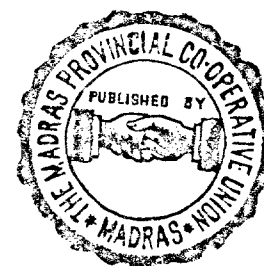


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The Madras Journal of Co-operation

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HONY. EDITOR :

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

ASSOCIATE EDITOR :

VISWANATHAN TEKUMALLA,

M. A., B. Ed., F. R. ECON. S. (LONDON)

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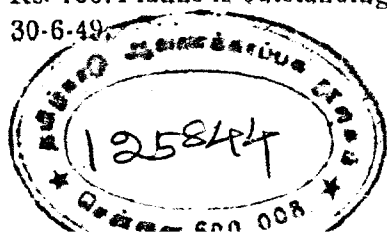
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State subsidies (in one form or another) and co-operative self-help. Fourthly, consumers' co-operatives should collaborate with building societies for making necessary funds available for building work; for housing is one of the consumers' needs and as such legitimately not without the scope of the Consumers' Co-operatives.

The basic principles of house planning therefore ought to be "democratic functionalism": That is to say, settlements should be so planned and buildings should be so built as "not to dominate or over-awe the population but rather to achieve effect of unity and serenity of spirit," at the same time weaning the inhabitants from "herd instinct." The architectural style of the building should be in keeping with this democratic principle.

It is said that housing in Israel is progressing in conformity with this sound principle. We have in this issue an interesting note on co-operative housing in Israel. One central building institution, we learn, has 10,000 workers, while two other housing companies have already built over 10,000 dwellings. The *Shikun* housing company, one of the two, operates in the large cities while the other, the Neve-Ovad company, works in the smaller towns and villages. *Shikun* has to its credit many "garden cities" or settlements designed for beauty and comfort, and planned for the benefit of the individual and the community. These settlements, chiefly intended for the urban wage-earners and immigrants provide various amenities for the young as well as the old. They are "culture centres" of the community.

Coming nearer home, we may say that in our own State we have also undertaken to solve the housing problem in the co-operative way and have registered some progress in the direction. A five-year housing scheme introduced by the Government of Madras in 1947 is now in operation. We have four types of housing societies, namely ordinary building societies, house building societies, house construction societies and co-operative township, each type possessing certain distinguishing features. There are 247 such societies in the Madras State as on 30-6-49 with 23,532 members and a share capital of Rs. 95.21 lakhs and a working capital of Rs. 227.07 lakhs. Some of these societies are as old as a quarter century while many of them are of recent origin. All these societies have upto June 1949 completed 4,247 houses valued Rs. 237.73 lakhs. A Government loan of Rs. 100.4 lakhs is outstanding against the housing societies as on 30-6-49.



Judging from numerical record, we must admit that the progress in Madras falls far short of what has been achieved in Palestine and probably some other western countries. But what is of consequence to us is that there is now a growing desire to build more and more houses for housing the people who are eager to own a house. This is really an encouraging feature and the Government and the co-operative institutions will do well to combine their efforts and promote housing activity on a larger scale than at present.

It is necessary at this stage to take note of two lines of public criticism levelled against co-operative housing schemes in Madras. The first is that co-operative housing is benefiting the urban dwellers and particularly the men of good means while the urban wage earners and the rural population have not received any help worth the name. This was true till recent years and the Government have since revised their policy and have been giving considerable attention to rural housing and the housing of small wage earners. It has been reported that in Bombay the State Government built in three years 7,000 houses, including hutments, for industrial workers and low-income groups. It is necessary that such an extensive scheme should be launched in our State also if spectacular development is to be achieved.

The other point of criticism is that the latest type of co-operative housing society in this State, namely the house construction society, is less suited to the needs of the public than the earlier ones. This inference has been drawn from the results of the working of the Madras House Construction Society which is the largest society of that type. It is pointed out (as a serious draw back in the scheme) that it does not provide for the particular needs and tastes of individual members in regard to their homes: The Society followed type designs to facilitate mass production of houses at Adyar but very few members were satisfied with the arrangements in the houses built for them. It is suggested that such waste could be avoided if the members *themselves built their houses* financed and supervised by the Society.

We do not agree with this view. Large scale co-operative housing is a new venture both for co-operatives and consumers. Some defects are therefore prone to creep in which could be eliminated by experience. To allow individual tastes to dominate in such enormous housing undertakings is not desirable. People must learn to modify their tastes in according with the possibilities of large scale co-operative undertakings. Though we cannot probably at this stage emulate

Palestine on the quantitative side, we may yet adopt the principle on which Palestine housing is based. The housing settlement should provide various amenities like a community hall, a park, a co-operative market and a play-ground so that the inhabitants may gradually feel that the house is but a part of a great environment in which they should live. Development on these lines will probably render our co-operative housing effective and successful.

International Co-operation. Unlimited:

Readers of this Journal are aware that Sri J. C. Ryan, M.A., Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, has been deputed by the Government to visit the countries of the Far East to study the working of the co-operative movement in those countries and to act as the Co-operative Consultant to those countries on behalf of the F. A. O. of the U. N. O.

It has been observed by the President of the Co-operative League of the United States that "we are to-day on the threshold of unlimited international co-operation." There is a demand the world over to remove the insecurities and exploitation which characterised the past, so that the world may be safe for democracy. The U. N. O. is striving to achieve this end by helping the development of under-developed areas. The co-operative method has been recognised as worthy of employment for the purpose. The International Co-operative Alliance also has pointed out the desirability of deputing the staffs of the *more advanced* areas to help the other regions in promoting their movement. Sri Ryan, as Registrar, is the official leader of the Co-operative Movement in Madras. He has helped to expand the Co-operative Movement in Madras State. We are told that the Co-operative Movement of Madras has impressed the F. A. O. Technical Conference of last October with its good record of work and that Madras has been recognised as leading the other States of India in the Co-operative field. This compliment speaks of the good work done by Sri Ryan on the official side. He is therefore eminently fitted to advise the less advanced countries of the Far East on Co-operative problems and issues. We are sure that while he gives those countries the benefit of his practical knowledge and experience gained in his State, he will also gain by a knowledge of the various conditions obtaining in those Communist-infested areas so that Madras may guard against any contingencies.

Sri Ryan is the first Co-operator of Madras to play a part in this "international co-operation unlimited." Co-operators in Madras State feel highly pleased at this honour done to Madras. We, on behalf of our numerous members and readers, congratulate Sri Ryan on his useful mission and wish him a *bon voyage*.

Say Not the Struggle Not Availeth:

We publish elsewhere in this issue a note on the efforts made by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union to induce the Government of Madras to permit the Wholesale Stores to deal in mill cloth as before. Those who have noticed the development of the co-operative movement in Madras as well as those of the consuming public who have had an occasion to purchase their cloth requirements of a co-operative are aware of the important role which the stores played in fighting the black trade in cloth. It is rather hard lines that for all their service the wholesale stores should be ordered to give up their mill cloth trade at this stage. The Provincial Union recently however made vigorous efforts to induce the Government to reconsider their decision. It submitted a memorandum to the Government indicating the strong grounds for giving them again a share in the mill cloth trade. We endorse every point mentioned in the memorandum. We may mention here that the fears of co-operators, and many members of the public have come true; for there is now virtually a dearth of Mettur mull and longcloth throughout the State, not to speak of some other popular varieties.

Probably in response to the representations made to them the Government have been pleased to issue orders in partial modification of the original G.O. These revised orders which are published in this issue for public information are disappointing to co-operators in as much as they are silent about the wholesale stores though the primaries gain a little more ground. We urge the co-operators not to feel frustrated. It may be a shadow and not the substance that has now been achieved. We are however slightly nearer to our goal, for we have impressed the Government to *some* extent about the propriety of our request. Further endeavour may carry us definitely nearer to our objective. *Say Not the struggle Not availeth.*

OFFICE OF THE
MADRAS PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE UNION,
ESPLANADE, MADRAS.
Dated, 12th July 1950.

NOTICE

A meeting of the General Body of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union will be held at 3 p. m. on Sunday the 20th August 1950 in the premises of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank. The Administration Report of the Union from 1st July 1948 to 30th June 1949 together with the Audit Review for 1948-49 is sent herewith.

The Agenda for meeting is given below.

All members are requested to be present.

P. NATESAN,
General Secretary.

Agenda.

1. Consideration of the Administration Report and Audit Review of the Provincial Co-operative Union for the year 1948-49.
2. By-laws—special by-laws relating to service conditions of Non-official Co-operative Employees—institution of service conditions for the employees.
3. Requesting the Provincial Institutions, Central Banks and Wholesale Stores to enhance their annual contribution—consideration of.
4. Resolutions and motions, if any, of which due notice is given.
5. Any other subject.

*Notice of resolutions to be moved at the meeting should reach the office of the Union on or before 12-8-50 as per by-law XXV given below :

*By-law, XXX :—*Notice of amendments to by-laws and subsidiary rules and of resolutions to be brought up before the General Body should be sent so as to reach the Union not less than seven clear days before the date fixed for the meeting of the General Body. Notice of amendments or resolutions sent by the representatives of member societies shall be accompanied by a resolution of the Executive Committee of the Society concerned approving of such amendments or resolutions.

Member Societies are requested to intimate to this office the name of their delegate elected to the General Body of this Union. A copy of the resolution may also be sent.

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New Trends in the Co-operative Movement*

SRI S. G. APPA RAO NAIDU

Assistant Secretary to Government, Development Department, Madras

Though the co-operative movement in India is now of nearly 45 years, nowhere in its history had the movement undergone such changes as during the seven or eight years after the commencement of the second world war. During this period while the rise in the prices of agricultural produce reduced the importance of credit in the agriculturist's life, it had also brought in its wake the need for organizations to ensure to him the regular supply of the various necessities of life and their production within reasonable costs. This was the greatest contribution of the war to the co-operative movement.

As black-marketing and profiteering were being extensively practised by private dealers, distribution of essential supplies like foodstuffs, mill cloth, seed, agricultural implements and other requisites of agricultural producers came to be entrusted by Government more and more to co-operative societies. This policy which was adopted by Government not merely on grounds of expediency but as an act of confidence and as a definite policy of economic development, served to give a great impetus to the movement.

Foremost among the co-operative activities which had reached phenomenal development as a result of these conditions may be said to be house construction societies, joint farming societies, societies for rehabilitation of ex-toddy tappers and provision of alternative employment for them and lastly multipurpose societies.

Housing Societies

A good standard of housing accommodation, is as essential to civilised life as food and clothing. During the post-war era the problem of housing accommodation has become a major problem not only in countries which suffered devastation during the war but also in other countries due to causes incidental to the war. In India there was a large increase in the population and new buildings for residence have not kept pace with the growth of population. On the other hand, there was an almost complete stoppage of building operations during the war period and after. There was a boom in the prices of house-sites, building costs rose and materials were difficult to get for private individuals to construct houses with their own resources.

*. From Madras Information, July 1950.

It is under these circumstances that housing co-operatives have come into the field. But the traditional form of buildings society which provides only long-term loans to its members leaving the construction work to be carried out by them has been found to be inadequate to meet the present needs. During normal times, when housing shortage was not so acute and building materials and labour were available in plenty, members were content to obtain a loan and take up construction themselves. But the present situation calls for help in a number of directions other than the mere grant of loans.

Construction Work Undertaken

It is to meet these needs that the new type of the house construction society has been designed. It not only provides finance but also acquires building sites, constructs houses and lets them out to members on the hire-purchase system, thereby relieving them of the several burdens associated with the construction of houses. There are now in Madras 270 housing societies of various types. Whatever may be the type of society, co-operative housing provides members of the lower income groups who cannot purchase a house of their own outright, with the benefits of deferred payment for a house of their own, the advantages of bulk purchase of materials on the basis of self-help also saving them the profits appropriated by middlemen.

In rural areas, however, the problem has not yet been tackled on any systematic basis. The Madras Government have now made a beginning and have provided a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs for loans to rural housing societies in the current year. But the problem is not easy of solution. The present building costs are too much for the villager. But if locally available material can be used and the villager and his family are prepared to contribute their labour (at least in the off-season when he has little agricultural work to do) we are nearer to the solution of the problem. Above all, for rural housing to be successful, the State should provide in the rural areas besides houses such amenities, as good roads, water supply and drainage, improved sanitation, in fact all the amenities which go to create better living conditions and recreate life in villages.

Co-operative Farming Societies

A second type of society which has come into prominence of late is co-operative farming. Though India has been essentially an agricultural country for ages past, we have not yet fully developed the resources necessary for increased production. The Indian

cultivator is still beset with a number of difficulties in the matter of procurement of improved seed, getting timely and adequate water supply, protection of crops from ravages of pests and diseases. Our cultivators as a class are too poor individually to undertake most of these improvements. As a consequence, there has always been shortage of food supplies and to make up the shortage before the war we were importing foodgrains from abroad. The cessation of foreign imports from Burma and other East Asiatic countries during the war, increase of population and the anti-social activities of black-marketeers made the position still worse.

The grow more food campaign started by Government for encouragement of production of more foodstuffs had had as its object not only the intensive cultivation of existing lands through better methods but also its extension by bringing under the plough more and more of cultivable waste land. But improved methods of farming will be possible only when holdings are of sufficiently large size. To achieve this object, it is necessary that lands of small-holders should be pooled for joint farming. Of all the types large-scale cultivation suggested in this connection, joint farming on a co-operative basis is found to be the best suited to our conditions.

Though in India farmers have been known to co-operate among themselves in respect of certain farming operations such as harvesting of crops, use of implements, cattle, well-irrigation or crop protection, etc., co-operative farming in the sense of joint cultivation of land, is a recent idea. There are different forms of co-operative farming. Of all these it is the tenant forming type that offers possibilities of success in Madras. Land colonisation societies started in Madras are working on these principles. The society holds the land on ryotwari tenure and is responsible for the assessment of water cess due Government as well as other taxes and rates. The land is divided into small holdings of about five to ten acres each and allotted for cultivation to members who have occupancy right in it as long as cultivation is done in accordance with the conditions in the bylaws and other instructions of the society. The whole area is cultivated in accordance with a plan laid down by the society but the manner in which it is carried out is left to the discretion of the individual cultivator.

Many Concessions Granted

The society undertakes to supply on credit, seed, manure, cattle and costly agricultural implements and even arranges for the

marketing of the tenant's produce. But it is open to each member to avail himself of these facilities or not. The State Government have sanctioned a number of concessions to these societies in the shape of free grants and interest-free loans. Colonists are also encouraged to take to suitable subsidiary occupations such as sheep rearing; bee-keeping, mat and handloom weaving in order to supplement their income.

These land colonies have been formed mainly with Government lands assigned to societies. There are twenty-six colonies of this type for civilian personnel and 10 more for ex-army personnel. Quite recently, a few societies were organised with land contributed by private members who joined the society, in Tiruchirappalli, Chingleput, Guntur and Visakhapatnam districts. There are also possibilities for the ordinary rural societies to undertake collective farming as part of their multipurpose activities.

Rehabilitation of Ex-tappers

A third type of societies which have come into prominence in the post-war era are those developed as a consequence of the measure introduced by the State Government for the amelioration of ex-tappers with the enforcement of Prohibition. The Congress had adopted Prohibition as a reform of first-rate national importance and we all know that Madras was the first State to introduce total Prohibition—in October 1948. The enforcement of Prohibition involved in its wake measures for the rehabilitation of the ex-tappers and ex-addicts particularly for finding alternative employment for ex-tappers and also for the vocational betterment of ex-addicts. Palmyrah jaggery manufacturing societies, land colonisation societies, milk supply societies, field labour societies and cottage industrials were organised for this purpose.

Of all these, jaggery manufacturing societies proved to be most popular because they handle an industry with which toddy-tappers were already familiar and consequently these societies absorbed the greater part of the unemployed ex-tappers. The Government provided the facilities necessary for the working of these jaggery societies by permitting the tapping of sweet juice from palmyrah and also from coconut, date trees and sago palm in some districts. There are now 1,800 jaggery manufacturing societies with a membership of over one lakh. These figures indicate that over 75 per cent of toddy-tappers thrown out of work on account of Prohibition have so far been provided with employment in jaggery societies.

One hundred and thirty milk supply societies and unions were also formed under the amelioration schemes and these absorbed 5000 ex-tappers, ex-addicts and others. There were also on 30th June 1949, four land colonisation societies, thirty seven cottage industries societies and nineteen other types formed for the benefit of ex-tappers alone. The Government have provided these societies with subsidies and staff wherever necessary.

Multipurpose Society

Yet another new type of organisation is what has come to be known as multipurpose society. Though the move for broadening the functions of the primary society to embrace the entire life of the cultivator was gathering force even before the war, it gained practical strength and motive power during the war period. It was during this period that the agriculturist got increased money-income, had therefore little need for credit and felt a pressing necessity for an organisation to ensure an unfailing and sufficient supply of the necessities of life, supplies essential not only for production and distribution but his every day life. Co-operators in India and out side who have taken stock of the work of rural co-operative societies have come to the view that cheap credit alone does not solve the problem of the villager.

The idea is gaining ground every day that a farmer should be helped on all fronts and that a single organisation should be made to serve not only his credit needs but also to meet a multiplicity of other wants which affect his daily life and business. Under this scheme every rural society should undertake to provide its members agricultural requirements such as seed, manure and implements raw materials for cottage industries, supply his domestic necessities of life, act as agent for the sale of agricultural produce, provide improved livestock, godowns for storing his produce and even undertake social activities like health, sanitation and education.

It is not expected that every society should immediately after registration or re-organisation take up all these items of work. They should take them up gradually as experience and strength is gained. The Madras Government have recently sanctioned a scheme for reorganisation of rural societies on these lines. About 5,500 rural societies have so far been reorganised for undertaking multipurpose activities.

It will be seen that every one of these new co-operatives was designed to deal with fresh problems. In the case of housing

co-operative, the problem was not only one of finance but of non-availability of house-sites and procurement of building materials. In the case of co-operative for land farming, the problem was of growing more food from land not only by using improved methods and appliances but also by extending cultivation to new lands. In the case of societies for rehabilitation of ex-tappers, the problem was of finding alternative employment for men affected by Prohibition. In the case of multipurpose societies, the problem related to the diversification of the functions of the primary society and of shifting the emphasis from the credit aspect to its productive and distributive functions and an exploration of its multipurpose potentialities.

Important as these problems are, they are in the main problems of expediency, and are very largely the product of abnormal conditions engendered by the war and the post-war conditions. Some of these conditions have, however, become a permanent feature of our economic life. At this stage, it is pertinent to ask. "to what extent the progress achieved will remain permanent when things revert to normality?" This will depend very much not only upon the innate strength which the institutions have gained during these years of favourable incubation but also to a greater degree upon the earnest efforts of co-operators to conserve it in the years to come.

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

President, Madras Dist. Co-op. Central Bank, Ltd.

A Plea for Centralised Co-operative Service

Of late the question of staffing the Co-operative Institutions with qualified non-official employees has loomed large on the Co-operative horizon. With the growing popular demand for democratising the Co-operative Movement, it is increasingly felt by the Government that the departmental subordinates employed in Co-operative Institutions should be withdrawn and also by the non-official Co-operative Leaders that suitable substitutes should be found to replace them. In his Inaugural Address at the recent Madras Provincial Co-operative Conference, the Hon'ble the Chief Minister of Madras, Sri P.S. Kumaraswami Raja, himself one of the leading non-official Co-operators, struck the key note as follows:

"Co-operative Institutions should be able to stand on their own legs and run them with their own men. In some cases departmental officers are indented upon so that the men in charge of the affairs of the societies may have less responsibility to shoulder and in some others because they have not taken adequate steps to train their staff or to pay sufficient emoluments to them. It is high time that a suitable plan was evolved by the Co-operators by which the institutions will be able to secure all the staff that they require and have an efficient personnel."

From the Administration Report of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for 1948-49, it is seen that as many as 349 subordinates of the department were working in co-operative institutions as Secretaries, Managers, etc. in that year as against only 210 in 1947-48. Of the 349 so employed, 128 were taken on foreign service terms and 221 under Fundamental Rule 127. A majority of these officers were employed in consumers' stores and weavers' societies—the total number employed being 249.

Granting that some 50 departmental officers are indispensable at any time to meet any exigencies or special circumstances, it is clear that there is a replaceable balance of about 300 officers.

The Registrar's Report for 1948-49 says that there were 67 Sub-Registrars, 265 Senior Inspectors and 17 Junior Inspectors among those deputed. Most of these officers held the superior posts as

Secretaries and Managers. The request for loan of departmental men is said to be due to a desire of some office-bearers to place all responsibility on them and also due to the lack of proper measures to train non-official employees for superior posts. If the non-official Co-operative Movement is to develop as a healthy democratic or popular movement, it is essential that the office-bearers should take considerable interest in the management of their institutions and should also employ qualified non-official candidates on fair service conditions.

Work in this direction should progress on a comprehensive plan: All the 300 departmental officers cannot be replaced over night; fifty may be replaced every year. A six year plan will be practicable. This may with advantage be laid on the following lines:

One Central Training Institute for the State should be started. Selection of candidates for training should not be made on linguistic basis but in accordance with the needs of the various districts, the maximum strength being fifty per year. Admission should be restricted to Graduates in Commerce and Economics. The candidates must first be selected after due advertisement by a competent Board and their appointment should be guaranteed by co-operative institutions in the districts. The period of training may be one year, including theory and practical. Teaching should be done in English, the subjects of study being of a sufficiently advanced nature, so as to enable the trainees to discharge the responsible work expected of them. The criterion for successful training must be the earnestness and equipment of the trainee to shoulder responsibility and promote the cause of Co-operation.

One important point should not, however, be lost sight of in this connection: The loyalty of employees to the Co-operative Movement is its greatest asset. This should be promoted by making the service conditions less susceptible to the whim and caprice of some office-bearers. The employee must have security of service and suitable and attractive scales of pay and other benefits. This may be achieved by centralising or provincialising non-official co-operative service whereby any employee may be promoted or transferred to another place if necessary. Individual societies of course may have some control over these employees. They may suspend or recommend for transfer any employee whose work has not been found to be satisfactory; but they should not be competent to dismiss the employee. This question of appointment, transfer or dismissal,

etc. shall be decided by a Central Board of Co-operative Service consisting of representatives of co-operative institutions. This Board which may consist of about 5 or 7 members may at the outset be nominated and gradually converted into a body of elected representatives. This body shall be consulted by the co-operative institutions on important matters like appointment, suspension, transfer and provident fund.

The employees on their part must feel a sense of loyalty and responsibility. A fidelity bond besides some cash security and provident fund will help bind them to their institutions and induce them to take a keen interest in the progress of their respective institutions.

It must be made clear in this connection that the scales of pay for these members of the staff must be so fixed as to make them attractive for graduates of talent and worth. Departmental officers deputed to work in co-operative institutions are paid amply; and therefore it should not be difficult for co-operatives to fix fair and attractive scales of pay which will compare well with the emoluments of the *foreign service* departmental officers. Decent emoluments will certainly attract qualified and efficient candidates and the non-official co-operative service will be much brighter than at present.

A scheme of non-official service on these lines will surely go a long way to minimise the dependence of the co-operative institutions on departmental officers and to bring into being a class of paid co-operative workers who will fit into the non-official co-operative machinery.

It is earnestly hoped that the leaders of co-operative thought in our State and the co-operative institutions will give their best attention to this, so that the official element may be eventually eliminated.

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

Co-operative Problems in Malabar*

SRI M. M. KUNHIRAMA MENON,

President, Malabar Di. Co-op. Central Bank, Ltd.

Friends,

I have indeed great pleasure in welcoming you, one and all, to this, the 10th Malabar District Co-operative Conference.

The 9th Malabar District Co-operative Conference was held at Calicut in May 1948. The Co-operators of Kurumbranad Taluk by their representative, Sri T. H. Narayana Kurup, invited the 10th session to be held here at Badagara, and we are here to-day in pursuance of that invitation. The Kurumbranad Taluk is the main cocoanut producing area of the district. The town Badagara, which is the head quarters of the taluk, is itself noted for its copra business. I may mention that the Malabar District Co-operative Produce Sale Society, through its branch established here, is doing very good business by providing financial accommodation to the cocoanut producers to the tune of several lakhs every year and selling their produce to the best advantage of the producers. There are also other co-operative institutions functioning efficiently in the town and the place has every claim for a conference of this kind. I have, first of all, to congratulate the citizens of this place on their achievement.

The Malabar District Co-operative Bank, which is, so to say, the pivot of the movement in the district, marked a steady progress during the period. The Bank was able to provide timely financial aid to every one of its affiliated societies and it is a matter for gratification to note that during the last two years its owned capital rose from 7.2 lakhs to 10.66 lakhs and the amount of loans issued from 412.71 lakhs to 551.11 lakhs. For the last two years, the Bank was placed under class "A" by the Registrar and that is indicative of the soundness of the institution.

The Malabar Wholesale Co-operative Stores was engaged mainly in the distribution of textiles under the Government scheme which came into force in September 1948. It was at a time when mill cloth was very much in short supply and black-marketing was rampant that the Government entrusted the Co-operatives with the procurement and distribution of it. At first the whole quota, then 50 per cent and subsequently 88½ per cent were allotted to co-operatives. The Wholesale Co-operative Stores, the 57 primary stores in this district and 14 other societies undertook the work in right earnestness and did enthusiastic service; but the result was that large stocks of unsaleable and slow moving varieties were left with almost everyone of them. By then the Government withdrew the scheme and the co-operatives were not allowed any quota to deal in mill cloth. This has inflicted a very grave injury on them. Without further quotas of new

varieties, the societies find it almost impossible to sell the stock left with them. The Co-operatives are asked to sell handloom cloth; but to facilitate the sale of handloom cloth also, some quantity of mill cloth would be a help. In all the various co-operative institutions mill cloth of the slow moving variety of the value of about 2 to 3 lakhs is locked up and to that extent the societies stand to lose. It is, therefore, earnestly hoped that the Government would find its way to continue the quota of mill cloth to co-operative societies which will certainly lead to steady the market and avoid black-marketing.

The Malabar District Co-operative Produce Sale Society is another district institution which is helping the agriculturists by arranging to market their produce and also by advancing loans on the pledge of such produce and crop. The main produces tackled by the society are copra, pepper, coffee and ginger. The society has by now established and made itself useful, but it, has yet to do much to find out proper markets of the produce. What it now does is to sell the produce to local merchants or agents at local rates. What they should do is to contact outside and foreign markets for which Government help is necessary which, we can hope, will be forthcoming in larger degrees hereafter.

There has been steady and substantial development in the activities of the 38 Weavers' Societies in spite of the difficulties experienced by them in marketing their finished goods at some time. Even though this problem is solved to a great extent now, there remains the difficulty of getting sufficient quantity of the required variety of yarn. The Government, we hope, will take immediate action to provide the weavers' societies with an adequate supply of yarn and to save them from mill competition and ruin.

The 107 P.C.C. Societies continued to do procurement and distribution of food grains and other controlled articles. Though there have been drawbacks in the organisation and working of these societies, it may be stated that on the whole, they have worked well and discharged the onerous functions laid on them to the satisfaction of the general public. Under the existing arrangement the administrative control of these societies vests with the Collector while the Co-operative Department does the audit. On account of the dual control, difficulties are experienced in their actual working and it is hoped that their control will soon be transferred to the co-operative department and that the societies themselves will be re-organised so as to enable them to continue as permanent co-operative institutions doing service to the people at large.

There are today 303 unlimited agricultural credit societies in the district which are certainly the backbone of the movement. The supervision of these societies is done under the directions of the District Bank by the 11 supervising unions and the Bank Inspectors. The Registrar's Scheme of intensive supervision of these societies is undertaken and worked

*Welcome Address at the Tenth Malabar District Co-operative Conference held at Badagara on 29-4-1950.

by the bank with the help of the Special Development Officer and his staff. Under the scheme all these societies are to be converted into full fledged multipurpose societies within a period of two years and 50 per cent of the villages and 80 per cent of the population are to be brought within the movement during the period. My idea is that the 80 per cent of the population fixed is rather high, as ordinarily an earning member of the society will generally have some 4 to 5 dependants who may not have the requisite qualifications for membership of a society. Further the period of 2 years fixed for implementing the scheme is too short. These may be reviewed and refixed. The percentage of area may with advantage be fixed at 75 per cent or more.

Besides the above there are 26 urban banks and other types of societies working in the district. Inclusive of all these, there are 819 societies which have a total number of membership of over 4,00,000. The working capital of all these societies including the Central Bank and the P. C. C. Societies rose to 409.9 lakhs in 1949.

There was in this district a real dearth of trained men to work up the various Co-operative Institutions. We used to send up a fixed number of candidates every year for training at the Coimbatore Institute. But this was found to be inadequate and the candidates were complaining of high cost of living, want of proper boarding and lodging facilities and also the language difficulty at Coimbatore. To mitigate these and also to ensure an adequate supply of trained hands, a Co-operative Institute was started and run under the auspices of the District Bank, for a short term course of 6 months. The experiment was well appreciated and made use of with the result that there is a growing demand for a permanent institute here. The Malabar District Co-operative Bank has accordingly addressed the Registrar on the point and we hope that early sanction will be given to start the institute.

One other point which I wish to mention is about the administration of the Co-operative Department in the District. There are at present a general Deputy Registrar in charge of the district as a whole, a special Deputy Registrar in charge of the audit of P. C. C. Societies and a Special Development Officer. I am led to think that there is much of overlapping in the work of these officers which can be avoided if the district is bifurcated into territorial divisions and the officers placed in charge of each such division. The number of societies and their work have both increased and the district is wide enough to justify a division like that. This matter has to be considered and action taken.

The long term credit facilities for payment of old debts, purchase and permanent improvement of lands etc., provided by the Land Mortgage Banks, I regret to say, have not advanced much in this district on account of the technical legal difficulties raised by the Central Land Mortgage

Banks and the Department. In the vast area of our district, there are only 3 Banks functioning at Palghat, Calicut and Tellicherry. The area of each primary Bank is 2 or 4 taluks. There is great need for long term money for permanent improvement of agricultural land, but the inordinate delay in getting loans sanctioned, the technical objections raised and the highly conservative estimate of land returns have obstructed the development of these Banks. The land tenures prevalent in the district are made the excuse to reject many loans. No loan is sanctioned on jenm-lands if they are let out on simple lease to tenants. The tenants who are in actual occupation are not permitted to borrow, as their tenure is said to be non-permanent. One would have thought that with the rights of making improvements assured to all occupants of lands by Malabar Compensation for Tenants Improvement Act and the right to get renewals secured to kanam, kuzhikanam and verumpattam tenants by the Malabar Tenancy Act, the tenant in Malabar stood on a higher footing regarding the security of tenure, but want of understanding has stood in the way of progress of these institutions in Malabar. All the 3 Banks are working at a loss and it is hoped that Central Land Mortgage Bank would be pleased to grant a subsidy to wipe out the loss and temporarily appoint additional staff to increase transactions and earn sufficient income to put them on a sound financial basis.

It has been announced recently that the Government propose to entrust rural credit societies with the work of grow more food as an experimental measure. For this, certain districts have been selected. I regret that Malabar has not been included. We have to press the Government to include our district also even now for working the scheme.

I have touched broadly on the working of some of the main institutions in the district and referred to a few of the urgent problems confronting us. It is now for you, the eminent co-operators of the district and our well wishers assembled here today, to take stock of things, consider ways and means for developing the movement on proper lines and draw up definite plans of work for the coming years.

Gentlemen, we are extremely fortunate in that we have amongst us today the Hon. Chief Minister himself to open our Conference and to help us to solve our various problems. He has been a Co operator throughout, having been intimately connected with a number of District and Provincial Institutions and we can readily expect all sympathies, understandings and co-operation at his hands. I have great pleasure in welcoming him.

It may even be impertinent, if I try to introduce to you the Hon. Sri K. Madhava Menon, Minister for Law and Education. His presence here indicates his abiding interest in the welfare of the district. With great pleasure, I welcome him to this Conference. We have been trying to develop cottage industries, such as handloom weaving, metal industries

and other handicrafts through Co-operative Societies and we have, as a first step, arranged for an exhibition of their products, which the Hon'ble Minister has kindly agreed to open.

Friends, we are indeed grateful to our President-elect. Sri S. K. Yegnanarayana Iyer, for having readily agreed to preside over the Conference even at great personal inconvenience. As a veteran Co operator and as an eminent educationist he has earned his name and under his able guidance, we can find a panacea for all our ills and a solution for everyone of our problems. I extend to him a hearty welcome.

We are grateful to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Joint Registrars and their subordinates who are always ready to advise and guide us. I welcome most heartily the Joint Registrar, Sri Palaniappa Mudaliar, who has come all the way from Madras to guide us

We are obliged to everyone of you for having kindly responded to our invitations and I extend to you once again our hearty welcome and I now request the Hon'ble Chief Minister kindly to open the Conference.

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K. GOVINDA WARRIER,
Secretary.

The Co-operative Movement in Malabar*

THE HON'BLE SRI P. S. KUMARASWAMY RAJA,
Chief Minister, Government of Madras

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am thankful to Sri Kunhirama Menon and other Co-operators of the District for having invited me to open the 10th Malabar District Co-operative Conference. My long association with the Co-operative movement gives me any amount of pleasure to see you, brother co operators of Malabar, assembled here at this annual conference which I have the privilege to inaugurate. All of you are comrades engaged in the promotion of general economy in your District through the medium of Co operation. Co-operation aims at the well-being of the community as also that of individuals constituting the community. The very word 'Co-operation' implies unity of interest, pooling of resources and talents and doing work for the good of the many. The co-operative society organised by a group of individuals stands for the benefit of the entire group affording opportunities to one and all of them for development of virtues like honesty, self-help and unity. It is an organisation for doing business in a strictly business-like manner guided by the ideal of encouraging in its member, habits of industry, thrift, prudence and mutual help, The Co-operative Society being a democratic institution by itself giving scope for work by 'each for all, and all for each' of its members serves as a field for the evolution and cultivation of those faculties and capacity which are essential for running the greatest democratic institution, namely, the Government. A Socialist democratic State being our nation's ideal, the Co-operative Societies functioning as they do on principles of socialism and democracy make no ordinary contribution towards the achievement of that ideal. In the present state of the society requiring individualism to give place to collectivism as a device to ensure the well-being of one and all, the co-operative institutions play a very useful part. You who have assembled here are persons already engaged in some form or other of co-operative work. Conferences on a district level are of great value for discussing special problems facing particular localities and for seeking solutions for them. They are not only an occasion for taking stock of the progress and working of the co operative movement in the District but they also afford an opportunity for exchange of views in regard to the local difficulties and requirements and for evolving suitable plans for co ordinated action. The Co-operative movement in Malabar as in most of the districts has been making steady progress. In spite of peculiar geographical and other conditions obtaining in the District the lines of development have been almost identical with those in the other Districts

* Opening Address at the X Malabar District Co-operative Conference held at Badagara on 29-4-1950.

of the State. The movement received a great stimulus in recent years and has been harnessed to undertake several functions besides supply of credit. I am happy to learn that in your District there was a phenomenal increase in the number of members and the working capital of the co-operative societies during the year 1948-49. The fact that there is an increasing demand from various parts of the Districts for the formation of different types of societies is an eloquent testimony to the growing popularity of the Co-operative movement and the increasing appreciation of the applicability of the Co-operative method to the solution of diverse economic problems.

Co-operatives in your District have played a notable part in the Distribution of food grains, textiles, yarn, ground nut oil cake and agricultural implements, etc. In a deficit district like yours, I need hardly emphasise the value of equitable distribution of food stuffs through the agency of co-operatives. The Malabar District Co-operative Wholesale Stores was the sole distributor for textiles and ground nut oil cake. It sold cloth valued at Rs. 34.89 lakhs and ground nut oil cake worth Rs. 3.81 lakhs during 1948-49. The distribution of yarn was another important function undertaken by the Co-operatives during the year. Weavers' co-operatives provided work for about 3,600 looms and produced goods to the extent of Rs 17.64 lakhs. Again when Prohibition was introduced in the District in 1947, Co-operative societies were organised in large numbers for the manufacture of cocoanut and palmyrah jaggery and the bulk of ex-toddy tappers in the District have been employed in this way. Milk supply organisations and societies for coir industry have also been formed to provide employment to the tappers thrown out of work.

I am glad to find that the concession to draw sweet juice for jaggery manufacture has worked on the whole satisfactorily. In the matter of re-settling ex-servicemen, societies have been formed for timber and metal works and there is ample scope for settlement in the Wynaad Land Colony. The agricultural credit societies in the District have turned the corner and are now steadily progressing. The Malabar District Central Co-operative Bank has advanced loans to the extent of Rs. 126.94 lakhs excluding overdraft accommodation and has been catering to the needs of the various Co-operative organizations in the District with the assistance of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank. It introduced controlled credit scheme in 19 rural credit societies and issued cash credit and forecast loans to the extent of Rs. 52,000. Thanks largely to the efforts of the President of the Central Bank and other Co-operators, Malabar has a good record of achievements. Rural Co-operatives should embrace a variety of activities to promote rural progress. I am glad to note that in your District 46.3 per cent of villages have been covered with Co-operatives and 195 out of 294 rural credit societies have undertaken

multipurpose work. The percentage of population covered by societies is however, only 4.3. May, I appeal to you to launch an intensive drive for bringing within the fold of co-operative societies a larger section of the people and to make these societies centres of productive enterprise. Government have recently transferred to the Co-operatives the distribution of chemical manure, iron and steel, and this would give a fillip to productive activities of the Co-operatives. It is the intention of the Government that the village co-operative multipurpose societies should function as potent agencies for augmenting food production and that through them the villagers should be associated with the food policy of the Government so that the implementation of the schemes launched by the Government for achieving self sufficiency in food may be accelerated. The scheme of food production through village multipurpose societies will soon be introduced in certain selected districts. Malabar is a deficit district and has to import large quantities of food grains from outside. Still the agricultural co-operatives as well as other co-operative organizations like the land colonisation societies, and sale societies should be pressed into service to intensify food production. I am sure that the Co-operators in the District will play an important and active part in food production schemes launched by Government and take yet another leap forward. I appeal to the Co-operators and constructive workers in the District to take vigorous steps to expand the movement in all directions and make an increasing and better use of this agency for bringing about the much needed economic advancement of the District.

**The Chennimalai Weavers' Co-operative
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(Inagur R. S.) CHENNIMALAI P. O. (Coimbatore Dt.)

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

Some Practical Considerations*

PROF. S. K. YEGNANARAYANA IYER, M.A.

Managing Director, T. U. C. S., Madras.

Friends,

I want to lay emphasis on four points in my presidential address: Firstly the place of co-operation in social activities; secondly, the state of affairs in co-operative work among the non-officials and officials so far as our State is concerned and particularly with reference to our District. Thirdly, I want to make a few suggestions in the light of my experience as a humble worker in the field of co-operation. And fourthly, I want to make an appeal to make the movement stronger not only in this district but in our State as a whole.

Firstly, with regard to co-operation as a social principle there are two views that co-operation is a device of the weak. They think that in the struggle for existence, success goes only to the brave and the clever and all those who have not succeeded in life have devised this method. One of the greatest of modern thinkers, Bertrand Russell, in his famous classic "Principles of Social Re-construction" has suggested that principles of socialism must be constructive. Any principle is good as a basis of social reform, provided it is capable of unlimited expansion.

Take a good principle like patriotism. Even patriotism at a particular stage becomes useless and almost dangerous. Patriotism leads to war among nations and, therefore, though good upto that stage, beyond that it cannot expand. But take Co-operation. It is good at every stage. You can have co-operation among villagers; you can have co-operation between village and village; you can have co-operation between district and district and province and province. Not only that, you can have international co-operation, which is being worked up to a certain extent by certain experts in the western countries of the world. Not only that; you can have co-operation in a far extended manner.

You remember the words of the *Geeta* which means in substance: Co-operation of the whole Universe principally between us and celestial powers. So, so far as the principle of co-operation is concerned, there is no limit beyond which stage co-operation fails.

Then coming to the second point, namely the work done in our co-operation as a whole, particularly in this part of the District.

I am glad to see that both non-official and official co-operators are now launching forward a new programme of cautious expansion. Some years ago, there was a cry of rectification, consolidation and no expansion. I was one of those who condemned that policy and advocated a policy of expansion though cautious. I am glad that Government have accepted that policy and are following it in many an economic field. In fact as one

* Presidential Address at the X Malabar District Co-operative Conference held at Badagara on 29-4-1950.

connected with a good distributive institution, I am glad to see that Government recognise that co-operative societies are not for exploitation but for service. When they wanted to distribute coffee and sugar to the city of Madras, they approached the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society and not any other agency.

Let me request the Government to maintain this attitude. Though I am satisfied with the progress of the movement, there are one or two small defects in the movement, which I feel it my duty to mention on an occasion like this. The Provincial Co-operative Union has been organised to be a sort of brain test for the movement. But my own personal impression is that the principle of this institution is rather to give us a light of co-operation and that it is not a principle of spreading co-operative movement among co-operators. Self-complacency is one of the standing weaknesses of most of our co-operators. If any of you had gone to Madras and seen the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society you would say it is a great institution. But a friend of mine and a co-worker who went to England and saw the magnificent work achieved by the consumers in England came back and told me what a poor advancement and progress the T. U. C. S. had when compared with any of the ordinary institutions in England. It shows that self-complacency leads to inefficiency and we should try to improve ourselves and take the movement further forward.

Another defect I find in the movement as a whole is that though it has progressed we have not availed ourselves of the opportunity of women being available as co-workers and promoters of this movement. In England and other Western countries the movement is run by women. There are now many fields in our economic activities which are being thrown open to women and yet they have not come forward.

Well, I now come to make a few practical suggestions. Among the new institutions which might be started in places like Calicut or Tellicherry is "Co-operative laundry". There are so many new machines now in the advanced countries and they wash more effectively than a washerman whom a foreigner observes as one trying to break the stones with cloth.

Another institution which can be run at least in municipal areas is a "Co-operative dispensary." I am told by reliable authorities that medicines are generally sold at 4 or 5 times their actual cost. Therefore, the co-operative dispensary will not only be useful to the people at large but it will be an economic business concern.

Thirdly, I would recommend—this may be rather novel and strange—the experiment of a common kitchen. If you take the life of our women in an ordinary middle class family, you will find that 75 per cent of their time is taken up by cooking food and serving it to the members of the family. If you take 30 such families, there are 30 kitchens and 30 house wives working each for her own family. But if not all the 30, at least 10

join together and cook in a common kitchen then you will be able to save quite a lot of time of our sisters. Not only that even our house construction may be beneficially affected by such a change. If you have a block of buildings of about 10 houses, each of them need not be provided with a kitchen and a store room. We can thus save a lot of space by running a common kitchen in this way.

Another co-operative enterprise which I would like to see run especially in this part of the District of Malabar is a school run by teachers. Some years back, I was connected with the provincial organisation of South India Teachers' Union. About ten years or so, there was a great agitation especially in this District, that Managers were exploiting the teachers and, therefore, the teachers would do well to go on a strike. I came along with certain other colleagues of the T. U. C. S. to the District of Malabar to advise them not to go on strike. Then the idea struck me as to why there should be a set of people exploiting the poor teachers. Why not have a school run by teachers themselves? I then put myself in touch with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Travancore, where I knew a school run that way. I got copies of the bylaws from that institution. They were in Malayalam and I handed over them to my friend Mr. Palaniappan, who is here, and requested him to get them translated in to English. I do not know whether they are somewhere in the nook or corner of his office.

Secondly, I met my old student and the then Minister in charge of education Mr. Avanasalingam and told him that we were going to start an institution like that. I requested him to accept such a newly constituted management consisting of teachers themselves, who are good enough to maintain educational standards. He promised that he would accept it even if the existing rules do not allow the formation of such a society. I am glad to see another old student and a friend of mine who is the Minister in charge of Education now. I am absolutely certain that he will do as much as Mr. Avanasalingam promised to do, *i.e.*, allow us to register a society to conduct schools entirely by teachers by modifying the rules.

These are only few of the suggestions that I wish to make and I can assure you that many of the new ideas here proposed are already in vogue in other countries.

Speaking as I do to a Malabar audience, I wish to mention a few words about the P. C. C. Societies. I have absolutely no idea of their work. I had read a good deal about them, favourable and unfavourable. Yesterday, I had the privilege of visiting the Nallalam Society, very near Calicut and the good work they have done and the money they have been able to save speak very highly about the credit of the society. I have heard that some societies have worked at a loss. But one good work they have done is that they made the co-operative movement one concerning

all poor people. Not only that. They have made the masses conscious of the co-operative movement and, therefore, whatever the modifications that may be effected in their constitution and in the field of work, I think that they have a bright future before them.

Lastly, I want to say a few words of appeal to the people who have full faith in co-operation to go forward and not to believe cynically about its future. Having been a co-operator for the last 35 years, I feel confident about its future. I have a faith in the movement and I generally believe that what ever man has done, man may do again.

I believe that whatever people do to improve this economic condition actuated by a service motive is bound to succeed. I, therefore, appeal to you to have full faith in co-operative movement and work in the co-operative movement with trust, service and sacrifice.

SOME IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS OF MALABAR CONFERENCE

Condolence

1. This conference places on record its grief on the demise of Sri V. Viyyanna, one of the veteran co-operators of our province and the President of our last conference and Sri. Vellingiri Gounder, another co-operator who presided over the 5th Tamilnad Co-operative Conference and conveys its condolence to the respective bereaved families.

Administrative.

2. Whereas it is understood that some of the districts have been bifurcated for purposes of more efficient administration and additional Deputy Registrars have been appointed, this conference requests the Government of Madras to take immediate steps to bifurcate Malabar District also which is one of the biggest districts in the Presidency.

3. As it is found that for the expansion and consolidation of the co-operative movement, trained full time employees are necessary and as the present standard of 20 societies per inspector is too wide a range to effectively control and guide the activities of societies in Malabar in view of the peculiar conditions prevailing here, it is resolved to request the Government to refix the standard of supervision as 15 societies per Inspector and enhance the subsidy accordingly.

4. It is understood that food production scheme through rural credit societies is to be tried in Tiruchirapalli, Ramnad, Madura, Coimbatore, Guntur and East Godavari Districts in the first instance by the Government of Madras. In view of the scarcity of food grains in Malabar and the complaints from all quarters regarding the bad quality of imported food grains this conference requests the Government of Madras to include Malabar District also in the above scheme as an immediate necessity.

5. Resolved that the administration of P. C. C. Societies in Malabar be got transferred to co-operative Department for more efficient supervision as in the case of other co-operative societies.

General

6. This conference calls upon all co-operators to make a vigorous drive to increase the working capital of every village credit society to at least Rs. 15 000, and to organise self sufficient and self supporting units as the area of operation of each society.

7. This conference requests the Government of Madras to revise their order contained in G. O. MS 225 Dev. dated 17-1-50 to the effect that "Co-operative institutions which have been dealing in mill cloth since the beginning of the control should take to marketing of handloom cloth produced by the co-operative weavers' societies and that mill cloth quota need no longer be allotted to co-operatives" and to continue to allot quotas of mill cloth, both Bombay and Provincial, to co-operatives as hitherto.

9. Resolved to request the Registrar and the Government to sanction the establishment of a permanent co-operative institute in Calicut on the same lines as those in Tanjore, Coimbatore, Rajahmundry and Anantapur and earnestly requests the Provincial Co-operative Union to render all help to start the same from 1st July 1950.

Societies

10. Having regard to the present increased prices of produce like pepper, ginger, cocoanuts, copra etc., this conference is strongly of opinion that in the case of produce loan and sale society, the individual maximum borrowing power should be enhanced to Rs. 20,000.

11. As the societies and their members are experiencing great difficulties in getting documents registered and obtaining Encumbrance certificates from the Sub Registrar's Offices, it is resolved to request the Registrar to move the Government to issue necessary directions to Registration department to afford better facilities.

12. Government orders to levy full Registration fee on documents of Rs. 5,000 and above from co-operative institutions have, besides affecting the finances of some of the societies stood in the way of their progress and hence this conference requests the Government to allow the co-operative societies the concession rates as were allowed previously.

13. This conference requests the Government of Madras to arrange for the distribution of pumping sets to the co-operatives societies in the district through the Malabar District Co-operative Bank or otherwise so as to help the society members to grow more food and to recover the cost therefrom in easy instalments within a period of 5 years.

14. This conference is of opinion that in view of the difficulties experienced in certain areas of the district for easy transport of goods and passengers, transport societies on co-operative basis may be organised wherever local effort is forthcoming.

Weavers' Societies

16. This conference requests the Registrar and the Provincial Handloom Weavers' Society to take steps to organise an experimental spinning mill in Malabar on Co operative basis for enabling the weavers of the societies to get sufficient yarn of the required varieties.

Land Mortgage Banks.

17. This conference is of opinion that Kanom Anubhavam and the permanent tenure lands may be recognised by Land Mortgage banks as security in appropriate cases.

18. This conference is of opinion that in cases of loan applications upto Rs. 2,000 the primary banks should be allowed to send their recommendation on the basis of Co-operative Sub-Registrar's report direct to the Central Bank

19. This conference requests the Central Mortgage Bank to give more liberal subsidies to the Primary Banks in Malabar so as to enable them to do their work more expeditiously.

20. This conference requests the Registrar to arrange for getting two Co-operative Sub-Registrars for Malabar Land Mortgage Banks to deal more expeditiously with pending applications.

Milk Supply Societies.

21. In view of the fact that the milk supply societies and unions are dealing in essential articles of food and are working on a minimum margin of profit this conference resolves to request the Government of Madras to exempt co-operative milk supply societies and unions from payment of sale tax so as to encourage the formation of new societies and to facilitate the successful working of the existing ones.

22. This conference is of opinion that with a view to encourage the milk supply societies and unions of Malabar the Government be requested to sanction the following help in their initial stages.

(a) Lease of Government land to societies for constructing milking sheds, sales depots and offices and for raising fodder crops.

(b) Granting of subsidy for initial expenditure such as erection of shed and purchase of vessels and conveyances.

(c) Lending services of co-operative or veterinary department officials free of cost to such societies and unions for periods up to 3 years.

(d) By allotting breeding bulls and buffaloes to each society as required.

23. As the amendments proposed by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in his circular No R.C. 2147/47.3.1 dated 15-3-40 obstruct the working of building societies in Malabar and make them practically of no help to houseless middle class people in urban areas, this conference requests the Government through the Registrar of Co-operative Societies that the said amendments to Rule No. 4 (G.O. No. 882 dated 22-2-47) may not be made applicable to building societies in Malabar.

24. The delay in the disbursement of Government loans sanctioned to building societies last financial year has caused great hardship to members of such societies who have begun construction according to terms allowed in their building licenses and also with a view to finishing the work before the monsoon sets in. This conference therefore urges upon the Registrar to see that the loans sanctioned are got disbursed to the building societies immediately.

25. This conference requests the Government of Madras to make available funds to the Malabar District Co-operative Bank at reduced rate of interest so as to enable the above Bank to give loans to village credit societies at further reduced rates instead of the present 4 per cent and thus help the members of these societies to get loans at the present rate of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and below fixed by the Government instead of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

26. This conference requests the Government to reconsider and withdraw their orders on levying supervision fund by the Government also over and above that which is now paid by the societies to the Malabar District Co-operative Bank.

27. This conference requests the Registrar to move the authorities concerned and get permission for labour societies which give tender deposits to District Boards, P.W.Ds etc. to deposit such sums in the Malabar District Co-operative Bank.

28. As the co-operative societies are put to great inconvenience and loss on account of getting pronotes to the central bank register this conference requests the authorities to accept attestation of such pronotes by a Bank Director for loans sanctioned for 2 years also, as in the case of one year loans.

29. This conference requests the Government to make immediate steps to get house construction co-operative societies registered in urban areas also.

30. While viewing with great regret that no representation has been given to Malabar in the recently constituted Provincial Handloom Advisory Committee, the conference requests the Madras Government to give adequate representation to Malabar in the said committee to safeguard the interests of Handloom Weavers in Malabar.

THE TENTH MALABAR DISTRICT CONFERENCE

Summary of Proceedings.

The Conference was held on Saturday, the 29th April 1950 in the premises of the B.E.M. High School, Badagara, under the Presidentship of Sri S. K. Yegnanarayana, Iyer, Managing Director of the T.U.C.S., Madras.

Sri V. K. Raman Menon, B.A., B.L, Vakil, Badagara hoisted the National Flag.

Besides prominent citizens of Malabar, about 310 delegates from all over the District, representing the various types of societies, attended the conference.

Among the distinguished visitors were Sreemathi. A. V. Kuttimalu Amma, M.L.A, Sri C. K. Govindan Nair, President, K.P.C.C. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Coimbatore and the Collector and the District Superintendent of Police, Malabar and other District Officials. The Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras (Sri A. Palaniappa Mudaliar, M.A.) was also present on special invitation. The exquisitely decorated pandal hall was fully packed and a large gathering of on-lookers were also assembled outside.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Sri M. M. Kunhirama Menon read his Welcome Address and requested the Hon'ble Chief Minister to open the conference. (The welcome speech is published in this issue.)

The Hon'ble the Chief Minister Sri P. S. Kumaraswami Raja then delivered his Opening Address. (The same is published in this issue.)

The Hon'ble Sri K. Madhava Menon, Minister for Education and Law, in his simple and lucid speech in Malayalam, dealt on how the Co-operative movement was working in Malabar and how he too was once in touch with the movement as Secretary of the Calicut Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank. He then referred to a memorandum submitted to the Chief Minister at Calicut by the Malabar Merchants' Association where the working of the P.C.C. Societies had been severely criticised. He asserted that for prevention of black-marketing and a better service to the people at large, Co-operative societies are far better than many of private merchants and individuals doing business. Our country needs much work of expansion and production and in his considered opinion, no individual enterprise would be successful. The Minister exhorted the people of Malabar to join hands in co-operation and work hard for the good of the people. He then declared the exhibition open and visited the stalls.

The Presidential Address of Sri S. K. Yegnanarayana Iyer, who spoke extempore a few words in Malayalam and afterwards in English

was translated by Sri K. V. Sankaran Nair, B.A., B.L., Taliparamba. (Extracts from the speech are published in this issue)

The Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras (Sri A. Palaniappa Mudaliar, M.A.) then addressed the gathering. He gave advice to all co-operators who worked for the betterment of the country. He assured that the Government were willing to do their best for the promotion of the Movement.

The conference then adjourned for lunch at 12.30 p.m. During this interval, arrangements had been made by the Special Development Officer, Kozhikkode and his staff for entertainments of which the "Ottamthullal" by an expert of North Malabar was much appreciated.

The open session commenced at 2.30 p.m. and the resolutions prepared by the subjects committee on the previous day were taken up one by one. (The resolutions passed at the conference are published elsewhere in this issue)

THE SALEM CO-OPERATIVE CENTRAL BANK, LTD.

THE PREMIER BANK TO BE REGISTERED IN THE
PRESIDENCY IN 1909.

GRAM: "COPOENBANK". P. B. NO. 8. PHONE: No. 2.

Own Reserves exceed Rs. 12 Lakhs.

Peak profit of Rs. 1.5 lakhs for 1948-49.

Maximum dividend paid all these years.

Transactions over Rs. 1.21 Crores.

Fixed, Current, Savings and Provident Deposits accepted at favourable rates. Terms on application to the Secretary. The investment in this Bank help our National Industry—Agriculture. Loans are given mainly to Agricultural Co-operative Societies. Supporting the Bank is the Patriotic duty of every one who has savings to invest.

Maintains a large field staff to ensure the soundness of its assets.

Commodious Rest House maintained for Co-operators.

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

K. A. NACHIAPPA GOUNDER,
M.L.A.,
President.

Land Mortgage Banks' Problem in Rayalaseema*

SRI BHOGARAJU VENKATARATNAM,

President, The Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd.

The Hon'ble Minister and brother co operators,

The idea of holding this Conference in order to know at first hand the needs of the ryots of these districts was conceived by the Hon'ble Mr. Chandramouli and the Registrar Mr. Subrahmanyam Naidu. In March last, the Board of Directors of the Central Land Mortgage Bank appointed a Committee for consideration and report on the question of valuation of properties. My idea was that the committee should assemble at different centres in the State, hear the views of representatives of the surrounding districts and then come to conclusions. But due to a number of reasons which it is unnecessary to mention here that did not happen. So when Mr. Subrahmanyam Naidu suggested that a Conference of representatives of Rayalaseema Land Mortgage Banks may be held in connection with the inauguration of the Adoni Land Mortgage Bank, I unhesitatingly agreed.

Friends, as you are all aware, the Central Land Mortgage Bank has been in existence for over 20 years. Its experience in these years is almost confined to the issue of loans on the security of wet and well irrigated lands or rain-fed lands in areas where there is a practical certainty of rain assuring the ryot of at least one crop. This is true even of the eleven banks which have been functioning in your districts. The question of issue of loans on the exclusive security of rain-fed lands which are systematically cultivated has been engaging the attention of the Board of Directors of the Central Land Mortgage Bank from 1936. At a certain stage, it was decided that rain fed dry lands may be accepted as security in conjunction with wet or well irrigated lands in the proportion of 40:60. At the Conference of representatives of Co-operative institutions in the Rayalaseema districts held under the presidency of the Hon'ble Sri K. Chandramouli on the 16th February, 1948, it was resolved that the proportion of wet and dry lands may be changed to 50:50. This resolution has been accepted by our Board. On receipt of further representations from these districts, I pursued the matter in my Board and had a resolution passed in August 1949 that loans may be issued exclusively on the security of systematically cultivated rain-fed dry lands. This resolution was under the consideration of the Trustee when the general question of revision of valuation and acceptance of properties for mortgage was taken up and the valuation Sub-Committee was appointed.

I have traced the history of acceptance of dry lands as security at length as there has been a misunderstanding in certain quarters that with the change of persons occupying the office of President of the Central

* Presidential Address at the Business Conference of L. M. B. representatives in Rayalaseema held on 19-7-'50 at Adoni.

Land Mortgage Bank, policies have been changed to the detriment of these districts. I am particularly referring to the speech of Sri Ranga Reddy in the Legislative Council giving expression to the above views. May I tell you, Gentlemen, if at all, there was a change, it was for the better. The valuation Sub-Committee has recommended that loans may be issued on the security of systematically cultivated and rain-fed dry lands exclusively. This recommendation has been approved by the Board and is now pending the approval of the Government.

In regard to valuation of hypotheca and eligibility for loan the Committee has recommended that lands may be valued on the basis of 1936-40 values with an addition of 25 per cent. In the case of wet and well irrigated lands the eligibility continues to be 50 per cent and in the case of dry lands 45 per cent if the land is black cotton soil and 40 per cent for other soils. In regard to the Rayalaseema districts where there is fear of failure of rains, the Committee recommended that 35 per cent of the estimated value of lands of black cotton soil and 30 per cent in respect of other soils may be advanced. The Committee has also recommended that no loans should be advanced on the security of lands which are not systematically cultivated as it was thought that loans should be made only on agricultural lands. It is open to you, gentlemen to say how you would like these recommendations to be changed. All I request you to bear in mind is that the Primary Land Mortgage Banks and the Central Land Mortgage Bank are business institutions which have to raise all the money needed by them by flotation of debenture loans in the market.

If we give the impression that the Bank is prepared to lend on indifferent security, the response to our loans in the market will be adversely affected. This will mean that the capacity of the Bank to serve the agriculturists of your districts as well as other areas will go down to the great disadvantage of all. Subject to this very important consideration, the Board of Directors of the Central Land Mortgage Bank are willing and anxious to take your suggestions and do all that lies in their power to help the agriculturists of these districts.

The one difficulty about these districts is that there is frequent failure of monsoon and this has resulted in much hardship to the people of these areas. The conditions on which the Central Land Mortgage Bank works are such that unless it collects its annual instalment it cannot fulfil its obligations to the debenture holders. When there is failure of rain it is difficult for the ryots here to pay the annual instalment. It is for this reason that the Central Land Mortgage Bank has been afraid of venturing to lend on the security of rain fed dry lands of this region. Where people are adversely affected by nature it is the duty of the State to succour them. The Central Land Mortgage Bank has suggested that the Government should constitute a Revolving Fund from which in times of distress when the

agriculturist is unable to pay the instalment for reasons beyond his control the Government should permit the primary land mortgage banks to postpone the payment of instalments and to draw the delinquent instalments from the Fund. This suggestion, the Government have not taken in a sympathetic spirit. As I said above, our institutions are business institutions and where they are asked to depart from strictly business principles it is the duty of the Government to render necessary help. After all we have not asked the Government to gift away any money to the ryots here. The postponed instalment will be collected from the borrower as soon as better conditions prevail and paid into the fund. Thus while fulfilling the policy of the Government that less fortunately situated agriculturists should be helped, land mortgage banks can assure the investors that they have not departed from strictly business principles and impaired their working in any way. I therefore suggest to this business Conference to consider and press upon the Government to constitute a Revolving Fund.

It is a matter for great satisfaction that the Hon'ble Mr. Chandramouli who has the good of the ryots of this area at heart has been taking such great pains to ameliorate their condition. On behalf of the Board of Directors of the Central Land Mortgage Bank, I extend to him a hearty welcome and request him to inaugurate the Conference.

The Madras District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd.	
52-53, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras 1.	
ESTD. 1930	TELEPHONE NO. 2384.
Authorised Capital	Rs. 5 lakhs.
Working Capital	„ 35 „
<i>All kinds of deposits accepted.</i>	
Rates of Interest :—	
Current Deposit	½ %
Savings Deposits	2 %
Fixed Deposits :—For 1 year 3 % For 2 years and above 3½ %	
<i>Further particulars can be had from the undersigned :</i>	
B. S. VIJAYAGOPAL, B.A., B. COM. Secretary.	

A Co-op. Land Mortgage Bank for Pudukkottai*

SRI D. A. SUSAINATHAN, B.A.,

Deputy Registrar, for Land Mortgage Banks, Coimbatore

The system of land mortgage banks was introduced in our Province in 1925. As may be expected in the case of every new venture the progress was very slow in the beginning. The land mortgage banks were registered in 1925 and the number increased to ten by 1927. Only three of these banks could, however, find purchasers for their debentures. It was then realised that the existence of a number of independent banks issuing different series of debentures mitigated not only against the success of the debentures issued but also against the whole scheme. To centralise the debenture issue and to finance the primary land mortgage banks affiliated to it, the Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank was registered in December, 1929. Since then, land mortgage banking here has grown from strength to strength and we have now 119 primary land mortgage banks functioning and there is a proposal to organise 10 more banks. We can take pride that the system has developed best in our Province and now serves as a model for the other States in India.

The Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank derives its funds chiefly by the issue of debentures among the public. From its inception, the Government have been assisting the bank in making its debentures popular among the investing public. They first guaranteed the interest on the debentures and from 1934 extended their guarantee to the principal of the debentures also. The maximum amount of this guarantee which was fixed at Rs. 50 lakhs in 1934 has gradually been raised and in pursuance of the present Government's policy to continue this guarantee, it has been increased recently in November last from Rs. 450 lakhs to Rs. 550 lakhs. This guarantee has made it possible for trust funds to be invested in the debentures of the bank and has also helped in keeping down the rate of interest charged to the agriculturists.

On account of its sound financial position, the Central Land Mortgage Bank has been able to issue its debentures at 3 per cent even under the present market conditions and to finance the ultimate borrowers at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent which is lowest rate in India.

On account of the conditions created by the war, there was a large inflow of advance collections and decline in the business of land mortgage banks during 1942-43 and 1943-44. But, subsequently, advance repayments have shown a decided fall and there has been an increasing demand for loans and the total amount of loans disbursed during 1948-49 was Rs. 77.73 lakhs. This constitutes a record. If these trends persist, I am sure that

*Speech delivered on the occasion of the Opening Ceremony of the Pudukkottai Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd., Pudukkottai.

there will be plenty of scope for the development of land mortgage banks and their loan transactions. The total amount of loans issued during the last 20 years amounted to Rs. 643.27 lakhs, of which a sum of Rs. 297.55 lakhs was repaid, leaving a balance of Rs. 345.72 lakhs. As it is, land mortgage banks have just touched the fringe of the problem of rural indebtedness.

Coming to Pudukkottai Land Mortgage Bank which we are going to start to-day, the more care for the organisation of a Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank in the State, when the Pudukkottai State joined the Indian Union and came under the administrative jurisdiction of the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Tiruchirapalli. It should be in the fitness of things that Mr. M. Anantarama Iyer, my predecessor who organised the bank should be present here to-day to start the bank but unfortunately he had to proceed on leave and I am here to-day before you to start the Bank.

Even though the organization of the bank started towards the end of 1948, there was some delay in finalising this proposal. It is true that agriculturists of the area require long-term credit apart from the short and intermediate loans for the clearance of prior debts and to do permanent improvement of lands; but the success of long-term credit depends wholly upon the ability of punctual repayment which is a dependant factor on the steady income of ryots. Such repayments will not be possible if agriculture fails and consequently makes the borrowers default. The condition under which the agricultural operations are carried on at present and the experiences shown therefrom, the efforts of land improvement loans issued by the State with their results coupled with adverse seasons, contributing the deterioration in the affairs of the co-operative societies working in the State did not favour the establishment of a bank for the State. Government also passed orders permitting the organization of 9 banks of which Pudukkottai was not one. Then it was represented to Government that there are deserving applicants who cannot be denied the benefits of long-term credit through land mortgage banks, and the number of banks to be organised may be increased to ten including Pudukkottai. Government passed orders accordingly and a bank has been registered on 11-4-50.

The Bank's area of operation covers the entire 3 taluks of Pudukkottai viz., Alangudy, Kolathur and Thirumayam. There are 432 ayan villages with an extent of 3,50,131 acres of occupied lands, wet, 119,631 acres, dry 230,500 acres. The main occupation of the people in the area is agriculture. The number of pattadars owning 25 to 50 acres will be about 1881, 50 to 100 acres 547 and above 100 acres 95. The entire area of Pudukkottai depends upon the rain for irrigation. During good rains water is stored in tanks classified as 2nd, 3rd and 4th. Source of irrigation according to the number of months they can supply water for irrigating the fields. As the agriculturists are ryots with small holdings, their total indebtedness may not go beyond Rs. 5,000, so individual maximum borrowing power has been fixed at Rs. 5,000 for the present.

The first set of Directors is nominated by the Registrar. From the list, I find that they are of ripe experience and good influence. With their helpful guidance and the hearty co-operation of the members, I foresee that the Bank will progress steadily and attain its strength in the course of a year or two. With this hope that the bank will expand steadily and make it useful to many ryots in the area, I declare the bank to start functioning from to-day.

Multipurpose Co-operative Activity in Madras

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

1. Anguchettipalayam Co-operative Credit Society (South Arcot District.)

This Society was registered on 10-4-'23 and started on its work on 19-5-'23 with 22 members and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 140. On date there are 78 members, with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1065. The society has undertaken milk supply activities besides transacting credit business and the members of the society produced 37½ M. M. of milk during February 1950. It is purchasing milk from the members at the rate of 12 As. per Madras Measure and selling it at 14 As. per Madras Measure on coupon system at Panruti which is at a distance of 2 miles. A sum of Rs. 9994 is outstanding against members, under loan transactions.

The Society has taken out a mill cloth licence and has sold mill and handloom cloth worth Rs. 112-1-9. It has adopted the latest amendments suggested by the Registrar for the introduction of multipurpose, social and recreational activities. It has opened a Recreation Club, and is conducting badminton and volley ball regularly everyday.

The society is getting the monthly Journal of Madras Information, which is read by the members and non-members in the village. It is running a night school for adult, in the village at the District Board School and the necessary permission from the District Board was obtained by the Special Development Officer to run the school. On an average 17 adults are attending the school. The Special Development Officer distributed free of cost, books, slates, slate pencils to 15 adults and a lantern free of cost for the use of the adult school. These stationery and lantern were obtained from out of the funds of the South Indian Adult Education District Committee. The society has installed a radio which is working daily. The radio was purchased from the funds of the Village Panchayat Board. The society was granted by Government a library grant of Rs. 40 during 49-'50 which has been drawn and disbursed to the Society towards the proper maintenance of the library. It has a sum of Rs. 48-4-0 to the credit of its Ameliorative Fund.

The society has also sold soap, matches, paper etc., to the extent of Rs. 29 to the members and non-members in the village. The society has distributed hundiboxes to ten members in which Rs. 18 has so far been saved. All kinds of multipurpose activities have been undertaken by the society. The Special Development Officer and his staff are visiting this society frequently and encouraging it to develop its activities further. This society has been marked by the Special Development Officer as Model Rural Credit Society in the South Arcot District.

2. Kurinjipadi Co-operative Credit Society (South Arcot District)

This is one of the biggest and the oldest credit societies in the South Arcot District. The Society was registered on 17-11-1918. There are at present 600 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 6,000. The working capital of the society is Rs. 45,000. By-laws were amended to convert the society into multipurpose in character. Besides credit accommodation to members, the society purchased and distributed mill cloth to the extent of Rs. 12,000 to its members and non-members upto the end of September 1949. The society also purchased 500 bags of groundnut oil cake and distributed to its members to help them in their agricultural pursuits. There is a reading room opened by the society where in Tamil Dailies and the Tamil Journal of Madras Information are made available to members and others. The society has undertaken to construct a godown at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,000 to provide facilities for effecting the controlled credit system to agricultural ryots. Contribution towards this end are under collection from members and other local people, and the work is steadily progressing. The members and non-members are getting all their needs satisfied though the society at less cost and labour by its various multipurpose activities.

3. The Katrapadu Co-operative Society (Guntur District)

This was registered on 10-1-1924 and was started on its work on 23-2-'24. This is the 27th year of its working. There are 100 members on the rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 200. The society is one of the good working old societies in the district. It has built up a Reserve Fund of Rs. 1393-7-0 of which Rs. 362 was invested in the Central Bank and the balance is used in the business of the Society. This village is in the Tobacco growing area of the District and is a Centre for tobacco trade and the villagers have also got paddy fields which are about 2 miles from this village. The I. L. D. Company has a branch at a distance of ½ a mile from this village.

The members of the society are well-off and there is no great demand for loans. The society has therefore amended its by-laws suitably and undertook the distribution of controlled commodities like rice, sugar, kerosene, and mill cloth to members and non-members alike. It has got licences to deal in all these commodities noted above.

This society was affiliated to the Guntur District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., Tenali which is also financing it. The society owes nothing to the Central Bank at present. It is carrying on its business of the issue of loans and non-credit work with its own funds. A sum of Rs. 760 is due from members on 31-5-'50 and nothing is overdue. The transactions of the society by way of purchase and sale of several controlled commodities are given below from, 1-7-'49 to 31-5-1950.

	Rice		Sugar		Cloth		Kerosene	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Purchases ...	457	6	141	9	1,996	5	712	12
Sale ...	470	11	151	14	2,384	0	787	0

This village is a centre for tobacco business and cholam and the godowns in the village are all occupied and the society is finding it difficult to stock the several commodities, it is dealing in. Further, there is a great demand for godowns and good rents can be had by letting out the godowns. The society has therefore resolved in its general body meeting held on 31-5-'50 to construct godowns at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,000 and applied for a Government subsidy of Rs. 5,000 and Government loan of Rs. 5,000 repayable in 20 years. The application is under scrutiny.

After these godowns are raised the society proposes to deal in manures and agricultural implements, seeds, and the other requirements of agriculturists.

4. The Kattagarampalayam Co-operative Credit Society, (North Arcot Dist.)

This society was registered on 2-5-1914 and started on its work on 10-5-1914. It serves a population of 3000 in the village. On 31-5-50 there were 99 members on the rolls with a paid up share capital of Rs. 1,500.

The society borrowed Rs. 14,100, during 1949-50 from the Co-operative Central Bank, Vellore and repaid Rs. 4,925. The society owed to the Central Bank Rs. 17,013 on 31-5-'50, and no part of the amount was overdue. The society issued short term loans to the extent of Rs. 3,200 and medium term loans to the extent of Rs. 10,900, to the members during the co-operative year 49-50. It collected Rs. 4,716, from members. Loans to the extent of Rs. 2,0876 were outstanding against members on 31-5-50. The overdue in members loans amounted to Rs. 2,033.

It has built up a Reserve Fund of Rs. 5,453-1 0 of which Rs. 2,979 has been invested in the Co-operative Central Bank, Vellore. It has taken shares to the extent of Rs. 500 in the Central Bank, Rs. 100 in the Central Stores and Rs. 15 in the Co-operative Stores in Polur.

Side by side with the development of credit activities, the society has also undertaken non-credit work. It runs a ration shop from 1-7-49 to 31-5-50. It has sold rationed articles to the value of Rs. 1,405. It has

also undertaken sale of mill cloth to members and non-members. From 1-7-49 to 31-5-50 Rs. 1,410 worth of mill cloth has been sold. The Panchayatdars are keenly interested in the development of the activities of the society and making it more useful to the villagers.

5. The A Vellodu Co-operative Credit Society, (Mathurai District)

The society was registered on 20-11-46 and started on its work on 28-11-46. Its area of operations is confined to A. Vellodu village and its hamlets, Sirunaickenpatti, Pappanampatti and Elaipatti. There are 120 members on the rolls of the society with a paid up share capital of Rs. 2,964. The individual borrowing limits of the members and of the society are Rs. 500 and Rs. 40,000 respectively. The society has Reserve Fund of Rs. 146-5-0. The society has invested a sum of Rs. 1,300 in the Madura District Central Co-operative Bank. Besides issuing loans to members for useful and productive purposes, the society has undertaken the following non-credit activities to the best advantage of the members. viz, (1) sale of handloom and mill cloth at cheap rate. (2) Supply of agricultural implements to members on a nominal hire charge. (3) Savings through Hundi boxes. (4) Subscribing for the journal "Kootooravu" for the benefit of the members.

(1) Sale of mill and handloom goods:—

The society was able to secure deposits from the members to the extent of Rs. 2,000 for the purchase of mill and handloom goods for distribution to the members. From October, 1949 to May, 1950 the society sold mill and handloom goods for Rs. 2,478 to the members.

(2) Supply of agricultural implements.

The society purchased and hired to the members agricultural implements required for digging wells for the value of Rs. 74.

(3) Introduction of Thrift through Hundi Boxes.

65 Hundi boxes have been distributed to members and a few non-members in the village. A sum of Rs. 202-10-0, was saved through Hundi boxes in a period of 12 months. The savings have since been refunded to the members.

(4) The society is subscribing for the journal "Kootturavu" and it is made available for reading by all the members in the village.

*General:—*The working of the society developed gradually from the year 1946-1947. In that year the society borrowed Rs. 5,000 only. During 48-49 the society borrowed Rs. 40,000 for issuing loans to the members for productive purposes. The society has no overdue to the financing bank.

6. The Chinnasouripalayam Co-operative Society, (Coimbatore District)

This society was registered on 3-8-1938 and started on 31-8-1938. It is 12 years, old. There are 325 members on rolls with a Paid up Share

Capital of Rs. 7,003. The society has taken 5 shares in the Coimbatore Nilgiris Co-operative Central Bank and paid their full value of Rs. 500.

The society is running two ration shops and it is distributing controlled articles such as food grains, kerosene oil etc., to 780 ration card holders. Sale of about 150 maunds of food grains is effected weekly. During the month it has purchased food grains to the value of Rs. 9,966 and sold to the value of Rs. 11,293. It possesses a licence to deal in mill cloth and is selling mill cloth and handloom cloth.

During the year 1948-49 the society issued short term loans amounting to Rs. 10,750. On 31-5-50 a sum of Rs. 22,183 was outstanding against the members of which Rs. 495 only was overdue. The maximum borrowing power of the society is fixed at Rs. 20,000, on 31-5-50 a sum of Rs. 14,095 was outstanding to the Central Bank.

By-laws relating to Social and Recreational activities have been adopted by the society and steps are being taken to appoint an ameliorative committee to undertake these activities.

Small Savings :—15 Hundi boxes have been distributed to members. A sum of Rs. 128-4-0 has been collected towards home safe deposits.

Reading Room :—The society is subscribing to a Tamil daily namely "Dhinamani". Members and non-members make full use of the paper and the "Kutturavu".

First Aid :—The Society has also bought first aid medicines for free distribution among members and non members.

The society has a business reserve of Rs. 8,754-11-0.

CIRCULAR NO. 1

THE MADRAS PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE UNION, MADRAS

General Body Meeting—20th August 1950

(To All the Member Societies of the P.C.U.)

Dear Sir,

The Annual General Body meeting of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union will be held at 3 p.m. on Sunday, the 20th August 1950 in the premises of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank. Member Societies have already been posted with the General Body meeting notices together with the Administration Report with a request to hand over the report sent to them to their representatives.

Please remit, if you have not already done so, the annual contribution due by your Society, current dues as well as arrears, without any further delay and oblige. Arrears, if any may be remitted to the union on or before 19-8-1950.

P. NATESAN,
General Secretary.

Monthly Digest

Co-operative Housing

A SOLUTION TO AN URGENT PROBLEM

DR. WALTER RUF

[Dr. Ruf is well known in the Co-operative Movement. He is the Editor of the Official Weekly of the Swiss Co-operative Movement and an expert on housing—*Editors*]

In practically no country in Europe, or any part of the world, can the housing problem be considered as solved. Where the climate is rather genial, the problem is not very keen, but where the people are obliged by the inclemency of the weather to take shelter under a roof, the problem is undoubtedly keen. And, what is strange—even in countries untouched by the weapons of war, the problem is unsatisfactory. The production of new houses during the war has everywhere fallen far short of requirements. Various causes are to blame—shortage of labour, lack of building materials, scarcity of money, growing disparity between income and rent, and the growing demand for more and more comforts.

The little that was done to relieve the housing shortage was mainly the work of co-operative building and housing societies. Some new societies were formed during and after the war; and their work was guided chiefly by the experiences of the societies formed before the war.

Building and housing in common take the most varied forms. Sometimes building is financed in common, whilst the houses on completion become the property of individual societies. At other times co-operators remain united together after the completion of houses and form housing co-operatives, by which the society owns the houses and the members become only tenants. Some use the funds collected by financial institutes, specially established to finance the operations of building societies whilst others undertake work on a collective basis, building part of their own houses and saving by their labour a considerable part of the building costs. This enables them to a large extent to finance themselves.

Aid of Public Funds.

The rise in building costs and the need for new houses contributed to the promotion of building activities with the aid of public funds. In many instances the State cannot avoid subsidising building operations. It does this, of course, from a social point of view, giving preference to the needy sections of the population and people with large families. The State also supports building operations by advancing loans, subscribing shares, allocating building material, providing building sites, and leasing land to building societies. In these cases, the State also asks for some guarantees with regard to the proper use of the funds invested. For instance, it insists that

a society shall not sell houses unconditionally, that the rent received for houses shall not exceed cost price, and that interest on shares shall not exceed the rate of interest on government stock. The need for economy forces the State to keep its building activities within rigid limits. The risks of societies are increasing since they build principally for the lower income classes.

How can the need for houses be met?

How can a building society meet its needs in the absence of State subsidy? This is a tough problem. Self-financing solves this problem but savings of workers and employees are almost impossible. It is only in England where co-operative saving for building purposes is extensively organised that conditions are easier. In view of the high building costs and low income conditions, it is impossible to foresee the effects of the withholding of State subsidies.

A combination of State subsidies and Co-operative self-help

A combination of State subsidies and co-operative self-help in some form seems to be the only way for a long time to come of solving the housing problem. This solution is not merely the provision of accommodation. There are also social and cultural aspects which must be also considered. Whether the houses be large or small, it is necessary that contact with nature should be provided for. The greater the loss of contact with nature due to short-sighted building and housing programmes and the greater the herding in "housing factories," the weaker the relationship of man to the very essential, spiritual, moral and cultural requirements for community life within the State. Estrangement from nature and confinement within the walls of the house, whatever comforts it may hold, must have an adverse effect upon the basic unit of the State—the family. Though comprehensive schemes are expensive, the State must not shun such expense.

Herd instinct—the greatest danger to present day culture

The greatest danger of present day culture is the subjugation of mind, soul and feelings by mass instincts. Therefore settlements which serve the cultural aims of the State and benefit the poor and the persons with large families should receive larger subsidies. The co-operative form should be the dominating principle in the realisation of the settlement idea. The occupier develops a love for his tenement and keeps it in a good condition. Thus the ultimate cost will be fairly low.

There is a psychological advantage also. Man realises the value of many things and does many things himself. This is important because it helps his income to rise to the extent of rent he used to pay. It has been calculated that in Switzerland in the last century, rent covered a tenth of

the income and early this century about a seventh of the income. Now the average is about a fifth—in towns as high as 40 per cent. High rents exercise an unhealthy pressure on the cost of living.

Though incomes are low, the rents are high due to high building costs. To eliminate this disproportion, it is necessary to reduce building costs. State subsidies are only stop-gap which does not go to the root of the evil.

A good deal has been done to reduce building costs, and much has yet to be done. National and international forces are at work to achieve this and much knowledge has been disseminated through exhibitions, congresses and Journals.

For co-operators the question is essentially this: What can consumers' and existing building societies do to solve this problem? In respect of the ideal, there is no difference between the two kinds of societies. The former are taking shares and investing capital in the latter. This interest of the consumers' societies has proved beneficial to the community in times of crises when private builders held back from building dwelling homes. Such financing requires much money, but this should somehow be made available to building societies.

Production of building materials

There are possibilities for closer collaboration in the production of building materials. There are some surplus funds with banks, insurance companies and also the State for investment in building societies on "safe" conditions. But such funds are not invested in co-operative production of building materials. This should be promoted. Swedish Co-operation offers an excellent example. Sanitary and electrical fittings and bulbs are manufactured by the Swedish Union and Wholesale Society. Bricks and tiles are made by the building societies and consumers' societies. In Denmark, a joint ownership factory for the production of building materials was started with a view to keep down prices at low levels. Just as co-operative production and distribution make themselves felt in the sphere of consumption, so will joint activity of the building and consumers' societies make itself felt in the entire sphere of housing which is also one of the consumer needs.

Building societies can expect real help chiefly from consumers' societies. In return they can provide suitable premises for stores. Their intensive collaboration will help evolve a happy community life.

Extracts

Distribution through District Co-operatives

The Conference of Representatives of District Co-operative Wholesale Stores convened recently resolved to work the scheme of distribution of chemical manures and iron and steel through the agency of central co-operative stores, marketing societies, agricultural improvement societies and multipurpose societies. The Conference was attended by over 100 representatives of central stores and primary stores societies and it was presided over by Sri K. Chandramouli, Minister for Co-operation and Local Administration. Sri R. M. Sundaram, Secretary, Development Department and Sri B. Lakshminpathy, Joint Director of Agriculture, were present.

Welcoming the delegates, Sri J. C. Ryan, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, said that the Agricultural Department had agreed that the distribution of chemical manures and agricultural implements should be the function of co-operative societies and hoped that the co-operators who had been repeatedly asking for this function to be entrusted to them would rise to the occasion and make the working of every co-operative society in this respect also successful. Sri Ryan said that before the end of June, the co-operative societies should take over the stocks held by the Agricultural Department and that after that date all fresh stocks would be distributed by the co-operative societies themselves. As regards the existing stocks with the Agricultural Department it had been agreed that co-operatives should take over 50 per cent of the stocks, the balance to be left to tender firms and that both the societies and the firms having taken over the entire stocks of the same price, should sell them with a margin of Rupees 15 per ton. About 10,000 tons of chemical manures were expected to be taken over by societies in this way and the total quantity of fresh harvest to be handled by them was expected to be about 50,000 tons.

As regards agricultural implements, not only the fabricated materials, but also others would be distributed through the co-operative societies. One important matter remaining to be decided was whether the co-operatives were to get the iron and steel from the producers direct or from registered stockists. One object of the co-operative movement was the elimination of middlemen and if co-operative societies were to receive their stocks directly from the producers, they could sell iron and steel to the ryots cheaper by at least Rs. 5 a ton.

Encouraging Co-operatives

Addressing the Conference, Sri K. Chandramouli, Minister for Co-operation and Local Administration, said it was the policy of Government to encourage co-operative institutions and see as far as possible that procurement and distribution of controlled commodities were made through them alone. However much they might intend to eliminate all middlemen, the

poor merchant who was exclusively dependent on his profession should not be altogether deprived of his means. The Minister assured the representatives that Government were trying their best to give them the utmost co-operation and help by financing them and by handing over to them the distribution of controlled commodities and in all possible ways.

Referring to the taking over of stocks with the Agricultural Department, Sri Chandramouli pointed out that somehow or other the articles would have to be disposed of, but Government would see that no hardship or inconvenience was caused to co-operative institutions. In England, he said all essential requirements of the people were distributed through co-operative organisations, but no luxury articles.

Resolutions Adopted

The Conference resolved to work the scheme of distribution of chemical manures and iron and steel through the agency of central co-operative stores, marketing societies, agricultural improvement societies and multipurpose societies. The Co-operative central stores will be the wholesale agent in each district and will procure the stock and arrange for distribution through the primary units. It was also decided to take over 50 per cent of the existing stock of chemical manures from the Agricultural Department and to arrange for their sale -- the other 50 per cent being left to tender firms. The Conference was of the opinion that the existing stocks should be sold first and fresh releases should not be made until the existing stocks are cleared. On the question of margin to be allowed, it was considered that the present margin of Rs. 15 per ton was inadequate and the Conference recommended that a margin of at least Rs. 17-8-0 per ton should be allowed. It was agreed that the sale price of the manures should be fixed by the Deputy Registrars in the respective centres in consultation with the wholesale stores and other agencies taking into account the transport, handling and other charges.

Another resolution related to extending to a further period the concession on sale of phosphatic manures at subsidized rates. By another resolution the Conference decided to take over the distribution of iron and steel also through similar co-operative agencies, arrangements for distribution to be the same as for the chemical manures.

CIRCULAR No. 2

(To all the Delegates to the General Body of the P.C.U.)

Dear Sir,

The Annual General Body meeting of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union will be held at 3 p.m. on Sunday the 20th August 1950 in the premises of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank. Member Societies have already been posted with the said General Body meeting Notices together with the Administration Report with a request to hand over the same to their respective representatives. Delegates are requested to bring copies of the Administration Report with them to the meeting as no extra copies are available due to shortage of paper.

Delegates are requested to see that the societies they represent are not in arrears of annual contribution to the Union upto the Co-op. year 1949-50. Arrears if any may be remitted to the Union on or before 19-8-50.

P. NATESAN,
General Secretary.

A Note on the distribution of Mill Cloth through Co-ops.

The Government of Madras issued a G.O. Ms. No. 6084, Dev., dated 23-12-'49 and G. O. Ms. No. 225, Dev., dated 17-1-'50 by which co-operative wholesale stores were prevented from dealing in mill cloth. The representatives of the co-operative wholesale stores in Madras State met at the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras on 4-4-'50 and discussed this matter. It was suggested to the Provincial Co-operative Union that a meeting of the representatives of the wholesale stores may be convened under the auspices of the Union and that the question may be thoroughly discussed.

An informal conference of the wholesale stores representatives was held at the Union Office on 23-4-'50. There it was resolved that a deputation should wait on the Hon'ble Chief Minister and the Hon'ble Minister for Industries so as to request them to reconsider the Government decision so that the whole sale stores may not suffer a great loss. Accordingly a Delegation consisting of Sri B. Venkataratnam Chowdary, President of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Sri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar, President, Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank and some representatives of the wholesale stores waited on the Ministers on 21-6-50 and explained the situation in person. On 29-6-50 a Memorandum giving the grounds on which reconsideration of the question had been requested was submitted by the Hon'ble Ministers. The Government reconsidered the matter and in their Memorandum No. 45,000 MI/50—J Dated 12-7-50 Dev. Dept. issued revised instructions on the matter. This latest order is published below for the information of the stores and their patrons:

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

Memorandum No. 45000 MI/50-1 dated 12th July, '50.

Sub:—Textiles—Mill cloth—supply to Co-operative Stores—Revised Instructions—Issued.

Ref:—G.O.Ms. No. 225, Development dated 17-1-50.

Memorandum No. 10186 MI/50-1 dated 22-2-1950.

Memorandum No. 26716 MI/50-1, dated 21-4-50.

In partial modification of the previous orders on the subject, the Collectors are informed that the Government have no objection to primary co-operative stores making their own arrangements to obtain cloth from the Buckingham and Carnatic and Mettur Mills either direct from the mills or through the wholesale dealers of the mills for sale to their members according to their strict needs.

As regards supply of Bombay Surplus Area cloth to these primary stores, Collectors are requested to link them to the wholesale dealers of the districts to enable them to obtain their requirements from the wholesalers.

The above concession should be extended only to which were doing mill cloth business during the previous control.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies is requested to inform all the stores accordingly.

R. KOTESWARA RAO,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

A Note on Co-operative Housing in Israel

VISWANATHAN TEKUMALLA

Co-operation plays a very important part in solving the housing problem in Israel. Even twenty years ago, when the state of Israel had not yet been constituted, nation-wide housing activities to help the urban wage earners could be seen. "Shikun" Workers' Housing Company, Ltd., which is a public utility on-profit making institution "Guided by social ideals of spacious garden cities for workingmen" began its work about 1920 and by 1930 completed about 1,200 housing units and by 1935 about 3,300 units.

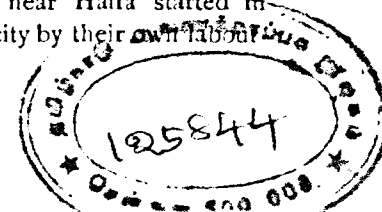
It was, however, from about 1948 that the housing activity became all the keener in the State. More and more homes were required for housing the urban and rural wage-earners. Moreover since the constitution of the State of Israel, immigrants began to pour into the country at the rate of over 200,000 a year from abroad with a desire to settle there.

In consequence, building activities have increased very rapidly. There are now three important house building institutions in Israel. The Solel Boneh, the central building and industrial contractor of Hevrat Ovdim carried out building and industrial activities during 1948 to the value of I. L. 10,000,000. The institution employs 10,000 workers. Two other housing companies are Shikun and Neve-Oved. They are chiefly concerned with housing Jewish Labour. The former operates in the large cities and their neighbourhood, while the latter operates in the smaller towns and villages. These two companies together are known to have built over 13,000 dwellings for their members. "The basic principles of their work are nationally owned land, leased for a long period (without absolute ownership), the organisation of co-operatives by the occupants' numbering between 100 and 150 persons each, the concentration of buildings in large worker's quarters, composed of the above co-operatives and the prevention of speculation in the sale or rental of houses or rooms."

The following short account of the activities of the Shikun will give an idea of the nature of work done to meet the housing shortage in Israel:

All "Shikun" houses are built on Jewish National Fund or Government Lands or co-operatively owned sites. The company lays stress on the construction of entire garden cities, suburban and urban quarters, designed for beauty and comfort and planned for the benefit of the individual and the community. Among Shikun's garden city schemes may be mentioned four namely, Kiryat Amal, Kiryat Borochoy, Kiryat Avodah, and Kiryat Hayim.

Kiryat Amal which is the "City of Labour" near Haifa started in 1937. The unemployed building workers built the city by their own labour.



There are 500 cottages housing 2000 people and each unit has a cottage and a garden of above half an acre.

Kiryat Borochoy is near Ramat Gan. It is under construction and is expected to be completed this year. It is meant chiefly for mixed veteran workers and new immigrants, the total population being about 5,000. The houses are two storeyed ones standing in their own gardens.

Kiryat Avodah near Tel Aviv, once a sort of wilderness, is now a smiling garden city. It was started in 1936 to meet the needs of workmen in the over crowded city. The place has now 2000 houses for 8,000 population. Its scheme provides for 6000 houses for 25,000 people. Each house has a garden of vegetables and fruit around.

Kiryat Hayim, near Haifa is said to be the most ambitious workers' housing scheme. It has an area of about 825 acres of Jewish National Fund Land which was mostly a malarial swamp. Construction was begun in 1930 and now it has 3,300 houses accommodating 14,000 people. Its scheme of work provides for 25,000 population.

All these garden cities are perched among hills and hence are healthy. Each house unit has its own vegetable and fruit garden. The settlements are provided with numerous amenities like civic and institutions. The following description of Kiyat Hayim is interesting :

"The streets and houses of Kiryat Hayim are designed for a peaceful quiet and cultured life. The community is served by elementary and secondary schools, a vocational school,.....playing fields and sports grounds for the benefit of the children and youth. In addition, there is a large and beautiful community hall, a co-operative market hall, a central consumers' co-operative store....., a clinic, a co-operative bakery, a co-operative "restaurant, a library, a post office, as well as a co-operative savings bank."

"Democratic Functionalism" is Keynote of these housing settlements. They are not intended to dominate or over awe the population, but rather to achieve an effect of unity and serenity of spirit. The architectural style of the buildings is in keeping with this democratic principle.

Shikun has built so far 13,600 homes for 50,000 people and it has invested I.L. 12,000,000.

Shikun's new objective is to build 3,000 dollar houses according to a scheme which would make the occupant the owner within twelve years.

G.O.'s and Circulars

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, MADRAS.
R. C. No. 74,863/50-D. I.
Dated, 26th June '50.

SRI K. SUBRAMANIA NAIDU, M.A., Registrar.

CIRCULAR

Sri K. Subramania Naidu, M.A., has this day fore-noon taken charge of the Office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras. All D.Os, and Confidential correspondence intended for the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras should be addressed to him by name.

(By order)

A. M. SUNDARAM,
Manager.

Circular of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras.

SRI J. C. RYAN, M.A., REGISTRAR.

D. 6318/49-A.

Dated. 20th June 1950.

Sub:—Acts—Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947—Co-operative Institutions—Exemption.

Ref:—1. G.O. No. P. 2101 Development dated 25-5-50.
2. G.O. Ms. No. 2180 Development dated 31-5-50.

Copy of the G.O. first cited exempting all Co-operative Milk Supply Societies and their authorised stalls in the State of Madras from the provisions of Section 7 (i) of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act for a period of one year from the date of publication of this notification, is enclosed. The Deputy Registrars and Special Development Officers are requested to communicate the G.O. to all the Co-operative Milk Supply societies and Unions in their jurisdiction. Section 7 (i) of the Act is extracted below for ready reference.

Save as provided by or under any other enactment for the time being in force, no shop shall on any day be opened earlier or closed later than such hour as may be fixed by the Provincial Government, by a general or special order in that behalf :

Provided that any customer who was being served or was waiting to be served in any shop at the hour fixed for its closing may be served during the quarter of an hour immediately following such hour."

2. Government have ordered that there is no justification for granting general exemption to all co-operative societies from the provisions of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, and that if the societies experience any difficulty in complying with the provisions of any of the sections of the Act, the Registrar may report such cases to Government through the Commissioner of Labour for grant of exemptions. The officers are requested to bring this to the notice of all societies. If any society desires exemption the officer should forward its application with his recommendations stating full grounds for the exemption.

SRI J. C. RYAN, M.A.,
Registrar.

Copy of G.O. No. P. 2101 dated the 25th May 1950 Development Department.

ABSTRACT.

Acts—Madras Shops and Establishments act, 1947—Co-operative Milk Supply Societies—Opening and closing hours—Exemption - Granted—

Read the following:

From the Commissioner of Labour, No. F. 6. 38905/49 dated 28-1-1950.

From the Commissioner of Labour, No. F. 6. 38905/49 dated 8-5-1950.

ORDER.

The following notification will be published in the Fort St. George Gazette in English and in the languages of the State. The Senior Translator to Government, is requested to supply the Superintendent. Government Press, with the requisite translations of the notification.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947 (Madras Act XXXVI of 1947), His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby exempts all Co-operative Milk Supply Societies and their authorised stalls in the State of Madras from the provisions of sections 7 (i) of the said Act, for a period of one year from the date of publication of this notification.

(True copy)

Memorandum of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras.

No. R. C. 17698/49. Q.

Dated, 29-6-1950.

SRI K. SUBRAHMANYA NAYUDU, Registrar.

Sub:—Bifurcation—Bifurcation of East Godavary district into 2 Deputy Registrars Circles

Ref:—(i) G.O. Ms. No. 1489, Development, dated 14-4-50.

(ii) G.O. Ms. No. 2492, Development, dated 22-6-50.

Deputy Registrars and Special Development Officers are informed that Government have sanctioned the bifurcation of the East Godavary District into two co-operative circles with the following jurisdiction.

Rajahmundry: area covered by the Rajahmundry and Konaseema District Co-operative Central Banks.

Kakinada: area covered by the Kakinada and Ramachandrapuram Central Banks.

The amelioration staff working under the Special Development Officer will work under the respective Deputy Registrars. The bifurcation will take effect from 15-7-50. The Special Development Officer, Rajahmundry will take charge as Deputy Registrar, Kakinada on that date.

K. SUBRAHMANYAM,
Registrar.

NOTICE.

The following is a copy of the letter received from the Indian Adult Education Association, New Delhi. Member Societies are requested to furnish the particulars before 31-8-'50 so that a consolidated report may be sent by this Union to the Association.

True copy of letter No. 428 dated 31-5-1950 from Sri V. S. Mathur, Organising Secretary, Indian Adult Education Association, Delhi.

The Indian Adult Education Association would like to contact Co-operative Societies registered with you, to know about the educational activities that they may be doing. The association as you know is the only central organisation of all agencies and workers engaged in adult education work in this country and is naturally interested in the information.

The Co-operative Movement, we believe is a great ally in the struggle against ignorance. Working together in a group itself is most valuable form of adult education. Experience has shown that Co-operatives simply through their working and independently of their economic results, have contributed to the intellectual moral and civic training of their members.

I would request you to favour me with a list of Co-operative societies registered with you along with their full addresses so as to enable me to contact them. I shall appreciate very much if you could also indicate which societies out of the list are more important and likely to be interested in educational activities.

(True Copy)

DIRECTORY OF ADULT EDUCATION AGENCIES & ORGANISATIONS

Types of institutions to be covered.

Names and addresses of all organisations and agencies engaged in any one of the following activities may be sent to the Organising Secretary, Indian Adult Education Association, 80 Faiz Bazar, Delhi.

1. Running of evening classes, night schools or courses for adults.
2. Running of libraries or reading rooms.
3. Organising of lectures, discussion groups or reading circles.
4. Organising of exhibitions on civic, economic and social problems including agricultural demonstration farms.
5. Organising activities for the popularisation of arts such as dramas, paintings, music and handicrafts as well as institutions arranging classes for learning the above arts and crafts.
6. Running of museums.
7. Producing literature for adult education work such as primers, books, charts etc.
8. Producing films and other audio-visual aids.
9. Radio listening groups such as those organised by the various State Governments in the villages.
10. Extra-moral activities of Universities such as extension lectures etc.

Monthly News Page

The Conference of Supervisors and Departmental Officers in the Tanjore Co-operative Central Bank area was held on the 8th, 9th and 10th of July, 1950. Sri V. Nadimuthu Pillai, M.P., President of the Bank opened the Conference on the 8th, reviewed the work done during the previous half-year. He also announced the presentation of silver cups to nine of the Supervisors who have cleared the arrears under Principal on the 30th June in addition to good work.

All the various items of work to be tackled during the coming-half year were discussed and decisions arrived at.

Sri M. Pubalarayen stressed the importance of careful and rigid scrutiny of loan applications so that the bank may not be faced with the problem of any overdues. He also exhorted the Supervisors to introduce multipurpose activities in all the remaining societies.

At the conclusion the Vice-President advised that the Supervisors must also take an active part in bringing waste lands under cultivation through Co-operative Societies.

Resolutions were adopted as to the various aspects of work to be done during the present half-year.

At the time of the General Body meeting of the Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., Vellore held on 1-7-1950, the following prizes were distributed by the trustees of Sri Diwan Bahadur K. Deivasigamani Mudaliar's memorial prize fund.

1. **Essay Prize.** 1st Prize. Rs. 60 to Sri P. Nandagopalakrishnan, Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies, Vellore.
2nd Prize. Rs. 40 to Sri M. Narayana Velu, Supervisor of Co-operative Societies, Arni.
2. **5 Prizes to good working societies in the district.**
 - (1) Vellakuttai Co-operative Society. Rs. 20.
 - (2) Kandeneri Kalanipakkam Co-operative Society. Rs. 15.
 - (3) Pasumathur Co-operative Society. Rs. 10.
 - (4) Isukalikatteri Co-operative Society. Rs. 7.
 - (5) Kalavai Cusba Co-operative Society. Rs. 5.

The first, fourth and fifth prizes were distributed in the shape of steel trunks and the 2nd and 3rd prizes in the shape of ploughs.

3. **Two prizes to non-credit societies.**
 - 1st Prize ... Katpadi Egg Marketing Society Rs. 20.
 - 2nd Prize ... Arni Women Cottage Industries Co-operative Society. Rs. 10.
4. **One prize to the best working supervisor**
Sri S. Sivaraman, Supervisor, Pallikonda. Rs. 13.

Telegrams "COOPFIRE"

Telephone 4361.

The Co-operative Fire & General Insurance Society, Ltd.,

MADRAS 1.

President:

SRI T. M. CHINNAYYA PILLAI, M.A., B.L.

Transacts Fire Insurance of all
Descriptions and Motor
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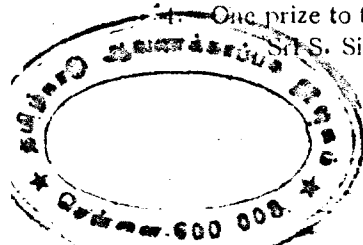
Insure with us and Banish Worry.

For particulars apply to:

P. SHANMUGAM, B.A.,
Secretary.

Post Box No. 1249.

Madras 1.



TELEGRAMS: "CENMORBANK"

TELEPHONE: 8230

The Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, Limited.

LUZ, MYLAPORE, MADRAS.

President:

SRI BHOGARAJU VENKATARATNAM,

Authorised Capital ... Rs. 20 Lakhs.

Paid up Capital ... Rs. 12,37,700.

Reserves ... Rs. 24,20,009.

The Bank is the Apex Co-operative Bank for long-term agricultural credit and issues debentures for 20 years on the security of first mortgages transferred to it by Primary Land Mortgage Banks and its assets.

The principal of and the interest on these debentures are guaranteed by the Government of Madras. They are TRUST SECURITIES and are also approved Securities under the Insurance Act, 1938. A REDEMPTION FUND (SINKING FUND) is constituted to pay off the debentures on maturity.

Summary of Balance Sheet as on 30-6-'49.

Liabilities.		Assets.	
	Rs.		Rs.
Paid up Share capital.	12,37,700	Cash on hand & balance with Banks.	48,66
Reserve and other Funds	... 24,20,009	Loans to Primary Banks	... 3,45,74,585
Debentures	... 4,20,92,000	Sinking Fund Investments	... 87,75,57
Deposits, Loans and Overdrafts	... 18,61,325	Other Investments	... 38,48,49
Sundry Liabilities	... 5,17,986	Sundry Assets	... 6,07,80
Profit	... 2,26,075		
Total Rs.	... 4,78,55,095	Total Rs.	... 4,78,55,0

M. DATTATRAYULU, B.A., C.A.I.I.B.,

Secretary

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Q. H. MS. 220-1,550-7-59.