90 lakhs and Rs. 157.37 lakhs respectively as against Rs. 146.08 lakhs and Rs. 160.91 lakhs in the previous month. The sales are poor compared with previous month's figures. It is hoped that better progress will be recorded in future.

Special consumer activities.

7. *Consumer goods.* The total purchases and sales under this head were Rs. 1.86 lakhs and Rs. 1.80 lakhs as against Rs. 2.10 lakhs and Rs. 2.55 lakhs for July and Rs. 1.22 lakhs and Rs. 2.37 lakhs in August. This is very discouraging. In spite of repeated instructions there has been a continuous fall in this business. The Deputy Registrars are requested to see that this business is not neglected by stores.

8. *Handloom and mill-made Cloth.* The total purchases and sales of cloth during the month amounted to Rs. 15.28 lakhs and Rs. 11.98 lakhs respectively as against Rs. 14.00 lakhs and Rs. 13.45 lakhs in the previous month. While there is scope for further progress in this line it is not known why sales are falling. Proper co-ordination between the Primary stores and weavers' societies would help the development of business in handloom cloth. Reasonable allotments of mill cloth also may be obtained by the Deputy Registrars for co-operative stores. Now that Deepavali is approaching, it is hoped that the sales would considerably improve.

Processed foodstuffs. The purchases and sales under this item amounted to Rs. 5 719 and Rs. 5,914 only as against Rs. 1.12 lakhs and Rs. 19,642 in August. It is regrettable to note the sudden fall during the month under review. The Co-operative Wholesale Stores are requested to maintain the progress shown in the previous month.

Agricultural implements. It is still unsatisfactory that the purchases and sales made in this line amounted to Rs. 535 and Rs. 2,387 respectively. The Deputy Registrars are requested to give suitable instructions to the special staff for supervision of stores to advise the stores during their visits to develop this business considerably.

9. *General.* On the whole, the progress in respect of sales to the primaries and development of business in consumer goods and non-food lines is not satisfactory. It is time that the stores should take immediate steps to improve the position. The Deputy Registrars are requested to see that Registrar's instructions regarding the development and strengthening of business are followed up in right earnest by all stores.

The Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Esplanade, Madras.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following is the list of Ex-service men with their Registered Numbers who have undergone Co-operative Training in the Central Co-operative Institute, Madras and who have come out successful in the Co-operative Institutes' Examination held in the month of October 1947.

FIRST CLASS.

S. No.	Name of the Candidate.	Regd. No.	S. No.	Name of the Candidate.	Regd. No.
1	Dharmiah Naidu, M.	200	2	Sundaresan, N. S.	229

SECOND CLASS.

1	Abdulla, K. M.	196	13	Nagarajan, R.	214
2	Alexander, J. D.	197	14	Philopose, P. G.	217
3	Balakrishna Chetty, K.	198	15	Rajaratnam, P. M.	218
4	Gopal Kamath, K.	202	16	Raghavaiah Naidu, V.	219
5	Inna Reddi, K.	203	17	Ramachandriah, K.	220
6	Kalyana Sundaram, T. S.	204	18	Sandanaswamy, L.	222
7	Krishnan, R.	206	19	Saligram, S. V. D.	223
8	Krishnan, G.	207	20	Sivappa, K.	224
9	Lakshmaya, D. V.	209	21	Sreedharan, V.	226
10	Mayandy, P.	211	22	Srinivasan, N. C.	227
11	Moorthy, S.	212	23	Velayudhan Pillai, B.	231
12	Moorthy, S. N.	213			

PASSED IN PARTS I AND II.

1	Manickam, J.	210	2	Palaniswami, M. S.	215
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PASSED IN PART I.

1	Kauniah, C. M.	205
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PASSED IN PART II.

1	Easwaran, S.	201	4	Subbu Singh, J.	228
2	Krishnaswamy, K. T.	208	5	Thomas, D. D. C.	230
3	Ranjit, T. K.	221	6	Victor, S.	232

Central Co-operative Institute.

Results of Examinations.

CO-OPERATION.

First Class.		Nil	
Second Class.			
1	1	Sri V. Gopalan	... Anantapur
2	4	" A. Radhakrishniah	...
3	7	" J. Chandrasekaran	...
4	13	" K. Seshagiri Rao	...
5	14	" V. Sundaram	... Bellary
6	16	" B. Hanuman Singh	... Bezwada
7	17	" D. K. Dikshitulu	...
8	20	" Bh. Yegnanarayanasastry	...
9	21	" R. Sreeramakrishnarao	...
10	22	" K. Ramiah	...
11	31	" K. P. Kuttan	...
12	34	" E. D. Joseph	... Calicut
13	37	" V. Kunhiraman	...
14	39	" C. R. Jos	...
15	42	" V. V. Narasinga Rao	...
16	50	" S. Ragunathan	... Chicacole
17	51	" U. Thothathri	... Chingleput
18	52	" S. Ramaratnam	...
19	55	" V. Ramasami	...
20	58	" G. K. Sigamony	... Chittoor
21	61	" T. K. Sundaram	... Coimbatore
22	66	" A. Audimoolam	...
23	70	" P. R. Krishnamurthy	... Cuddalore
24	75	" R. Sivaprakasam Pillai	...
25	77	" R. Balasubramanian	...
26	80	" P. Narasimhulu	...
27	105	" A. Sowrimuthu Chettiar	... Ellore
28	106	" R. Doss	... Kumbakonam
29	110	" S. Abdul Gaffoor	...
30	137	" M. P. Thirumalai	... Kurnool
31	143	" T. B. Abubakar	... Madras
32	149	" R. S. Velayutham	...
33	150	" K. Swaminathan	...
34	151	" C. Thunkadurai	...
35	159	" S. Sethuraman	...
36	167	" S. Balasubramaniam	... Madura
37	168	" K. Subramanian	...
38	170	" E. S. Muthukamatchi	...
39	172	" S. V. Ramanathan	...
40	174	" V. S. Gopalan	...
41	175	" A. S. Mariadoss	...
42	198	" P. V. Subramanya Sastry	... Rajahmundry
43	199	" D. Peravadhanulu	...

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE

Second Class—cont. CO-OPERATION—cont.

44	200	Sri G. Dharmaraju	... Rajahmundry
45	206	" K. Nageswara Rao	... Salem
46	221	" S. Venkataraman	... Tanjore
47	228	" D. Viswanathan	...
48	229	" J. Narayanan	...
49	230	" N. Ramanathan	...
50	232	" A. Sangameswaran	...
51	233	" S. Rajagopalan	...
52	236	" S. M. Kasi	... Tinnevely
53	238	" N. Ramaswami Reddiar	...
54	240	" S. S. Duraisamy	...
55	247	" S. Ramachandran	...
56	249	" J. Jesumariasusai	...
57	255	" D. Rangabashyam	... Vellore
58	256	" A. V. Ganesan	...
59	268	" H. Suryanarayanan	... Vizagapatam
60	269	" A. Satyanarayana	...
61	270	" G. V. Satyanarayana Raju	...
62	271	" V. Seshagiri Rao	...
63	272	" V. Ramanuja Rao	...
64	273	" Lala Harilal	...

AUDITING.

First Class. Nil

Second Class.

1	7	Sri J. Chandrasekharan	... Anantapur
2	10	" R. Satyanarayanan	... Bellary
3	14	" V. Sankaran	... Bezwada
4	17	" D. K. Dikshitulu	...
5	20	" Bh. Yagnanarayana Sastry	...
6	22	" K. Ramiah	...
7	25	" V. Narayana Menon	... Calicut
8	31	" K. P. Kuttan	...
9	51	" N. Thothathri	... Chingleput
10	52	" S. Ramaratnam	...
11	61	" T. A. Sundaram	... Coimbatore
12	63	" K. Chinnadorai	...
13	65	" K. Krishnaswami Mudaliar	... Cuddalore
14	66	" K. Audimoolam	...
15	77	" R. Balasubramiam	...
16	31	" P. Hanumantha Rao	... Ellore
17	90	" N. Srinivasacharyulu	... Guntur
18	92	" D. Radhakrishnamurthy	...
19	94	" T. Venkateswarlu	...
20	96	" N. A. Narasimham	...
21	98	" B. Ramaswami Avadhani	...
22	103	" R. Sambandham	... Kumbakonam
23	114	" K. P. Chinniah	... Madras
24	116	" T. Narayana Marar	...
25	119	" S. S. Alvarappan	...
26	120	" S. Devaraja Chetty	...
27	123	" M. R. Subbarayan	...

Second Class—cont. AUDITING—cont.

28	124	Sri M. S. Raghavendra Rao	Madras
29	125	" R. D. Pattabhiraman	"
30	133	" D. Samuel Jeyasingh	"
31	137	" N. R. Thirumalai	"
32	153	" S. Ramanujam	Madura
33	161	" S. Gomathinayagam	"
34	166	" A. Karuppannan	"
35	167	" S. Balasubramanian	"
36	170	" M. S. Muthukamatchi	"
37	172	" S. V. Ramanathan	"
38	180	" H. Renganaik	"
39	187	" G. Venkatakrishniah	Mangalore
40	194	" M. Vaziruddin	Nellore
41	198	" P. V. Subramanya Sastry	Rajahmundry
42	199	" U. Peravadhanulu	"
43	205	" D. V. Mahaya Rao	"
44	207	" N. Narayudu	"
45	209	" N. Nagabhushanam	"
46	212	" V. V. Raghaviah	"
47	215	" Mahammad Amir	"
48	230	" N. Ramanathan	"
49	231	" K. G. Karuppusami	Tanjore
50	233	" S. Rajagopalan	"
51	234	" S. Sengamalapathar	"
52	245	" S. Mariamichael	"
53	255	" D. Rengabashyam	Tinnevelly
54	264	" J. B. Bedford	Vellore
55	268	" M. Suryanarayana	"
56	269	" K. Satyanarayana	Vizagapatam
57	271	" V. Seshagiri Rao	"
58	272	" V. Ramanuja Rao	"
59	273	" Bala Harilai	"

First Class. Nil

BANKING.

Second Class.

1	6	Sri P. Sanjeevirayudu	Anantapur
2	8	" W. Narasimhulu Naidu	Bellary
3	12	" K. Ananthachari	"
4	19	" P. Karunakara Rao	Bezwada
5	22	" K. Ramaiah	"
6	31	" K. P. Kuttan	Calicut
7	34	" E. D. Joseph	"
8	41	" B. Chinniah	"
9	51	" N. Thothathri	Chicacole
10	52	" S. Ramaratnam	Chingleput
11	57	" K. Venkataraman	"
12	58	" G. K. Sigamony	Coimbatore
13	69	" K. Ramasami	"
14	77	" R. Balasubramaniam	Cuddalore
15	91	" P. Mastan	Guntur

BANKING—cont.

Second Class—cont.

16	92	Sri D. Radhakrishnamurthy	Guntur
17	94	" T. Venkateswarlu	"
18	95	" Y. Veeraraghavaswamy	"
19	96	" N. K. Narasimham	Kumbakonam
20	102	" S. M. Lakshmanan	Madras
21	125	" K. D. Pattabhiraman	"
22	126	" V. Viswanathan	"
23	127	" V. S. Venkateswarlu	"
24	131	" N. P. Thirumalai	"
25	149	" R. S. Velayudham	"
26	150	" K. Swaminathan	"
27	151	" C. Thangadurai	"
28	162	" N. Pranathiharan	Madura
29	156	" R. Devanayagam	"
30	158	" T. Muthuveerasikamani	"
31	159	" S. Sethuraman	"
32	161	" S. Gomathinayagam	"
33	167	" S. Balasubramaniam	"
34	170	" M. S. Muthukamatchi	"
35	171	" Syed Yacoob Shah	"
36	174	" V. S. Gopalan	Mangalore
37	179	" K. Poovappa	"
38	180	" U. Ranganaik	Nellore
39	137	" G. Venkatakrishniah	Rajahmundry
40	194	" M. Vaziruddin	"
41	197	" P. Satyanarayanamurthy	"
42	198	" P. V. Subrahmanya Sastry	"
43	200	" A. Venkataratnam	"
44	201	" V. Satyanarayana	"
45	204	" C. Veerasankaram	"
46	208	" G. Veeraswara Rao	"
47	217	" S. Rayappan	Salem
48	220	" T. Balasundaram	"
49	231	" K. G. Karuppasami	Tanjore
50	234	" S. Sengamalapathar	"
51	236	" S. A. Kasi	Tinnevelly
52	242	" R. K. Ramasubramanian	"
53	242	" S. Maria Michael	"
54	260	" S. Ponnusami	Vellore
55	264	" J. B. Bedford	"
56	271	" V. Seshagiri Rao	Vizagapatam
57	272	" V. Ramanuja Rao	"
58	273	" Lala Harilai	"

BOOK-KEEPING.

First Class.

1	48	Sri P. N. Arunachalam	Chingleput
2	124	" P. S. Raghavendra Rao	Madras
3	170	" M. S. Muthukamatchi	Madura
4	181	" K. Ananthraja Malla	Mangalore
5	273	" Lala Harilai	Vizagapatam

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Second Class.

BOOK-KEEPING—cont.

1	8	Sri W. Narasimulu Naidu	... Bellary
2	9	" T. Veerabhadraiah	... "
3	10	" K. Satyanarayana	... "
4	11	" K. Neelakanta Rao	... "
5	31	" K. P. Kuttan	... Calicut
6	34	" E. D. Joseph	... "
7	40	" V. L. Prasada Rao	... Chicacole
8	51	" N. Thothathri	... Chingleput
9	52	" S. Ramaratnam	... "
10	69	" K. Ramasami	... Cuddalore
11	77	" R. Balasubramaniam	... "
12	95	" Y. Veeraraghavaswamy	... Guntur
13	101	" V. Kothandaraman	... Kumbakonam
14	117	" H. Ramakrishnan	... Madras
15	118	" K. Mahadevappa	... "
16	137	" N. P. Thirumala	... "
17	149	" R. S. Velayudham	... "
18	162	" N. Pranatharthiathan	... "
19	153	" S. Ramanujan	... Madras
20	155	" C. B. Hani	... "
21	157	" M. Alayuddeen	... "
22	167	" S. Balasubramaniam	... "
23	169	" R. Sundaresan	... "
24	173	" K. Mohamed Ghani	... "
25	188	" P. K. Narayana Rao	... Nilgiris
26	194	" M. Vaziruddin	... Rajahmundry
27	198	" P. V. Subrahmaniam Sastry	... "
28	200	" A. Venkataratnam	... "
29	201	" V. Satyanarayana	... "
30	203	" G. Veerabhadra Rao	... "
31	205	" D. V. Madhava Rao	... "
32	207	" N. Narayudu	... "
33	212	" V. V. Raghavaiah	... "
34	226	" K. Kanagasundaram	... Tanjore
35	229	" J. Narayanan	... "
36	230	" N. Ramanathan	... "
37	236	" S. A. Kasi	... Tinnevely
38	237	" H. Gunasreedhram	... "
39	240	" S. S. Lourdasamy	... "
40	247	" S. Ramachandran	... "
41	255	" D. Rengabashyam	... Vellore
42	259	" B. Doraisami	... "
43	265	" M. K. Nagarajan	... "
44	268	" M. Suryanarayana	... Vizagapatam
45	272	" V. Ramanuja Rao	... "

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