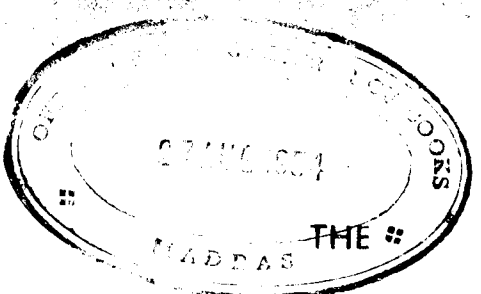


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Madras Journal of Co-operation

EACH FOR ALL AND ALL FOR EACH

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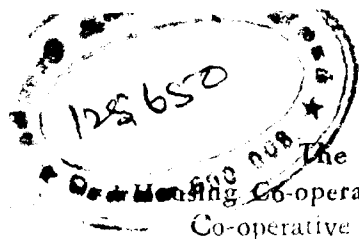
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Thought for the Month

The Co-operative Bank was not started merely as a convenient credit-pipe, to establish communication between capitalist reservoirs and non-capitalist dry place. Its cause is avowedly and necessarily the cause of thrift, to raise the comparatively poor, not only to greater competency but also to independence. The use of credit is in it really resorted to more as a means towards such an end than as an end in itself. A powerful stimulus given to thrift may be said to be in it, of greater importance even than access secured to other people's money hoards.—H. W. WOLFF,

—Co-op. News Digest,
Reserve Bank of India, June 1954.



Editorial Notes

The Dilemma of Housing Co-operatives.

~~Housing Co-operatives—ups and downs.~~

Co-operative Housing in India is yet in its infancy. But strange as it may seem, these co operatives are faced with recurrent crises, both organisational and financial from time to time. During the great Depression of the Thirties, the lull in Trade and Industry had produced a chilling effect on Co-operative Housing Movement. Then followed a period of slow but steady progress between the years 1931-32 to 1945-46. After the World War II, there was a spate of housing activity and striking progress was registered by the housing co-operatives, the number of Societies increasing from 130 in '46-47 to 294 in '52-53.

The Declining Tempo.

But there has been a noticeable slackening of the tempo of co-operative housing projects after 1951-52. For example, no new societies have been registered in 1952-53, the number remaining stationary at 294. Furthermore, the quantum of Government loans sanctioned and the loans disbursed to members have been on the down trend, from Rs. 137.66 lakhs to Rs. 81.89 lakhs and from Rs. 71.22 lakhs and to Rs. 49.87 lakhs respectively. The number of completed houses has declined from 1,168 in 1951-52 to 979 in 1952-53 and that is tangible proof of the declining tempo of Co-operative Housing activity.

The Gap Between Sanction and Disbursement—An Analysis.

The expansion of the Co-operative Housing could not certainly have been arrested by any appreciable decline in the demand for urban housing. Inadequacy of Government finance due to periodic and arbitrary changes in the loan policy of the Government, has always been a major factor in the declining tempo of Co-operative Housing Programmes. There was always a big gap between the amount sanctioned and the amount disbursed to Societies as loans in any financial year.

A statement showing the gap between the amount sanctioned and the amount disbursed to societies as government loans between the four years 1949-50 to 1952-53.

	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53
	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)
Government loans sanctioned to the Societies during the financial year.	Rs. 100.00	Rs. 122.29	Rs. 119.00	Rs. 103.20
Government loans disbursed to the Societies during the financial year.	63.67	79.96	71.61	70.00

EDITORIAL NOTES

Budgetary Cuts.

The chief reason for this consistent gap between the quantum of loans sanctioned by the Government and the quantum of loans disbursed to the Societies has been due to the sudden curtailment of budgetary allotment. This phenomenon has been more than once highlighted by the Registrar in his Report on the working of Co-operative Societies in the State of Madras for 1951-52.

'About the close of the year, 1951-52 the housing societies were confronted with a new difficulty, namely, in adequacy of funds provided by Government. The loan programme for the current year 1951-52, was drawn on the basis of Rs. 80 lakhs. But the amount sanctioned by them was only Rs. 50 lakhs. I had, therefore, to stop sanctioning fresh loans from the middle of June 1952 and to permit the drawal of only 50 per cent of the amount of loans sanctioned, after the first April 1952. This caused inconvenience to several members and housing societies could not execute their programme.'

And again in his report for 1952-53, the Registrar observes:—

'Loans to the extent of Rs. 103.20 lakhs were sanctioned to urban housing societies during the financial year 1952-53, of which Rs. 70 lakhs were disbursed to the Societies before 31st March 1953, as against Rs. 71.61 lakhs during the previous financial year. But only a sum of Rs. 26.12 lakhs could be disbursed to housing societies in the Composite State upto 30th September 1953. The reduction in the volume of the loans disbursed during the current year was due to a curtailed allotment in the budget.'

The Problem Stated.

The prospects of the Housing Co-operatives in the present set-up is directly dependent to a very large extent, on the budgetary potential of the State. And that is indeed the crux of the problem. We are aware that deficit Budgets have become the order of the day in most of the States, ever since the cessation of World War II. There seems to be no sign of abatement of this trend in the pattern of Provincial Finance. During the year 1953-54, due to the partition of this State, a sizable budget deficit was anticipated and at that time the Government of India had requested the State Government not to proceed with schemes for which they had not been given prior

notice and also not to incur any additional expenditure. The Government of Madras, therefore decided to curtail the allotment for Co-operative Housing.

Government Modifies Loan Policy in April 1953.

Accordingly, the Government of Madras modified their loan policy to co-operative housing societies in April 1953. 'With a view to encouraging the construction of cheaper houses and restricting the loans to lower middle classes, they ordered that the maximum loan admissible for a house should be Rs. 3,000 and that no person, whose monthly income exceeded Rs. 200 would be eligible for a Government loan. These orders were made applicable both to urban and rural housing societies. But an exemption was made in cases, where legally enforceable commitments had been made. Thanks to the efforts of the Madras State Co-operative Union, the Government subsequently raised the income limit of persons eligible for Government loan from Rs 200 to Rs. 400.

Snags in the Government Loan Policy.

1. A Regressive Credit-limit.

There are a couple of snags in the Government order explained above. Firstly, the fixation of Rs. 3,000 as the upper credit limit for an individual is unduly regressive, for the cost of even the most economic model of low-cost housing in the Exhibition held at Delhi works out Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000. Low cost housing credit should at least cover upto 85 per cent to 90 per cent of the total outlay on houses, inclusive of building sites, the remaining amount being collected as initial deposits from the members. Alternatively, a subsidy of 25 per cent supported by a loan of upto 37½ per cent of the cost of house and sites have to be given to the low income group members. This has been the *rationale* behind low income housing credit programmes. It is clear that the credit limit of Rs. 3,000 does not satisfy even the basic minimum earlier stated.

2. Middle-Class and Housing Credit.

Secondly a more fundamental principle is involved in the enunciation of income limits of Rs. 200 or even Rs. 400 for eligibility to housing credit. *Should housing credit be confined and limited to lower-middle classes alone?* This is a policy question and the Government of Madras will do well to examine and decide the issue without further delay. The provision of cheap housing credit should not merely be confined to the low income groups. It should be extended

even to the middle classes. It is heartening indeed to reflect that the Planning Commission has enunciated the principle in categorical terms :—

'At the same time we think that provision should be made for loans to co-operative building societies of *middle class* and other low-income groups, who are also in need of financial accommodation, no less than Industrial workers, though they may not be considered eligible for the payment of subsidy'.

The Planning Commission has also stressed the necessity of the Central Government taking the initiative in the matter of providing housing credit for low income and middle class groups in the present none-too-enviable position of States' finances.

Under these circumstances, it should not be very difficult for the State Government to scrap its old policy of providing housing credit only to low income groups and to embark upon a full fledged policy of housing credit, thus enabling middle classes to get loans at reasonable rates. This will directly result in a great expansion of Co-operative Housing Movement and indirectly benefit the low-income groups by reduced rents due to the plentiful supply of new co-operative houses.

Adequacy of Housing Credit.

The provision of housing credit, to whichever social class it is intended for, should be adequate and definite, commensurate with the minimum housing requirement of that class. Loan programmes when once they are formulated, should be carried through. Interim cuts hamper efforts and the entire programme gets dislocated. Therefore, it is of utmost importance to see that credit programmes are drafted in consonance with the building programmes and the State should always adhere to the allotments sanctioned. If allotments are to be cut or increased according to the budgetary position, without any reference to building activity, the effectiveness of housing credit programmes gets considerably diminished.

Enhancement of Individual Credit Limit.

Progressive enhancement of individual credit limit has been a noticeable feature of Government loan policy from the pre-war period upto 1948-49. In pre-war years the Government loans were given upto a limit of Rs. 5,000. In 1937-38, this limit was raised to Rs. 8,000 and in 1948-49 to Rs. 12,000. This raising of the limit

was presumably decided upon in view of the steadily rising costs of building materials and labour and the then prevalent loan policy and budgetary position. Building cost has increased from Rs. 8 to Rs. 15 per square foot of plinth area in most places. At this rate, the cost of a low-cost house with a plinth area of 340 square feet (the minimum floor space for a dwelling house of 6 inmates as per the recommendation of the Madras Provincial Housing Committee) shall be Rs. 5,100. The cost of a middle-class house with a plinth area of below 800 and 1,000 square feet shall vary between Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 15,000. There is hardly any sign of a pronounced reversal of this trend in building costs. Thus there is no justification for the reduction of financial accommodation by the Government from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 3,000. 'As the societies have no other means of raising money, the good work that they have been doing has come practically to a stand still'. Realising this difficulty the Government of Andhra have already taken a step in the right direction by enhancing the individual credit limit from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 10,000. We urge that the Government of Madras should also liberalise the rules relating to Government loans to Housing Co-operatives and restore the original limit of Rs. 12,000, if not, at least to Rs. 10,000 per individual.

An Elastic & Satisfactory Source of Housing Finance—the Prime-Need.

The problem of housing finance shall always be a perpetual stumbling block to the progress of Housing Co-operatives, so long as the State Government happens to be the main credit agency through the mechanism of budgetary allotment. Some other systematic and independent source of Housing finance must needs be evolved to solve this problem on a long-term basis.

An Apex Building Co-operative.

The suggestion of an Apex Building Organisation for the State analogous to Central Land Mortgage Bank with powers to float long-term loans at this stage, appears to be unworkable, and it is not clear whether the cost of loans will be any the cheaper and whether such an organisation may not prove very unwieldy. For the reasons stated above, the Madras Provincial Housing committee was skeptical of the idea and was not in favour of establishing a Provincial Housing Society for Madras.

House Mortgage Bank.

The evolution of a satisfactory source of housing finance always bristles with a number of practical difficulties. Realising this, the

Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, has recommended the organisation of a number of Co-operative House Mortgage Banks. There are already four such banks in this State, with a membership of 5059 and a share capital of Rs. 8.34 lakhs. Their working capital amounted to Rs. 46.72 lakhs at the end of 1952-53. During the year, they disbursed Rs. 5.5 lakhs for the construction of houses and Rs. 7.25 lakhs for other purposes on mortgages. These Banks were chiefly financed by the South India Co-operative Insurance Society, which charged 5 per cent interest on its advances to these Banks. That is indeed, a very redeeming feature, in as much as these societies need not rely upon the changing vicissitudes of the State Exchequer. That is a sound suggestion, that shows a practical way out of the difficulties and may, therefore, be emulated by Housing Co-operatives.

Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank can take up Housing Finance.

We venture to suggest that as a temporary measure, the Madras Central Land Mortgage Bank may be asked to take up housing finance, as the bank has gained a rich experience in dispensing long-term credit for about two decades and a half. The Bombay State Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank is already working out a scheme of housing finance. Under this scheme, the maximum amount that would be allowed to a housing society shall not exceed 50 per cent of the estimated value of land and buildings for which the loan is intended. The period of loan shall not exceed in any case 20 years. The maximum amount of loan to any individual member, which housing society can make, shall not exceed Rs. 15,000 in the case of societies situate in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona, Sholapur and Hubli and Rs. 10,000 in other places of the State. The Bank will obtain funds by floating separate series of debentures at varying rates of interest, according to the money market conditions. The Bank shall charge an additional margin of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for management expenses. This is the Bombay scheme in a nut-shell. But we are sure that chief obstacle to the scheme lies in the tightness of the Madras Money Market and the consequent difficulty in obtaining funds. Even during 1952-53, some difficulty was experienced in the successful floatation of the forty eighth series of debentures for Rs. 72 lakhs bearing $4\frac{1}{4}$ percent interest, the issue price being Rs. 99-8-0 percent. A very special effort has to be taken by the Registrar to get the debentures fully subscribed. Moreover, the demand from the Agriculturists for long-term farm-credit has been steadily on the increase, which may

be due to spirally mounting agricultural costs. The amount of loans recorded a steady increase from Rs. 82.27 lakhs in 50-51, to Rs. 82.84 lakhs in 1951-52 and then to Rs. 105.04 lakhs in 1952-53, the largest amount issued by the Bank in a single year ever since its inception. Despite these difficulties and limitations, an earnest attempt has to be made to solve the problem of long-term housing credit, which is the major problem of urban populace. The Central Land Mortgage Bank may float a separate series of debentures for housing finance. The State Government should guarantee the repayment of the principal and payment of the interest on the debentures. The Government of India, may, however be approached with a request to purchase 25 per cent of the debentures, as a part of their assistance to the housing programme of this State. We would urge the Government to examine this idea and give it a fair trial.

Housing Board—a lasting Solution

A complete and satisfactory solution to the problem of housing can only be on a long-term basis. It requires an all-out effort on the part of the State and Central Governments. Environmental Hygiene Committee estimated the current shortage of houses at 2.84 million, which may involve an investment of at least 600 to 900 crores of rupees by various agencies. The Planning Commission realising the gravity and magnitude of the problem, recommended the setting up of Housing Boards, which would be statutory and autonomous bodies appointed by Government and responsible for implementing the housing programme. Such Boards should be both Central and Regional. 'Since the Housing Boards are autonomous, they should be provided with independent sources of income, in addition to grants and subsidies, which may be made available from the Central or State Exchequer. While it is true that for many years, the Central Government will have to subsidise the construction of house for the lowest income groups and also to provide funds in the shape of loans, it is our intention that the Housing Boards should be financially self-supporting to a large extent so as to undertake Housing programmes on their own, if not for the lowest income groups at least for the middle classes.' The institution of Housing Fund, under the auspices of the Central and Regional Housing Boards may constitute an independent and satisfactory system of Housing finance and may well give a great fillip to Co-operative Housing enterprises, a consummation, which we devoutly wish for.

The Essentials of Co-operative Journalism*

The Quintessence of Co-operative Journalism—a policy statement.

A multiplicity of Co-operative periodicals in a State tend to create fissures in the solid Co-operative opinion. Therefore it is necessary that each State Co-operative Union should be in charge of one or more periodicals, according to the number of regional languages in the State. The All-India Union may publish a journal in English at least for a period of fifteen years. The State Union shall be responsible for the formulation of Co-operative policies concerning the State Co-operative Movement but shall maintain a close liaison with the All-India Union for the purpose of the integration of national Co-operative policies. However the State Journals shall be absolutely independent of the journal at the Centre.

In some States the non-official and the official elements in the movement coalesce, in others there may be differences of opinion. The Co-operative Journal must aim at a judicious unification of the seemingly conflicting views of the different sections. Politics should be completely eschewed and the motto 'Keep off Politics' should be strictly adhered to. The Co-operative Journal should persistently endeavour to discourage political colour in every phase of the Co-operative Movement.

In so far as a multilingual State is concerned, there should be an apex Journal, which should be in English. Where there are regional languages, the regional federations may organise a journal in each of the regional languages. The policy of the regional periodicals should be in conformity with the apex Journal, though for the purpose of encouraging local initiative a certain amount of freedom in administration and finance may be allowed. There should be a close liaison between the language Journals and the apex Journal both in the matter of policy as well as presentation. A vein of identity of interest should run through the articles and other publication materials.

In general, a monthly Journal is the most appropriate organ for the Co-operative Movement at the State level. There may be just

* Extract from a note for the All-India Co-operative Editors' Conference held in New Delhi on the 23rd and 24th July 1954 prepared by Dr. P. Natesan, M.B., B.S., General Secretary, The Madras State Co-operative Union and Honorary Editor *The Madras Journal of Co-operation*.

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enough time to summarise general trends, review progress and form correct judgements. If necessary brief handouts or fortnightly bulletins may be issued to inform the public about the rapid march of events of the Co-operative Movement.

The periodicals should strive to create an atmosphere congenial to the further expansion of the Movement and should also be bold enough to influence public opinion by giving their opinion frankly, yet politely.

The Pattern of Finance.

Finance is always a stumbling block for Co-operative Journals. The source of income of Co-operative periodicals are three (a) Subscriptions (b) Advertisements (c) Casual sales of copies.

(a) *Subscriptions*.—The subscription rates should be so fixed that not more than 70 per cent of the subscription for one copy covers the cost of paper, printing, etc. (exclusive of costs of editorial and office staff) for the copy. This will help to minimize the overall loss, on the unsold copies and exchange copies to some extent. Care must also be taken to induce an intending subscriber to subscribe not from some month at random but to enrol himself during any month for half year or year, if necessary with retrospective effect from the beginning of the first or second half year preceding. But, despite the best of efforts there is bound to be a deficit in the budget of the Union, on the Journal account. This statement has to be explained in detail. For instance the following are the rates of contribution per each society (smallest in the scale) and the rates of subscription per member in this State.

	Annual rates of contribution per each Society (Smallest in the scale.)	Annual rates of subscription per each member.
	Rs.	Rs.
The Madras Journal of Co- operation (English) ...	5	8
Kooturavu (Tamil) ...	5	3

The English Journal has a circulation of 1400, out of which 700 go to the Societies, which pay contributions, while the Tamil Journal has a circulation of 2600, out of which 2300 copies go to Societies. The General Body of the Madras State Union has proposed that the rates of contributions should be enhanced

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to Rs. 10. Member Societies shall be supplied with both the English and Tamil Journals, free of cost. The enhancement in the rates of contribution is bound to affect the strength of affiliated societies. And again, there is another major consideration. There are at present 14,548 Societies in the Madras State. A majority of these Societies cannot afford to contribute Rs. 10 per annum. If the message of Co-operation has to percolate the rural areas, it is absolutely essential that the Co-operative Journals, the printed Messiahs of Co-operation should reach at least 20 per cent of the Societies. If this target has to be achieved, the costs of about 2,000 copies have to be subsidised by the State, if the Union is to be saved from recurrent financial loss. Hence, we have to put forth a concerted plea before the Union Government, that the cost of publication of journal should be subsidised. The principles, on which any Central subsidy has to be distributed have to be discussed in detail. Population and number of Societies in each State may be the main basis of allocation.

About the Men who write

The Co-operative Journal is the prime mover of the Co-operative mechanism—be it official or non-official. It should be the 'friend philosopher and guide' of the Co-operative Movement. As such, a very heavy responsibility falls on the institution, that publishes the Journal. A very efficient editorial staff is the *sine-qua-non* for the successful management of a really first rate journal. The Editorial staff should be vigilant and alert and should be the 'watch dog' of the arsenal of co-operative wisdom. A wing of it should devote itself, in obtaining correct and up-to-date information and statistics from the several sectors of co-operative activity. A close liaison has to be maintained with the several departments of the Government and news obtained from such sources should be sifted and published in an intelligible form.

We may now discuss the sources from which we can obtain articles and opinions of great value to the Co-operative Journal and also the technique of securing the co-operation of several types of writers.

(1) First and foremost, the Editorial Staff should contact the high dignitaries of the Government, who are the chief policy makers and induce them to write on current problems of the movement. It is generally very difficult to obtain articles from such men of eminence

and executive responsibility for whose time, there is always a heavy demand. The Editor-in charge of the Journal may adopt, if necessary, the interview method and obtain the authoritative views of such high placed officials on difficult problems.

(2) There is another class of writers who are generally specialists in the field in India and abroad and whose knowledge of co-operative theory and practice may be extremely useful to the workers in the Co-operative field. Articles of such experts, who formulate policies in co-operation are very valuable to the sustenance of the movement and as such should find a place in co-operative journals from time to time. The All-India Co-operative Union should take special efforts to secure such valuable articles and publish in the All-India Co-operative Review. These articles may be reproduced in the State Apex Journals and the Language Journals.

(3) A third way is to tap young talent from the cadre of University Lecturers and Research workers. If finance permits, a small remuneration may be given to such young writers who contribute quality articles.

(4) The executive officers of the co-operative department of Government have a great part to play in the expansion of the Movement. They may come across several problems, confronting the co-operatives and they may with their rich experience of the day-to-day questions able to offer some new suggestion or solution. Here again there is another fruitful field, where from good material for publication may be gathered. For example, the executives of a Land Mortgage Co-operative may have some new plan or method to abridge the time-lag between the date of application to the date of disbursement or about the equitable spread over of the loan in the entire area of operation. In such cases, it might be enough to publish a brief article, highlighting the problem and its solution.

(5) In the same way, officials of co-operative institutions like Secretaries, Executive Officers and Assistant Secretaries, who man several big institutions in the districts should also be encouraged to write articles. The articles may be brief touching one or two problems. Such articles will be highly stimulating, having regard to their practicalness. They may be encouraged to write letters of topical interest to co-operative journals periodically.

Case Study—A New Idea.

There is another important factor to which sufficient attention has not been bestowed so far. In most of the reports and proceedings

of co-operative conferences, we find only a generalised view of the working of Co-operative Movement. The picture is indeed panoramic and emotionally satisfying, but does not lend itself to analytical treatment. There is, therefore, a very real need to study the Movement at close range. It is essential therefore, to study the working of some of the chief co-operative institutions in detail. For example, the affairs of a rural society should be examined carefully and minutely, both in its historical and its socio-economic setting. Its methodology, its actual working, its defects and its influence in the village and how far, the institution has succeeded in solving the credit problems of the village-folk and how deeply it has taken roots in the rural sector, these and other allied questions have to be studied, intensively and reports of such case studies are bound to throw much light on the inner mechanism of the Co-operative Movement. Case studies may give a full blooded picture of each co-operative institution as a live organism, stagnating at times and moving and progressing, at other times. I am sure that the case study reports offer a fertile field for co-operative journalism. Such close-range analysis, which case studies offer, may yield interesting results and may become a powerful asset to the administrator in solving his day-to-day business problems and its theoretical value, too, may be immense. A co-operative journal is both an inspirer of new co-operative ideas and an unfailing guide in solving practical problems.

The Co-operative Journal and the Government.

In a few States there is a sort of differentiation between Government and non-official co-operative sections. But in Journalism there need be no such difference since the journal is to be the common medium of Propaganda of the Movement for the entire State or region as a unit. There should, therefore, be the utmost co-operation between them. The Department should regularly furnish notes on the work by its various administrative or developmental sections, like notes on the working of the prohibition ameliorative scheme, controlled credit scheme etc. These notes indicate usually the Government view point and read with similar articles from non-officials, they give the reader a clear idea and balanced view of the actual position of the Movement. It is also possible that the publication of articles and notes from different sections in the same journal will have some modifying influence on the opinions and views of different sections of writers and workers in the field. In order to facilitate the harmonious relationship between the non-official

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and official elements, the Journal, which is the unifying force, should be made available to all the officials of the Co-operative Department, from the highest to the lowest Officers. More particularly, the lowest executive official *i.e.* the Junior Inspector of Co-operative Societies should be supplied with copies of the Journal. The entire cost has to be borne by the Government.

A Co-operative News Service.

This news Service is essential for development of the Movement and propagating the ideology of co-operation and informing the public of the lines of development. The All India Union may have this News Service as its wing. But the Committee members and staff thereof should be such as have a real knowledge of the working of the Movement in all its aspects. They should know to weigh and sift material before they pass the grains to feed the various journal in the country. No separate fee need be charged to the members for the benefits accruing from the service since the benefit is shared only by those who are affiliated to the All India Union as members. A part of the general funds should be earmarked for the purpose in the initial stages so as to popularise this medium of news transmission. The News Service shall deal only with All-India copy right articles and notes of All India importance; the State Unions shall be in charge of publishing the local news and articles.

Editorial Board—the prime mover of Co-operative Journalism.

Every journal should have an Editorial Board which should be only a small body of specialists and experts who can judge and give opinions. A Board of three is enough. Their opinion should be obtained by circulation of the Editorial Notes before publication. They should represent the general policy of the Union and the Journal concerned. Usually unanimity of opinion among them should be looked for. Where they differ a meeting may be necessary to decide the issue involved. Such Editorials may be withheld until the Board can meet, unless the Editorials are of immediate importance. These meetings should be synchronised with the Executive Committee Meetings of the Union since it may save some T. A. for the institution.

Staff

Every journal should have a paid Editor (besides an Honorary Editor if there is already one) since the latter may not be able to devote his entire time to this work. The paid Editor must be one

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who has a good experience in the field of journalism, besides wide study and knowledge in Co-operative field. He should be assisted by an Editorial Assistant or Technical Assistant in proof reading. The Editor should personally read and select suitable articles for publication after suitable editing. He should have the freedom to edit the material received, since otherwise the quality of the material offered by the journal to the public will be poor. He should write the Editorials on current topics and circulate them among the Editorial Board Members for approval. He should bestow enough attention to the circulation and cost details of the journal, so that it may not be a burden on the institution. He should try to keep himself in contact with the contributors etc. and should encourage them to take a keen interest in the periodical by furnishing them a few reprints of their articles.

Library—the Brain Centre

Every Co-operative Union which is an Educational and Propaganda body must have a well equipped library. The library should consist of not only old volumes for ready reference but those relating to the current problems, topics, etc. The library should cover a wide range of subjects like History, Geography, Commerce, Co-operation besides Economics which is the main subject. These books will have to be frequently consulted by the paid Editor or others who may be interested in contributing articles of a high order, where study and experience are required.

Besides a library, the Union should have a good reading room consisting of periodicals and propaganda pamphlets of various Indian and foreign Co-operative institutions, which give information about, how the Movement is progressing elsewhere. A good exchange mailing list of periodicals is an asset to the Union in this respect on account of the abundant material it can bring to the Union from outside.

Our Clientele.

For co-operative journals the scope for enrolling institutional subscribers is greater than the scope for enrolling individual subscribers. Only co-operative students and research workers in universities etc. subscribe for co-operative journals of repute. Besides the affiliated co-operative institutions, the subscribers should be found from among colleges, and public libraries. The Co operative Departments and Rural Welfare Departments, National Extension

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Service and Community Project Officers etc. must needs keep themselves posted with information regarding the progress of the Movement in the State and elsewhere. Therefore they should all be enrolled as subscribers by approaching the respective Governments. Free copies to such institutions should be discouraged since the periodical must also be a business proposition. In cases where some institutions desire to stop subscriptions, the Union must adopt persuasive measures to make them reconsider their request to continue but should not immediately remove the name from the list.

National Terminology—A Superfluity.

It is in the field of natural sciences like Physics, Chemistry, Biology, etc. the need for a common terminology is keenly felt. Scientists everywhere have to confer and exchange their thoughts in their respective spheres and add to the *sumum-bonum* of human knowledge. In general, we find that many Latin words are employed to express advanced knowledge in precise and accurate terms. Such terminologies have no national moorings, they serve one chief purpose, that is to communicate ideas to scientists of all ages and climes, with utmost clarity and exactness. At best, these Terminologies are international in character and adopted by all those interested in the study of the particular branch of science.

But there is a fundamental difference in the applicability of national terminology with respect to social sciences like Economics, Politics, Civics, Co-operation etc. Social sciences are not empirical sciences. They cannot be likened to exact sciences. The laws of social science are just *ad-hoc* formulas to summarise general trends and emphasise basic values. They are subject to the dynamic laws of social change. Generally, Terminologies in social sciences evolve by slow degrees and even there, the connotation of a single term may vary from context to context within the same language. Custom and usage have an important bearing on the evolution of terminology. Thus it may be clear that every effort should be made to endow each language with terminologies, suited to the genius and maturity of the language. Clarity, comprehensiveness and ease of expression should be the watch words, that should guide the social scientist in evolving terms, appropriate and apposite to the subject. These principles gain greater force, when applied to terms relating to Co-operation. The co-operative idea is one of the most widely welcomed social philosophies of the century. It is perfectly democratic. Its appeal is intrinsically human and unto the people.

THE ESSENTIALS OF CO-OPERATIVE JOURNALISM

Co-operative terms employed should be popular, *par excellence*. For pushing through many of the co-operative plans, enlistment of mass-initiative is an absolute necessity. Mass contact programmes cannot succeed without adopting the language of the area. People's participation can only gain momentum, when we can stir their emotions and sympathy by a direct appeal to them in the language, in which they can be movingly told. It is indeed a very encouraging fact, that already many big strides have been taken in expanding the rich vocabulary of the regional languages. *Technical terms of great clarity and vitality are already in vogue in regional languages.* At the instance of the Government of Madras, a regular glossary of technical terms have been published in Tamil. Especially in the field of co-operation, the terminology have been enriched by several consummate writers and by the impetus given to the movement by the conduct of several regional conferences. *At this stage the question of evolving a "National Terminology" appears rather superfluous.* One can understand the necessity for an international terminology in the field of exact sciences, but it rather passeth our understanding as to why so much effort should be expended in so abortive an attempt as the evolution of a National Terminology. It should not be construed that we are averse to the evolution of co-operative Terminology in our National language—*lingua franca*—Hindi. But what we do not agree is to invent a National Co-operative Terminology, which we feel may not prove an useful endeavour, in view of the several constrictive limitations, inherent in the proposal. It would become a rigid, lifeless glossary, sapped of all its vitality. It is almost a truism to say, that in the field of social sciences, terminology shall grow with luxuriance in the natural soil of the regional language, but a National Terminology shall wither like a hot house plant, however carefully nurtured.

The Format and the Press.

The publication materials chiefly consist in paper-white printing and wrapper and art paper. Most of the Co-operative Journals in the country use ordinary white printing and ordinary wrapper paper and imitation art paper with a view to economising cost. A few journals like the Madras Journal of Co-operation have superior materials to give an elegant appearance to the Journal.

Formerly (during war days) paper indents used to be sent by the Union to the Superintendent of Stationery, Madras, for paper quotas. The quotas were rarely received in time and hence there was much

inconvenience. During recent years due to the decontrol of paper, paper is available more freely than before and hence open market purchasers are advantageous, since quality and quantity could be properly assessed and the required stock could be bought for a considerable period. It is desirable that until such time as co-operative journalism becomes popular and valued, the selection and use of paper should be left to the various unions to be done in accordance with their resources.

Co-operative Printing Press.

There are three types of Co-operative Printing Press in South India.

(1) Independent establishments like the Central Co-operative Printing Works, Ltd., in Madras, and the Coimbatore Co-operative Printing Press in Coimbatore. These are virtually consumers' organisations consisting of societies and individuals as members and catering to their printing needs. They have independent Managing Bodies.

(2) Quasi-Independent establishments like the Andhra State Co-operative Union Printing Press at Rajahmundry, which is the publication wing of the Andhra State Co-operative Union. It has separate share capital collected from co-operative institutions. Its accounts are separately maintained, though its management vests with the Andhra State Union. It is also a Consumers' Press, giving a few privileges to the workers also.

(3) A dependent press as in Travancore-Cochin where the Co-operative Press is virtually a department of the Travancore Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd. (It is not known whether during recent months, its constitution has been changed).

There are in Madras State about four or five Co-operative Presses attached to District Central Co-operative Banks as in Malabar, Madurai and North Arcot and managed by the financing institutions themselves.

We are yet to have a Co-operative Printing Press which is not exclusively a Consumers' Press but is a producer-cum-consumers' Press. This type of organisation will ensure greater devotion on the part of the workers to their work and will indicate the best co-operative spirit. It is worthwhile reorganising the existing Co-operative Press on these lines, whether it be an independent establishment or a wing of the State Co-operative Union. The advantages of a Co-operative Press to the Movement are obvious.

Training in Co-operative Journalism.

Journalism in India is very poor in quality due to lack of proper training. There are some courses in journalism in Universities, like Madras University but the response is not encouraging. All the same the need for training in journalism cannot be under estimated. Every one who seeks journalism as a career or hobby must of necessity have proper training in the field.

Co-operative Journalism is distinct in itself. It should consist not only in the learning of the art of journalism but also in imbibing the ideology of co-operation, since otherwise the Journalist cannot make a successful co-operative propagandist. He should know not only how to write articles in good language but how to bring home to the mind of the reader, the co-operative ideology through his writings. He should also be a good propagandist, as also one who can design and create visual aids for the benefit of his readers and the masses whom he has to serve.

It is desirable to have some two or three centres for co-operative journalistic training say at the Head-quarters of the All Indian Co-operative Review, the Bombay Co-operative Quarterly and the Madras Journal of Co-operation, so that their rich experience may be imparted to all those who seek to serve the movement through journalism. Enthusiastic young men may be deputed for training by State Co-operative Union in other States and stipends should be offered to make the course attractive. The Reserve Bank of India will have to be approached for financial assistance in this respect.

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The Technique of Low Cost-Housing and Housing Credit

SRI M. V. KUTTALAM,

Hony. Secretary, Thyagarayanagar & City Co-op. Building Society Ltd., Madras.

Shelter—a prime need

Shelter is one of the essential things we need. The types of shelter or houses vary according to means and needs. For people with large income, the problem of suitable accommodation is easy to solve. But it is not easy for those, who belong to lower and upper middle classes. They do not have the means to own houses. Hence they suffer not only from high rents, but from meagre accommodation in these hard days. The middle class, especially the lower middle class, do not have the funds to lay out on houses. They need long term assistance. In Madras City and other urban areas there are a number of building societies, which are helping the middle classes by advancing long term credit. After the close of Second World War and until March 1953, the Madras Government have done their best in the matter of financing Co-operative Housing Societies (inclusive of House Construction Societies), which aid has really been useful to a number of middle class people. When once they purchase building sites, they could, previously approach these societies for loans for constructing new dwelling houses, as these societies were lending upto a maximum of Rs. 12,000 to an individual. For each sum of Rs. 1,000 borrowed the monthly instalment of repayment is about Rs. 7, which includes interest and principal for a period of 20 years. This enabled many in the city and its suburbs to have houses of their own by paying small sums monthly, just as they pay rent.

Housing and Government Policy

But much to the surprise of the public and various housing societies, the Government suddenly reduced the maximum loan amount per individual from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 3,000. They have also limited the loan facilities only to the poorer section of the people, thus *excluding middle class and lower middle class* from the benefit of credit. It is a hard blow to a section that needs aid. While the Government of India desire to help the building industry to relieve the housing shortage through their Second Five Year Plan, it

THE TECHNIQUE OF LOW COST-HOUSING AND HOUSING CREDIT

surprises one to note that Madras Government substantially withdrew their help.

On the other hand, the Andhra Government revised their policy from April 1954 by increasing the loan limit to Rs. 10,000 per individual. In certain places a maximum of Rs. 15,000 per each individual is allowed. In the absence of adequate help from Government, it becomes imperative for the State to organise and open an apex Central Co-operative Building Society like the Central Land Mortgage Bank, so that long term funds on adequate scale may be found by giving guarantee to debenture-holders. I am sure this will be of lasting value. I believe that the Madras Government will give their best consideration to this question and do the needful.

Low-Cost Housing

Although people who need bigger accommodation and who can afford to pay monthly rent between Rs. 70 to Rs. 100 are anxious to have the original loan limit of Rs. 12,000, I would venture to suggest that people of low income and who can afford to pay Rs. 30 or thereabouts by way of house rent should devise ways and means to construct low-cost houses without upstairs. To focus attention on this question, the Government of India recently organised the International Exhibition on Low Cost Housing at New Delhi, to which I was deputed by our Society. Over four lakhs of people visited this Exhibition, which raised great hopes for the middle classes in solving their problems of housing, within their limited means. The houses, that were exhibited in the above International Exhibition will be suitable to the low income groups, and as such, for the information of the general public, I give below the features in the construction of house at the Exhibition and my views thereon :—

The Technique

The foundation of almost all the houses are about 3 feet below ground level on hard soil. Deeper foundation is of course necessary according to the nature of the soil. The basement is generally about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet above ground level, which is quite enough. Excepting few houses, the walls of which are of $1\frac{1}{8}$ feet, other houses are constructed with walls of 9 inches thick. Only local materials such as brick and clay and lime and cement are used. Some houses display precast and hollow brick walls, which are yet, in my

opinion, in experimental stage. The high cost of timber is cut by the use of concrete frames for windows and doors in certain houses, which can at least be used for inner doors and windows. The ceiling of a great number of houses are of R.C. The front portions of certain houses are terraced, while the back portions are tiled. A house with ceiling constructed by simple arches featured a novelty. In order to avoid wooden joists, Madras P.W.D. had exhibited R.C. precast joists and the space between joists is covered with brick and lime mortar. Cement flooring was generally found in almost all the houses, while some had precast cement flooring.

Special features in the construction worth-mentioning are:—

(1) Kitchen is self-accommodative with sink, water tap over the sink and masonry racks for stores, which a house wife would find very convenient.

(2) The doors of the almirah in the wall are so fixed with hinges, that, when they are opened, they rest on the ground and serve as a table for study or dinner with benches on either side and

(3) Strong hinges on wooden frames on the walls serve to raise up wooden cots, so that when cots are not used, the entire space can be utilised as living room.

Pitfalls in Low-Cost Housing

In the above said International Exhibition on Low Cost Housing, a house was constructed exhibiting "How not to construct", educating the visitors about the defects, which should usually be avoided, in planning and construction and suggesting remedies. I give below the gist of same for the information of the general public.

Foundation and Basement.

1. Avoid foundation on filled soil, as this will lead to crack due to unequal settlement. Foundation should be taken on firm original ground.

2. Provide concrete footing for walls for pressure on foundation to be well distributed, as otherwise cracks due to settlement may develop.

3. Avoid porous bricks in foundation as this will lead to cracks due to weakness in foundation and also allow dampness in superstructure.

4. Brick in mud masonry in plinth and foundation will weaken the structure and may also allow dampness in superstructure. This is better to be brick in cement. Provide damp-proof horizontally at plinth level to avoid dampness to superstructure walls.

5. Proper plinth, say, at least one foot above ground level to prevent rain water flowing into rooms should be provided.

Superstructure-walls.

6. Defects in bonding of brick work, such as vertical joints in consecutive courses coming over each, hollow joints, horizontal joints in thick mortar, use of friable mortar due to improper mixing and curing, not soaking the bricks properly, use of unburnt bricks in wall and leaving holes in masonry walls for scaffolding will cause weakness to walls and allow seepage.

Doors and Windows.

7. Use teak wood for external doors and windows and soft wood for internal ones. Soft wood doors and windows should be painted to provide protection against weathering.

8. Fermite will protect timber from white ants.

9. The front door should be of adequate height.

10. Avoid window opening inside, which will allow rain water to creep in and occupy floor space.

11. Defective joinery in the battened and braced doors and improper fixing of shutters to be avoided.

12. Sun shade to be provided for all external doors and windows for protection from weather.

Flooring.

13. Improper ramming of earth underneath the flooring will lead to cracks.

14. Proper slope in right direction in the flooring should be given for the water to go out from within.

Roofing.

15. The reinforcement bars should not be left visible, but should be covered with concrete to avoid corrosion of steel.

16. Avoid improper compaction of concrete work.

17. Improper centering will cause settlement of slab at the junction of wall and slab.

18. Bressumer joints in verandah should be at the support and not at other places.

19. The asbestos sheet roofing may blow off in storm, if no 'J' hook bolts are provided at the end. Bitumen washers provided with hook bolts will prevent leakage in roof.

20. Asbestos sheets fixed directly in the walls will cause cracks in sheets, due to any settlement in walls.

21. Improper creosoting of the wood, coming in contact with masonry will expose the wood to the white ants' attack.

Finishing (Plaster work)

22. Avoid defects in plaster, such as cracking of plaster due to improper curing and mixing of mortar, roughness in plaster, efflorescence due to presence of salt, blowing of plaster due to presence of unslaked kankars, presence of coal and timber pieces in plaster.

Terracing.

23. Absence of drip course at the junction of parapet wall and roof will lead to leakage in roof.

24. Joints of brick tile terracing to be properly grouted. Use well burnt bricks in parapet exposed to maximum weathering.

General Planning.

25. All the rooms should be designed to have full ventilation.

26. Kitchen should not open directly in the living rooms, as otherwise smoke will get into rooms.

27. Kitchen should be well planned. It should have a smoke-free chulla, storage for coal and other materials provided. A sink with a tap will be very helpful.

28. The house should have a pleasing appearance.

Housing credit—an urgent necessity.

No design on low-cost housing can be made popular without financial aid from the Government. The provision of cheap housing, has now become an integral part of National Planning in any Modern Welfare State. House building activities in most modern States are heavily subsidised. There is a very clear case for subsidy in the case of low-income groups in order to encourage them to build low cost houses. Even, if subsidies are not feasible, on account of paucity of finance on the part of the State Governments, they

should at least grant liberal loans, through the medium of Co-operative Societies to the tune of 75 per cent of the actual cost of construction, including the cost of land, to be repayable in 25 years. The average cost of a low-cost housing model works out to Rs. 6,000. In such a context, the fixation of the upper limit of Government loan for the construction of house as Rs. 3,000 to an individual becomes extremely restrictive and has indeed put a heavy curb on co-operative building activity.

And again the provision of cheap housing credit is not merely to be confined to the low-income group. It has to be extended even to the middle-classes, as the Planning Commission puts it:—"At the same time we think that provision should be made for loans to co-operative building societies of middle-class and other low-income groups, who are also in need of financial accommodation, no less than Industrial workers, though they may not be considered eligible for the payment of subsidy."

I do hope that the Government of Madras would examine this problem in all its bearings and raise the credit limit to Rs. 10,000 per individual and thus give a great fillip to low-income and middle-class housing in this State.

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Secretary.	

CO-OPERATION ABROAD

Fishermen's Co-operatives in Japan

The fishing industry plays a vital part in the economic life of Japan for fish, next to rice, is the most popular food among the Japanese, large numbers of whom obtain a livelihood from fishing activities. These activities are thus described in a Government report: "In Japan's fishing industry, even after the industrial revolution of the Meiji Era, there remained an old feudalistic idea and relationship between the fishermen and the ship-owners or net-owners, and even among the fishermen themselves. Under the old Fisheries Law which embodied these customary relations and practices to a considerable extent there were irrationalities prevailing in the exploitation of the fishing grounds, in the employment of fishing workers, in the manner of marketing the catch, etc., with the result that the profits from the fishing grounds came to be monopolised by a small circle of people at the expense of the majority of fishermen."

For the purpose of eliminating the irrationalities mentioned above and to transform the co-operative associations into genuine co-operatives of working fishermen, the Fisheries Co-operative Association Law was enacted in December 1948. In March 1949 the new Fisheries Law came into force, under which there was set up in each area a Fisheries Adjustment Commission comprised of commissioners selected from the fisheries operators and empowered to determine methods for the exploitation of the fishing grounds, the measures for mediation in and settlement of disputes, etc. All the old fishery rights were cancelled, compensation being given to the owners, and new fishery rights were created in accordance with the Fishing Grounds Plan established by the Fisheries Adjustment Commission. The new fishery rights were granted to individuals according to the eligibility and priority provided for in the Fisheries Law, and thus fishermen's co-operatives were, in general, given priority. Only co-operatives or other non-profit groups can exploit coastal waters, and obtain priority to fishing rights. This reform in fishery rights was completed and put into effect by the end of 1951.

The Fisheries Co-operative Association Law provides for primary and secondary co-operatives. The primary local co-operatives (coastal and inland) may engage in the provision of loans to members, banking facilities, and services for buying and/or selling, for transport, storage, processing, etc.

FISHERMEN'S CO-OPERATIVES IN JAPAN

All members of a local co-operative must themselves engage in fishing. Individual members may, however, sell their catch through another agent than the co-operative; this fact was no doubt the reason why co-operatives handled only 40 per cent. of the total catch in 1951. Another reason for this low percentage, despite priority rights in fishing, is that these rights apply only to coastal and inland fisheries; fishing on the high seas is usually done by large companies.

In 1951, because of the existence of a large number of weak co-operatives, a Law was passed for the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Agricultural Co-operative Associations and of Fishermen's Co-operative Associations. Under this legislation, co-operatives in need of aid can draw up plans of reconstruction and rehabilitation in accordance with the provisions of the Law, and then apply for Government assistance. The objective of the plans is complete restoration of the co-operatives within a period of approximately five years.

Banking and Insurance facilities for the fishermen's co-operatives are largely provided through the federations set up in the different prefectural districts, which, however, do not handle the purchasing and sale of fish. The law was amended in 1953 to permit of the formation of the National Fishermen's Co-operative Association, the members of which are the federations.

The inspection of federations is carried out by the Fisheries Agency attached to the Ministry of Agriculture. The Agency makes recommendations to the federations and gives them business assistance; it also conducts an annual census and provides an information and extension service. Local co-operatives are inspected by the Agricultural Department of the Prefectural Government.

The Central Government subsidises two schools for the training of fishermen, while the Prefectural Governments also provide training facilities and some subsidies.

Figures, as of September 1952, indicate that there were 4,398 coastal and inland primary co-operatives (stock and non-stock), with a membership of 978,795 and a total capital of 1,920,028 yen (an average of 413 yen per association). Of these 4,398 co-operatives (some of which handled more than one service), 1,557 engaged in credit activities, 2,477 in sales, 2,472 in purchasing and 535 in the

THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF CO-OPERATION

management of fisheries. In addition, there were 418 fishermen's production co-operatives (or catching associations, as they are called), with a membership of 14,016 and a capital of 527,317 yen; and 227 marine products processing co-operatives with 10,663 members and a capital of 165,000 yen. Federations numbered 188, with 7,010 affiliations of fishermen's co-operatives—some of the local fishermen's co-operatives being affiliated to more than one federation. Total membership in all the primary fishermen's co-operatives was slightly over one million, and total capital investment was over four million yen.

—Co-operative Information, No. 3, 1954,
International Labour Office, Geneva.

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SILVER JUBILEE SNAPSHOTS

Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the
Madras Government Servants Co-operative House Mortgage Bank Ltd.,
GOPALAPURAM, MADRAS.



Sri L. Venkatakrishna Iyer, President delivering the welcome address.
Sri Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras is seen listening to the address with rapt attention.

SILVER JUBILEE SNAPSHOTS



A view of the distinguished audience present.
Shri J. C. Ryan, and Shri C. Subramaniam are seen watching the proceedings.

CELEBRATIONS AND MEETINGS

Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Madras Government
Servants' Co-operative House Mortgage Bank, Ltd.,
Gopalapuram, Madras, on the 4th July 1954.

WELCOME SPEECH

By SRI L. VENKATAKRISHNAN, *Bank's President.*

Your Excellency, Hon'ble Minister for Finance and Education,
Sri J. C. Ryan, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, esteemed
brother co-operators, ladies, and gentlemen,

On this most memorable and historic occasion, the Silver Jubilee
of the Madras Government Servants' Co-operative House Mortgage
Bank, Ltd., Gopalapuram, I extend on behalf of the Board of
Directors of the Bank as well as the Silver Jubilee Celebrations
Committee, a most cordial welcome to His Excellency, Shri Sri
Prakasa, Governor of Madras, Sri C. Subramaniam, Hon'ble Minister
for Finance and Education, Sri J. C. Ryan, Registrar of Co-opera-
tive Societies, and to all of you, brother co-operators assembled here,
this evening.

Distinguished guests, it is now fifty years since the Co-operative
Movement was ushered in this noble country of ours. This Bank
has the credit of being associated with the movement for over three
decades. From little beginnings, it has grown up. We are very
happy today that, to preside over the day's celebrations, we are having
in our midst the Head of the State. It is but quite fitting that His
Excellency should do so, as this is an association of Government
servants of whom the Governor is the Head. Your Excellency, you
are well-known throughout this country for your sacrifices for the
motherland in the past. Your erudition and wide knowledge of the
affairs of the people have endeared you to our hearts. Ever since
you became the Head of the Madras State, you have associated your-
self with many conferences, celebrations and the like. You have
been very popular with us and have become a dear one to all of us,
particularly to Government servants. It is, therefore, a great pleasure
to welcome you on behalf of the Bank to preside over the celebra-
tions of the day. We are lucky that amidst your multifarious duties,
you found some time to spare for us.

You, Hon'ble Minister for Finance and Education, coming from
a highly advanced part of this State, are one of the most popular
Ministers, the State has the good fortune to have. You have chosen
to serve the country and are giving your everything to make the

people of the State happy. Bearing on your head the most difficult portfolios of Finance, Education and Home Affairs, the fact that you found some time to associate yourself with us, in kindly agreeing to inaugurate the day's celebrations, is a tribute to your accomplishments and character as a Statesman. We all know that you have been taking a great deal of interest in the affairs of Government servants. You are one amongst us. Your inauguration of the day's functions is, therefore, highly fitting in the history of a Bank which has been trying its bit to ameliorate the lot of Government servants. I extend a most hearty welcome to you.

Sri J.C. Ryan, our renowned Registrar of Co-operative Societies is a well-known public servant who needs no introduction. His fame as a co-operator is international. An out and out product of the Co-operative Department, he is the cream of the co-operative movement in our State. His decades of service in the Department has made him more and more tasty just as wine tastes better with time. Sri Ryan has been a source of inspiration to our Bank for over a decade. As Joint Registrar, he was responsible for the partnership between this Bank and the South India Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd. As Registrar, he has guided the destinies of both the Institutions just as a loving father would guide his children. When he accepted our invitation to give an address on this occasion, our happiness knew no bounds. It is in the fitness of things that a renowned co-operator like him and one who has a soft corner for this Bank in his heart should give us all an address. Our warmest welcome to him.

Esteemed co-operators, I extend a most hearty welcome to you all who have so graciously accepted our invitations and attended this function and made it a success. Owing to limitations of space we could not invite many more whom we would like to have in our midst today. We beg to be excused for the same and for any inconvenience caused to any one of you because of lack of space. For obvious reasons, we had to hold the celebrations in this limited space. For the past thirty years, the Bank has lived here and carried on its activities. These buildings which house the Bank and our High School have been built from time to time and have historic associations with them.

I am sure that the celebrations will usher in a new era in the History of the Bank. I hope it will further expand its activities and become more and more useful to Government servants.

I once again offer you all a most cordial welcome on this occasion.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

BY SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM,

Finance Minister, Government of Madras.

Sri C. Subramaniam, while inaugurating the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Bank on 4th July 1954 said that it was not only a pride and privilege but also his bounden duty to part-take in such celebrations, himself being in a way, a Government Servant, as a Minister, especially of a Co-operative Institution devoted solely to the betterment of the lot and well-being of the Government servants, in regard to their requirements of house-building, discharge of prior debts, marriages and other allied functions and education of their children and particularly in contributing much to the cause of education by itself running a school of its own, from out of the profits earned by it.

Explaining in detail, he stressed the need for balancing of the budget. He, with the portfolio "Finance" on his head among other things, found it very difficult to prepare the budget for the State as a whole and the Government Servants who always prepared these would be more fitted in the preparation of their own budget and in particular, the Bank's budget from its very inception. The reports read out earlier by the Vice-President had clearly indicated how successful the budgeting of the Bank had been, with the result, that it had never run at a loss. But, left alone, the case had always been a different one with Government Servants. In spite of their general capacity and efficiency in the preparation of budgets, they found it very difficult to prepare their own family budgets, as it had always run in deficit. Being recipients of monthly emoluments with no means of supplementing the same by any other sources, i.e. by rolling cash during the month, they had always to think twice before drawing a cheque, especially at the fag end of each month, unlike the case with personnel on the commercial line. They had thus to suffer not only during their service but also at the end also, since, when they retired they, having spent away all their earnings then and there, had no houses to live in, with only a small pittance by way of pension being reduced by 50 per cent nearly of their previous emoluments which was barely sufficient to make both ends meet especially at the old age of retirement when some sort of peace and comfort were required. As such, the need for supplanting their avenues lay only in the Co-operative Movement and the present Society the Silver Jubilee of which he was inaugurating, was the

only Society which had all the loopholes to fit in with all the requirements of the Government servants. He had also known that in other societies there had been disputes and party politics and these had played a very important part leading sometimes to their dissolution even. But there, he was glad to say that the personnel of only well-fare, who according to the general conditions of their service in their respective Governments were precluded or prevented from being a member of one political party or the other and thereby avoiding unnecessary and untoward disputes nor had they, as far as he knew, engaged in such activities. The Bank should in particular be only too proud of being bereft of any such undesirable elements.

Coming to the Co-operative Movement as a whole, in the state, he stated that it was only just about 50 years that the movement had set foot in India and he felt it a prestige and honour to have come from the most important District of Madras, the Coimbatore District which stands next to none in the state in respect of the smooth and progressive development of the Co-operative Movement. It would not be out of place to cite in this connection, the memorable services rendered by Sri (Dr.) Ramalingam Chettiar to whom he was proud to say, he was in a way a disciple. The spirit of co-operation with selfless-devotion to the furtherance of the lot of brotheren took root in the minds of the Dr. Ramalinga Chettiar the tendency to help with a brotherly feeling of congeniality with self-less aims was therefore the primary requisite for a co-operator and this he found in the Bank. Hence, to form a Society, the organisers or the Office-bearers should be such as to manage the affairs with selflessness. The trouble usually started with elections. Favouritism, propaganda and selfish motives took a prominent roll in such elections to the result that in a Co-operative institution, so formed, only a section of the Society enjoyed the benefits while others had no recourse but to bring about split and incongruity. This had been the case with certain institutions. But the present Society in question, had given no such room so far since its inception 30 years ago. From the beginning it had been lead by such eminent men as Sri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Rao Sahib P. K. Subbier and others down to Sri L. Venkatakrishna Ayyar the present President no exception to this general-rule of co-operation.

Another point he would like to emphasise was about the multifarious activities of the Institution. The Society started as a mere building Society in the twenties and but as and when necessary

it had expanded its activities to cater to the needs of Government servants of all categories. The Co-operative Department had also done their best to see that the Government servants through this Society got all their requirements, by amending the bylaws or the rules as and when necessary. Further the Society is serving its members wherever they were, either in Madras or Delhi or elsewhere and irrespective of their employment in the Central or any State Government, the only condition being that they must have property in the area of its operations. He hoped and wished that, with the expansion of its present sphere of its activities with its paraphernalia of eminent and selfless promoters, it would not be impossible for the Society to serve the Government Servants, having property in all over the Chingleput and even adjoining districts, though their operations were at present restricted to the City of Madras and its suburbs to a certain extent.

A further point worthy of note would be in the Bank's ennobling service towards the cause of education in the running of a school by a co-operative Institution. From the beginning it had contemplated the scheme and had not only actually worked it out in practice but also proved its usefulness to the children as will be evident from the fact that, from an Elementary school in the beginning it had grown to the full-fledged High School. Thus they paved a way for other co-operative institutions to follow up.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

SHRI SRI PRAKASA,

Governor of Madras.

Brothers,

I am highly thankful to you for the honour you have done me by asking me to preside over the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of your Bank and I am happy to find myself in your midst. The President of the Bank has spoken very highly of me, but I do not know how for I can justify his statements regarding my fame 'throughout the country for my sacrifices for the motherland' and 'my erudition and wide knowledge of the affairs of the people' endearing to your hearts (applause), though I fully appreciate the sentiments expressed by him. Actually I was for the most part of my life in the Northern India and that too say, for the past 35 years and I had no occasion to come in contact with people in South India. I am very thankful that my colleagues in Government service in Madras regard me as a

friend. My esteemed friend Sri C. Subramaniam has rightly said that he could understand the difficulties confronting the Government servants only after he joined Government, as a Minister and so, I too am no exception to this. (Applause).

Further I have no idea of administration. But by short contact here as the Head of the State, I have had the opportunity of watching the Government servants and I am proud to vouchsafe for their honesty, loyalty and devotion to the State and would particularly like to pay my tribute to the services rendered by them in an unswerving manner. All the States and in turn the Government servants were having difficult times since the attainment of Swaraj and now in Madras consequent on the formation of the Andhra State.

Coming now to the present function to-day, it is now more than thirty years since this Housing Society was formed and I would have wished the late Sri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar to be in our midst but for his sad demise. I deeply regret his absence, as he had been the first and foremost Co-operator in forming a colony named after him and for the self-less devotion and energy evinced by him. His name is famous not only in Madras but also throughout the country. The Society has kept up his beginnings and much progress has been made. A housing society, by itself, is an interesting co-operative enterprise. I come from the distant State of Banaras and I do not not know much about housing societies especially in the Madras State. I had observed in Banaras men, after their retirement, come with all their earnings to settle down. They begin construction of a dwelling to live in with the result that they being too old are not destined to live to enjoy it but die soon after they construct their houses. He added amidst laughter that such houses were condemned as 'Ghost houses'. Hence the main purpose of the housing society as evinced by the present Society is for doing service to those who could build up their own houses even from the first few years of joining Government service and enjoy it throughout their life at the same time without having to incur heavy expenditure on such constructions. This enables them to clear off the loans got for constructions by the time they retire and also to lead a calm, peaceful and comfortable life in the old ages with their limited finances on retirement. And no ghost can reside in the house in which the owner himself had resided for long decades (laughter).

A housing society such as yours is indeed very helpful in that from the beginning of service, one could reasonably and legitimately

estimate as what his requirements should be and how much money he could borrow to build a house, mortgage it and begin enjoying it and pay off the cost in suitable instalments without at the same time affecting the day to day running of the house-hold affairs. I think the idea is a very good one and I am glad that you have worked it out very well and it is an ideal example to others. Here you have already constructed more than 300 houses yourselves from out of the funds obtained from the Bank and I am happy to say that from the main operations for grant of loans for construction only, the Bank has developed its activities and is now serving the Government servants for all their needs and the Bank is now a House Mortgage Bank and not merely a House Building Society. As my friend Sri C. Subramaniam has stated, most Government servants are in perpetual state of indebtedness and such a Bank as this founded on right lines will always be a source of relief to them in seeing that their requirements are satisfied then and there. Your Bank has at present nearly 500 members and it has advanced sums over 40 lakhs of rupees. Thus it has set a remarkable example in seeing that it helps its members not only to build their houses but also for such purposes as marriages, clearance of debts incurred and the like. You are also running a Girls School as well from out of your profits. You have also got a renowned Engineer as your President. I have heard in our parts the P.W.D. as termed as a 'Public Waste Department' since the Engineers though in name only (applause and laughter) build up things without any originality or thinking and find that the same had been a waste. But the case here had been entirely a different one. From a perusal of the History of the Bank, one can easily bring home to himself the fact that the Bank has always been guided and directed by technical, personnel, who had much experience and who devoted much thought and energy over the colonisation schemes and accomplish the object with selfless devotion to the work taken up by them. It will not be out of place here to mention that in other parts of India whenever any Engineering advice and guidance are required, they always turn to the South and even now one can very easily find that big projects all over India had been manned by personnel coming from the South, for example Sri M. Ganapathi and others who are the pioneers in Engineering technique. In this respect the Madras State cannot but feel highly proud and the Bank in particular in having as its present President Sri L. Venkatakrishna Ayyar with his multifarious activities as Chief Engineer, Andhra State is now manning a very important

project and manning another important Housing Scheme in Madras itself. With such key personnel as guides, I have not the least doubt that the Society will grow from strength to strength.

Your President has spoken very highly of the services rendered by Sri J. C. Ryan to the Society apart from his help to other institutions in the matter of organisation, solving difficulties confronting them in the successful working of the various schemes sponsored by them. Though my contact with him is very short, yet from my experience with him as one of my subordinates and a responsible officer of the Co-operative Department, I have found in him the right type of person to tackle problems on right lines and in bringing about a successful settlement. The spirit of co-operation is instilled in him and he deserves the admiration of one and all.

The President has also apologised for not inviting the persons whom he wished to, owing to lack of space, but I find here the audience is full.

The figures that the Vice-President has given in his report make an interesting reading, for your membership has grown during the last 3 decades to about 500 with a share capital of over Rs. 5½ lakhs and you have advanced loans to the tune of nearly Rs. 40 lakhs. Further you have been able to construct about 311 houses, almost all buildings constructed by the members themselves according to their needs, from out of the loans obtained from the Bank, which is not the case with other house building societies where definite types of designs are laid out, of which you have to choose one and you are allowed to make only slight alterations thereon.

Further, in conclusion, I thank one and all of you for the kindness extended to me on this occasion and wish your Society grows from strength to strength and achieves better results, not to speak of the success so far attained, and wish every success in this direction with the everlasting strenuous and self-less endeavours made by the promoters of your Society.

ADDRESS

SHRI J. C. RYAN,

Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras.

Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen,

Let me first of all express my thanks to the management for having given me this opportunity to express a few words of address to you on this auspicious occasion of the celebrations of the Silver Jubilee of your Bank. I deem it, indeed, a great honour to look

upon it as a happy occasion for one like me, in as much as it has made me escape from my official duties at least for a few hours. I know that the Co-operative Movement is doing enormous amount of good to the public at large and this has helped many a people to get away from the clutches of the merciless money-lenders. Co-operative endeavours and conjointed efforts have always brought profits to all alike, *i.e.* the members who are part and parcel of the institutions run by them unlike individual money-lenders and industrialists who earn for their own self interests. The difficulties I have experienced in helping the Co-operative Institutions as a responsible officer of the Government and as a representative, in one way, of such institutions are many. I have often no time even to devote to recreations as almost at every moment, I receive complaints of different types, to cite for example, one Society may bring in certain amendments to their by-laws to suit only a section of the members, another about the non-admission of a member, financial difficulties, disputes, arbitrations and the like. But I have always given my sincere thoughts over it and with the help of the veterans of the respective institutions, I have been able to bring about one settlement or other. One other difficulty I have always noticed is that the Co-operative Act or the Rules thereunder should conform to the decisions in such disputes without at the same time being detrimental to the successful working of the institutions.

Coming now to the house-building Societies, of which the Bank is one, I may say that in England and other places, a man has to deposit 50 per cent of the cost of construction, if he desires to construct a house of his own 50 per cent of the cost, if he desires to purchase a house, even at the very outset and has to give an undertaking to pay off the entire balance of 50 per cent within a specified time. In India, especially in Madras too, it has been found that more or less the same procedure is adopted. I would only insist on such a procedure being followed since such a procedure would only help the members to reserve a certain portion of their earnings and to make them responsible for the balance amount due. In some Societies, all the 50 per cent is not deposited but only a portion thereof and the balance has to be repaid in equal instalments. In the present Society, the loan is granted only at 50 per cent of the assessed value and as such, the need for depositing 50 per cent of the cost of construction or purchase value does not arise. The members themselves reserve

the necessary funds with them before applying for loan and the loan is made available to them in the cases of construction only in stages so that by the time they complete construction, they receive the full loan and the repayment by way of equated monthly instalments covering Principal and interest begin concurrently. The success of the Bank is mainly due to the untiring co-operative efforts and endeavours of eminent men such as late Sri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Sri P. K. Subbaier who is now with us and other men such as Sri V. N. Viswanatha Rao etc. Further, the Society is at present having as its President, Sri L. Venkatakrisna Ayyar. Thus, you will see that the success of any co-operative institution depends solely on the conjointed efforts of self-less promoters. In this connection, I may cite an example *viz.*, I was requested to find out a person to man a big Housing Society in Madras, and I did not know what to do. Finally, after much thought and search, I found out a man, who possessed the necessary requisites, *viz.* Sri L. Venkatakrisna Ayyar, who is also the President of your Bank. So much so, the self-less instincts of such person as your President is instilled in the minds of all alike (applause). I am glad to say that His Excellency has rightly stressed that those who are to be in charge of co-operative institutions have to be sought for and not those who seek for that office.

We are happy to have in our midst, Sri C. Subramaniam, the Finance Minister and I may devote a few words towards the financial policy and help rendered by Government to housing Societies in the State. This Bank was once a house-building Society solely devoted to the construction of houses for a number of years say from 1925 to 1945. It derived its funds from Government at very high rates of interest as the Government could grant only at such rates at that time. But in 1945, it found that the rate of interest was very high and desired, if arrangements could be made for financing the Society by the South India Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., so that the loans could be advanced to members at 5 percent. Further, the activities of the Bank were also expanded to cover for grant of loans apart from house-construction such as marriages of children of members, discharge of debts etc. I had thought over it well and finding that this was a genuine request, I have been able to bring about by negotiations, an amicable settlement between the Bank and the South India Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd. who cleared all the loans outstanding by the Bank to Government and who started

financing the Bank for all the requirements of its members. The by-laws were also suitably amended to fit in with the requirements. The success of this enterprise and settlement was not due to me as I was only a negotiator but on the co-operative spirit and understanding between the two Institutions. I have always thought that funds in the Co-operative Institutions should always be invested and confined within the co-operative movement itself. This, I had been able to do successfully and thus, you will see that the South India Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., had set an example for other Insurance Societies to follow in the matter of financing housing societies and at the same time ensuring that the money is safe with sufficient security under mortgage, within the Co-operative Movement itself.

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Portraits Unveiled

[The Portraits of Dr. P. Natesan, M.B.B.S., President and Sri R.S. Subramania Aiyar, Vice-President of the George Town Co-operative Bank, were unveiled by Sri R. Krishnamurthi Aiyar, M.A., Principal, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras at a pleasant function held at the T.T.V. High School, Mint Street, Madras on Sunday the 27th June 1954. A distinguished gathering of co-operative officials and non-officials were present. We publish below extracts from the speeches delivered by Sri P. Ranganathan, M.A., Director, George Town Co-operative Bank. Sri R. Krishnamurth's address will be published in the next issue.—Ed.]

SRI P. RANGANATHAN'S ADDRESS

Mr. President, Brother Co-operators, Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the George Town Co-operative Bank and in my capacity as the elected representative of the constituents of the Bank, it is my proud privilege to welcome you all for the very happy function connected with the unveiling of the portraits of two of our eminent co-operators viz., Dr. P. Natesan and Mr. R.S. Subramania Iyer, the President and the Vice-President respectively of this institution for several years. I am particularly pleased to see the officials of the departments, representatives of the various co-operative institutions and friends and well-wishers of the Bank who have responded to our invitation and to whom I offer my cordial welcome.

To Prof. R. Krishnamurthi we are specially beholden. He is the Principal of one of the premier colleges of Madras (viz.) the Pachaiyappas, and this is the season for admission of students; and where the demand for seats so outruns supply, you can readily understand the difficulties of the Head of an Institution to cope with the situation. There is an endless queue of interviewers, right from the early hours of the morning and some of them obstinately importunate. It required the patience of Job and the few moments I was privileged to witness this scene, I could not but admire the tact and resourcefulness of Mr. Krishnamurthi, in tackling the endless stream of applicants. That in the midst of such exacting duties he has found time to answer our call shows his abiding interest in men and matters co-operative.

It is specially appropriate that Prof. R. Krishnamurthi should perform the unveiling ceremony this morning. He is the President

PORTRAITS UNVEILED

of the Madras Teachers Guild Co-operative Society, a Director of the Central Co-operative Printing Works, Treasurer of the State Co-operative union and a Director of the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society and so had ample opportunities of studying the activities of Dr. Natesan at close quarters. He has known our Vice President also for many years and thus eminently fitted to perform this pleasant function.

Dr. P. Natesan—the Cynosure of Co-operators.

It is needless for me to expatiate on the very eminent position that our President is occupying in the Co-operative Movement in Madras to-day. To us of the George Town Co-operative Bank belongs the credit of ushering in Dr. Natesan into the field of co-operation. Till 1943 he was merely lisping in co-operation as our Director. He was elected Vice President in 1945 and in another two years became our President. That was the beginning of his phenomenal spread out into other and diverse fields of co-operative activities so that there is not now one facet of the movement with which he is not connected one way or the other. He is the President of our Institution and that of the Madras District Co-operative Central Bank, the Vice President of the Madras State Co-operative Bank and a Member of the State Co-operative Advisory Council. He is the Director and General Secretary of the Madras State Co-operative Union and Honorary Editor in the Madras Journal of Co-operation.

He is a man of wonderful organising ability. As General Secretary, he conducted three co-operative conferences at State level. The Madras Co-operative State Conference on 31-12-49 and 1-1-50 at the Pachaiappas College Hall, Madras and the First Madras State Co-operative Union Societies' Conference on 1-6-52 and the 28th Madras State Co-operative Conference on the 20th and 21st of January 1952. He won plaudits all round by the way in which these conferences were organised and carried out, not the least being the arrangements made for the creature comforts of the huge concourse that has gathered from all parts of the State.

It is noteworthy that every Institution, with which he is actively associated has registered phenomenal progress since he took charge of its destinies, as the progress of the District Co-operative Central Bank and our own Institution will testify.

As a non-official Co-operator his contacts with the Government were always cordial and it was in large measure due to his initiative

that between 1950 and 1952, the Government granted permission to Co-operative stores to deal in mill cloth, which was then in short supply and to that extent eased the situation for the public. He secured exemption of the Co-operatives from the Shops and Establishments Act. He was also successful in getting the Government to modify their G.O. in respect of the total amount of loan for individuals and the maximum income limit for such individuals as seek loans in the Co-operative House Building Society. He bestowed keen interest in Co-operative Education, Training and propaganda by enlarging the syllabus and introducing theoretical and practical course for trainees.

As the Honorary Editor of the Madras Journal of Co-operation, he improved the standard and quality of the journal in variety of ways. The Madras State Co-operative Union has during these years become very well known in India and elsewhere and has attracted many visitors and students of co-operation, who were very much impressed by the work of the Union. It is but meet that the portrait of such a distinguished co-operator should adorn the walls of our society.

Sri R. S. Subramania Aiyar—a silent worker.

Mr. R. S. Subramania Aiyar is cast in simpler mould in that he does not enjoy province-wide reputation. But ever since the inception of the George Town Co-operative Bank, he has been a Member. In fact he was one of the band of enthusiastic men, who founded this Institution. He has been intimately connected with the working of the Society and has shouldered responsibilities with such eminent men as Rao Bahadur Vedachala Iyer, the First Indian Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Prof C. S. Srinivasachari and Mr. Veerasami Ayya and such other well-known people. We are indeed fortunate that he is amidst us to give us the benefit of his mature wisdom and guidance. For long he was connected with the Hindu Theological School and in matters concerning Education, he is considered to be an expert. It is necessary 'therefore' that his portrait, too, should be in our building to be an inspiration for successive generations.

Building Co-operatives

Proceedings of the Meeting of the Secretaries and Executives of various co-operative building societies in the City of Madras and its suburbs held on Saturday, the 10th July '54 at 4 p. m. at the premises of the Thyagarayanagar and City Co-operative Building Society.

Mr. G. Balakrishna Mudaliar, Retired Tahsildar, one of the Directors of Mambalam Kasi Viswanathar Co-operative Building Society presided over the meeting.

The chairman at the outset said that the purpose of the gathering was well known to all i.e. Reduction of Government loan from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 3,000 to an individual and the exclusion of Middle class people from deriving the benefit of the building societies. He further stated that the cause has well been taken up by Sri. M. V. Kuttalam, Secretary of Thyagarayanagar and City Co-operative Building Society, which is the leading co-operative building society and other co-operative building societies can safely follow him.

Free exchange of ideas took place by all present. In the course of discussion, one of the representatives said that the Andhra Government, who also kept the upper limit at Rs. 3,000 while it started functioning, according to Madras Government's order, had now raised it to Rs. 10,000, making the facilities available to middle class also, besides poor class people. It was also expressed that a middle class family consisting of about 6 members require a house accommodation on a plinth area of 800 to 1,000 sq. feet, which would work out to Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000. It was pointed out that since the reduction of the upper limit to Rs. 3,000 there has been very few applications for loans.

Sri M. V. Kuttalam pointed out that if the Government had reduced the limit of loans to members of co-operative building societies due to paucity of funds, it was the duty of the Government to find a permanent source of financing these societies, the Government should be requested to arrange for the starting of an Apex Central Co-operative Building Society for granting long-term loans to housing societies by giving a guarantee to debenture holders as in the case of Central Land Mortgage Bank.

Finally the chairman moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. V. K. Appandarajan and was unanimously adopted:

" This meeting of the various co-operative building societies in the city of Madras requests the Government of Madras to restore as early as possible the original upper limit of Government loan of Rs. 12,000 to an individual through housing societies for construction of residential building, making it available to middle class also in view of the great handicap to which the middle class are put to by the reduction of the loan limit from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 3,000 to an individual since April 1953 "

This meeting also suggests to the Government of Madras that if the reduction of loan limit to Rs. 3,000 was due to paucity of funds, they may arrange for the starting of an Apex Central Co-operative Building Society for financing housing societies on long-term basis raising funds by giving guarantee to debenture holders, as in the case of Central Land Mortgage Bank "

The meeting then appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. (1) M. V. Kuttalam, Secretary, Thyagarayanagar and City Co-operative Building Society (as convenor,) (2) G. Balakrishna Mudaliar, (3) V. S. Krishnamurthy Iyer (2 and 3 Directors of Kasi Viswanathar Co-operative Building Society), (4) K. Ramachandran Secretary of Kanda Pillai Chavadi-cum.-Nungambakkam Co-operative Building Society and (5) K. Vaitheeswara Sastri, Secretary, Corporation Officials Co-operative Building Society, with powers to co-opt, to go into the question of making further move with the Government in the matter of restoration of the upper limit of Rs. 12,000 as well as the formation of an Apex Central Co-operative Building Society on the model of Central Land Mortgage Bank.

The meeting further resolved that the Madras State Co-operative Union and Dr. P. Natesan, General Secretary of the Union in particular be requested to take the matter up with the concerned authorities relating to the restoration of the upper limit of Rs. 12,000 and to find out permanent source of finance for co-operative building societies by arranging to start an Apex Central Co-operative Building Society.

Multipurpose Co-op. Activity in Madras State

[Readers are well aware that the chief feature of Co-operative development in Madras as in some other parts of the country is the reorganisation 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 was published in our September 1949 issue.—*Editor*]

The Kilkavatty Co-operative Multipurpose Rural Credit Society (Nilgiris District) K. 943.

Location and area of operations: This society was registered on 31-3-1943 and started work on 15-4-1943. This is the 12th year of its working. It is at a distance of 6 miles from Ootacamund in Nanjanad village, Nanjanad post in Ooty taluk. Nanjanad village is in the National Extension service area in this district. The area of operations is confined to Kilkavatty hamlet of Nanjanad village. There are about 65 houses in the hamlet. The main occupation of the members is agriculture i.e., cultivation of potatoes, Ragi, Wheat, Samai etc. This society is affiliated to the Todanad Co-operative Supervising Union at Ootacamund and the Nilgiris Co-operative Central Bank Ltd.,

Membership, paid-up share-capital and investments: The authorised share capital of the society is Rs. 2,500 made up of 2,500 shares of rupee one each. There are 71 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 2,453 as on 31-5-1954. The society has taken shares to the value of Rs. 1,000 in the Central Bank and Rs. 100 in the Nilgiris Co-operative Marketing Society. The society has a Reserve Fund of Rs. 1,051 invested fully in the Central Bank. The maximum borrowing power of the society is Rs. 20,000, while the total net assets of the members of the society amount to Rs. 3,44,880. The maximum credit limit of an individual is fixed at Rs.500.

Loan transactions: During the year 1953-54, the society issued loans to the members to the tune of Rs 15,815. Loans outstanding from the members on 31-5-1954 amounted, to Rs. 18,030. The society borrowed Rs. 15,815 from the Central Bank during 53-54 up-to 31-5-1954 and the borrowings from the Central Bank amounted to Rs. 15,577 on 31-5-1954.

This society has adopted by-laws for undertaking social and recreational activities. It has issued hundi boxes to its members. The society is running a public library and during 52-53 it obtained a library grant of Rs. 50 for purchase of books. The society earned a net profit of Rs. 596-11-0 during 1952-1953.

The Sankarapuram Co-operative Multipurpose Rural Credit Society.

The Sankarapuram Co-operative Multipurpose Rural Credit Society No. E. 150 in Kallakurichi Taluk, South Arcot District, was registered on 7-4-1909 and started on its work on 27-4-1909.

There are 132 members on roll with a paid up share capital of Rs. 2,201 as on 18-5-'54.

Investments: The society has Rs. 5,389-5-0 to the credit of its Reserve fund of which Rs. 4,283-9-0 has been separately invested in the South Arcot Co-operative Central Bank. The society has invested Rs. 1,056 in the shares of Central Bank, Rs. 1,200 in the Kallakurichi Agricultural Industrial Society Ltd., and Rs. 25 in the Central Stores, Cuddalore.

Borrowings: The Society owes Rs. 6,194 to the Central Bank.

Loans outstanding against members: There is an outstanding of Rs. 8,691 against members loans. During 52-53 no fresh loans were disbursed to members. The Society concentrated its entire attention towards the collection of arrears under members loans.

During the year 52-53 Rs. 3,147 was collected from members towards their loan dues.

Multipurpose activities: Under the joint purchase and sale the Society undertook the distribution of improved paddy seeds to the members and villagers. From 1-7-53 to 11-1-54 the Society distributed seeds to the value of Rs. 236 to the agriculturists.

Previously the Society undertook the purchase and distribution of milk besides catering to the credit needs of the members. The society owns a cycle and necessary utensils for running the milk supply activities. Arrangements are being made to revive the milk supply activity in the Society.

During 52-53 the Society earned a net profit of Rs. 433-5-0.

**The Kallakuri Co-operative Multipurpose Rural Credit Society
(Nilgiris District.)**

Location and area of operation: This Society was registered on 30-1-1918 and started on work on 5-2-1918. It is at a distance of 5 miles from Ootacamund connected by bus service up to a

distance of 4½ miles. This village is situated in the Kundha Firka in Ootacamund Taluk, one of the Firkas selected for rural development scheme. This Society is affiliated to the Mercanad Co-operative Supervising Union, Nilgiris Co-operative Marketing Society, and the Nilgiris Dt. Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd. The area of operation of the Society is the hamlet of Kallakuri in Ithalar Village.

Membership, Share capital and investment: The authorised share capital of the Society is Rs. 13,000 made up of 13,000 shares of rupee one each. There are 61 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 8,200 on 31-3-1954. The Society has invested share, to the value of Rs. 500 in the Central Bank and Rs. 100 in the Nilgiris Co-operative Marketing Society. The Society has got a Reserve Fund of Rs. 909-5-0 invested fully in the Central Bank. The maximum borrowing power of the Society is Rs. 35,000 while the net assets of the members of the society amounts to 4,53,751. The credit-limit of an individual is fixed at Rs. 1,000 and all loans exceeding Rs. 250 to members shall be for purchase of manure for cultivation through the Society.

Loan transactions: During the year 1952-53 the Society issued loan to its members to the extent of Rs. 36,205. Loans due from the members on 31-3-1954 amounted to Rs. 16,506. The Society borrowed Rs. 16,182 in 1952-53 from the Central Bank and it has cleared the Central Bank loan. The Society owes a sum of Rs. 12,350 towards manure advances to the Nilgiris Co-operative Marketing Society.

Controlled Credit Scheme: This is one of the Societies selected for the controlled credit scheme in this district. The Society has, appointed its president as the Marketing Panchayatdar of the Society to the Nilgiri Co-operative Marketing Society. It obtained 1387 bags of manure worth Rs. 46,755 from the Nilgiri Co-operative Marketing Society during 1952-53 and 1953-54, and distributed them as manure to its members for raising potatoe crops. The Society also arranged marketing of their members' produce through the Nilgiris Co-operative Marketing Society. During the year 1952-53 1110 ¾ bags of potatoe worth Rs. 38,412 were sold through the Nilgiris Co-operative Marketing Society.

The society has earned a net profit of Rs. 465-7-0 during 1952-53.

Editor's Mail-Bag.

Sir,

Sub : **Deduction of premia from the salary bills of Government servants.**

We understand that the question of amending the Co-operative Societies' Act is coming up for consideration before the State Legislature in the near future and we now desire to take this opportunity to make a representation to you for your kind consideration and suitable action.

As you are aware, it has long been our desire that the premia payable in respect of policies of our Insurance Society should be deducted and paid from the salary bills of the various Government servants and employees of other bodies as in the case of Postal Insurance and as there was no specific enabling provision, this could not be achieved so far. Now that amendments to Co-operative Societies' Act are being considered by the Legislature, we request you to kindly recommend to the Government to incorporate suitable amendments to enable deduction of premia from the wage bills of Government and quasi Government Servants, who happen to be members of Co-operative Societies treating the insurance premia payable to Co-operative Societies as one of the dues of Co-operative Societies and remit the same to the Insurance Society. This enabling provision will help the members of Co-operative Societies not only to cultivate the habit of thrift and self help but also will secure for them the much needed insurance protection on their lives. It will be very easy for the members to seek insurance protection if such a facility is offered and such policies also will never lapse. By such a legislation in respect of the Co-operative Societies' Act it will promote the interest of members of Co-operative Societies to a great extent. We now look forward to your help in this direction.

V. VENKATACHALAM,
Secretary,

*The South India Co-operative
Insurance Society Ltd, Madras.*

[The question of premia deductions from the salary bills of Government Servants is indeed topical. We shall be glad to publish a cross-section of views in these columns on this problem. Brief letters are welcome.—Editor.]

G.O's. AND CIRCULARS.

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANKS—FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF.

Extract from G.O. No. 815, Department of Industries, Labour and Co-operation dated 30th March 1954.

ABSTRACT.

Co-operative societies—Central Co-operative Banks—Financial statements for the half-year ended 31st December 1953—Recorded.

READ—the following paper:—

Letter from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Department of Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 16th March 1954, No. Pdl. 2/53 A.

[The Madras State Co-operative Bank and the Central Co-operative Banks—Financial statements for the half-year ended 31st December 1953—Report—Submitted.]

I submit herewith the consolidated financial statements (in five parts) of the District Co-operative Central Banks and the Madras State Co-operative Bank, Limited, for the half-year ended 31st December 1953.

2. *Share capital.*—The paid-up share capital of the Madras State Co-operative Bank on 31st December 1953 was Rs. 10,90,700 as against Rs. 17,81,000 at the end of the previous half-year. The fall in the share capital of the bank was due to the transfer of the share capital invested by the central co-operative banks in the Andhra State to the new Andhra State Co-operative Bank, Limited, Vijayavada. The total paid-up share capital of all the central co-operative banks in the re-constituted Madras State rose from Rs. 85,71,487 on 30th June 1953 to Rs. 89,79,402 on 31st December 1953.

3. *Proportion of owned capital to liabilities*—(a) *The Madras State Co-operative Bank, Limited*—During the half year ended 31st December 1953, the Madras State Co-operative Bank continued to borrow funds up to an enhanced limit of twenty times its paid-up share capital plus reserve fund, to finance through the central banks, the societies which undertook procurement and distribution of foodgrains, mill cloth, yarn, chemical manures and iron and steel. The total borrowings of the bank on 31st December 1953 amounted to Rs. 6,44,36,068 as against the maximum credit limit of Rs. 6,94,34,000.

(b) *District Co-operative Central Banks.*—The total borrowings of all the Central Co-operative Banks on the last day of the half-year amounted to Rs. 10,23,79,649 as against their maximum credit limit of Rs. 17,22,46,564. The maximum credit limit of the following central co-operative banks was enhanced to the extent noted against each for financing the procurement and distribution of foodgrains, chemical fertilizers and iron and steel for agricultural purposes, undertaken by co-operatives in their respective jurisdiction :—

<i>Name of the Central Bank.</i>	<i>Enhancement permitted.</i>
1 The Kumbakonam Co-operative Central Bank.	Fifteen times the paid-up share capital plus Reserve Fund.
2 The South Kanara District Co-operative Central Bank, Limited, Mangalore.	Twelve times the paid-up share capital plus Reserve Fund.
3 The Coimbatore-Nilgiris Co-operative Central Bank, Limited, Coimbatore.	Twenty times the paid-up share capital plus Reserve Fund.
4 The Madurai District Co-operative Central Bank.	Twelve times the paid-up share capital plus Reserve Fund.
5 The Tirunelveli District Co-operative Central Bank.	Fifteen times the paid-up share capital plus Reserve Fund.
6 The Tanjore District Co-operative Central Bank.	Fourteen times the paid-up share capital plus Reserve Fund.
7 The Trichy District Co-operative Central Bank.	Fourteen times the paid-up share capital plus Reserve Fund.

4. *Fluid resources.*—In pursuance of the Madras State Co-operative Societies (Reconstitution and Formation) Ordinance No. II of 1953, the Madras State Co-operative Bank was reconstituted and the assets and liabilities with it of the Central Co-operative Banks in the Andhra territory were transferred to the newly registered Andhra State Co-operative Bank. This division of the assets and liabilities of the Andhra Central Banks laid on the reconstituted Madras State Co-operative Bank, certain additional obligations and responsibilities. The funds of the reconstituted Madras State Co-operative Bank to an extent of Rs. 133 lakhs were locked up in the Andhra State Co-operative Bank. It was, therefore, considered that during the period of transition, the re-constituted State Co-operative Bank would require the continuance of relaxation of the standards of fluid resources for the smooth adjustments of its varied financial interests. Accordingly, in their order No. 4620, Development, dated 19th October 1953, the Government relaxed the standards of fluid resources to be maintained by the State

Co-operative Bank. The Bank therefore maintained fluid resources at the standards relaxed.

All the Central Co-operative Banks maintained the required standard of fluid resources during the half-year ended 31st December 1953.

5. *Loans to societies.*—Particulars of loans outstanding against the societies, in the Madras State Co-operative Bank and the Central Co-operative Banks are furnished below :—

	<i>Loans outstanding against societies</i>	
	<i>on 30th June 1953.</i> (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	<i>on 31st December 1953.</i> (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1 The Madras State Co-operative Bank, Limited, Madras.	688.55	237.86
2 The Central Co-operative Banks.	735.40	818.85

6. *Overdues.*—No loan was overdue to the Madras State Co-operative Bank from the Central Co-operative Banks. On 31st December 1953, a sum of Rs. 155.68 lakhs was overdue from the societies to the Central Co-operative Banks. The percentage of overdues to loans outstanding was 19.

7. *Reserves.*—On 31st December 1953, the statutory reserve of the Madras State Co-operative Bank amounted to Rs. 23.81 lakhs and its other reserves amounted to Rs. 10.74 lakhs. The total statutory reserve fund of all the Central Co-operative Banks was Rs. 51.99 lakhs while the total of their other reserves was Rs. 53.69 lakhs.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

Copy of G. O. Ms. No. 588, Public (Political) Department, dated the 26th April 1954.

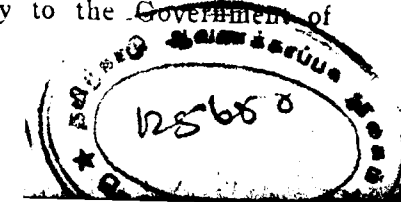
ABSTRACT

National Anthem—Unauthorised gramophone versions—To be avoided at official functions—Instructions of Government of India—Communicated.

Read the following :—

1. G. O. Ms. No. 3197, Public (Political) dated 10-12-1953.
2. From the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, letter No. F. 40/9/53-Pub, dated 9-4-1954.

Copy of letter No. F. 40/B/53-Pub. dated the 9th April 1954 from Shri Fateh Singh, Deputy Secretary to the Government of



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India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, Madras.

I am directed to refer to this Ministry's letter No. 40/3,53-Public, dated the 11th November 1953, on the subject mentioned above, and to say that it has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that at certain official functions (non-military) when gramophone versions of the National Anthem were allowed to be played, it was observed that the words were not correct and that the singing was bad and has no dignity at all about it. Besides, these gramophone versions are not the authorised version of the National Anthem. It is, therefore, suggested that at official functions where the National Anthem has to be played care may be taken to see that a suitable version is played, and that the gramophone versions as at present available, are avoided as far as possible unless the State Governments are satisfied that the words are correct and the singing is good.

2. The All India Radio have taken up the preparation of gramophone copies of the authorised version of the National Anthem which can be used on all official occasions. As soon as these records are ready, the gramophone companies will be advised to print, if they so desire, copies of the National Anthem on similar lines and and to withdraw from circulation their current unauthorised records.

ORDER

RECORDED.

2. Communicated to all Heads of Departments including Collectors, District Judges and District Superintendents of Police and to the Departments of the Secretariat.

(By Order of the Government).

Endt. No. 55627/54-Q
OFFICE OF THE
REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES,
CHEPAUK, MADRAS.
Dated, 15-5-1954.

Copy communicated to all Deputy Registrars and Special Development Officers in continuation of this office Endorsement D. 200809/53-Q, dated 29-12-1953.

V. GOVINDAN NAIR,
for Registrar.

G.O.S. AND CIRCULARS

PRICE FLUCTUATION FUND

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

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

R. C. No. 26832/54 S. I.

Dated 18-5-1954.

Sub: Co-operative Stores Societies—Price fluctuation fund—
Creation of—Instructions issued.

At the conference of Co-operative Wholesale Stores and Primary Stores held on 27-1-1954 at Madras, it was resolved to constitute a Price Fluctuation Fund in these institutions by allocating to it, say 10 per cent of the net profits every year. The Registrar accepts the recommendation and suggests that the following model bylaw may be adopted by the Co-operative Wholesale Stores and even Primary Stores for the purpose.

"A sum not exceeding 10 per cent of the net profits may be carried to a Price Fluctuation Fund".

The bylaw may be introduced as model bylaw 40 (3) of the Primary Stores and the existing bylaws 40 (3) to 40 (7) may be re-numbered as 40 (4) to 40 (8).

Co-operative Wholesale Stores may also adopt the model suggested above if their bylaws do not provide for the creation of a Price Fluctuation Fund. The model suggested now may be incorporated in the appropriate place in the bylaws relating to the appropriation of profits.

J. C. RYAN,
Registrar.

The George Town Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 8512
29, Krishnappa Naicken Agraharam Street, G. T. Madras.
(REGISTERED IN 1928.)
Authorised Capital Rs. 3,00,000. Working Capital Rs. 30,00,000
Membership Exceed 3,500
All Kinds of Deposits Accepted
Rates of Interest:—Fixed Deposits 5 % for one year and 4½% for 6 months
Current Deposits 4½% Savings Deposit 2 %
Recurring Deposits 6½% running for a period of 7 years.
Loans:—Loans are granted on the security of deposits, on the pledge of movables (Jewels only) and on the First Mortgage of immovable properties.
Further particulars can be had from the Secretary.
P. NATESAN, M.B., B.S.,
President.

CO-OPERATIVE NEWS & NOTES

Co-operative News

New Manager and Associate Editor takes charge.

Sri C. M. Janarthanam, B.A., B. Com. has taken over charge as Manager of the State Co-operative Union and as the Associate Editor, *The Madras Journal of Co-operation* with effect from the forenoon of 10th July 1954 *vice* Sri Viswanathan Tekumalla, M.A., B.Ed., F.R. Econ. S. (Lond).

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General Secretary Goes to Delhi.

For the first time in the history of Co-operative Journalism, a conference of the Editors and publishers of Co-operative Periodicals was held under the auspices of the All India Co-operative Union at New Delhi on the 23rd and 24th July 1954. Dr. P. Natesan attended the Conference as the delegate of the Madras State Co-operative Union. Shri B. S. Vijayagopal, B.A., B. Com., Secretary, Madras District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., Madras, accompanied him as a fraternal delegate. On 19th July 1954, a hearty send off was given to both of them. Dr. P. Natesan, General Secretary of the Union was profusely garlanded on the occasion by several co operators.

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A Proud Record.

Sri Medai Dalavai Kumaraswami Mudaliar, President, Tirunelveli Dt. Co-operative Central Bank writes :

"We are glad to inform you that the principal demand under loan outstanding against Societies was completely realized on 29th June 1954. The interest arrears were completely collected on 12th May 1954."

Well done, Tirunelveli Dt. Co-operative Bank!

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Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Federation.

The Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Federation will be held at Coimbatore on Sunday the 29th August 1954.

Sri Medai Dalavai Kumaraswami Mudaliar, President, the Madras State Co-operative Bank, Ltd. has kindly consented to preside.

Sri J. C. Ryan M.A., I.A.S. has agreed to inaugurate the celebrations. All the leaders of Co-operative Movement in Tamil Nadu

CO-OPERATIVE NEWS

are expected to attend the celebrations. Co-operators are requested to write to the following address for making necessary arrangements for their boarding and lodging :—

The Secretary,

*Tamil Nadu Co-operative Federation,
Bank Road, Coimbatore.*

TENTH TAMIL NADU CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

Provisional Programme for the Tenth Tamil Nadu Co-operative Conference to be held at Vellore, North Arcot Dt. on the 3rd and 4th of October 1954.

The Tenth Tamil Nadu Co-operative Conference will be convened at Vellore on the 3rd and 4th October 1954 by the North Arcot District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., Vellore.

Sri Punjab Rao Deshmukh, Union Minister for Agriculture has agreed to inaugurate the Conference.

Sri K. Kamaraja Nadar, Chief Minister of Madras, opens the Exhibition. Sri A. Krishnaswamy Vandayar, President, Tanjore Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., has kindly consented to preside.

Sri K. Sitharama Reddiar, B.A., B.L., will hoist the Co-operative Flag. Sri A.B. Shetty and Sri J.C. Ryan, M.A. I.A.S., will unveil the portraits of Late Sri. N. R. Samiappa Mudaliar and Sri B. Bakthavathsalu Naidu respectively.

CO-OPERATIVE CENTRE OPENED AT MADRAS Study of Psychology Vital For Co-operation Says Governor

The Regional Co-operative Training Centre, for training personnel employed in the Co-operative Department, and co-operative institutions in South Indian States, was inaugurated last evening by Mr. Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, at No. 82-B, Mount Road, Teynampet. Mr. A. B. Shetty, Minister for Public Health and Co-operation, presided.

As the Planning Commission felt that the absence of adequate trained staff, both in the Department and in co-operative institutions, was a limiting factor in the growth of the movement in several States, the Government of India, in collaboration with the Reserve Bank, constituted the Central Committee for Co-operative Training, consisting of leading non-official co-operators, officials of the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the Reserve Bank of India and the Co-operative Departments of some States, for

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formulating plans and organising and directing the training of personnel employed in the Co-operative Department and co-operative institutions in the several States of the Indian Union at the various levels. The Training Centre, inaugurated by the Governor, is for the southern zone comprising the States of Andhra, Coorg, Hyderabad, Madras, Travancore-Cochin and Mysore. The Centre will train accountants, superintendents, managers, secretaries and assistant secretaries of large co-operative societies as well as departmental officers of the grade of Co-operative Sub-Registrars. The proposed strength is 45, and 44 persons have been selected.

After prayer, Rev. Fr. F. Basenach, Chairman of the Local Committee for Co-operative Training, welcoming the Governor, said that on such an occasion they should remember some of the remarkable men in South India who had made Madras an eminent centre in co-operation. The Governor had paid a tribute to the enthusiasm for social service in Madras while he was at Lucknow. What the Governor said of social service in Madras was eminently true also of the field of co-operation where 50 years ago the Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri and his colleagues started the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society, which was still running successfully and was an example for others. It was in Madras that the first co-operative journal was started and, under the able guidance of Mr. Ramdas Pantulu, the co-operative bank was also started. It was in Madras that handloom co-operatives were being run on systematic lines, under the dynamic leadership of Mr. Ryan, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. He hoped that the first batch of students from the institution will give a lead to others as to how a technical college should be run.

Governor's Tribute to Madras.

Mr. Sri Prakasa said the spirit of co-operation was very prominent in Madras, and hence it was but right that the first training centre should be established here. They were very anxious that the spirit of co-operation should spread in all spheres of human activity. As the spirit spread, more and more persons would become aware of the need for specialised training for this purpose. Whatever was worth doing was worth doing well. They were thinking of dealing on an extensive scale with agricultural finance and for this they required adequate staff. The Government of India, with the assistance and co-operation of the Reserve Bank, had decided to embark on a scheme of training persons. They had divided the work into

three stages of 'higher', 'intermediary' and 'subordinate'. The most important stage of 'intermediary' would be conducted in four centres, and the first centre was being opened in Madras.

Mr. Sri Prakasa said a glance at the syllabus showed how carefully it had been drawn up to see that the men who got trained there were properly equipped for their task. He observed, "*I might say that I am disappointed in one particular thing. I do not find a study of Psychology being regarded as a necessity. I do think that Psychology should be one of the prescribed subjects as, unless a man knew the psychology of the persons with whom he worked, he will not be able to accomplish many things.*" Unless those who had to work with the people made the right approach to them, they were not likely to succeed. So he hoped that this aspect would not be neglected.

The Governor expressed the hope that persons who underwent training would themselves become educators of others and spread co-operation by example and precept. They should also be able to look within themselves and realise their mistakes.

Multi-Purpose Societies.

Mr. A. B. Shetty said that in recent years the co-operative movement had developed, both in range and in variety, in this State. While the agricultural credit side had undergone expansion, non-agricultural forms of co-operation had also made steady progress. Multi-purpose societies were being started in larger numbers so that, in addition to meeting the credit needs of the agricultural classes, other economic needs also might be met. The problems regarding the various aspects of co-operation were becoming more complex. Specialised knowledge and experience was necessary for dealing with them. The co-operative form of organisation, he said, was now recognised as an indispensable instrument for implementing the National Plan. Three things, namely, proper recruitment, adequate training, and right type of organisation and method of work, were necessary for the successful working of the co-operative movement. Training was also necessary for the personnel at intervals in later years both as a refresher course and as a means to get to know the latest developments. In co-operation, where they dealt with large sums of money and vast quantity of goods, a high standard of honesty was absolutely essential.

Mr. J. C. Ryan, who proposed a vote of thanks, assured the Governor that they would communicate his suggestion to the

Central Committee and request them to include Psychology as a subject in the syllabus. All the important subjects connected with co-operation would be taught in the Centre so that the trainees would get a correct idea of the methods of co-operation and would be able to put an end to all spurious forms of co-operation. The speaker said that co-operation was sometimes used for distribution and for charity with the result that sometimes men of doubtful integrity joined the movement. As a result of the abuses introduced by them, co-operation and co-operators were brought into disrepute. It would be the task of the Centre to see that people were trained to avoid these dangers.

THE
Tiruchirapalli District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd.,
No. 178.
Fort Station Road, Teppakulam P.O., Tiruchirapalli.
ESTABLISHED IN 1909
Tel:—"CO-OP. BANK," Post-Box No. 324. Phone No. 189
Branches—KARUR & ARIYALUR.

Authorised share capital	Rs. 10 lakhs
Paid up share capital	" 4.53 "
Reserves	" 9.17 "
Working capital	" 1.08 Crores

Loans are issued mainly to rural population through village co-operative credit societies within the District. Sufficient executive staff are maintained to ensure the soundness of the assets. Investments in this Bank help our national industry, and agriculture.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts (upto Rs. 25,000 only)	1/2	Per Cent, P.A.
do. Savings Deposits (upto 5,000 only)	2	" P.A.
do. Recurring Deposits	3	" P.A.
do. Provident Deposits (Compound)	3	" P.A.
do. Fixed Deposits 6 months	3	" P.A.
do. do. 1 Year	3 1/2	" P.A.
do. do. 2 Years and above	3 1/2	" P.A.

All banking business transacted. For further particulars apply to:
The Secretary,
The Tiruchirapalli District Co-op. Central Bank, Ltd.,
Fort Station Road, Teppakulam Post, Tiruchirapalli.
Post Box No. 324. T. S. MUTHUKUMARASWAMI PILLAI.
President.

Tenth Tamil Nadu Co-operative Conference

(Convened by the Co-operative Central Bank, Limited, Vellore.)

VELLORE,
13-7-54.

CIRCULAR

Sub: Tenth Tamil Nadu Co-operative Conference—Convening
of—at Vellore.

The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Federation has decided to hold the Tenth Tamil Nadu Co-operative Conference at Vellore on 3rd and 4th of October, 1954 under the auspices of the Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., Vellore, at the premises of the Co-operative Central Bank, Vellore.

2. We are now in the beginning of the fourth year of the first Five Year Plan when the Second Five Year Plan is also on the anvil. It is learnt that it has been proposed in the Second Plan that each and every village in the country should be served by a co-operative society for the upliftment of the masses. The food problem has been solved; but the villagers are now faced with the problem of lowering agricultural prices; Rural credit still remains a major question in the countryside. The entire agricultural credit needs has not been met by our movement even after half a century of its existence. The villagers are borrowing from outside at usurious rates of interests. The Stores Movement has to be strengthened. The improvement of Weavers' Co-operatives, Cottage Industries Societies, the question relating to land reform and similar other matters are subjects of importance, which co-operators of Tamil Nadu would be called upon to find proper solution at this conference and press their view points on Government. Sri Punjabarao Deshmukh, Union Minister for Agriculture, Sri K. Kamaraja Nadar, Chief Minister of Madras and Sri A. B. Shetty Minister for Co-operation are expected to take part in this Conference. This conference is therefore very important for co-operators of Tamil Nadu. It is timed at the proper moment.

3. We therefore appeal to all the important co-operative institutions in Tamil Nadu to participate in the Conference and send liberal donations towards the expenses of the same. The donations, list of delegates and resolutions to be moved at the Conference have to be sent to the Secretary, the Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd.,

Vellore (N. A. Dt.) under advice to the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Federation, Coimbatore.

4. Details regarding representation at the Conference etc., are furnished below :

I. Delegation

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. State Co-operative Institutions and Language Federations. | 10 Delegates each |
| 2. Co-operative Central Banks | 5 do |
| 3. Co-operative Central Stores | 3 do |
| 4. Co-operative Unions | 2 do |
| 5. Primary stores, weavers societies urban banks, agricultural credit societies, sale societies, land mortgage banks, milk supply societies, house mortgage banks, buildings societies, marketing societies, ex-servicemen co-operative societies, cottage industries societies, jaggery societies and all other societies, | 1 Delegate each |
| 6. The Central Banks in South Canara and the Malabar District may each send as observers. | 5 Delegates. |

II. Delegation Fees

A delegation fee of Rs. 2 for each delegate has to be remitted.

III. Boarding and Lodging

Boarding and Lodging arrangements have been made for the delegates and visitors who attend the Conference. A fee of Rs. 6 will be charged for each person for two days for the same. The amount has to be remitted in advance.

5. Resolutions to be moved at the Conference by the delegates have to be forwarded to the Secretary, The Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., Vellore (N. Arcot Dt.) before the 25th September 1954 with copies to the Federation by that date. The resolutions should have the sanction of the Committee of the respective institutions.

6. Co-operative institutions are requested to fill up the enclosed delegation form and forward the same with the necessary delegation fees at an early date. Delegate cards and meals tickets would be despatched to the concerned delegates whose addresses are given ; and in the absence of proper address they would be sent to the respective institutions.

7. An Exhibition would be held in conjunction with the Conference, to which all those societies in Tamil Nadu interested in exhibiting their products are requested to reserve stalls in the Exhibition Ground at the Compound of the Buildings of the Co-operative Bank in Vellore as early as possible by remitting Rs. 10 as earnest fee for each, to The Secretary, The Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., Vellore. The amount will not be refunded to those who fail to occupy the stalls on the first day. To those who participate, it would be returned less expenses. The exhibition will be continued for a week after the Conference and those who want to keep their exhibits for sale will be given all convenience till then.

T. Krishnamurthy Gounder,	B. Bakthavatsalu Naidu.
<i>Vice Chairman.</i>	<i>Chairman</i>
P. S. Rajapopal Naidu, B.Sc., B.L.,	Reception Committee, Tamil Nadu Co-op. Conference and
<i>Vice Chairman.</i>	<i>President,</i>
D. Rangabashyam,	The Co-op. Central Bank, Ltd.,
<i>Secretary.</i>	Vellore.
The Co-op. Central Bank, Ltd.,	
Vellore.	

D. Krishnamurthy Gounder :	<i>President</i>
N. S. Ramalingam Mudaliar }	<i>Vice Presidents</i>
P. Allapichai }	
M. S. Palaniappa Mudaliar }	<i>Secretaries</i>
T. Narayana Pillai }	

Coimbatore : The Tamil Nadu Co-op. Federation, Coimbatore.

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 ARE ALSO ACCEPTED.

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Medai Dalavoi Kumaraswami Mudaliar.
President.

THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF CO-OPERATION

S. No.	Name of the Candidate	Regd. No.	S.No.	Name of the Candidate	Regd. No.
Coimbatore Centre—(Contd.)					
28	Govinda Naidu, S.	5583	77	Ramachandran, V. T.	5653
29	Govindasamy, V.	5584	78	Ramadas, S.	5654
30	Gurunathan, T.	5585	79	Ramakrishnan, E.	5655
31	Janarthanan, V. S.	5588	80	Ramakrishna Kurup, E. T.	5656
32	Kalyanasundaram, K.	5590	81	Ramakrishnan, K. P.	5657
33	Kandaswamy, M.	5591	82	Ramalingam, S.	5658
34	Karunakara Shetty, H.	5592	83	Ramaswami, P.	5661
35	Khaja Kutbuddin	5594	84	Rangappa, M.	5663
36	Krishnan, C.	5595	85	Rayappan, Z.	5664
37	Krishna Kutty, N.	5596	86	Shanmugam, T. R.	5668
38	Krishnarajan, S.	5599	87	Sheik Akbar, G.	5669
39	Kunhambu, P. P.	5600	88	Sivasubramanian, C.	5671
40	Kunlu Ramas, K.	5601	89	Srinivasan, S.	5674
41	Kunhirama Nair, P.	5603	90	Subbannan, R.	5675
42	Kuniyil Balan	5604	91	Subbarayan, N.	5676
43	Kuppusamy, R.	5607	92	Subramanian, K. V.	5677
44	Lakshminipathi, R. V.	5609	93	Subramanian, S. P.	5679
45	Lakshminarayana Rao, G.	5610	94	Subramanian, T. P.	5680
46	Lingaraj, P. K.	5611	95	Subramanian, V.	5681
47	Manivasagam, M. A.	5616	96	Subramanian Nambudiri, C. M.	5682
48	Mashanam, A.	5617	97	Sundara Murthy, T. A.	5684
49	Mohamed Yousuf, A.	5618	98	Thanikachalam, A. K.	5688
50	Mohammad, A.	5619	99	Thiagarajan, C. R.	5689
51	Mohammad Kasin, Z.	5620	100	Thukkaram, B.	5693
52	Murugesan, M.	5621	101	Varadappan, C. R.	5694
53	Muthupalaniappan, S.	5622	102	Veerappan, K.	5695
54	Muthupalani Chetty, S.	5623	103	Velayutham, S.	5696
55	Nagarajan, R.	5624	104	Venkatakrishnaiah, N.	5697
56	Narayanan, N.	5625	105	Venkataraman, N.	5698
57	Narayanan Unithiri, N. K.	5626	106	Venkatesan, S.	5699
58	Natarajan, T. S.	5627	107	Venkoba Rao, K.	5700
59	Nathamuni, K.	5629	108	Ramadas, G.	+6056
60	Palanisami, K.	5630	109	Ramachandran, P.	+6057
61	Palaniswamy, K.	5631	110	Somasundaram, D.	+6058
62	Palanisamy, K. K.	5632	111	Viswanathan, T.	+6059
63	Palaniswamy, K. N.	5633	112	Vivekanandan, R.	+6060
64	Palaniswamy, N. S.	5634	113	Antoniswamy, K. M.	+6061
65	Paramasivam Pillai, R.	5635	114	Balachandra Shetty, D.	+6063
66	Periasamy, K.	5637	115	Karuppannan, K. S.	+6066
67	Periasamy, R.	5638	116	Sundaram, P.	+6068
68	Philip, A. J.	5641	117	Arumugam, P.	+6073
69	Ponnurangam, P.	5642	118	Karuppuswami, V. M.	+6075
70	Ponnuswamy, S.	5643	119	Nagappan, K.	+6077
71	Prakasam, M.	5644	120	Thampan, K. C. S.	+6079
72	Radhakrishnan, S. K.	5645	121	Venkatadasari, B.	+6080
73	Radhakrishnan, V.	5646	122	Kandasamy, S.	+6081
74	Radhakrishnan Nambiar, C. P.	5647	123	Perumal, N.	+6082
75	Raghavan Nair, M.	5648	124	Raghavendra Rao, T. V.	+6083
76	Rajagopal, N.	5651	125	Raman, D. M.	+6084

M. S. C. U. EXAMINATION RESULTS

S. No.	Name of the Candidate	Regd. No.	S. No.	Name of the Candidate	Regd. No.
Tanjore Centre.					
126	Alagirisamy, K.	5704	173	Krishnan, S. (Mathurai)	5769
127	Anantharajan, R.	5705	174	Krishnan, S. (Tanjore)	5770
128	Andan, N.	5706	175	Krishnaswamy, P.	5771
129	Arasu, B. T.	5707	176	Krishnaswamy, S.	5772
130	Arugalaimuthu, S.	5708	177	Kumaravelu, D.	5773
131	Arumugam, T. N.	5710	178	Kumaresa Pandian, R.	5774
132	Ayyamperumal, K.	5712	179	Kuppusamy, N.	5775
133	Balakrishnan, P.	5714	180	Loganathan, P.	5777
134	Balakrishnan, R.	5715	181	Mahalingam, M.	5779
135	Balasubramanian, N. (Tanjore)	5717	182	Mamundy, K.	5780
136	Balasundaram, G.	5719	183	Manavalan, R.	5781
137	Belavendram, C.	5721	184	Marimuthu, M.	5783
138	Chidambaram, P.	5723	185	Meenakshisundaram, N.	5784
139	Chinnandy, V.	5724	186	Mohamed Younus, T. S.	5785
140	Chockalingam, P.	5725	187	Muthiah, M.	5786
141	Damodaran, V.	5729	188	Narasimhan, K.	5788
142	Darmachidambaram, C.	5731	189	Narayanan, V.	5789
143	Dorairajan, P. T.	5733	190	Natarajan, P.	5791
144	Ganesan, A.	5734	191	Natarajan, P. S.	5792
145	Ganesan, R.	5736	192	Natarajan, T.	5793
146	Gokhale, S.	5738	193	Packirisami, P. M.	5795
147	Gopalan, T. P.	5739	194	Padmarajan, D.	5796
148	Gopalaswamy, V.	5740	195	Palanivelu, C.	5797
149	Govindan, A. R.	5741	196	Pandurangam, R.	5798
150	Govindarajulu, K.	5742	197	Parthasarathy, N.	5799
151	Govindarajan, V. (Koradacheri)	5743	198	Paul Raj, K.	5800
152	Govindarajan, V. (Orathanad)	5744	199	Peer Mohamed, P.	5801
153	Gurumoorthy, R.	5746	200	Perumal, V.	5803
154	Gurupackiam, V.	5747	201	Pethiah, K.	5804
155	Jambunathan, T.	5749	202	Pichai, M.	5805
156	Jayaraman, N.	5750	203	Ponniiah, P.	5807
157	Jothinayagam, T. M.	5751	204	Rajaraman, G.	5810
158	Jothiraman, S.	5752	205	Rajaraman, S. K.	5811
159	Kailasa Sundaram, R. A.	5753	206	Ramaian, S.	5814
160	Kaluva Raman, V.	5754	207	Ramakrishnan, K.	5815
161	Kalyanasundaram, S.	5755	208	Ramakrishnan, P. S.	5817
162	Kanakasabai, G.	5756	209	Ramalingam, R.	5818
163	Kandasami, S.	5757	210	Ramalingam, V.	5819
164	Kandasamy, K.	5758	211	Ramanujam, P.	5821
165	Kandaswamy, A.	5759	212	Ramasamy, M.	5823
166	Kannaiyan, K.	5760	213	Ramasamy, S. (Madurai)	5824
167	Karnan, R.	5761	214	Ramasamy, S. (Ramnad)	5825
168	Kothandaraman, K.	5764	215	Ramaswamy, P.	5826
169	Krishnamoorthy, M.	5765	216	Ramaswamy, V. N.	5827
170	Krishnamoorthy, M. V.	5766	217	Ranganathan, G.	5828
171	Krishnamoorthy, R.	5767	218	Rathinavelu, S.	5829
172	Krishnamurthy, S.	5768	219	Rengarajan, P.	5830
			220	Rengasamy, A.	5832
			221	Sabapathi, P.	5834
			222	Sambandam, D.	5835

THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF CO-OPERATION

S. No.	Name of the Candidate.	Regd. No.	S. No.	Name of the Candidate	Regd. No.
Tanjore Centre—(cont.)					
223	Sankaranarayanan, R.	5836	250	Thangarajan, K.	5867
224	Santhiagu, R.	5837	251	Thiagarajan,	
225	Savari Raj, T. A.	5838		N. (Mayuram)	5868
226	Sethu Raman, T. P.	5840	252	Thiyagarajan, R.	5870
227	Shanmugham, D.	5841	253	Thirugnanam, M.	5871
228	Sheik Abdul Khader, S.	5842	254	Thirumal, K.	5872
229	Sirdar, N.	5843	255	Vadivelu, A.	5873
230	Sivarajan, K. S.	5844	256	Varadarajan, A.	5875
231	Somasundaram, A.	5845	257	Veeranan, S.	5878
232	Somasundaram, S.	5846	258	Veerasami, R.	5880
233	Srinivasan, A. N.	5848	259	Velayutham, T.	5881
234	Srinivasan, A. V.	5849	260	Venkatachalam, K. S.	5882
235	Srinivasan M. K.	5850	261	Venkatasubramanian, K. C.	
236	Srinivasan, N.	5851			5885
237	Srinivasan, N. R.	5852	262	Vijayakeerthy, B.	5887
238	Srinivasan, V.	5853	263	Virumandi, V.	5888
239	Subramaniam, C.	5854	264	Ganesan, M.	+6086
240	Subramanian, G.	5855	265	Krishnaswami, D.	+6089
241	Subramanian, P.	5857	266	Kadir Nainar, M.	+6093
242	Subramanian, P. R.	5858	267	Vaidyanathan, K.	+6094
243	Subramanian, S.	5859	268	Hariharanathan, M.	+6097
244	Sundaramurthy, K.	5860	269	Ramalingam,	
245	Sundararajan, R.	5861		S. (Ramnad)	+6099
246	Sundara Raman, C. K.	5862	270	Chandrasekaran, K.	+6100
247	Swaminathan, J.	5864	271	Maruthavanan, R.	+6106
248	Thandapani, M.	5865	272	Natanasabesan, T.	+6107
249	Thangapandi, S.	5866			

PASSED IN PARTS I, II AND III (THEORY) Only.

Coimbatore Centre.					
1	Kuppuswamy, K. R.	5606	5	Sadasivam, T. T.	5665
2	Kuttiappan, S. S.	5608	6	Sivarajan, V. M.	5670
3	Mallappa, P.	5613	7	Thippan, B. M.	5691
4	Raman, B. K.	5659	8	Venugopal, D.	5701

Tanjore Centre.					
9	Agoram, P.	5702	15	Rudrapathi, K.	5833
10	Balachandran, S.	5713	16	Sethuramalingam, P.	5839
11	Bethanaswamy, S.	5722	17	Varadarajan, E. N.	5876
12	Piramanayagam, M.	5806	18	Varadharajan, M. S.	5877
13	Ramachandran, B. D.	5813	19	Venkatachalapathy, R.	5883
14	Ramakrishnan, P.	5816			

PASSED IN PARTS I, III & IV.

Coimbatore Centre.					
1	Dhyrianathan, S.	5571	3	Raghavendran, K. R.	5650
2	Natesan, P.	5628	4	Srikantan, N.	5673

M. S. C. U. EXAMINATION RESULTS

S. No.	Name of the Candidate.	Regd. No.	S. No.	Name of the Candidate.	Regd. No.
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PASSED IN PARTS II, III & IV.

Coimbatore Centre.

1	Kaithachalam, K. K.	5589	2	Sundara Shetty, T.	5685
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Tanjore Centre.

3	Alagarsamy, R.	5703	5	Karthigesan, T.	5762
4	Dhanapalan, P.	5730			

PASSED IN PARTS I & IV.

Coimbatore Centre.

1	Perumal, M. B.	5640			
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Tanjore Centre.

2	Karunanithi, K.	5763	4	Ramasamy, K.	5822
3	Natarajaperumal, P.	5794			

PASSED IN PARTS II & IV.

Coimbatore Centre.

1	Doraisami Chetty, M.	5572	4	Sunder, J.	5686
2	Rajakrishnan, K.	5652	5	Thiagarajan, K.	5690
3	Sumukanandhan, P. S.	5683			

Tanjore Centre.

6	Dakshanamurthy, S.	5728	8	Perumal, P.	5802
7	Muthuraman, V.	5787	9	Venkataramanan, T. G.	5884

PASSED IN PARTS III & IV.

Coimbatore Centre.

1	Subramanian, N. P.	5678	2	Thirumoorthy, S.	5692
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Tanjore Centre.

3	Balasubramanian, P.	5718	6	Ramamurthy, K. H.	5820
4	Gurumoorthy, G.	5745	7	Surilinathan, A.	5863
5	Rajaratnam, A. V.	5812			

PASSED IN PART I Only.

Coimbatore Centre.

1	Chidambaram, S. K.	*6055	3	Balasubramanian, N.	*6070
2	Kochunny Nair, A.	*6062			

Tanjore Centre.

4	Natarajan, K.	*6091			
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THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF CO-OPERATION

S. No. Name of the Candidate Regd. No. S. No. Name of the Candidate Regd. No.

PASSED IN PART II Only.

Coimbatore Centre.

1 Krishnan Kutty Nambiar, P. 5597 | 3 Janardanan Thampan, K. *6065
2 Ramanathan, P. S. 5660 | 4 Mohamed Hafeez, B.A. *6067

Tanjore Centre.

5 Thiagarajan, N. (Tanjore) 5869 | 6 Duraisamy, R. *6085

PASSED IN PART III Only.

Tanjore Centre.

1 Balasubramanian, V. S. 6096 |

PASSED IN PART IV Only.

Coimbatore Centre.

1 Easwaramoorthy, T. S. 5574 | 6 Loganathan, G. 5612
2 Hariharan, P. V. 5587 | 7 Mani, N. S. 5614
3 Kelariyal Pullancholi Sreedharan Nayar 5593 | 8 Periyasami, Y. N. 5639
4 Krishnasami, S. 5598 | 9 Ramaswamy, N. 5662
5 Kunhiraman Kidave, K.V. 5602 | 10 Sreedharan Moosad, K.P. 5672
11 Thangavelu, N. R. 5687

Tanjore Centre.

12 Ganesan, K. 5735 | 16 Raghavan, P. S. 5808
13 Ganesan, T. V. 5737 | 17 Rajagopalan, R. 5809
14 Hussain Sheriff, A.S. 5748 | 18 Vaidyanathan, V. K. 5874
15 Manikavasakam, K. 5782 | 19 Viswanathan, G. 5889

The following are the supplementary candidates completed the whole examination by passing in part IV.

Sl. No.	Regd. No.	Name of the Candidate.	Trained in the year.	Now completed the whole examination by passing in parts.
1	*4581	N. Rajagopalan	1951-52	IV
2	*4914	J. Hutchai	1952-53	IV
3	*4937	R. Kuppusami	1952-53	IV
4	*4940	G. S. Mani	1952-53	IV
5	*4959	N. K. Palaniappan	1952-53	IV
6	*4995	R. Srinivasan	1952-53	IV
7	*5007	Thottapai Sreedharan Nair	1952-53	IV

M. S. C. U. EXAMINATION RESULTS

The following are the supplementary candidates who passed Part IV only in June 1954.

Sl. No.	Regd. No.	Name.	Trained in the year.	Now passed in part
1	*4891	Antony Swamy, K. M.	1952-53	IV only.
2	*4952	K. Nagappan	1952-53	IV only.
3	*5435	M. Kannan	1952-53	IV only.

A List of the First TEN RANKS of Candidates who have topped the list at March 1954 Co-operative Supervisors Examination and also secured a First Class as arranged to order of RANK.

S. No	Name of the Candidate.	Name of the Institute.	Regd. No. of Candidate.	Rank No.
1.	Subramanian, G. V.	Tanjore	5856	I
2.	Balavenkatasubramanian, G.	"	5720	II
3.	Dharman, T. P.	"	5732	III
4.	Kuppusami, A. M.	Coimbatore	{ 5605 }	IV
5.	Raghavan Nair, V.		{ 5649 }	
6.	Sankaran Nair, E.	"	5666	V
7.	Payini Kunhi Raman Nair	"	5636	VI
8.	Arumugam, S.	Tanjore	5709	VII
9.	Chokkappa, R.	"	5727	VIII
10.	Chandran, A.	Coimbatore	5565	IX
11.	Venugopal, N.	Tanjore	5886	X

List of Candidates who obtained Distinction.

The following candidates have obtained distinction at the State Co-operative Union, Examination, March 1954 in the subjects noted against their names : (Distinction is awarded to those who have obtained at least 60 per cent in any subject and also a First Class.)

S. No.	Name of the Candidate.	Regd. No.	Subject or subjects in which distinction obtained.
Coimbatore Centre.			
1.	Bhojan, K. N.	5564	Practical Training.
2.	Chandran, A.	5565	Co-op. His. General. and Principles.
3.	Kuppusami, A. M.	5605	Co-op. Law and Rural Economics.
4.	Payini Kunhi Raman Nair,	5636	Auditing and Practical Training
5.	Raghavan Nair, V.	5649	Auditing.
6.	Sankaran Nair, E.	5666	Co-op. Law and Banking.
7.	Sengodan, V.	5667	Book-keeping.

THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF CO-OPERATION

S. No.	Name of the Candidate.	Regd. No.	Subject or subjects in which distinction obtained.
Tanjore Centre.			
8.	Arumugam, S.	5709	Co-op. Law and Rural Economics.
9.	Avudainayagam, K.	5711	Rural Economics.
10.	Balasubramanian, N. (Manakkudi)	5716	Book-keeping.
11.	Balavenkatasubramanian, G.	5720	Co-op. Law, Auditing and Practical Training.
12.	Chockalingam, S.	5726	Banking.
13.	Chokkappa, R.	5727	Co-op. Law.
14.	Dharman, P. T.	5732	Co-op. Law and Auditing.
15.	Lakshmanan, N.	5776	Co-op. His. General and principles.
16.	Madhava Rao, S.	5778	Co-op. Law.
17.	Narayanasamy, T.	5790	Auditing.
18.	Rangarajan, S. S.	5831	Co-op. Law.
19.	Soundra Rajan,	5847	Co-op. Law.
20.	Subramanian, G. V.	5856	Co-op. Law and Rural Economics.
21.	Veeraiyan, S.	5879	Co-op. Law and Practical Training.
22.	Venugopal, N.	5886	Co-op. Law and Auditing.

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NOTICE

Volume No. XLVI, Madras Journal of Co-operation.

With this issue the *Madras Journal of Co-operation* Commences Vol. XLVI. Subscribers are requested to remit their subscription for this Volume i.e. No. XLVI commencing from July 1954 and ending with June 1955 in advance so as to reach this office before the 15th August 1954. If for any reason remittance is not received before that date, the July issue will be sent by V. P. P. which means an additional avoidable expense of annas three to themselves and some unnecessary work to the office.

If subscriptions are remitted by cheques drawn on banks other than the Madras Clearing Banks, the minimum bank commission of four annas may kindly be added also to the subscription. The following are the rates of subscription.

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General Secretary,

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Statutory	...	4,59,258
Others	...	2,64,770

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