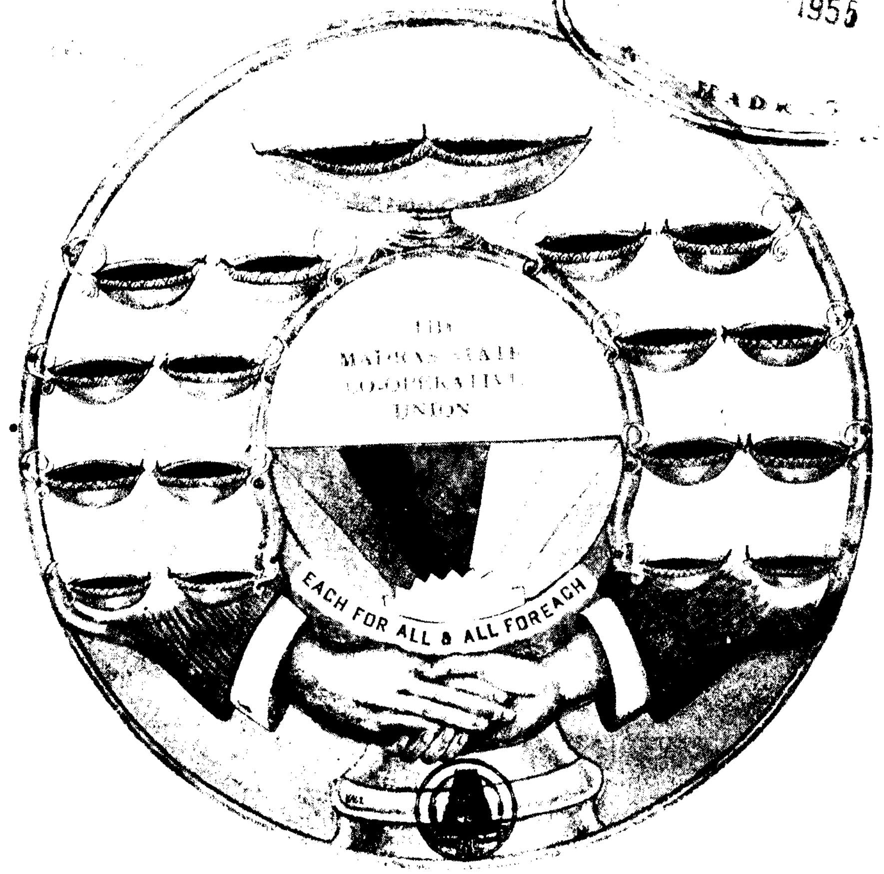
The Madras Journal of Co-operation



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EACH FOR ALL AND ALL FOR EACH

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Thought for the Month

THREE MOVEMENTS—ONE PURPOSE

For us, there are three significant unities. There is our unity with the past. We continue in our day the work began in past generations of Trade Unionists, Co-operators and Socialists.

The past continues to play a part in moulding the present and the present is shaping the future.

There is also our unity as three Movements dedicated to the task of human emancipation from fear, want and poverty. And there is our unity with mankind, our common purpose in abolishing the separating walls of prejudice, ignorance and self-seeking. A United Movement so dedicated and inspired will live nobly aud serve gloriously its age and generation. It is to that task we invite all like-thinking people of goodwill. Our own Movements must offer the fellowship, which a harsh world so often denies them. We must be more tolerent, more devoted and more friendly than that part of the world, which rejects our faith. Our aim is not merely to capture power, but civilise it and share it with our fellows in a democratic society. If the world, we are making is to be a just world, we must ourselves be just: if it is to be a generous and friendly world, we must ourselves be generous and friendly. What we need more than programmes is a faith. Programmes never made a faith. A faith will inspire programmes.

JACK BAILEY.

Editorial Notes

Sales Tax and Milk Co-operatives

Just as we go to the Press, we have received a copy of the Government Order Ms. No. 1991, Revenue Department, dated 25th June 1955, stating that the Government do not consider that there is any justification for exempting Milk Supply Institutions from the payment of Sales Tax at one point *i.e.*, the stage of last sale to the actual Consumer. It might be remembered that the Madras State Co-operative Union has been representing to the Government that the imposition of the Sales Tax even at one point has tended to be regressive and has an adverse effect, not only on the finances of the milk supply institutions, but also on the family budgets of the consumers. It is a matter of common knowledge, that with the additional burden of Sales Tax, Milk Co-operatives have to face the competition of the private milk vendors on rather unequal terms Therefore, we have urged the Government to include 'Milk' in the list of perishables and thus exempt the Milk Co-operatives from sales taxation as per the budgetary policy of 1954-55. We have stated "*that Milk is perhaps the most perishable of all commodities and the claim of milk Co-operatives for exemption from Sales Taxation, becomes irresistable on that one ground alone*". Strangely enough, the Government have now decided that milk is not after all not so perishable, as to warrant its inclusion in the list of "perishables" for they consider, that the surplus milk may be converted into other milk products like 'gova', 'butter-milk', 'curd', 'ghee', etc. We plead that milk is not the only article of food, that may be converted into other products; even potatoes, fish and other perishables may be converted into products, like 'potato chips, dried fish'. etc. There-fore, we request that conversion of milk into milk products, should perclude milk from being treated as "perishable". Secondly, fluid milk production is subject to totally different economic laws of supply and demand, than that applicable to milk products. From the Report on the marketing of milk in India (1942) it is observed that out of the total quantity of milk produced in India, 28 per cent is consumed as fluid milk, 57 per cent is converted into ghee, 5 per cent into gova and the balance of 3,1 per cent into other products. It has also been estimated that the sale of fluid milk alone is economic and profitable; and the yield of

all other milk-products is quite uneconomic and conversion is resorted to in circumstances, when milk cannot be disposed of profitably as fluid milk; and further, with the advent of 'milk powder' in the market, the 'seasonal surplus milk' has given place to a 'chronic milk surplus'. Thus, the milk supply institutions are plagued eternally with the problem of "milk surplus'- and conversion into milk products, in such circumstances' invariably leads to heavy losses which will be further accentuated if the pressure of Sales tax continues to inflate the costs of milk distribution.

Lastly, there is now a growing realisation that the per capita milk consumption should be stepped up, in order to increase the nutritional standards of the people. How is this going to be achieved, except by bringing down the level of milk prices, so as to be within the reach of the low-income group? One of the surest ways of reducing the price of milk is to help milk Co-operatives to bring down their costs by giving them exemption from Sales Taxation; When Scandinavian countries are working out schemes of 'price subsidies' for the encouragement of milk Co-operatives, surely the Madras Government may at least give a preferential treatment in the matter of sales taxation. And further, it may be remembered that F.A.O. Committee on Technical Co-operation has expressed the view that "taxation laws should not discourage individuals from joining or keeping together in a Co-operative Sooiety". Surely, Sales tax on Milk Co-operatives is one such deterrent preventing producer mem bers from joining milk Co-operatives. We trust the Government of Madras will take early steps to grant exemption from Sales Tax to the milk Co-operatives and thus enhance the operational efficiency and competitive strength of the "Co-operate white industry", so that it may serve the citizens, with cheap and wholesome milk. And, that gesture, indeed be a worthy and tangible contribution on the part of the State to activate the Drink More Milk Campaign".

OBITUARY

The Late Sir Harry Gill

We regret to report the death of Sir Harry Gill, President of the International Co-operative Alliance, on 20th May 1955.

Sir Gill was 69, when he died. He was elected President of the International Co-operative Alliance in September 1948. Twice, at Copenhagen in 1951 and at Paris in 1954, he was re-elected to the same office. In the beginning of his career, he worked with a missionary zeal for the Railway Clerk's Association and his work in the cause of Trade Union Movement earned for him national esteem and in 1929, he was elected as a Parliament Member; later in 1931, he was elected to the Directorate of the C. W. S. which was a turning point in his career. As Chairman of the Wages Committee of the C. W. S. Board for 10 years, Mr. Gill had shown a conspicuous ability for promoting industrial relations, which had earned for him the reputation of a skilled negotiator. Numerous Missions abroad also widened his knowldege of the Co-operative Movement and prepared him for his ultimate role as President of the International Co-operative Alliance during some of the more difficult years in its history.

Sir Harry's public services were not confined to the Co-operative and Trade Union Movement. His wide experience and his skill as a negotiator were often enlisted by the Government and he served on numerous Committees. During the Second World War, he played a prominent part in establishing Joint Industrial Councils and after the war became one of the British representatives of the Five Power Committee set up by the Consultative Council of the Brussels Treaty Powers. He was also a member of the Royal Commission on Income Taxation at the time of his death. Scarcely any other man achieved such unique pre-eminence in the Co-operative Movement for in a mere twelve month period, he was the recipient of three important Presidencies in succession, those of the Scarborough Congress, the Co-operative Wholesale Society and the International Co-operative Alliance. Mr. Gill was a man of principles and a master of procedure. Yet he was a sweet, generous and good-tempered man. Sir Harry Gill's statesmanship qualities, his tolerance and breadth of vision, his balanced judgement, his sense of the practical, his ability to resolve a conflict of opinion through an accepted formula for action and above all, his firmness in handling a tense situation, made him a powerful influence in keeping the Alliance united and steady upon its true course.

To us, Indian Co-operators, Sir Gill's demise is a great loss; for he was a great champion of the cause of Co-operation, in the

under-developed countries, of which India is one. He, with his unquestioned authority and leadership would have persuaded the advanced Co-operative Movements to come to the rescue of younger Movements in the under-developed countries.

Sir Harry Gill will be remembered not only for his statesmanship qualities and his wonderful power of persuasion but also for his warm and generous humanity. Under his Chairmanship. every meeting, large or small took on something of the character of a family gathering, and it is as the head of the International Co-operative family, his memory will be long treasured by a wide circle of Co-operators drawn form all parts of the globe.

May his soul rest in peace.

POWER OF EVIL FINANCE.

The power which stands in the way of India's economic development is the power of evil finance, the want of a banking system for the *people*. The people have many banks but no Bank The land lies blighted by the shadow of the Mahajan Go where you will, you find the people, weary of waiting for a money monsoon, which never breaks They look to the heights of Simla and the plain of Delhi for the could with the silver lining, but the cloud never sparkles into showers,

SIR DANIEL HAMILTON.

THE MAHAJAN'S GRIP.

The Mahajan still lies safely entrenched behind his money bags while the victims of his silver bullet lie all round in heaps. When is the dacoity to cease ? The ryot is robbed of his crops, his cattle of their food, the weaver of his cloth, a dry and thirsty land is robbed of irrigation and of education, and of medicine and of that economic development without which spiritual and moral progress is an idle dream. India stands a thousand years behind the times, because the mahajan with his ruinous rate of interest stands athwart the path of progress. Only along the Co-operative Route will India find the way from poverty to plenty.

SRI DANIEL HAMILTON.

ENTERTAINMENT AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS.

Every leisure hour we have won for ourselves through industrial agitation is provided for by some form of sport or entertainment In the early years of our Movements, there were no such distractions. Isn't it a temptation on a cold winter's evening to sit costly by the fireside watching a television screen or listening to the radio, when if we were really doing our duty we should be attending a meeting of our Trade Union Co-operative Society or labour party ? The fact is that attendance at the ordinary meetings of democratic organisations has suffered badly because so many members yield to the temptation to have things done for them. It would be absurd to suggest that radio, television, foot ball matches, and cinemas have been provideds in order to under-mine interest in more serious matters. These form of enterrainment are quite legitimate, but they would have dreadful consequences if they became a habit-forming dope.

JACK BAILEY,
" Three Movements-One Purpose ".

POWER—AN INTOXICANT.

Power is intoxicating. Taken to excess, it goes to the head and undermines the sense of responsibility. Disciplined strength is power contained and controlled. But it can be selfishly used for sectional advantage. It can add to the strength of s rong, while the weak are put into the gutter. Unless those who possess power, use it with restraint and look around the n to avoid trampling upon the claims of the less powerful, it is misused.

JACK BAILEY.
" Three Movements One-Purpose."

Indo-Ceylon Handloom Trade

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1. Trade and Commerce. Ceylon is predominantly an agricultural country and her economy primarily depends on exports of tea, rubber and cocoanut. It has to import food stuffs, textiles, automobiles, Fertilizers, etc. United Kingdom is the Ceylon's best customer, taking 29 per cent of Ceylon's exports and accounting for 22 per cent of the imports. Other principle sources of imports are India, Burma, U-S.A. and Japan. India accounts for 12 per cent of the imports of which a good portion represents Textiles. As imports have increased with a decline in exports resulting in an unfavourable balance of trade, Import and Export control has been introduced to balance and strengthen the overall payment position of Sterling area, to protect local industries and to Ceylonise trade. Except for commodities included in O.G.L., import licences for certain other goods are restricted to Ceylonese Registered Importers. An agreement with Japan for an indefinite period has been concluded in 1952 to promote easier flow of trade providing payment in Sterling. It is under this agreement that Ceylon has been importing textiles which has given a set back to Indian imports. Even the Manchester cotton goods have to face competition from Japanese rayons as the yardage of imported art silk fabrics from Japan increased four fold. The rayon values have come down by nearly 25 per cent. The Japan art silk lunghies have driven out for some time the Indian sarongs from the market.

2. Handloom Industry in Ceylon. The manufacturing industry in Ceylon is only a recent history. The world war has provided an opportunity for developing the industry under the stimulus of war-time scarcities. The only spinning and weaving mills for the whole Island is a private enterprise get up with Indian capital with 5,000 spindles and 250 looms, producing sarongs, sarees, shirtings, towels, dhoties, furnishing cloth, bed spreads etc. The price of some of the productions of this Mill compares favourably with the price of imported goods, though there is not much of a quality appeal. The other enterprise is Sri Lanka Textiles, a weaving factory with handloom and powerlooms producing some of Ceylon's own textiles. The Handloom Industry as a major cottage industry has 9,000 looms, all in the hands of trained workers. The paucity in the supply of yarn to the

weavers in the past has crippled the industry. Yarn Depots have been opened to ensure regular supply of raw materials and equipment. Besides 267 training centres, 33 workshops and 94 schools are engaged in the production of handloom textiles and some of them are run by Government. There are 120 weavers co-operative societies. These produce dhoties, sarongs, sarees and towels, using generally twisted yarn and warp and single yarn for weft, as the technique of hand sizing is still in its infancy. The raw material itself is costly, as the entire yarn is imported. The wages board, the factory Act and shop ordinance regulating payment of living wage to the workers, add further to the cost of production and make the products expensive. However the Handloom Industry is protected under Industrial Products Act of 1948 to facilitate the sale of products by regulating the importation of the industrial products from abroad. The devise adopted to achieve this object is the requirement that before imports of competing goods are allowed, the importer should first purchase a prescribed quantity of named local product. This act is adopted as under for textiles.

Name of regulated product.	Local.	Ratio.	Regulated.
Cotton Sarongs	1	:	5
Towels	2	:	1
Banians	1	:	1
Toweling cloth	12	:	5 yds. of toweling cloth.

3. Customs Duty. The Handloom goods imported into Ceylon are subject to import duty applicable to all other textiles as detailed below :—

Cotton piece goods	... 6 per cent.
Art silk	... 15 ,,
Natural silk (Broad Stuff)	... 35 ,,
,, (others)	... 40 ,,
Art silk and synthetic fibre	... 35 ,,
Millinery and Haberdashery	... 35 ,,
Embroideries other than silk and art silk	... 30 ,,
Handkerchief	... $17\frac{1}{2}$,,
Bed sheets, Blankets (Mixed and cotton)	... 15 ,,
Floor rugs .	... 40 ,,
Woolen scarves and Shawls	... 40 ,,
Towel and Toweling cloth	... 6 ,,
Handloom towels	... 15 ,,
Cotton and art silk (mixed)	... 15 ,,

4. Import of Indian Handloom Textiles. The Textile market now is essentially for English and Japanese goods, though till 1952 India has topped at the Ceylon Market which is since captured by Japan. The Indian Mill Goods will have good reception, but the set back is mainly for the Handloom products. But this is not without cause. At present there is no standard for the Handloom goods imported from India, The only standard is the patent or reputation established by a few individual importers who take care to preserve quality for fear of losing the market. Nevertheless other importers survive on on account of the average consumer who looks to price. Prices influence buyers at all levels of demand even though the exporters generally concentrate on low grades. This cannot lost long as the supply of textiles has increased considerably in the World Market. The repercussions are visible and presently anything cannot sell, for, price and quality judged along with prices, will now determine demand. Japanese fabrics fully answer to these requirements by the inherent economic and domestic adjustability that, this country possesses in regulating production for external market, which the Indian Handlooms sadly lack.

5. The most popular Indian Handloom Cloth is the Indian "Sarong" which the Nationals like most and the Japanese imitation of which has brought down the price of this fabric in the market. It is the only cloth which is keeping up a certain standard evolved by the common interest of trade, though the quality produced is different from the quality proclaimed. The Sinhalese are proud of it as a part of their national dress and are almost charmed by their fineness and durability. Even in this, there are spurious varieties, as there are no export restrictions. The demand for Indian sarees has dwindled down though there is presently a rise on account of the international fervour for this popular Indian fabric in fashionable circles. Here again, the Japanese wide width dress materials and art silk pieces of incomparable varieties and colours have put down the demand. The average national is not satisfied as such with an Indian saree, as with its Japanese counter part of 6 yards printed material. This apathy is due to varying specifications, as the Indian saree is generally short on every side and lacks full material in the folds. Its fastness of colour is doubtful and its price depends upon the attraction it lends to the consumer. At times it is disquesting to the consumers to see wide variations in price without apparant difference in quality. As it is essential with all consumer-goods that the advantages of quality should obtain economy prices, the Indian sarees should also have this

principle. The other textile requirements in Ceylon are the household linen like towels, sheetings, bed spreads, furnishing fabrics etc. In some of these varieties, there will be little dissatisfaction to pay for quality or design, charasteristic of the country of export, where prices stand at cottage industry level. However, the distinct difference in price between utility cloth and luxury products should be there, as it no concern for the consumer abroad whether they come from handloom or powerloom.

6. India should build up her trade abroad for her products. That she is today the second biggest producer and the largest exporter of textiles are only distinctions gained in internal economy or external trade. But the quality exported is questioned still in several quarters, as the exporters concentrate on low grades. There is no check and all handloom goods move freely (except to countries where there are import restrictions) irrespective of quality with the 'Made in India' seal. Some qualities are mocked at if not despised. It is high time that an export standard is enforced and the goods produced are graded and stamped suitably before leaving the Indian shore. Such restrictions may not arrest the export trade, if it goes by instalments, backed up by an encouragement to confine the present rebate on exports only to such stamped goods. All the propaganda for the finest of handloom fabrics can fit in, only if the products are standardised and regulated at the export point.

7. Discrimination in Ceylon. The Industrial Products Act of 1948, in force, is a check against the import of certain varieties of Indian Handloom Cloth into Ceylon. At present the sarongs can be imported only under a licence. It is obligatory to purchase 20 per cent of the local products at Government rates for all imports of Cotton sarongs under licence. The variety of goods imported from India under this category is the sarong produced in 20s to 80s yarn exclusively on handlooms. The Industrial product supplied under licence is either handloom or mill or both in certain proportions. Ceylon does not seek protection for its handloom industry by enforcing under the licence the supply of its hnndloom products, but supplements it by mill products on account of paucity of handloom cloth. The production of this variety in Ceylon Handlooms is not sufficient even to meet supply to the importers under the licence. The prices are fixed by the Government and they bear no relation to market price. A Grade III Ceylon Handlooms product (Sarongs) is supplied under licence for Rs. 8-12-0 whose market value is Rs. 3-8-0. Even at

this value the importer cannot easily dispose of the stocks. The manufacturers of these products cannot sell even a small percentage of their productions, if the relevant sections of the Industrial Products Act compelling the importers to purchase the quota are not operative. With regard to towels, the restrictions are more stringent. For every towel imported into Ceylon, the importers should purchase two Ceylon towels. An average sized handloom towel costs less than one rupee, whereas the licence fee for importing one towel in Ceylon is Rs. 3-10-0 being the cost of two Ceylon towels, which may realise by re-sale about Rs. 2-8-0. Practically the import of Handloom Towels from India has come to stand-still. The distinction does not stop with this. The preferential duty of 6 per cent is not available for Handloom Towels which come under the general customs levy of 15 per cent. The Government of India will no doubt be taking up the matter with the Ceylon Government.

Co-operative Insurance and Income Taxation

SRI V. PARTHASARATHI,
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The report of the Taxation Enquiry Commission says *inter alia* that the complete exemption enjoyed by the Co-operative Insurance Societies in regard to income tax is fortuitous and that the exemption gives them a competitive advantage as compared with other life insurance companies, though there is no essential difference in the method of working. Accordingly it was recommended by the Commission that the present exemption in favour of Co-operative Insurance Societies should be withdrawn.

The implementation of this recommendation will adversely affect the Co-operative Insurance Societies in a measure that is as incalculable as it is irreparable. The question requires a re-examination especially because the perspective from which the matter had been adjudged by the Commission, can be shown to be erroneous in regard to the basic assumptions.

Is it fair or correct to premise that the exemption hitherto enjoyed by the Co-operative Insurers gives them a competitive advantage? Is it a valid basis to state that there is no essential difference in the method of the working of the Co-operatives as compared with other types of insurers?

In answering the questions so posed, regard must inevitably be had to the size of the average policy issued by Co-operative insurers. Indeed, the Commission had recognised the validity of this criterion, in examining the claims put forward before them by the Mutual Life Insurance Companies. The Commission were of the opinion "that the avarage sum assured per policy in respect of Mutual Companies is not significantly lower than for proprietory companies". It was therefore held that it was not established that policy-holders in Mutual Insurance Companies are drawn from lower economic strata. The case for exemption or differential treatment urged by the Mutual Insurance Companies was held to have been unacceptable because their policies were not for significantly lower amounts than in the case of proprietory companies. By the same token Co operative Insurance Societies should be held to be deserving of the existing concession, if the test adopted by the Commission is held to be satisfied. The figures in the following tables will throw considerable light on the position.

	No. of Policies.	Sum assured and bonuses. (in lakhs.)	Annual premium income. (in lakhs.)	Average value of policy. Rs.
Indian Insurers ...	38,33,000	82,998	39,69	2,165
Non-Indian Insurers ...	2,46,000	13,191	7,72	5,362

The figures for the year 1953 (the latest available) as per the Indian Insurance Year Book show the upward trend in an unmistakable manner—

Particulars.	No. of Policies.	Sum assured and bonuses. (in lakhs.)	Annual premium income. (in lakhs.)	Average value of policy. Rs.
Indian Insurers ...	5,35,000	1,37,46	7,34	2,569
Non-Indian Insurers ...	23,000	17,03	1,02	7,490

The average sum insured per policy issued by Indian Insurers is considerably and conspicuously in excess of the average value of the polices issued by Co-operative Insurers.

Name of the Insurer.	Sum assured and bonuses (in thousands)	Number of policies.	Average value per policy. Rs.
South India Co-operative	4,59,26	34052	1,349
Bombay Co-operative ...	4,87,91	38666	1,262
Hyderabad Co-operative ...	2,24,13	19196	1,167
Police Co-operative ...	82,50	7031	1,173

The average value of the policies issued by the Co-operative Insurance Societies is of the order of Rs. 1,200. It cannot be gainsaid that the policy holders of these societies, are in the vast majority of the cases, from the lower economic strata. Very often they are drawn from the rural areas. The cost of procurement of the business is comparatively high. The upkeep and servicing of these policies imposes an economic strain on the finances of the Co-operative Societies, that is undeniably far in excess of the maintenance cost of policies of a higher denomination—

Name of Insurers.	No. of Policies to be served.	Premium income (in thousands)
South India Co-operative	34,052	24,18
Bombay Co-operative ...	38,666	25,17
Hyderabad Co-operative ...	19,196	10,62
Police Co-operative ...	7,031	4,06

To take by way of contrast the figures relating to other types of insurers representing several grades and sizes—

Andhra	...	59,519	41,87
Bharat		94,237	95,04
Bombay Life		78,208	89,14
Bombay Mutual		1,95,882	1,94,42
Canara Mutual	..	17,749	18,01
Indian Mutual	...	28,213	22,04
New India	..	2,45,119	4,44,48
Oriental	...	7,73,391	8,31,46
Prithvi	...	19,078	21,24
Western India	...	1,11,284	89,95
United India	...	1,05,761	1,12,51

It does not need any elaborate comparison of the above figures to reach the conclusion that the number of policy holders to be served by the co-operative is appreciably larger than the number catered to by Joint Stock and Mutual Companies taking into account the premium resources of both categories of insurers. It may be stated that under Section 4 of the Insurance Act, Co-operative Insurers alone are competent to issue polices of the value of less than Rs. 1,000. In fact Co-operative Insurance Societies are issuing policies even for such low sums as Rs. 100. Mutual Insurance Companies which can transact such business only with the previous approval of the Controller, have so far not been permitted to write policies for sums below Rs. 1,000. Co-operative Insurers have undertaken to discharge a function, which imposes an unduly heavy strain on their finances in consonance with their avowed object to serve the needs of the poorer classes.

The observations made by the Co-operative Planning Committee in their report are pertinent in this context and can be usefully quoted—" What is required for serving the insurance needs of poor people is a Co-operative Society having contact with the masses of people in rural as well as urban areas—through various types of Co-operative organisations and issuing policies for small sums even below the present limit of Rs. 500. Even then schemes for writing policies for small amounts may not be financially sound particularly as the mortality rate among these classes of persons is probably greater and the cost of issuing small policies is comparatively high. In view, however, of the importance of insurance schemes as part of a programme of social security, facilities for insuring low income groups must be provided and *the State should be ready to render full financial assistance even if it is considerable. We are of the opinion that the State should pay a subsidy by way of contribution of the premiums on life insurance policies taken out in rural areas for Rs. 500 and below*."

Inspite of the handicaps in the shape of comparatively higher cost of procurement of business and the incidence of higher mortality, Co-operative Insurers had made considerable headway. The recommendation made by the Co-operative Planning Committee that the State should subsidise in order to offset the disadvantage caused by the smaller average value of the policies had not been acted upon. On the contrary even the existing minor concession in regard to the payment of income-tax is now taken away to the obvious detriment of Co-operative insurance. The assumption made by the Taxation Enquiry Commission that there is no essential difference in the method of the working of the Co-operatives as compared with other types of insurers cannot stand in the light of the data furnished above. It is true that there is no essential difference in the method of working so far as the technique of the business is concerned. But in all material particulars which have got a vital bearing on the finances, Co-operative Insurance Societies stand on a different footing. The average sum assured per policy is considerably lower. Cost of procurement of business is undoubtedly higher and the incidence of mortality is also definitely higher. The tax exemption hitherto enjoyed by the Co-operative insurers was inadequate to offset the disadvantages inherent in the peculiar type of business, which it was their role and their obligation to promote.

Dealing with the principles and considerations applicable to Co-operative societies in respect of concession from income taxation, the Commission had observed that the existing concession should be continued. They also recommended the enlargement of the concessions for certain types of Societies, while at the same time indicating that safeguards should be devised to ensure that the concessions are not abused by concerns, which are Co-operative only in the legal form but are not so, in their organisation or in their operation. The Commission were not unmindful of the fact that there exists in this country a vast scope in many spheres for the extension of the form of economic organisation involved in the co-operative movement. In order to promote the growth of genuine co-operatives, tax concessions had been recognised as one of the means. In view of the principles so postulated by the Commission in paragraph 64 Vol. II of their t, it is really difficult to follow why the Commission had adopted ›gether different standard in judging the necessity for the :on of the existing concessions in regard to co-operative rs. If the principles so eloquently and liberally expounded by ımmission were to be translated into action, the existing con ıs in regard to taxation on income enjoyed by the Co operative nce societies cannot but be regarded as imperative and necessary

t has been recommended that when a Co-operative Society an investment with another Co-operative society and gets ɛ by way of interest or dividend such income derived from ction between co-operative societies should not be deemed e even if the total annual income exceeds Rs. 20,000. Having this recommendation in a general and comprehensive form, one have expected the Commission to have extended the operation ; recommendation to Co-operative Insurance Societies atleast in l to the income derived by insurance societies on the invest. made with other Co-operative societies. It is a well known fact ne of the main considerations governing the investment policy operative insurers is to provide funds for the utilisation by the nent as far as possible. There is no better agency than a Co- :ive Life Insurance Society for the provision of the long-term e required by the Co-operative movement particularly Land age and House Mortgage Banks. To take a concrete case, the India Co-op. Insurance Society has invested Rs.20,75,123 in the ɜrative House Mortgage Banks, Rs. 27,49,276 in the Debentures ɜ Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Rs 50,000 in the fixed t with the Bihar State Co-op. Bank and Rs. 42,754 on the age of landed properties through the North Arcot Dist. Co-op. ic Motor and Motor Pump Supply Society out of a total life ɔf Rs. 1,44,07,380. In addition they have invested Rs. 16,76,959 ns to policyholders on the first mortgage of house properties e in Municipal areas. It is therefore seen that the bulk of the are sought to be made available for meeting the long-term of the co-operatives. It is therefore necessary that in any the income derived by way of interest or dividend on the trans- s between co-operative societies should be exempted completely taxation particularly because this is in consonance with the re- ɪed exemption recommended by the Commission.

ʌnother factor that contributes to the comparatively low interest by Co-operative insurers calls for notice. Joint Stock and

Mutual companies are at liberty to invest in stocks and shares fetching an attractive return very much in excess of the assumptions made by Actuaries in valuations and premium rates. The position in regard to Co-operative Insurers, who are subject to the further restrictions under the provisions of Co-operative Societies Act, results in a competitive advantage to other types of insurers. The range of investments open or permissible to Co-operative Insurers is very narrow and is restricted to specified statutory types or methods. The freedom of action enjoyed by Joint Stock and Mutual concerns which enables them to earn a higher rate of return on investments in stocks and shares is denied to Co-operative Insurers. It may however be added that co operative Insurers do not desire to have such a freedom of action. They are content to serve the needs of the co-operative movement in general and will not grudge to place their entire available resources at the disposal of co-operatives. As a *quid pro quo* they however would urge that the tax concessions should not be withdrawn.

A Critical Evaluation of the Co-op. Housing Societies in Madras State

SRI C. M. JANARTHANAM, B.A., B. COM.

There are five types of Housing Co-operatives in Madras :—

(1) Ordinary Building Societies, (2) House Building Societies, (3) House Construction Societies, (4) Co-operative Township, (5) House Mortgage Banks. Of the above 5 types, excepting the House Mortgage Banks, all the rest are dependant on the Government for finance and that is a weak factor in their working ; However, these Societies have been responsible for the construction of some 7000 houses upto 30th June 1953.

Defects

The following are the defects observed in the working of the housing co-operatives :

(1) Since these societies depend upon the Government for finance the building programmes could not be carried out as per plan, on account of the frequent cuts in the allotment in the budget. There is always a gap between the amount sanctioned in the budget and the amount disbursed to Societies as Government loans which may be seen from the table below :

Budgetary gap between the amount sanctioned and the amount disbursed to Societies as Government Loans between the years 1949–50 to 1952–53.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

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

From the above statement it is clear that the problem of housing finance will be a block to progress, so long as the State happens to be the main credit agency, through the mechanism of budgetary allotment. Some other satisfactory system of housing finance, which shall be independent and elastic must be evolved.

(2) The individual credit limit should be restored to Rs. 12,000.

(3) Co-operative Townships should be carefully planned and should be formed only in such areas, where there is a sharp demand for houses and for a compact community of workers or the members of the same occupational pattern, so that a healthy fellowship and co-operative life may be promoted and may serve as a cohesive force to sustain the Township.

(4) The State or other credit institutions should grant loans upto 95 per cent of the building costs. The members initial share capital, etc. should not exceed 5 per cent; at present a member is required to deposit 25 per cent of the costs as initial deposits. This is too high and bars many of the low income group to take advantage of Co-operative Housing Schemes.

(5) The period of repayment should be increased to 30 years.

(6) The present policy of construction of expensive 'A' and 'B' types of houses, at luxury prices, pursuing a liberal approach with respect to "ADDITIONAL STRUCTURE" as exemplified in the Gandhi Nagar Colony, has given rise to the criticism that the State has helped to build 'Palaces'. The construction of costly houses should be the exclusive domain of private initiative and should not be assisted by the State.

Co-operative House Building programmes should be two kinds–(1) Ownership type, where the title is vested with the individual member, (2) Tenament type, in which ownership and operation of the apartments or flats remains vested with the Co-operative and title never vests with the occupiers except as member owners of Co-operatives. In the apartment system, although the member does not own his house, he has shares in the Co-operative, which owns. This enables him to a renewable or permanent lease of the dwelling he occupies with most of the advantages of ownership. Experience has shown that this system is the best way of keeping the housing system truly Co-operative. Another point is that the rent should be fixed at not more than 10 to 15 per cent, in accordance with production and running costs, the rent being calculated to cover maintenance, repairs, amortisation and allocations to Reserve Fund. In Madras State, the need to relieve housing shortage, especially to the middle and low-income groups at fair rents is very real and imminent and Co-operative apartment development is the only effective answer.

(7) Co operative Housing Schemes should be rendered attractive by the provision of common facility services like social and

recreational centres, Medical Units, Schools, Reading Rooms, Shopping facilities etc.

(8) Jobbery and profiteering in housing should be prevented. Persons with no houses or one house alone should be admitted as members of Co-operative Housing Society. Suitable legislation should be introduced. Further, in Home Ownership schemes, where the title vests with the individual member, certain safeguards should be imposed—namely, that the member should have no power to transfer the property in any way (mortgage, gift, lease or sale) except with the express permission of the Society and subject to such terms as the Co-operative may impose.

Schemes of Government Assistance

(a) The State Government at present provides housing credit subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000, repayable in 20 years at 4¼ per cent to individual members of the Housing Co-operatives. This should be enhanced to Rs. 12,000 and should not be arbitrarily reduced according to budgetary position.

(b) The Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply has been operating a Low-Income Group Housing Scheme, since October 1952. Under the scheme the Government will give to the State Government loans at 4½ per cent interest, recoverable in 30 equal annual instalments. This amount will then be loaned against suitable securities by the State Governments to individuals, Co-operative Housing Societies and Housing Finance Corporation. The assistance will be limited to 80 per cent of the actual estimated cost of the house, including the price of land, subject to a maximum of Rs. 8,000 per house. Persons, whose income exceeds Rs. 6,000 per annum are not eligible for aid under thir scheme. The floor area of the house built under the scheme should be not less than 380 square feet and not more than 1200 square feet. The State Gevernment or its agents should not build houses to be owned by them and given on rent.

Comments on State-Aid

(i) The rate of interest charged is 4½ per cent. It is high. It should be brought down to 3¾ per cent *i.e.*, to ½ per cent above the public loan rate. The rate of interest should at no stage be enhanced after the payment of the loan.

(ii) The loan scheme should be coupled with a subsidy scheme, upto 25 per cent not exceeding a particular sum.

(iii) The State Government or its agencies should be permitted to put up fair rent houses from the funds made available to them and by this procedure the pressing need for low-rent flats will be solved immediately.

(iv) The individual loan limit should be raised to Rs. 12,000.

(c) House sites in City areas are becoming costlier. Speculation in house sites should be curbed by an active town land acquirment policy. If necessary, land values should be pegged at 12½ per cent to 50 per cent of the 1939 price by suitable legislation. The State and the Municipalities should place house sites at the disposal of Housing Co-operatives at subsidised rates or even free of cost in the case of Harijans, Scheduled tribes etc. Sale in public auction should be dispensed with in selling large-blocks of lands pertaining to Local Bodies.

(d) New Housing Projects by Co-operatives should be exempt from property tax, etc. for a period of 20 years.

(e) Land acquisition proceedings should be expedited, if necessary, by modification of Section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act.

(f) The present policy of supply of building materials like Timber, Iron, Steel and Cement, etc. on favourable terms to Co-operatives has been very helpful in accelerating the activities of Building Societies. This activity should be intensified.

Rural Housing Schemes

Rural Housing Scheme, to be successful demands adequate security for the Government loan and sufficient repaying capacity. In rural parts, site-values are not easily determinable and even, if determinable have not much of a markert value. And then, in the present deficit agricultural economy, the assessment of repaying capacity is a very difficult task. Therefore, the members of rural housing societies have to be selected with great care And again, the preliminary work connected with the organisation of rural housing societies, purchase of sites, preparation of lay-out plans and designs of houses and their approval by Director of Town-Planning takes time. Another handicap is the dearth of honest and efficient honorary workers. Yet another reason is that the conditions under which Government lands were assigned to rural housing societies seem to affect the security of Governmant loans in certain eventualities; The Government should modify the said conditions. At present, finance is made available by the Government in the shape of loans on the condition that each member subscribed to the share capital ½ of the loan and the maximum of each loan shall not exceed Rs. 5,000. It has been a common phenomenon that Goverment allotments are never utilised to the full in any year, right from the inception of the scheme in April 1950. That is an index, which shows the tardy progress of rural housing schemes.

SUGGESTIONS :

(1) There must be a subsidy upto 25 per cent of the total out lay on house plus site.

(2) Housing loan should cover 100 per cent of the cost of house and site, and loans should either be interest-free or of nominal interest and spread over 35 years.

(3) 'Aided Self-help' schemes should be started.

(4) Supply of building materials, type-designs should be made at subsidised cost.

(5) Managerial expenses should be subsidised at least in the initial stages.

(6) Financial assistance by way of loans for the construction of auxiliary sheds, barns etc. should be given.

Now that the State Governments would be rid of the major responsibility of Urban Housing Schemes, on acconnt of the Central Government schemes, the State Government should concentrate on the development of Rural Housing Projects.

Besides, the subsidised Industrial Housing Schemes for labourers will promote houses for working class. And the two housing schemes for weavers to be worked out at Aruppukkottai and Salem with the assistance of Cess Fund are bound to prove successful. As for agri-culture workers, a special scheme of rural housing should be worked out. Besides these, there should be special Housing schemes for old-age pensioners and large familes with low-income. These schemes should contain a large element of State subsidy and rent-subsidies and should be operated through Co-operatives in direct colloboration with the State and the Municipalities.

State and Local Bodies

The State and Local Bodies take an active interest in promoting Housing Projects through Co-operatives. We have already referred to them in an earlier paragraph. The Municipalities in Denmark and Sweden even stand guarantee to the loans advanced by the State; In Norway, the entire financing is done by the State Housing Bank, under the control of the State. These two suggestions may be studied.

Insurance and Co-operative Housing

In the House Buildings Societies, generally un-expired insurance is taken as a collateral security for the loan issued to members. Apart from this, no other scheme is worked out. In worker's colonies at Israel, Mutual Aid Associations are in existence. One such Institution is known as 'Rock of Aid'. The Fund insures the residents, so that if the head of the family dies, the eventual remainder of the mortgage loan is paid by an Insurance Company, to help their home freed from any debt burden. Such a scheme may be tried by Co-operative Insurers.

A Central Co-operative Housing Organisation

Of course, there is a case for starting a Central Co-operative Housing Organisation; But such an Institution should not merely confine itself to float Government guaranteed debentures to finance construction and redemption of house mortgages, but should attend to the following tasks:

(1) Acquisition of land for building purposes.

(2). Planning and construction of flats etc.

(3) Procurement and supply of building materials.

(4) Production of building materials.

(5) Architectural, engineering, standardisation, research and other consulative services.

(6) Provision of common facility services like laundrying etc.

(7) Mobilisation of the necessary mortgage finance.

(8) Mobilisation of savings of members.

(9) Liaison with State, Public Authorities and Local Bodies in the matter of Housing.

(10) Organisation of members into local Co-operative Societies, etc.

The idea of a Central House Mortgage Agency was at one time discussed during 1948-49 and abandoned on the ground, that it takes time to produce the security in the case of house property and hence the initial real estate security could not be created. A regular Savings Programme should be a real answer to it; Moreover the possibilities of creating first and second mortgage institutions for furthering real-estate credit should be explored and suitable action should be taken in the matter.

Recently in Bombay, a Co-operative Housing Finance Society has been organised in March 1952, with an authorised share capital of

Rs. 1 crore. The State Government has agreed to contribute an amount equal to the share capital raised by the Society, subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakhs. 3½ per cent dividend is guaranteed by Government. The Society had collected upto July 1953 Rs. 64 lakhs as share capital, of which Government's share was Rs. 31,43,000 and the rest was collected from Insurance Companies, Banks, Co-operative Societies, etc. The Society had sanctioned Rs. 55,16,000 to 21 Co-operative Housing Societies. The amount was not disbursed, for the scrutiny and other legal formalities could not be completed. We have to study the experiment and adopt it.

Housing Board

The Planning Commission has recommended the creation of Housing Board, as a long-term solution of the housing problem. The Housing Board, which would be a statutory autonomous body, appointed by the Government would be responsible for implementing the housing programme. Such Boards would be both Central and Regional. There shall be a Regional Housing Board for each State; The Board will administer the Regional Housing Fund and will activate the State building programme. It is hoped that the Housing Board, will be in a position to undertake housing programmes on their own, for the middle-class; the subsidised housing programme for lowest income groups will be administered by the Central and State Governments. One of the tasks of the Board is to encourage self-builders both in the shape of co-operatives and individuals; Co-operatives, therefore, can take advantage of the loans, offered to middle-classes by the Board and thus stimulate middle-class Housing. One other service, of the Board, which the Co-operatives may avail of, is the vocational training facilities for building labour.

What to do with Co-operative Savings*

A. J. SMABY,
Midland Co-operative Wholesale.

[*To make this article most effective get a copy of the balance sheet of your co-operative association and reread the article using your balance sheet as an illustration. What should be done with the savings of your Co-operative?* EDR.]

Each year co-operative directors, managers and members are asked to decide this question: "What shall we do with the savings?" This is probably the most important decision to be made all year as it has a decided effect on the financial soundness and stability of a co-operative. Before an intelligent decision can be made it is necessary that those who are asked to make the decision understand throughly the financial needs of a co-operative. What are these financial needs?

The Organization of a Co-operative

Let us go back to the organization of a co-operative and see what usually happens. We find many people who are willing to patronize a co-operative, but who are not willing, or in a position, to invest money to provide the necessary capital so that the co-operative can operate properly. In organizing a co-operative it is difficult for the average group to sell enough stock, although they have been told how much capital is necessary. They find after considerable effort that it is going to take too long to raise the amount needed to provide them with even the minimum amount of capital to carry on their routine activities over and above their investment in necessary facilities. They are apt to get impatient and want to start their co-operative before they have raised the amount necessary. As a result the co-operative is under-capitalized from the beginning.

How Much Capital Is Necessary?

First consider how much capital is necessary. To make easy figuring let us put the par value of a share of stock at $10. Many people seem to think that if they purchase one share of stock they have done their bit, and have provided their proportionate share of facilities, inventory, etc. necessary in order that they may be served properly by the association. But in order to have only the minimum amount of capital needed, a co-operative should have sufficient

*Source: 'Consumer's Co-operation", April 1940.

paid-in capital to pay for its fixed assets and its current requirements for the low period of the year. By current requirements is meant the Accounts Receivable and Inventory. This, of course, is by no means sufficient as it does not provide for the additional receivables and inventory that will be carried during the peak season of the year. Let us take as an illustration: a co-operative which has just begun, such as the average co-operative oil association. You will find the investment at the start is approximately $4,000 in Fixed Assets, $2,000 in Inventory, and there is perhaps $1,000 in Accounts Receivable, after a month or two of operations. These figures are conservative, and make a total of $7,000. The average co-operative association rarely gets more than 200 members at the beginning. If each of these members invests only $10 they will have a paid-in capital stock of $2,000. The minimum requirements total $,7000 which makes it necessary for this co-operative to get credit in some form in the amount of $5,000. By accepting this credit the ownership of the co-operative passes from the hands of those who should have it, and with the passing of the ownership also passes the control. This simple illustration shows why it is so important that earnings be properly disposed of. It also shows that instead of investing $10, each member should have invested $35 in order to give his co-operative the minimum amount of capital needed.

A Condensed Balance Sheet Helpful

Since co-operatives are usually underfinanced at the time of organisation, it becomes very important that proper disposition be made of earnings. As already pointed out, it is necessary for those people who decide what disposition is to be made to understand a balance sheet to be able to determine the financial needs. It should always be remembered that in building capital there are only two possible sources from which capital can be derived: from savings, and from the sale of shares of stock.

The average member of a Co-operave is not well enough versed in accounting to be able to analyze the balance sheets which are presented to him. For this reason it is important that simplified balance sheet be presented to members and that they be thoroughly explained so that the members will understand the condition of their co-operative. The simplified balance sheet shown below is not only easily understood, but it sets up definite requirements and a goal that every co-operative should strive to reach. This condensed balance sheet is the result of the combined efforts of Mr. E.R. Bowen, Secretary

of the Co-operative League of the U.S.A., Mrs. Hans Lahti, Manager of the Co-operative Auditing Service, Minneapolis, and the writer. If this pattern is followed, no co-operative will pay out savings in the form of a cash patronage dividend until it is in a position to do so.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

WHAT WE OWN.				WHAT WE OWE.		
I. CASH ...		$300	Equal to I	a. Payables	$2,500	
				b. Savings	2,000	
						$4,500
II. (a) Receivables	$1,000	4,500				
(b) Inventory	3,000		Equal to II	Reserves ...		300
(c) Investments	500					
III. FACILITIES		4,000	Equal to III	a. Capital	$2,000	
				c. Mortgages	2,000	
		$8,800				4,000
						$8,800

You will notice immediately that this condensed balance sheet is unorthodox as compared with the accepted form of balance sheet, It is divided into three parts, each of these parts being numbered, and each having a direct relation to the others. The balance sheet should be read: Cash equal to Payable and Savings; Reserves equal to Receivables, Inventory and Investments; Capital and Mortgages equal to Facilities.

Presenting the Condensed Balance Sheet

In studying this condensed balance sheet, keep in mind, first, that its main purpose is to show how much capital is needed and to show the folly of attempting to pay cash patronage dividends before an association is in a position to do so. Why do we say that Cash should equal first of all Payables and secondly Savings before a co-operative is adequately financed. In order to be adequately financed a co operative should have sufficient cash on hand to pay off, first, all of its Payables, and, second, its Earnings. If a co-operative does not have sufficient cash on hand to pay what it owes it certainly is in no position to pay out a cash patronage dividend.

However, entirely too often we find co-operatives doing this very thing, and as a result the financial condition of the co-operative is not improved as quickly as it should be. If a co-operative intends to pay out its savings in cash before it has the actual cash to do so, it is simply borrowing money in order to pay a cash patronage dividend, and that is the most idiotic thing any co-operative can do.

Secondly, we say that the Reserves should equal the Receivables, the Inventories and Investments. Again you may ask the question, "Why do we set up such a requirement?" First of all, What are Reserves? Reserves are funds taken from the earnings and set aside for losses or contingencies which may arise in the future, also for the purchase or replacement of equipment which is worn out or obsolete. However, we want you to keep in mind one other point in regard to Reserves in connection with the condensed balance sheet. Reserves are ususlly interest-free capital, and that is our main purpose for saying that Reserves should be built up to equal Accounts Receivable, Inventories and Investments. We believe that the asset items mentioned should be covered by interest-free capital as these items certainly on the whole are not interest paying items, and do not bring a return to the patrons. On the contrary Receivables and Inventories which are the two big items in this group are expense items. It costs a great deal of money to do a credit business, and we feel that when members desire to do a credit business they should be willing to furnish the co-operative with sufficient interest-free capital to carry their own Receivables. Statistics show that it costs from 12 to 32 per cent a year to carry an inventory, depending on the number of turn-overs during the year. Since this inventory belongs to all the members, we feel that it is only logical to ask the members to furnish interest-free capital to carry their own inventories.

Thirdly, we say that Capital should be equal to Facilities. You may wonder why we have included Mortgages with Capital. Many co-operatives have mortgages and we feel that they should be shown but should not be shown with current payables. Perhaps it is asking too much for a co-operative to have sufficient cash on hand always to pay off all its obligations. We want to show it as a definite obligation that should be met, but first of all the current payables should be paid. As long as we have mortgages, therefore, we could handle this in either of two ways. When a mortgage is given, the co-operative giving the mortgage gives away equity in its facilities equal to the amount of the mortgage. If we show the Facilities at the full amount, and there is a mortgage against those Facilities, we must include Mortgages with Capital. To get rid of all mortgages and have Capital equal to Facilities should be the goal. In other words, we should have enough Capital to pay for what we invest in the Facilities, or Fixed Assests, as they are more commonly called.

How Would You Vote?

If, as a member of a local co-operative, you were presented with the above analysis of a balance sheet, what would you vote to do with the savings? There is only one logical thing to do, and that is to dispose of the savings by issuing Capital Stock to the members for their particular part of the savings, and putting part of it, at least, into Reserves. As already mentioned, many co operatives with a balance sheet such as the one shown above are attempting to pay out cash patronage dividends. We believe the main reason they are doing so is because they do not know any better. Another reason, perhaps, is that Co-operation has been sold on the dividend idea, rather than on the ownership and control idea. The savings of a co-operative should be used first to get that co-operative out of debt so that its members will have complete ownership and complete control of their organization.

Should Savings be used for expansion into other commodities? The answer to that is definitely "Yes". In order to grow and prosper, a co-operative should continually expand, but it should not expand until it has the money to do so. Many times we find co-operatives starting out handling one or two commodities, with sufficient capital to carry on their business, and pay cash patronage dividends. The members become so dividend-minded that it is almost impossible to get them to leave the Savings from their current purchases to provide themselves with other services. Therefore, if this co operative program is to grow and prosper, the members must be willing to leave their Savings in the co-operative to provide themselves with additional services. As a co operative takes on additional commodities and provides additional services, the financial requirements increase.

The history of co-operatives shows that once they begin operation they usually discontinue selling shares of stock. Because of this, only one other possible source of capital remains, and that is Savings. Many times we find a co-operative that wishes to expand, but at the same time the members refuse to furnish additional Capital by purchasing stock, or they refuse to leave their Savings. Expansion on this basis means that the association will find itself under-financed, for it cannot hope to do a larger business on the same amount of capital.

Let us use this slogan, "Use co-operative Savings for expansion, and do not expand until you have the money with which to do it.

Over-expansion is just as bad, and possibly worse than under-expansion." When a co-operative dollar is spread too thin, the movement is jeopardized.

In conclusion, let us summarize: First, co operative Savings should be used to build the financial structure of the co operative movement in order to regain ownership and control of business. Secondly, Co-operative Savings should be used for expansion in order to provide the additional services which are needed

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SELF HELP IS STATE HELP

When a man becomes imbecile, his friends place him in an asylum. When a people grow decadent and imbecile, they place themselves in the hands of the State.

GEORGE W. RUSSEL,
"Co-operation and Nationality"

Evaluation Report on The Second Year's working of Community Projects

The Second Evaluation Report on Community Projects issued recently analyses amongst other things the working of projects in various areas and in particular makes observations on administration of Community Projects, role of Local Bodies, the set up of Advisory Bodies, Co-operative, Institution, Vaikas Mandals and Village Industries.

Administration of Community Projects

Referring to the question of administrative co-ordination of the Community Project work with the executive responsibility of the Collector, the Report points out: "It will be wrong to believe that the problem of inter-departmental co-ordination has been solved. Especially on the level of the block which is the effective unit of action, considerable uncertainty and lack of co-ordination still obtain, with regard to the relations between their superior officers and these latter and the Block Development Officer.....................From complete absorption by one department to toleration of parallel authorities of several departments, all variants are being tried out in staffing at the block level."

Regarding the nature of the programme that should be kept in view the Report says that it should be "popular, with officials participating, not the other way round i.e., an official programme of set quantitative measures in which the people are asked to participate."

The Report makes a strong plea for separation of functions between the revenue and development staff below the Collector's level, i.e. for separating the role of the Tehsidalars and of Block Development or Extension Officers. While realising the necessity of effecting co ordination in developmental policies and plans at all levels the Report emphasises the fact that the normal working of the several departments through their own organisations and staff should be encouraged. It supports the suggestion of appointing agricultural officers to the post of Block Development Officers. On the other hand, it observes that the practice of appointing revenue staff to the post of Block Development Officers should be curtailed and the practice of attaching block officership as an adjunct to the other duties of revenue officers should be given up as absolutely unsuitable.

Emphasising the desirablity of regulating the pace of immediate expansion of community project and extension programmes a little more cautiously, the Report warns against an undue emphasis on organisational compliance and official responsibility and a too formal compliance with the programmes and proformas issued by the Community Project Administration. The Report also stresses the need for a more pronounced emphasis on quality and asks the States to work out the essential purposes of the Plan according to their intrinsic priorties in the best possible manner.

Local Bodies

Commenting on the role of local bodies the Report says: " More vigorous and sustained efforts to make panchayats increasingly responsible for all itmes of general administration and if national extension would lead to a fulfilment of democracy as well as of community development ....The processes of administrative decentralisation and reorganisation must necessity be built into the programme of emphasising the responsibility of local bodies for as large a sector of public functions as possible."

Recognising the fact that there has been a noteworthy improvement in the training of Gram Sevaks, the Report, however, says that the pace of expansion of blocks being so high, quite a proportion of Gram Sevaks are there who are not trained and many more who are inadequately trained. A fair number are unable to interpret correctly the full contents of the agricultural programme. The same applies to the selection of trainees. Though the Development authorities at all levels are aware of these shortcomings and no efforts are being spared to remove them, the Report points out that " the whole subject of training (of Gram Sevaks and other personnel) including content, organisation, inspection and evaluation needs comprehensive resurvey at the hands of an Expert Committee ".

Scheme of Integration

The Report makes a comprehensive study of the system of integration of functions and of replacing the specialist staff of the agriculture, co-operative, revenue departments by a common cadre of multipurpose Gram Sevaks, attending to all three duties. Integration below the level of the Collector or S D.O. is not favoured.

It argues out a strong case for the separation of the roles of the Mamlatdar (Tahṣildar) who is 'executive' par-excellence from that of

Block Development or Extension Officers, and observes that combination of these two roles in a functionery below the Collector's level is likely to affect already the character of the programme.

Advisory Bodies

The Report points to the continued ineffectiveness of Project Advisory Committees and suggests that they should be built up round the executive committee of the corresponding territorial unit of local self-government. They should be further strengthened by the addition of notable official members, and co-opted or invited members from among legislators and the other categories of members who are now represented on the Advisory Bodies. The Report recommends that the presidentship of this Committee should be thrown open to Chairman of local bodies principally responsible for all local planning and execution.

Co-operative Institutions

Referring to co-operative institutions, the Report observes that while progress in quantitative terms cannot be said to have been striking in any area the lines of progress and the variety of tasks attempted by co-operatives are such as should strengthen a feeling of confidence. The multi-purpose type of village society which is gaining ground, being a credit and allied purposes society is not intended to be an all-purpose society. The Report strikes a note of caution against this tendency and says. " Anything that engages the general resources of the society in trading, production and construction has to be avoided ". It suggests that unless an overall strengthening of the institutional structure of credit and allied activities is urgently undertaken extension activity will not reach below the upper layers of social and economic influnce in village.

Vikas Mandai

Referring to the creation of adhoc bodies like development councils (or Vikas Mandals), the Report favours those organisations where the main emphasis is on people organising themselves to achieve the means of their own progress by forming discussion and operational groups to popularise and execute projects of reform. But non-official auxiliaries created by officials and maintained as a formal channel for official acts is a pretence which has nothing to recommend itself.

On the growth of statutory Panchayats and their function, the Report says that if their "functions are matched by resources, provision for expert and trained services is made, and internal strengthening and safeguards are provided within the hierarchy of local self governing bodies, any move towards building up strong basic institutions in villages must be whole heartedly welcomed".

Popular Participation

Explaining fully the voluntary nature of public participation and its necessarily qualified relation to official initiative, the Report points out that it is only when (official) influence attains the substance of coercion, which is pressure with a sanction, that the risk of promoting the democratic progress of the people, being sacrified to that of obtaining a merely material result clearly arises.

Village Industries

On the question of village crafts and industries, the Report admits that within the experience of the evaluation centres there have been no really noticeable cases of improvement. The whole area of village industries is really an unoccupied area. So far as community project and national extension are concerned, it says. " This is so ", continues the Report " for no fault of those who are responsible for either shaping or guiding these programmes. Whereas in the case of agriculture, health or education there is some proved programme which the developmental and extension organisation can adopt, in the field of industry, except perhaps in the case of Khadi, there is no proved programme. Unless on the basis of an assigned sector of estimated total demand, production of village industries is fitted into the overall national programme of employment, investment and production, conditions cannot be said to be ripe either for industrial extension or for co-operation ".

Regarding transition to National Extension Service, the Report says that unless an institutional structure of panchayats and co-operative societies is built up there will be little sponteneity and continuity in the developmental process. Therefore orderly and well planned measures of transition must be prepared and put into the effect in time.

The Report further lays emphasis on the need for expanding the research facilities in agriculture and promoting effective communication between the field workers. It suggests that almost immediately it is necessary to build well equipped research centres in close proximity to the people.

After stressing the need for laying greater emphasis on ensuring progress through collective and institutional action by the people, the Report concludes with the remarks. "From what has been made available hitherto is clear that in regard to the intellectual, social and economic transformation of the country side the Community Projects are playing a significant part. Further progress so as to cover all sections and all classes, and to draw in the people themselves through their own institutions into the process of building a better life for themselves is clearly called for. But no one is more conscious of this need than those who are participating in the effort ".

TEACH AND PREACH IN SPECIFICS

We must teach in specifics. We preach and teach in the abstract. We expect the common-man to transfer these abstract doctrines into concrete actions. We perpetuate the old educational fallacy that abstract knowledge is sure to transfer to the realm of practical life. We might as well try to teach piano by lecture."

Dr. M. M. Coady,
" *Masters of their own Destiny*."

Recent Progress of Co-op Central Banks in Madhya Pradesh

Dr. N. Y. Kher,
Dy. Registrar, Co-op. Societies, Madhya Pradesh.

The Co-operative Department of Madhya Pradesh, has recently brought out the second edition of the "Statistical Tables relating to Co-operative Banks in Madhya Pradesh" (1950-51 to 1953-54).

These tables relate to the 41 Co-operative Central Banks in the State and the Madhya Pradesh Co-operative Bank to which they are affiliated and they show the progress of these banks from year to year in respect of various aspects of their business. Although each of the eight tables included in this publication is useful in its own way, the first table, which is a summary statement, is the most informative of all and gives a fairly clear picture of the financial position as well as the co-operative work that each Bank is doing. The following paragraphs present an interpretation of the various figures contained in these tables :—

2. The Madhya Pradesh Bank.—During all the four years to which these tables relate, this bank has been making steady progress in respect of its paid-up share capital, reserve fund, owned funds and total working capital. The progress it made during 1953-54 is particularly noticeable. Its paid-up share capital increased during 1953-54 by about 25 per cent, not counting the Government contribution of Rs. 5 lakhs. It now amounts to nearly Rs. 15 lakhs (excluding Government contribution) and its owned capital (total funds) amounts to over Rs. 33 lakhs; while the total working capital exceeds Rs. 3 crores, 78 lakhs. The bank is financially strong and sound.

CENTRAL BANKS

3. Share Capital.—The note-worthy feature in the progress made by these banks is the large increase in their paid up share capital during 1953-54. The share capital of ALL the Central Banks taken together increased from Rs. 26.78 lakhs to Rs. 51.60 lakhs in the aggregate i.e., by 92 per cent during the year. Of the 41 Central Banks all but two (Betul and Mandla) registered an increase and this increase was as high as 200 per cent in many cases and in a few instances even upto 500 per cent. In four banks the increase was under

25 per cent, in 23 banks it was between 25 per cent and 100 per cent and in twelve banks it exceeded 100 per cent.

A Co-operative Central Bank worth the name should have a paid-up share capital of Rs. 2 lakhs at least. Notwithstanding the recent increase in share capital, many banks are still below the mark in this respect. There are only three Central Banks (Akola, Raipur, Bilaspur) which have a share capital exceeding Rs. 2 lakhs and of these only the Akola Central Bank has a share capital exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs. There are 15 Central Banks which have a share capital between Rs. 1 and 2 lakhs; and 23 Central Banks have a share capital less than Rs. 1 lakh.

4. Reserve Funds.—The Reserve Funds of these Banks are generally much less than their paid-up share capital. Only in four central banks does the Reserve Fund exceed the amount of the paid-up share capital. In one bank (Akola) it exceeds Rs. 2 lakhs; in three it is between 1 and 2 lakhs while in the rest it is under Rs. 1 lakh. The Reserve Funds of banks increased during 1953 54 satisfactorily in most cases and in some cases the increases were remarkable. The regular increase in the Reserve Funds is a sign of their healthy working.

5. Owned Capital.—The owned capital of these banks is increasing with the increase in their reserve funds and share capital. Yet a large majority of Banks have rather a meagre amount of owned capital Only in one Bank (Akola) does the owned capital exceed Rs. 15 lakhs and in the remaining banks it does not even reach anywhere near Rs. 10 lakhs. Only in there Central Banks (Raipur, Bilaspur and Yeotmal, does it exceed Rs. 5 lakhs. In 16 it is between two and five lakhs while in 12 it is between 1 and 2 lakhs. It is under Rs. 1 lakh in nine banks.

As against the owned capital of Madhya Pradesh Co-operative Bank which is Rs. 33,27,284 only, the owned capital of all Central Banks is Rs. 1,04,35,492- The owned capital of all banks increased during the year without exception.

6. Societies and Membership.—Leaving out a few exceptions, the total No. of societies, their total membership as well as the average No. of members per society increased in most banks and this increase is a sign of healthy expansion of the Co-operative credit movement. There is a marked tendency to increase the size of the primary society in all banks and as a result the average membership per

society is increasing; in 14 banks it is under 20; in 21 banks it is between 20 and 30 and in six banks it is between 31 and 40. The highest average membership in societies is generally to be noticed in the banks in the cotton tract.

The large majority of Banks are very small units and out of the 41 banks six have under 100 societies affiliated to each of them; 23 have only between 101 and 200 societies; nine banks have between 201 and 500 societies each while only two Banks (Akola and Bilaspur) have societies between 501 and 1,000. The only Bank in which societies exceeds 1,000 is Raipur. The three banks which have the largest no. of societies operate over a whole district.

7. Loans Made.—The total loans made to societies increased during 1953-54 in most banks (all but six). Thanks to the increased Reserve Bank accommodation, the increase is more pronounced than in the previous years. Loans made to individuals also increased in all but nine banks. In six banks (Akola, Bastar, Brahmapuri, Narsimhapur, Sagar, and Yeotmal) the loans made to the individuals during the year exceeded the loans made to societies. In seven banks (Amravati and the six noted above), the loans made to individuals exceeded 50 per cent of the total loans made; while in ten Banks this ratio was between 25 per cent and 50 per cent. Individual loans however, have a quick turn-over, particularly in case of commercial loans made on the security of goods. The total loans made to individuals during the year do not, therefore, represent the total amount due by individuals. Only in five banks (Viz., Bastar, Chhindwara, Hoshangabad, Sagar and Sakti) did the loans due by individuals exceed $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent the total loans outstanding.

The range of total loans made by banks in 1953-54 may be judged from the fact that in 4 banks the amount was under Rs. 1 lakh; in 12 it was between 1 and 5 lakhs; in ten between 5 and 10 lakhs; in 9 between 10 and 20 lakhs and in six it was between 20 and 40 lakhs.

8. Working Capital and Profits.—The working capital increased in all banks but four (Seoni, Mandla, Mehkar and Morsi). In 18 banks the percentage of borrowed capital to working capital increased; in three banks it remained unchanged and it decreased in 20 banks. All except one bank (Murwara) worked at a profit during the year. In five banks the percentage of net profit to the working capital was less than 1 %; in 12 banks it was between 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in 4 it was between $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ while in 19 banks it exceeded $1\frac{1}{2}$. Thus the majority of

banks are working profitably. The margin of profit could, however, be increased in some of the banks if they cut down the establishment expenditure or take steps to increase their business in keeping with this expenditure. This will be seen from the fact that in 25 banks the percentage of establishment expenditure to working capital exceeds $1\frac{1}{2}$; while it is between $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $1\frac{1}{8}$ in seven banks; between 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ in another seven banks and under $1\frac{1}{4}$ in only two banks. (Warora and Bhandara).

All this goes to show that so far as Central Banks are concerned, at present we have a large number of weak units and the really strong and efficient units are comparatively few. What is needed is to strengthen the smaller units by amalgamation with the neighbouring units, and thus to have fewer but stronger and more stable Central Banks.

THRIFT AND USURY

Usury comes with poverty. Thriftlessness is its parent. Create thrift and usury goes as the devil is supposed to do at the sight of holy water-

H. W. WOLFF.

The Hood Co-op. Training Institute—acquires a New Home

SRI A. K. KRISHNASWAMI VANDAYAR,
President, The Hood Co-op. Training Institute, Tanjore.

Early History

The Hood Co-operative Institute Ltd., Tanjore was registered on 7—5—1927 and it started work on 13—8—1927. It has therefore, completed 25 years of working and the occasion for opening a new building for it on 8—8—1954 has also been taken as the celebration of its Silver Jubilee.

Aims of the Institute

2. The Institute was started with the main object of training Co-operative Workers, Official and non-official, and to do propaganda on Co-operation in the Tamil Districts. Its area covers the Districts of Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, Tiruchirapalli, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli. The details of the classes conducted by the Institute from the beginning till date are given in the appendix A. It is seen from this appendix that the Institute has been functioning continuously from the beginning for training Co-operative workers by conducting classes, except for the period from 1934-'35 to 1939-'40, when only one peripatetic class was conducted in 1935. The Institute now conducts two classes of training every year. One is the Supervisors' course for nine months from July to March next and the other is the short course for employees of none credit societies for ten weeks from April to June. The final examination at the end of the nine months' course is held by the Madras State Co-operative Union, and the certificate issued by it is insisted on for permanent employment in the subordinate ranks of Co-operative Central Banks and other important Co-operative Institutions in this State. The final examination at the end of the 10 weeks' course is held by the Institute and certificates are issued. The usefulness of the Institute in conducting classes for training workers in the Co-operative field is therefore well established now.

Membership and Finance

3. The membership of the Institute is confined to the ten Co-operative Central Banks in its area from 1945. However, individuals, who were previously members, are allowed to continue. It derives funds mainly from the following sources.

(a) Annual contribution from central banks at Rs. 200 from each.

(b) Fees collected from students at Rs. 50 each for Supervisors' course and at Rs. 5 each for the short course.

(c) Contributions from Madras State Co-operative Union and Madras State Co-operative Bank. Government have provided one Co-operative Sub-Registrar in the scale of Rs. 150-5-200 permanently to work as Superintendent of the Institute free of cost. They also meet the expenditure on two Lecturers in the scale of Senior Inspector's of Co-operative Societies (viz. Rs. 90-4-110 -5-120). A public Library maintained by this Institute is getting a grant of about Rs. 100 every year from Government. The Director of Public Instruction recognises this Institute every year as a Commercial Institute and the trainees in the nine months' course are permitted to sit for the Government Technical Examinations in Book-keeping (Lower Grade) and Banking (Lower Grade).

A Gist of the Training Programme

4. The training in this Institute in the nine months' course comprises of coaching in Co-operation including Law, Auditing, Book-keeping, Banking and Rural Economics, according to the syllabus prescribed by the Madras State Co-operative Union, the examining body. After the theoretical training in the Institute, the trainees have to under-go a practical training for two months under Supervisors employed in Co-operative Central Banks and take an oral examination, before the Secretaries or Executive Officers of the Central Banks concerned. The course of training both theory and practice is therefore arduous and it is enough to equip the trainees for any work in Rural Development, including those under the Community Projects or National Extension Service. The number of admissions to the Co-operative Supervisors' course in this Institute has begun to decrease from last year (i.e. 1953-'54) evidently on account of the unemployment among the candidates who have completed the training and got the certificates. Such unemployment can be avoided if the trained candidates are given preference, when selecting workers for employment under the Community Projects or National Extension Service or any other scheme under the Five Year Plan. The question is now under consideration of the Madras State Co-operative Union

for taking up the matter with Government through the Registrar of Co operative Societies, to prefer the trainees of Mofussil Institutes for employment under any scheme of Rural Development (including Community Projects or National Extension Service or under the Five Year Plan) sponsored by Government.

The Need for a Home

5. The Institute was originally located in an old building and it was not possible to improve it for providing adequate hostel or recreational facilities to the trainees. Thanks to the endurance of the trainees and the goodwill enjoyed by the Management, the Institute was gaining strength and popularity even with such unsatisfactory accomodation. When the late Sri Samiappa Mudaliar became President in November 1948, he realised the need for a decent accommodation for the Institute in an extensive area, fit to provide ample play ground for the recreational facilities of the trainees, and to build a hostel for their boarding and lodging. He secured the site of 11 acres 45 cents for Rs. 7,531 (including stamp and registration charges) from the Late Rao Bahadur A. Y. Arulanandaswami Nadar. He pursuaded the Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., Tanjore, to purchase the building owned by the Institute for Rs. 31,000 and also to give a donation of Rs. 4,000 for the construction of the new building. In the mean time he got prepared the plans and estimates for constructing a building for the Institute with hostel, bath-room, dining hall, kitchen and sceptic tank latrine, and brought them up for consideration, before the Board of Management of the Institute which met in July 1952. The Board sanctioned the Plans and estimates and resolved to apply to Government for a grant of Rs. 79,600 to meet the cost of constructing a building for the Institute, a dining hall, kitchen, a bath room and latrine. An application was accordingly sent to the Registrar who in consideration of the then financial condition of the State Government agreed to recommend a grant of Rs. 25,000 for the construction proposed as a special case, provided the Institute collects an equal amount as donations.

N. R. Samiappa Mudaliar's Leadership

On receipt of these instructions, Sri Samiappa Mudaliar sent an appeal for donations to important Co-operative Institutions and collected donations to the extent of Rs. 22,722. A greater part of this amount came from the financing Banks and Central Stores in the area of the Institute. The sale of the building to the Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., Tanjore was concluded in April 1953 anda sum of

Rs. 31,000 was obtained. A sum of Rs. 7,500 was also transferred from the funds of the Institute to its Building Fund. With the total amount of Rs. 61,222 thus gathered for construction, Sri Samiappa Mudaliar started construction on 25-5-1953 under his personal supervision. Under great strain due to his failing health, he gathered Cement, Iron and other building materials and put forth all his enthusiasm and drive in the construction. In spite of the frequent delays in the materials reaching the work spot, the construction was progressing rapidly. But unfortunately, Sri Samiappa Mudaliar's health took an unexpected turn for the worse in February 1954, and death snatched him away on 19-2-1954, before the construction was completed. The construction has since been completed under the guidence of the present President, Sri A. K. Krlshnaswami Vandayar, according to the plan drawn up by the late Sri Samiappa Mudaliar in all respects except the two stair cases, which are proposed to be taken up as soon as funds permit. The cost of constructing the building amounted to about Rs. 61,000.

Our New Home—Hope of the Future

6. From April 1953, the Institute has been conducting classes in rented buildings under great inconveniences. It is therefore decided to conduct the classes for the Supervisors' course 1954-55 in this Building. The electrification of the building at a cost of Rs. 2,800 and the construction of latrine at a cost of Rs. 1,500 were taken up in preference to the construction of the stair cases, as those amenities are urgently needed for conducting the classes. A platform and pully for one of the three wells in the site at a cost of Rs. 200 and a thatched tiffin shed for the trainees at a cost of about Rs. 250 have also been put up. The further amount required after completing the construction for providing amenities listed above, was obtained by utilising Rs. 5,000 from the funds of the Institute, a further donation of Rs. 2,000 was sanctioned from the Common Good Fund by the Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., Tanjore. The Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., Tanjore has also sanctioned a donation of Rs 3,000 from its General Funds and the Registrar's sanction is awaited by the Bank to pay the amount to the Institute. Including this, the donations collected for construction amounts to Rs. 27,939 and the total has exceeded the target of Rs. 25,000 fixed by the Registrar, to recommend the grant of Rs. 25,000 from Government. Funds are now required as detailed below for the following further construction.

Hostel to accomodate 50 students at least to begin with, estimated at ...	Rs.	28,350
Kitchen, bath room and dining hall estimated at...	Rs.	13,000
Compound wall estimated at ...	Rs.	15,000
Two Stair cases Estimated at ...	Rs.	6,600
Total ...	Rs.	62,950
		Or
	Rs.	63,000

Registrar has therefore been approached to get the grant of Rs. 25,000 at least, from Government as originally proposed by him to take up these items of work. The Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., Kumbakonam has since sanctioned a further donation of Rs. 4,000 from General Funds and it awaits Registrar's sanction to pay the amount. The Institute looks forward for further help from the Madras State Co-operative Bank Ltd., Madras, the Co-operative Central Banks, the Co-operative Central or wholesale Stores and the other important Co-operative Institutions in its area to supplement the Government grant anticipated with the sympathetic help of Registrar and to raise funds to the total of Rs. 63,000 required to make the present building a self contained unit for the trainees.

A Tribute to N. R. S.

7. The building is a monument to the services of the late Sri Samiappa Mudaliar to the cause of Co-operative Education in general and to this Institute in particular and it richly deserves to bear his name to remind the trainees and the Co-operators in Tamil Nad, to follow his example. The building has therefore been unanimously named "Samiappa Mudaliar Building" by the Board of Management and it was opened on Sunday 8-8-1954 at 10-30 a.m, by the Hon'ble Sri K. Kamaraj Nadar, Chief Minister to Government of Madras. Sri Samiappa Mudaliar aspired to raise this Institute to a College with scope for reserch as contemplated in the bylaws. Let this Institute grow up to the ideal set by him making this historic town a centre for Co-operative Education and Research for the Madras State.

APPENDIX. A.

I. Details of course of Training conducted for Supervisors' in the Hood Co-operative Institute Ltd., Tanjore.

S. No.	Number of class or Period of training.	Number of students: Admitted	Number of students: Appeared	Number passed, Class: I	Number passed, Class: II	Number passed: Total	Percentage of Pass.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	1st Training class 1927—28 ...	49	48	3	31	34	70.8
2	2nd ,, 1928 ...	103	87	2	31	33	38.0
3	3rd ,, ,, ...	107	94	13	53	66	70.2
4	4th ,, 1929 ...	91	83	19	53	72	86.7
5	5th ,, ,, ...	115	99	37	41	78	78.8
6	6th ,, 1929—30 ...	96	85	9	29	38	44.7
7	7th ,, 1930 ...	67	58	2	28	30	51.7
8	8th ,, 1930—31 ...	106	96	15	37	52	54.2
9	9th ,, 1931—32 ...	43	30	9	18	27	90.0
10	10th ,, 1932—33 ...	52	51	2	21	23	45.1
11	11th ,, 1933—34 ...	58	56	4	21	25	44.6
12	First Peripatetic class 1935 ...	41	39	4	20	24	61.8
13	Second ,, 1940—41 ...	83	83	8	34	42	50.6
14	Nine months Supervisors' Course 1941—42 ...	43	43	3	23	26	60.5
15	,, 1942—43 ...	50	47	1	28	29	61.7
16	,, 1943—44 ...	74	74	5	38	43	58.1
17	,, 1944—45 ...	44	44	—	12	12	27.3
18	,, 1945—46 ...	69	69	1	36	37	53 6
19	,, 1946—47 ...	124	124	1	94	95	76.6
20	,, 1947—48 ...	140	140	12	86	98	70.0
21	,, 1948—49 ...	141	136	4	100	104	76.5
22	,, 1949—50 ...	142	141	6	104	110	78 0
23	,, 1950—51 ...	201	192	5	98	103	53.6
24	,, 1951—52 ...	253	251	27	184	211	84.1
25	,, 1952—53 ...	263	248	30	183	213	85 9
26	,, 1953—54 ...	206	188	15	138	153	81.4

II. Details of the course of Training for Junior Inspectors conducted in this Institute.

Period of Training.	No. of Students admitted.	No. of Students completed the training.
1—10—47 to 31—1—48	52	51
1— 2—48 to 31—5—48	19	15
1—10—48 to 31—1—49	38	36
3— 1—50 to 30—4—50	28	27
1— 4—51 to 31 -7—51	26	25
	163	154

III. Training for Managers in Non-Credit Societies (Six Months)

1-6-1948 to 30-11-48	16	16

IV. Details of Short course for employees of non-Credit Societies, conducted in this Institute.

Year	No. admitted	No. appeared	No. passed. I class.	No. passed. II class.
1946	23	21	1	20
1947 I Batch	57	43	—	43
II „	77	64	—	64
1948-I Batch	18	17	7	10
II „	27	26	13	13
1949	14	12	—	12
1950	39	39	14	15
1951	37	29	13	16
1952	39	26	12	14
1953	33	23	11	12
1954	29	19	7	12
G. Total,	393	309	78	231

A Short Note on Perundurai Sanatorium Co-op. Stores. Ltd.

The Perundurai Sanatorium Co-operative Stores, in Erode circle of the Coimbatore District is unique in that it has undertaken diverse activities and has been sucessfully working each activity. In addition to retailing groceries and consumer goods, it is running a canteen and a large dairy. Though the Stores is constitutionally an organisation distinct from the Perundurai Tuberculosis Sanatorium (now known as Ramalingam Tuberculosis Sanatorium) in its actual working it is but an adjunct of the Sanatorium. It is intended for the benefit of the staff and the inmates of the Sanatorium. The isolated situation of the Sanatorium and the Stores has necessitated the Stores taking up diverse activities. It is no exaggeration to say that the Stores has been by its existence and varied services, not only meeting the needs of the staff and inmates and relieving them of the untold misery which they would be subject to in a desolate place like the Sanatorium, but is also making the area hum with life and activity.

2. The Stores was registered on 31—10—1938 and it started functioning from 24—12—1938. Till 1944 the Stores was carrying on business in food grains, provisions, cloth, drugs, etc., just like an ordinary consumer store. It was felt that the Stores should take up other activities and cater to all the requirements of the members as far as possible. In the middle of 1944 the Stores opened the canteen and the dairy. The growth of the Stores has been steady and unique in spite of the limited scope for development as it is mainly intended for the staff and patients and secondarily for the numerous visitors to the Sanatorium. The development would have been still more spectacular but for the opening of Tuberculosis Sanatoria at several places of the State in the recent past which have dispersed the patients, who otherwise would have come to this premier sanatorium for treatment and rest. The Stores is also inculcating the habit of thrift among its members. The Board of the Stores consists of members drawn from all ranks of employees from medical officers down to the grade of scavengers.

3. The Stores started functioning with a modest share capital of Rs. 159 which has risen to Rs. 3,078 on 30—6—1954. It has built a reserve fund of Rs. 3,324-15-0 and a cattle mortality fund of Rs. 6,825-0-0. The Stores is now working with fixed deposits invested by its members and the cash credit accommodation obtained

by it from the Coimbatore District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., is only a stand by to be operated upon in times of need. In all its sixteen years of working the Stores sustained a loss of Rs. 2,094-3-0 only in the year 45-46 and that was due to the unprecedented drought conditions due to which the milk yield of the animals was very low while the cost of maintenance was abnormally high. In all other years it has worked at a profit, though service and not profit is its motto. The appended statement will give an idea of the steady growth of the Stores from its inception up to 30-6-1954. (Statement enclosed).

4. Provision Section :—This section is supplying food grains, all provisions, consumer goods to the Sanatorium general kitchen and to members, who constitute the staff and patients of the Sanatorium. During the period of control, it was running a ration shop. It was previously dealing in drugs and cloth also but business in these commodities have now been given up on account of the little demand for them. It is dealing in all commodities except ghee, firewood and mutton.

Canteen Section :—This section was opened on 1st July 1944. It is catering hygenic and nutritious food, and tiffen at modest cost. It undertakes to cater in an efficient manner during all ceremonial functions in the Sanatorium besides catering to the needs of the members and visitors and attendants of the inpatients. A special feature of the canteen is serving of tiffin and milk to paying patients both in the mornings and evenings at the Wards. Midday and night meals are also sent in carriers to the patients.

Dairy Section :—This section began functioning about the same time the canteen started work. It started functioning with 28 animals valued at Rs. 3,971. Superior strains of milch animals such as English cross breeds, pure Sindhis and Murrah buffaloes are reared in the farm. There are also stud bulls and stud buffaloes with which it not only developed its own breeds but also helped spreading high bred livestock in the surrounding villages. Animals surplus to its needs have been sold to the agriculturists of the District. The officials of the Animal Husbandry Department make periodical visits to the dairy farm and rendered the necessary technical assistance. The efficiency of this dairy has won the appreciation of the Animal Husbandry Department which has been selecting good animals for distribution to other centres under the Live Stock Development Scheme. The breed register kept at the dairy gives the history of each animal

in the farm. With the gradual increase in the number of animals to about 200, it was faced with the problem of finding adequate fodder for the animals especially during drought period. It slowly disposed of the animals with a view to replace them and restrict the herd with high bred milk yielders. It recently received a grant of Rs. 4,440-13-0 from the Collector under the Local Development Programme for purpose of high bred animals. The stock of animals on 31—12—54 was 101 valued at Rs. 13,321. The present milk yield per month is 8000 Lbs. and entire requirements of milk and milk products of the Sanatorium are met by the dairy.

The stores won the Victory Rolling cup in the year 1947 for the best Kangayam breeding bull in the All India Cattle show held at Tiruppur under the scheme sponsored by the Government of India. The animals in the dairy have also won several cups and prizes in the several cattle shows in the District in which it participated.

The growth of the dairy has prompted the stores to tackle the problem of cattle fodder also. It ventured on raising fodder crops. Fortunately for it the Sanatorium which was faced with the inadequate supply of water in drought years, acquired a plot of land with a well, improved the well for copious supply of water and installed pumps worked by electric power. This well supplies water for cultivation of crops on an acre of garden land and 9 acres of dry land taken on lease on an annual rental of Rs. 200 from the sanatorium for raising fodder and allied crops. The sanatorium has allowed the stores to utilise freely about 200 acres for raising fodder and for using them as grazing grounds. The stores has recently constructed a silage pit and is providing pucca sheds on modern lines for the cattle.

One other activity of the stores is the owning of carts for the use of its members. As the sanatorium is away from Perundurai and as there is no other means of conveyance available, the stores was forced to own carts and hire them to members for nominal charges for the transport of the school going children to Perundurai.

The provision and canteen section are housed in a building constructed from donations given by Sri N. Govindasami Nadar and Sri K. Rengasami Nadar of Nanjundapuram. The foundation stone of the building was laid by the Honourable Sri [illegible]rasami Raja the then Minister for Agriculture with the Government of Madras on 24-7-1946. The building was declared open on 14-1-195[illegible] by Sri K. Kamaraja Nadar. The dairy is housed in a spacious compound provided free of rent by the sanatorium. The purchasing officer of the sanatorium has been permitted to function as the paid secretary of the stores, the stores meeting one third of his salary. Besides, the dairy clerk and a cook of the sanatorium are given free of cost to be in charge of the dairy and canteen respectively.

The success of the stores in its diverse activities is largely due to the imagination, enthusiasm and selfless service of its ex-officio President, the Superintendent of the Sanatorium Dr. B. S. Viswanathan ably assisted by a team of directors. The progress of the Stores, right from its inception is shown in a tabulated statement on the next page.

ISLAND OF SANITY

"A socialised outlook marked by individual influence and collective efficiency has built the British Consumer Movement. This island of sanity flashes its light across a stormy sea to warn of shoals, on which modern civilization may wreck itself."

PAUL GREER.

"Co-operatives; the British Achievement."

The Perundurai Sanatorium Co-operative Stores Limited, Perundurai.

Statement showing the progress of the Stores from 1938-39 to 1953-54.

YEAR	No. of members	Paid up share capital	Deposits	Cash credit account	Total sales	Gross profit	Establishment and contingencies	Net profit	Net loss	Cattle value	Investment in shares	Reserve fund	Cattle mortality reserve	Investment in F. D. & C. L. M. B.
		Rs. As.	Rs.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. As.	Rs.	Rs.
1938-39	15	159 0	...	...	...	..	9 6	...	7 8	..	20	..	..	..
1939-40	27	157 10	...	148 6	2,518 4	136 14	34 4	95 3	...	..	20	..	..	..
1940-41	32	216 8	...	399 1	9,192 3	461 0	129 8	316 3	...	..	20	36 15	..	..
1941-42	46	503 12	...	984 2	13,316 14	..	...	547 4	...	..	85	188 7	..	..
1942-43	48	650 4	...	1,450 13	25 534 14	1,668 5	1,011 1	862 12	...	..	160	440 14	..	..
1943-44	58	924 4	250	832 15	33,710 0	..	..	800 0	...	..	260	971 2	..	..
1944-45	78	1,675 14	4,150	2,702 1	65,403 6	2,726 15	2,730 1	205 0	...	6,800	260	1,471 9	..	..
1945-46	78	2,878 12	4,200	3,964 4	73,205 1	2,352 9	5,294 3		2,094 3	8,500	1,260	1,532 13	..	..
1946-47	72	3,040 12	6,905	4,790 0	91,543 15	7,352 7	4,016 14	1,476 10	...	10,630	1,260	1,532 13	1.550	..
1947-48	80	2.923 12	8,075	8,788 3	97,759 4	2,096 4	5,991 11	233 5	...	15,460	1,260	2,322 13	2,050	..
1948-49	70	3,205 0	5,800	7,999 12	98,056 14	6,764 14	5,988 15	330 9	...	16,035	1,260	2,331 3	3,050	..
1949-50	75	3.432 0	4,800	12,077 2	1,05,943 3	8,237 0	7,514 11	428 5	...	17,925	1,260	2,468 12	4,550	..
1950-51	78	2.702 0	5,4 0	11 449 8	1,08,003 6	8,316 0	8.198 13	433 13	..	18,190	1,260	2.591 12	4,800	..
1951-52	79	2,942 0	5,180	9,940 3	1,07,107 12	8,376 15	7,329 0	364 0	..	18.055	1,260	2,728 5	5,140	..
1952-53	85	3,239 0	6,705	3,168 6	92,763 2	7,588 10	6 497 6	480 8	..	13.150	1,160	2,833 12	5,675	..
1953-54	82	3,078 0	7,440	876 0	68,773 13	8,862 13	5,567 12	1,964 10	..	6,825	1,160	3,324 15	6,825	7,995

A Report of the Tirupattur Town Co-operative Bank Ltd., for the year ending 30—6—54

S. KUMARASWAMI CHETTIAR.

Secretary, The Tirupattur Town Co-operative Bank, Ltd.

The Annual General Body meeting of the Tirupattur Town Co-operative Bank Ltd., Tirupattur N. Arcot was held on Sunday the 19th June 55 under the Presidentship of Mr. G. Swami Naidu, B.A. B.L., President of the Bank at 2·30 p.m. The 37th Annual Report of the Bank and the Audit certificate for the year ending 30th June 1954 was adopted. Out of the authorised Share capital of Rs. 1 lakhs, 1226 members on rolls have subscribed and paid a sum of Rs. 70,743 as on 30·6·54. The deposits of the Bank rose from Rs. 2,41,056 to Rs. 3,45,423 at the end of the year. The Bank has disbursed 1637 loans to members amounting to Rs. 5,03,063 and a sum of Rs. 3,36,737 was outstanding under 1242 loans at the end of the year, The Bank has earned a net profit of Rs- 9,922·7·0 during the year and a dividend of 6¼ per cent was declared to the members. With the addition of Rs. 3000 from out of the profits of 53·54 there is a sum of Rs. 48,000 under Reserve Fund. Besides the statutory Reserve Fund the Bank has created other Reserves to the extent of Rs. 25,964. For the past eight years the Bank has earned decent profits on an average of Rs. 8,400 per year. The Bank-one of the Big Urban Banks in the State-is of immense help to the merchants, middle class people and for people of low income group. One can notice steady progress in the working of the Bank under all heads, share capital, deposits, and loans. The President Mr. G. Swami Naidu B.A.B.L., and the Board of Directors and the Secretary Mr. S. Kumaraswami Chettiar who had greatly improved the Bank on sound lines were facilitated by the General body. After Tea, the meeting came to a close.

CO-OPERATION—A SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY

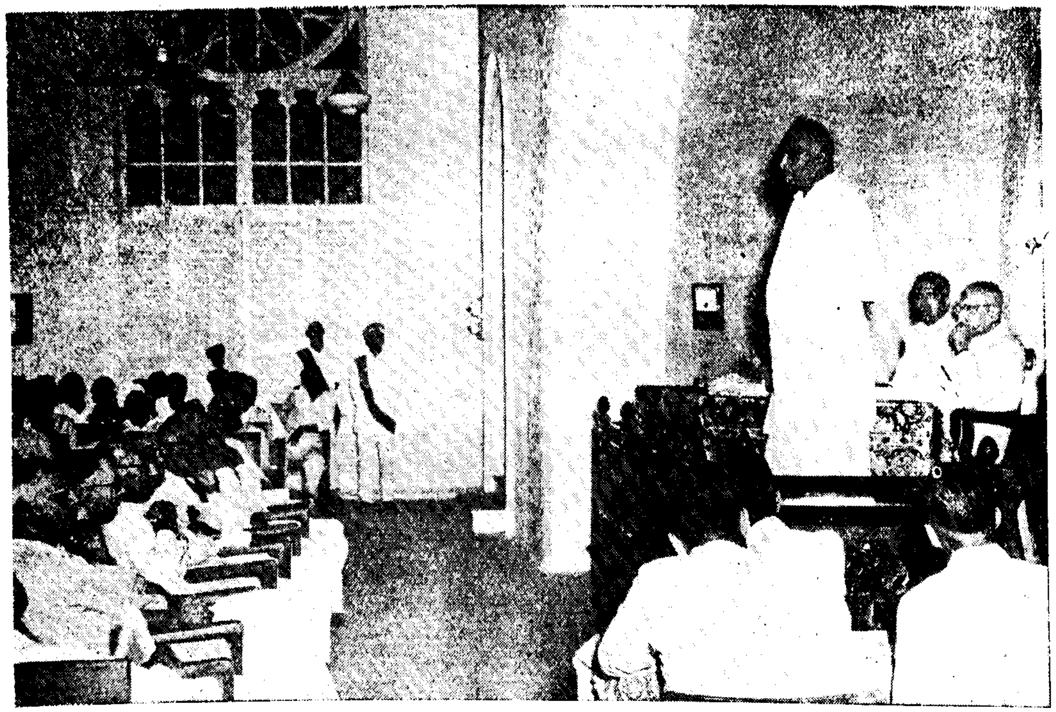
As a social philosophy Co-operation is an end in itself, the frame work of a new civilization in which the satisfaction of needs replaces the persuit of profit. Nothing otherwordly is to be found in self-interest thus divested of exploitation, benefitting the many and doing harm to none.

PAUL GREER,
" *Co-operatives ; the British Achievement.*"

New Home for Hood Co-operative Institute, Tanjore.

Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, declared open the 'New Home' of the Hood Co-ope Institute. On the dais are seen Sri Krishnaswamy Vandayar, Sri R. M. Sundaram, and other prominent Co-operators.

A fine view of the Hood Co-operative Institute's New Home.



Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, is seen delivering the Inaugural Address.

. Bhavani Shankar, Sri A. Palaniappa Mudaliar, Sri T. M. S. Mani, Sri K. Kamaraj, Sri A. B. Shetty, Sri C. G. Reddi and Dr. P. Natesan, are seen in the picture.

Proceedings of the Co-op. Officers Conference held at Madras on 6-6-1955

KAMARAJ'S APPEAL AT CITY CONFERENCE

Inaugurating a Conference of the Officers of the Co-operative Department, on 6th June '55, at the Senate Hall, Mr. K. Kamaraj Nadar, Chief Minister emphasised the vital role of co-operation in the economic regeneration of the people and pointed out that the co-operative movement steered clear of the evils of capitalism and communism in that it prevented concentration of wealth and authority in the hands of a few. Mr. A. B. Shetty, Minister for Co-operation presided.

The conference was attended by a large number of Deputy Registrars from various parts of the State, besides officials and non-officials connected with the co-operative movement in the City.

Registrar's Address

Mr. A. Palaniappa Mudaliar, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, welcoming the gathering, said that it was four years since such a conference had been held. During this period, important events had taken place like the formation of Andhra State and decontrol. The present conference, he said, afforded an opportunity to them to finalise the Five-Year Plan so far as the co operative development in this State was concerned. He hoped that as a result of the conference, the co-operative movement would take a step forward and that the officers would be better equipped to carry out their duties.

Sri K. Kamaraj's Address

Mr. Kamaraj Nadar pointed out the usefulness of the conference at a time when they were getting ready with their second Plan. Co-operation, he said, played a vital part in the economic regeneration of the people in this State, in particular, it had made great strides. It was desirable that they should aim at progress in all spheres through the method of co-operation, which has many advantages. It helped to eleminate the differences or conflicts between capital and labour which existed in a capitalist society. On the other hand, there was concentration of power in communism. Both these evils were avoided under co-operation.

The prosperity of the country, the Chief Minister said, depended primarily on the economic well-being of the agriculturists. The ryots found it difficult now to obtain loans at low rates of interest, They should be enabled to get money at reasonable rates of interest. At present only people owning lands were able to have the benefits of the co-operative movement. There were many who lived by cultivating lands on lease. The problems facing such people should be considered. He hoped that the conference would bestow thought on this and the allied problems of prices and marketing of agricultural produce.

Mr. Kamaraj Nadar said that apart from long-term loans, short-term credit facilities should be provided to help ryots in meeting their immediate requirements like purchase of cattle. He had no doubt that the officers of the Co.operative Department who were in close touch with the agriculturists and acquainted with their problems and difficulties, would discuss them and find a suitable and satisfactory solution. They could consider the question of adopting co-operative farming. By such methods, co-operation could solve many ticklish land problems. The Government also were considering the measures to be adopted for land reforms. The co-operative movement, the Chief Minister said, was bound to get larger and larger support from the people with the expansion of its activities. But the responsibility for success depended, to a great extent, on the enthusiasm and determination with which officers of the Department worked.

Sri A B. Shetty's Address

In the course of his Presidential Address Mr. A. B. Shetty, Minister for Health, said that after the attainment of independence their country was having a regime of planned development. The co-operative form of organisation was now acquiring a special importance and significance as an essential instrument for the implementation of their Five-Year.

Rural Credit Survey.

Mr. Shetty said: "The recently published report of the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee has made recommendations, the implementation of which will have far-reaching effects on the future of the co-operative movement in all important sectors and particularly on the agricultural economy of the country. The report rightly lays emphasis on increased agricultural production to meet the needs of our fast growing population and the urgency and importance of having a dynamic programme of agricultural credit for this purpose. The survey has revealed the starling insignificance of co-operative credit and taccavi loans which form 3.1 per cent and 3.3

per cent respectively of the total annual borrowings of the agriculturists. A mere fraction of the small amount reaches the medium and small cultivators who form 70 per cent of the total. This section of farmers will become increasingly important as a result of the land policies The money lender and the trader have been found to provide more than 70 per cent of the loans to the cultivators. High rates of interest are charged by money lenders, while the traders pay low prices for the agricultural produce on which they give advances Large parts of the country have not hitherto been covered by co-operation and large sections of the population have yet to be brought into its fold. The magnitude of this three-fold inadequacy has been prominently presented in the committee's report. The essence of the committee's recommendations is the reorganisation of rural co-operative credit and the development of other co-operative economic activities on the basis of State Partnership, State Aid and State Guidance and the collaboration of the Reserve Bank of India with State Governments."

The recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee, Mr. Shetty said, were based on three fundamental principles namely State partnership at different levels, full co-ordination between credit and other economic activities especially marketing and processing and administration through adequately trained and efficient personnel responsive to the needs of the rural population. "The more important recommendations of the Committee involve State participation in the Share Capital of the Apex Co-operative Credit Institutions; nomination by Government to the Directorate of the Apex Co-operative bank and by the Apex Co-operative Bank to the Directorate of the Central Co-operative Banks and power to the State Government to modify or reverse the decisions of the State Co-operative Bank or the Central Co-operative Banks and impose certain decisions of their own on items falling within the categories of policy. The Committee has also recommended the re-organisation of the rural credit societies into large-sized primary units on limited or guaranteed liability according to a phased programme of development, the establishment of marketing societies at all important market centres or mandies, the formation of district co-operative marketing societies and the organisation of a State Co-operative Marketing Society at the appropriate stage. The Committee has further recommended the constitution of several funds at the National and State levels for guarantee and development and also by co-operative institutions. You may be aware that the report of the All-India Rural Credit

Survey Committee was considered at a Conference of the State Ministers for Co-operation, Secretaries to Government and the Registrars of Co operative Societies held in New Delhi in last April and that the suggestions and recommendations of the Committee were generally agreed to by the Conference; schemes for the reorganisation of the Co operative Credit and marketing institutions on the lines of these recommendations and for the training of personnel at all levels have been proposed and are being finalised. There is also a proposal to launch a pilot scheme in certain select districts during this year itself which will be continued during the plan period".

Second Five-Year Plan Schemes

The publication of the report of the Committee, Mr. Shetty said fortunately synchronised with the preliminary arrangements that were being made in connection with the formation of the scheme to be included in the Second Five-Year Plan. The Conference of the State Ministers which considered the recommendations of the committee had directed the formulation of a phased programme of agricultural credit under short, medium and long term, marketing of agricultural produce with facilities for ware-housing, processing, etc. It should be their endeavour to formulate these schemes carefully so as to ensure maximum benefit to the agriculturists who form the back-bone of their rural economy. The task that lay ahead of them was to reorganise and revitalise the movement having regard to the fact that their national economy was to be reordered on the socialistic pattern.

Mr. Shetty continued: In this connection, I would also like to refer to the Committee on Co-operation constituted by the Government to review the progress made so far by the Co operative Movement in this State, to enquire into its present needs and deficiencies and to make recommendations for its improvement. The Committee has, as you know, issued a detailed questionnaire with a view to ascertaining the views of co-operators, both official and non-official, on matters pertaining to the working of all types of co-operatives. In the wake of the recommendations of the rural credit survey committee, changes of a far-reaching nature especially in the matter of the reorganization of rural credit and marketing are under contemplation, after the committee was constituted. Besides credit and marketing, schemes for the development of other types of co-operative activities for inclusion in the Second Five-Year Plan are also

being formulated and considered. I do hope that the Committee will take into account these developments also in finalising their recommendations. I need hardly say that the Government are eagerly awaiting the valuable recommendations of the Committee for the future development of the co-operative movement".

Scope for Expansion

He said there was vast scope for the expansion of the co-operative movement both in the urban and rural areas. On the agricultural credit side, the formation of rural banks just initiated in several districts should be able to supply the much needed medium-term credit for the agricultarists. They should also serve as a medium to tap local deposits and to establish that co-operatives could function not merely as money-lending institutions but also as agencies for promoting thrift and mobilising savings. Plans were being drawn up for the expansion of agricultural credit—short, medium and long-term and they envisaged trebling of the present transactions under these heads. For, against five crores of rupees provided by the co-operatives by way of loans to the agriculturists at present, it was proposed that in the last year of the Second Five-Year Plan, the co-operatives would be able to issue annually loans to the extent of Rs. 15 crores to the agriculturists. They would thus provide nearly 20 per cent of the credit requirements of the agriculturists as against seven per cent at present.

In doing this, Mr. Shetty said the co operatives would cover at least 80 per cent of the villages and 50 per cent of the rural population. On the marketing side, the plan provided for the establishment of marketing societies, the entrustment of marketing functions to the district wholesale stores at the district level and the formation of a State Marketing Society at the appropriate time. Nearly 10 per cent of the agricultural produce brought to the *mandies* would be handled by the co-operatives. Marketing societies would also undertake processing activities by the establishment of rice-hullers, groundnut decorticators, cotton gins and oil mills. As a further step, co-operative sugar factories were proposed to be established. One proposal was already on hand in the North Arcot district and recently steps have been taken to organise a co operative sugar factory in Udumalpet taluk of the Coimbatore District.

Other Schemes

Mr. Shetty continued: "Besides expansion of agricultural credit and marketing, I understand that schemes have been formulated to increase milk production by 20 per cent, to open salvage farms at five centres, and to organise cattle breeding societies in all the districts. The handloom industry is being brought more and more within the co-operative fold, thanks to the assistance provided under the Cess Fund Scheme and more than 50 per cent of the looms is sought to be brought within the co-operatives. On the housing side, there are proposals for the provision of houses for industrial workers, weavers and Harijans besides continuing the existing facilities for house construction to the middle-class and lower income groups. On the whole, nearly 20,000 houses are proposed to be constructed during the plan period. There are also preposals for providing greater facilities to the rural population in the matter of house construction. Twenty-five co-operative farming societies will also be established and as you know, Government have sanctioned the appointment of a special officer to study the co-operative farming methods obtaining in Uttar Pradesh, Bombay etc., and to report what types of co-operative farming societies can be established at select centres in this State and how they should be worked, Schemes for the development of cottage industries including palm gur industry, for the formation of labour contract societies, etc., in all the districts are also included. I understand that all these schemes are just being finalised and will be considered in detail by Government. The implementation of the schemes will mean more work and certainly a great demand will be made on the energies of the officers and their subordinates. The staff employed should be thoroughly trained in their work and/for this purpose, it is proposed to strengthen the co-operative training institutes and to impart training at the Central Co-operative Institute, Madras, at higher levels also."

Study Tour of Officers

" In your Five-Year Plan I am glad that there is also a proposal to depute some of the officers of your department to foreign countries as well as to other States within our own country for the study of the working of Co-operatives there. The importance of such study tours has been recognised by the International Labour Organisation which provides 50 per cent of the travel cost and other expenses of the officers, if they are deputed under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance by the International Labour Organisation. I am sure these study tours will provide an excellent opportunity to the officers to acquaint themselves with the working of co-operative schemes abroad and elswhere in our country and that the officers

who will benefit by such tours will make use of their study for the development of the movement in new and varied directions in this State."

" The field for constructive work is vast and I am sure that the officers of all ranks will rise equal to the occasion and devote themselves to their work with sincerity of purpose, devotion to duty and integrity which alone will bring distinction to the Department and win the affection and regard of the people. Government on their part will be prepared to consider sympathetically every proposal that the Department will make for the provision of necessary staff and other assistance for carrying out these duties efficiently and to achieve the targets set forth in the Second Five-Year Plan."

Inspection of Societies

The present development of the movement and its proposed expansion would require a good deal of supervision, inspection and audit by the departmental officers so as to ensure that the societies were set up on sound lines and run according to business standards and under proper management. " Great vigilance is called for on the part of those engaged in supervision and audit of societies and I do hope that your Conference will devote special attention to this subject and recommend measures to maintain the quality of audit and inspection at a high level and minimise mistakes or frauds committed in societies if not altogether prevent their occurrence."

" Another important matter I may stress is that the progress of the movement should be judged not merely with reference to the number of societies, their membership and transactions but with reference to the quality of work turned out by them. In particular I would refer to the handloom industry and other cottage industrial societies or those which engage themselves in trade and undertake the manufacture and supply of articles to their member or to the public. Societies should establish a name for the products turned out by them. They should endeavour to produce quality goods which the people will purchase even at some extra price. As an example, I may tell you that it is generally held that the milk supplied by co-operatives is far better than milk supplied by private vendors. In the sphere of handloom industry, goods with the stamp " Co-optex " stand for a certain degree of quality. I would, therefore, suggest that the Conference should devise ways and methods of improving the quality of goods produced or supplied by the co-operatives.

" I see from your agenda that you have before you a number of subjects touching every kind of co-operative activity which are of considerable importance at the present juncture for the further development of the movement. I am sure you will have a free and frank discussion of each subject bringing to bear not only your experience in co-operative work but also your knowledge of local conditions and shape your resolutions in such a manner that they will, when implemented bring about a better working of the co-operatives and extend their scope of service to the people to the maximum extent."

Mr. S. Nityanandam, Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, proposing a vote of thanks, felt sure that the co-operative movement would make singular contribution to the attainment of a socialistic pattern of society.

The Conference which lasted till June 9, discussed the plan for the expansion of agricultural credit and marketing on the lines of the recommendations of the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee and many other subjects on different aspects of co-operative activity. They also considered housing schemes as well as schemes included in the Second Five-Year Plan.

A Report on the Inauguration of the Tiruvennainallur Co-op. Rural Bank, S. A. Dt.

The Co-operative Rural Bank at Tiruvannainallur in the Tirukoilur taluk of the South Arcot District was inaugurated on 30th June, '55 by Sri A. Uthandaraman I.A.S., Collector of South Arcot. Sri O.P. Ramasami Reddiar, Ex-chief Minister, Government of Madras presided. Messrs. M. Kandasami Padayachi M.L.A., R. V. Sundara Reddiar B.A. B.L , Director, South Aroct Co-operative Central Bank, T. R. Dharanidharan, B. A., Secretary, South Arcot Co-operative Central Bank, A. Meenakshisundaram, B.A., Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Tirukoilur and a large gathering of Co-operators and the public were present.

Vice President of the S. A. Dt. Board and Chief promoter of the bank, Sri S. A. M. Annamalai Udayar presented addresses of welcome to Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar and Sri Uthandaraman and welcomed the distinguished guests and the gathering. Sri A. Meenakshisundaram, B.A. Deputy Registrar explained the experimental scheme of Rural Banks and indicated the lines on which it was proposed to work the bank at Tiruvennainallur.

Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar presiding over the function expressed satisfaction at the fact that Sri M. Chinnaswamy Reddiar, a tried co-operator representing the older generation and Sri S. A. M. Annamalai Odayar representing the younger generation should have combined to organise the Rural Bank at Tiruvennainallur. He suggested that the needs of the agriculturists in the area should be met by the Bank to the full extent, that the lending rate which stood at 6¼ percent should be considerably reduced and that the sanction and issue of loans should be prompt. He suggested further that Cattle Insurance and Crop Insurance should be included in the Co-operative activities in order that the agriculturists may be protected against failure of monsoons and other such natural and uncontrollable causes.

Inaugurating the Rural Bank Sri A. Uthandaraman I.A.S., welcomed the idea of introducing limited liability co-operatives in the rural parts and hoped that the Bank would help the agriculturists to carry on planned Farming. He desired to see that " Co operative Farming " was worked in this area, made fertile by the waters of the Pennar. The Collector advised the members to deposit all their savings in this Bank and to draw their requirements when necessary.

190 members had joined the Bank on payment of share capital amounting to Rs. 20,000/-. Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar distributed the Bank receipts to the members. Sri S. A. M. Annamalai Odayar and the members of his family had invested a sum of Rs. 4,000, in current account. Sri T. K. V. S. Jayaramachandra Chettiar and Sri K. A. Ramachandrappa Naidu deposited Rs. 500 and Rs. 100 respectively in fixed deposit on the same day.

After a vote of thanks by Sri Rajagopala Pillai and distribution of pansupari, the function came to a close with the singing of the National Anthem.

CO-OPERATIVES SHOW THE WAY

Co-operatives are showing the way to avoid "booms and busts." They do not side track buying power by piling up profits. Instead profits are returned to those from whom they came, to become buying power again.

In returning profits to patrons in this way, Co-operatives make it necessary for all competing businesses to curtail their profit taking in order to hold trade. Thus, Co-operatives checkmate extortion and profit piling just as far as their influence reaches. When profits are returned to patrons or left in their pockets, they become the basis for additional demand for goods. This helps to keep business going, factories run and people employed. The further Co-operatives go in becoming regulators, the less frequent and the less severe depressions become.

—*Nebraska Co-operator.*

The Malabar Dist. Co-op. Bank, Ltd., Kozhikode

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE 12TH MALABAR DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE HELD AT KALPETTA IN WYNAD ON THE 30TH APRIL 1955.

1. This Conference places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the sad demise of :

   1. Dr. B. V. Narayanaswami Naidu.
   2. Sri A. D. Balasundara Mudaliar (Joint Registrar).
   3. Sri M. G. Padmanabha Mudaliar.
   4. Sri K. A. Vasudevan, B.A, B.L.,
   5. Rao Bahadur Sri V. K. Menon.

2. This Conference requests the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to arrange the completion of audit of societies for the year ending 30th June sufficiently early so as to enable the societies to get the audit certificates not later than the 31st December succeeding.

3. Since the inordinate delay in the disposal of arbitration references, execution of decrees and amendments to bylaws is causing much inconvenience and difficulties to the satisfactory working of societies, this Conference requests the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to take steps to avoid the delay.

4. This Conference requests the Government of Madras State to exempt from the payment of audit fees such of the societies whose net profits fall below Rs. 100.

5. This Conference requests the Government of Madras State to grant subsidy to the Malabar District Co-operative Bank for maintaining additional staff so as not to give more than 15 societies for supervision to each Inspector.

6. This Conference requests the Government to provide necessary financial assistance from out of the funds provided under National Extension Scheme for construction of their offices and godowns for securing agricultural produce pledged as security for loans to such of the Multipurpose Co-operative Societies whose Building Fund is not sufficient for the purpose.

7. There is a very wide disparity now between the rate of interest now charged on loans issued by Urban Banks and primary societies and the rate of interest allowed when the loans are decreed (interest on loans issued are charged at $6\frac{1}{4}$ percent to $9\frac{3}{8}$ percent while interest

allowed on loans decreed is only 6¼ percent) It is advantageous for members to default and this disparity in the interest rate has served as an inducement to delay payments. Since the object of Co-operative societies is not to give encouragement in this manner to defaulters but to build a strong reserve and to give a nominal dividend to member on their shares, this Conference requests the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to allow penal interest rate on decreed loans as provided in the terms of Bonds executed or to provide funds to Urban Banks or Societies so as to enable these institutions to lend at 6¼ percent interest or even less.

8. Since there are very many Agriculturists in Co-operative Urban Banks as members, this Conference requests the authorities to allow medium term loans to Urban Banks also.

9. A. Consequent on the lifting of control on food stuffs there has been delay in the disposal of stock of rice and paddy kept by societies and so this Conference requests the Government to make good the loss the societies are likely to incur on account of this delay and also to meet the expenditure connected with the storing, grading establishment etc., of those food stuffs.

B. Since the stock of food grains now in the possession of societies has not been weighed in the presence of the Officers or Office-bearers of the societies concerned and since such stocks have been lying as such for a pretty long time, this Conference requests the Government to meet the deficit in stock noticed at the time of its delivering to the tenderers and other purchasers.

C. This Conference requests the Government to dispose off the stock of rice and paddy now lying in societies and to settle the Government account with it not later than 31st May 1955.

D. Disregarding the protests of societies, the Supply Department has dumped on societies huge stock of food grains and the societies had to pay large amount of interest to Government on account of this. This Conference requests the Government to refund the societies concerned the interest so collected.

E. The Government is still collecting contribution from P.C.C. Societies by way of establishment charges for the maintenance of special staff even though these societies are not discharging their normal duties now. This Conference therefore requests the Government to refund all such collections to the societies concerned.

9. II A. Even though the P. C. C. Societies have now no profitable bussiness they have to maintain a skeleton staff for the upkeep of office of the societies are incurring loss on account of this. This Conference therefore requests the Government to convert these societies in the manner they have decided without the least delay and even before settling their accounts with Government.

B. Even though some of the P. C. C. Societies have amended by-laws so as to enable the retrenched staff to give gratuity, leave salary etc, the Government has not registered these by-laws on the plea that the financial position of these societies has not been correctly assessed due to non-settlement of accounts with Government. There will be surplus funds in some of these societies even after the settlement of Government accounts and it is really hard that employees are not permitted to enjoy the fruits of their labour in the manner suggested. This Conference therefore requests the Collector of Malabar to register these amendments to By-laws with out further delay.

10. The All India Rural Credit Survey Committee set up by the Reserve Bank of India has recommended the development of Co-operative Economic Activitiy especially marketing and processing and the Government of India has accepted the recommendations and in the manner suggested by the Committee, a Coffee Curing Plant is now established in Kalpetta and working satisfactorily by the Produce Sale Society. This Conference requests the Indian Coffee Board not to give licence to any other concern for the starting of another Coffee Curing Plant and also to cancel the licence if any given to others by this for this purpose.

11. This Conference requests the Registrar to permit the Malabar District Co-operative Produce Sale Society to advance loans on standing pepper crops in taluks other than Wynad in the manner they are doing now in Wynad and also requests the Government to construct godowns in areas where there are large quantities of produce and to meet the cost of additional establishment required for the purpose.

12. This Conference requests the Government to exempt from Sales Tax the sales conducted by members through Malabar District Co-operative Produce Sale Society.

13. With a view to give more aid to the Agriculturists of Malabar, this Conference requests the Registrar of Co-operative

Societies to permit Malabar District Co-operative Produce Sale Society and other Primary societies to issue loans on standing crops by obtaining collateral security from members.

14. While appreciating and welcoming the steps already taken by the Government for the development of Handloom Industry and for the uplift of weavers, this Conference places before the Government for their immediate attention and consideration the following facts and needs.

(i) The subsidy now given by the Government for each loom is not more than Rs. 100. This is not sufficient to maintain a loom as it would take nearly 3 months to dispose of the stock valued at Rs. 150 manufactured in a loom and so the capital required for the maintenance of a loom is roughly Rs. 450. This Conference therefore requests the Government to give loans for the manufacture of 3 month stock in respect of each loom.

(ii) Since the price of yarn supplied to Weavers is higher than the price of yarn delivered to mills, it has become impracticable to sell handloom cloths cheaper than mill cloth. This Conference therefore requests the Government to take all practicable steps in the matter to set right the disparity.

(iii) Since the primary weavers societies are not in a position to stock improved appliance for the manufacture of articles to suit the different tastes of Consumers, this Conference requests the Government to provide the e societies with the necessary appliances on condition that the societies should not deal in these appliances.

(iv) This Conference declares that Handloom Industry is the main occupation of three lakhs of Weavers and that the protection of the industry is a National need. Since nearly half the products of handloom industry find a market in and outside India, this District can contribute to the extent of three lakhs to the National income. This Conference therefore considers the duty of this State and Central Governments to take steps to develop the industry.

(v) In view of the fact that Handloom Weavers are manufacturing all varieties of cloths required to suit the climatic

condition of Malabar, this Conference expects all concerned to use Hand loom cloths for all their requirments. This Conference also expects those present at the Conference to set an example in this regard.

15. Co-operative Milk Supply societies and Unions take more care and attention to the production and marketing of milk with a view to supply genuine and unadulterated milk to the public, thereby necessitating more establishment charges by way of maintaining additional staff. The progress of these institutions is very much affected due to competition from private sources.

In order that the Co-operative Milk Supply Societies and Unions may continue their useful services, the Government's help and protection are essential. This Conference, therefore, resolves to request the Government of Madras to issue necessary orders to the Heads of Jails, Hospitals and Public Institutions to purchase their requirements in milk from the co-operative milk supply societies and unions without calling for tenders from private sectors and at 10 per. cent above the retail market rate.

16. In view of the special need for encouraging Co-operative Milk Supply Unions and Societies and also in view of the State-wise propaganda, now carried on by the Government for greater consumption of milk on account of its importance as article of dietary, this Conference resolves to request the Government to exempt Co-operative Milk Supply Societies and Unions from the payment of Sales Tax so as to encourage greater production, sales and consumption.

17. Resolved to request the Government to organise a separate Land Mortgage Bank for Wynad Taluk.

18. Resolved to request the State Government to appoint Stores, other primary stores and Co-operative Press as Agents for the supply of requirements of Government Departments, Jails Hospitals, Schools Hostels etc. without calling for tenders from private sectors.

19. Resolved to request the State Government to exempt all consumer societies from the payment of Sale Tax.

20. Resolved to request the State Government to entrust the Consumer Co-operative Societies all the activities under the State Trading Scheme.

21. Resolved to request the Central and State Governments that the big Consumer Societies be exempted from tariff regulations and Import and Export restrictions and allow them to import and export in a larger scale.

22 Resolved to request the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to organise a Central Agency at Madras so as to enable the Wholesale Co-operative Stores of the Districts for wholesale purchase and distribution at fair price.

23. In view of the fact that many Wholesale Co-operative Societies had to stop dealing in Sugar on account of a recent order of the Government to give delivery of Sugar only at the ports of Cochin and Madras, this Conference requests the Regional Director (Food) Madras to withdraw this order and give delivery of Sugar at the nearest Railway Station as before.

24. This Conference welcomes proposals of the Committee of Direction of the AllIndiaRural Credit Survey for increasing the supply of co-operative finance by adequate assistance, but considers that the contemplated State partnership should be so designed and regulated as to help preserve the well known co-operative principles of initiative and sense of responsibility of their members and sufficient safeguards should be provided to prevent State interference in the working of the Co-operative institutions or in its internal administration.

25. This Conference welcomes the emphasis placed by the Committee of Direction on the need for linking credit and marketing and the importance of giving every encouragement to co-operative processing, marketing and warehousing facilities.

26. This Conference while appreciating the move to open branches in the rural area by the State Bank of India, requests that such branches should not compete with the Co-operative Banks and societies functioning in those areas.

27. In view of the fact that the Government have sanctioned one Crore of Rupees for conversion of short term loans into Medium term loans and in view of the fact that the steep fall in the price of agricultural produce and the failure of the crops for the last consecutive years have considerably reduced the repaying capacity of the members of the Village co-operative societies, this Conference requests the Registrar to issue instructions to the District Co-operative Banks to issue Medium terms loans more liberally and to convert the short term loans of societies into Medium term loans in deserving cases, where societies make such a request for valid reasons.

28. This Conference resolves that the journal 'Paraspara sahayi' should be run under an Editorial Board.

(Sd). T. M. CHINNAIYA PILLAI,
President of the Conference

Proceedings of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Nicholson Co-op. Town Bank, Ltd, Tanjore

"The spirit of co-operation should pervade every sphere of our activity and the best expression of that spirit is co-operation between men and women. By nature and tradition, women have cultivated the habits of thrift and economy better than their male counterparts" said Mr. Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras on 4th July 55 while making plea for the enrolment of larger number of women members and inviting them to the Directorate on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Nicholson Town Co-operative Bank at Yagappa Talkies, Tanjore.

On arrival. the Governor was received by Mr. N.S. Ramalingam President of the Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, Mr. Panchapakesa Aiyar, President, Nicholson Town Co-operative Bank and others. Then, Sri N. S. Ramalingam hoisted the Co-operative Flag and made the following speech.

SRI N. RAMALINGAM'S ADDRESS

Shri Sri Prakasa, and Brother Co-operators.

I am grateful to the members of the Board of Directors of this Bank for affording me this opportunity to hoist the Co-operative flag. It gives me unparalleled pleasure to associate myself with the celebrations of the Golden Jubilee of the institution named after that great pioneer in Co-operation Sir Frederick Nicholson to whose vision and tremendous effort, we owe the very existence of Co-operative movement in our country. It should be remembered that the major problem besetting the then administration in the fag end of the last century was that of rural indebtedness. So in 1892, the Madras Government directed Sir F. A. Nicholson to furnish a report on the possibility of introducing agricultural banks in this state.

After making a thorough study of the various systems of credit prevalent in Europe Sir Nicholson came to the conclusion that banks similar to the "Popular Banks" in Germany and Italy were emeniently suited to tackle the conditions obtaining in this state. Sir Nicholson's report attracted the attention of the Government of India and

:hey invited the opinion of the various State Governments on it. Fhey then in 1901 appointed a Committee consisting of Sir Nicholson and others under the chairmanship of Sir Edward Law. As a result of their recommendation the first Co-operative Law was passed on the 25th March 1904. Sir Frederick Nicholson had, thus, laid the lasting foundations for the Co-operative edifice in India.

The seed he had sown has now sprouted into a huge tree with thousands of branches affording the agriculturists the much needed help. This bank is the eighth in this state and the second in this District to be started. It is indeed a matter for joy to reflect that this institution has now become a live and vital instrument of Co-operative banking with more than 4,000 members and a working capital of over Rs. 5 lakhs. I congratulate the members of this bank on this splendid achievement. I pray that this bank would grow from strength to strength and continued to do useful service to the many small wage earners and farmers and infuse a new meaning and purpose in their lives.

Let me now come to the task that has been assigned to me namely that of hoisting the Co-operative flag. All of us are familiar with our rainbow flag. It was in 1923 at Ghent that the International Co-operative Alliance Executive agreed to have a flag whose device should be the seven colours of the spectrum. In his essay, "The twelve virtues of Co-operation", the great French Co-operator Charles Gide writes thus, "The International Co-operative Alliance will have its flag, the colours of which will be the specturum, denoting diversity in unity, and instead of eagles, lions, and leopards and all that menagerie of wild beasts which serve as the emblem of so called civilised states, the flag of the Alliance will bear as its arms two clasped hands."

The flag even now when flown carries with it the lofty values of selfhelp and peace and progress of humanity.Itsymbolises the uplifted hope of mankind for a new world where,

> "Nation with nation, Land with Land
> Unarmed shall live as comrades free.
> In every heart and brain shall throb
> The pulse of one fraternity."

The rainbow is considered as a source of encouragement and a fountain of peace. Man has viewed it as a symbol of hope, a harbinger of peace and in its exquiste multi coloured pattern has sensed

an ultimate all prevailing harmony. What more fitting and appropriate emblem, then, than the rainbow patterned flag could have been chosen to symbolise to the world the aims and ideals of International Co operative Movement? Co-operation like the rainbow brings hope to the depressed, achieves harmony among diverse interests and offers the promise of an ultimate and universal peace. Hence this flag commands the allegince of a growing number of world's millions and flies high despite the political gulfs and cold wars.

Never was it so urgent, as it is today, that the flag which epitomizes the collective aspirations of 117 millions of Co-operators should be simultaneously unfurled throughout the length and breadth of the world. Conflicting ideologies set members of even the same community against each other. The frenzied search for ever greater and more powerful weapons of destruction depresses the living standards and prevents the introduction of vast schemes of development to improve the lot of the backward peoples. Thus in a world torn as under by tensions and conflicting idealogies the happy idea of Co-operative fellowship must have a tremendous appeal. As Mr. Herbert Morrison has rightly said, "We want a Co-operative World for we shall be better and the world will better as a result of the adoption of Co-operative principles in all phases of life."

Coming nearer home the task of national reconstruction is the sage act of social service in an under developed country like ours, which is seething with a new impulse for progress. Therefore, we should endeavour to build up the Country's economic strength by the Co-operative effort of all of us. The second five year plan is now in the process of gestation. The All India Rural Credit Survey Committee has canvassed the gospel of state partnership in order to make the co-operative movement more broad based and to enable it to discharge its services in an efficient manner. Our popular Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Mr. A. Palaniappa Mudaliar has drawn a bold and total plan. Thus we are on the threshold of a great purposive expansion of co-operation.

The advantages of a Co.operative Movement can not be achieved in a day nor in a year nor by Governmental subsidies nor through any easy formula or recipe. They must necessrily come about gradually and through the action of men and women who are willing to exercise patience and make the sacrifies which are indispensable to any important or lasting reform. The Co-operative movement frees its members not only from usurers and profitieers but also from themselves and their bad habits. It teaches them virtues which are not always natural to them such as orderliness, foresight, punctuality, and strict respect for engagements entered into.

To run a co-operative institution successfully it is necessary that a large group of people, should take initiative and responsibility rather than just one individual or a small group. This multiplies and stimulates incentive, initiative and risk taking so prized in a private enterprise system. The idealist and the realist are both essential to the successful development and progress of co-operative enterprise. Broad vision must be coupled with realision to make Co-operative activity successful in an economic field that is still very largely competitive.

Let us therefore, by constant effort, ceaseless study, unwavering loyalty to the movements basic principles pledge to give to Co-operation, the radiance that it richly deserves and this rainbow shall be a bridge between men and god, the bridge whereby you and I in the fulfilment of time shall pass from imperfection to perfection.

WELCOME ADDRESS

Mr. Panchapakesa Aiyar, welcoming the Governor, paid a tribute to the services of Sir Federick Nicholson who was one of the foremost among those who contributed to the birth of the Co-perative Movement in the Madras State. The Bank was started on February 1905 with 180 members and a share capital of Rs. 903. From humble beginnings, it had grown steadily and had at present a membership of over 4,000 members and a share capital of Rs. 61,000.

GOVERNOR'S APPEAL

Mr. Sri Prakasa expressed his pleasure at presiding over the Golden Jubilee celebrations of an institution which, though it could not be described as a big institution from the point of view of the volume of business, definitely deserved praise for the financial help it had been rendering to the vast body of the poorer classes. He referred to the tribute of homage and gratitude paid by the organizers of the Bank to that great soul, Sri Frederick Nicholson, the originator of the Co-operative movement in the State of Madras and expressed his desire to join them in paying his respects to that great benefactor.

Continuing, the Governor remarked that born and bred up in the thick of the national movement against British Imperialism, he had not taken kindly to the I.C.S. Officers in general but every one should

admit that in Sri Frederick Nicholson they had found a great and good man who by his foresight and breadth of vision had earned for himself a permanent name, remembered and respected by all even to-day. It was of particular interest to note that the Nicholson Bank was started more or less at the same time as when the movement began in our State, and for the last fifty years it had steadily grown, doing immense service to the people. Incidentally Mr. Sri Prakasa mildy expressed his disapproval of the authorities of the Bank getting a hired building to conduct the celebrations and added that he would have been far happier to visit their premises and see the workers doing their job. There was nothing to be ashamed of, because we were humble and poor. The only pleasure and satisfaction that they could and should derive was from the consciousness that they were doing some real service to the people.

Proceeding, the Governor complimented the organisers of the Bank on the fact that they had fixed the value of a share at one rupee so that it could embrace even humble people earning small sums of money as their income. He also congratulated them on the most successful manner in which they had been able to maintain the Bank accounts. He urged the need to impress on our womenfolk the importance of investing their savings in banks in their own interest as well as in the interests of the society at large. If we could bring round our womenfolk to appreciate the value of banking business our banks would be strengthened by leaps and bounds, he said. In this connection, he suggested that they should invite women members even to the Directorate of the Bank, since he felt that with their assistance and co-operation their affairs could be better and more efficiently managed.

The Governor dwelt elaborately on the problem of indebtedness, which was a common phenomenon in most of the middle-class and lower classes and attributed this mainly to our customs and conventions that had been sitting tight on us. The joint family system, though a good institution which had helped to preserve our society intact, had fallen into abuse in many cases, with the result that there had been disharmony and friction within the home with consequent financial difficulties. Other factors that had landed most of the families in indebtedness were our marriages and funerals and such ceremonies which entailed heavy expenditure. The only solution to all these difficulties lay in co-operation and the help offered through co-operative banks, he stressed.

Concluding, Mr. Sri Prakasa disapproved of people looking down the profession of banking and money-lending and added that it was one of the noblest professions since it gave succour to one at times of distress.

Mr. S. Swayamprakasam, M.L.A., rendered the speech into Tamil.

Mr. P. S. Venkatakrishna Pillai, Vice President, proposed a vote of thanks.

CHLOROFORMING DEMOCRACY.

But just at present, we are a little overwhelmed by the pleasure of having so much done for us rather than by us. In prewar Europe, democracies were shot down and their leaders imprisoned. You can more easily chloroform democracy and thus make its leaders powerless, especially when the chloroform is self-administered. After all, democracy is a disturbing thing. It asks you to think and answer back as well as listen to give as well as receive, to work as well as to watch.

JACK BAILEY.
" *Three Movements-One Purpose.*"

A Report of the Meeting of the Madras State Co-op. Advisory Council held on 9-7-1955

A meeting of the Madras State Co-operative Advisory Council was held on 9-7-1955 at 11 a m. in the Office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras with the Minister for Co-operation, Sri A. B. Shetty in the Chair. The following members of the Council were present.

1. Sri M.D. Kumaraswamy Mudaliar, President, The Madras State Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Madras.
2. Sri P. Natesan, M.B.B.S., General Secretary, The Madras State Co-operative Union, Madras.
3. Sri P. Govinda Menon, B.A., B.L., President, The Malabar Dist. Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Kozhikode.
4. Sri M. P. Nachimuthu Mudaliar, President. The Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-op. Society, Ltd., Madras.
5. Sri P. Allah Pichai, Member of the Executive Committee of the Madurai-Ramnad Co-op Wholesale Stores.
6. Sri A. Palaniappa Mudaliar, M.A., Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras.

1. The Council approved the proposals of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to amend Section 21 and 53 of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act VI of 1932 and to introduce a new Section 57AA under that Act, providing respectively for (i) the conversion of the existing prior claim in favour of co-operative societies on the crops, other agricultural produce etc., of a member in respect of any amount due by him, in priority to other creditors into a first charge (ii) penalty against infringement of the provisions of Section 21 and (iii) a summary method of recovery of loans, the security for which is subject to a first charge in favour of the Society. The amendments proposed, are designed to protect the co-operatives against the risks involved in financing the ryots on the security of anticipated crops as recommended by the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee.

2. The Council also approved an amendment to Rule XXIV of the rules framed under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, stipulating that the amendments to by-laws, passed by the general body of a co-operative society shall be forwarded to the Registrar within two months from the date of the meeting of the general body.

G O.'s. and Circulars

ADMISSION OF MEMBERS ON THE EVE OF ELECTIONS

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

SRI A. PALANIAPPA MUDALIAR, M.A.,
Registrar.

R. C. 36114/54 B. Dated: 13-1-1955.

Sub:—Act and Rules—The Madras Co-operative Societies Act VI of 1932—Rules—Rule VII(6) and XA—admission of members on the eve of election—draft amendment to by laws—prescribed.

Ref:—G. O. No. 3229, Development dated 28-7-52 communicated in the Registrar's Endorsement R.C. 54658/51 BI dated 26-8-52.

According to rule VII (6) of the rules framed under the Madras Co-operative Society Act VI of 1932, every society with limited liability shall revise the list of members within 30 days prior to the date of the meeting fixed for the election of the committee of the society including the members admitted and excluding the members removed during the period commencing from the date when the list was last revised and ending with the present revision of the list. As per the new rule XA, no registered society shall admit members or transfer shares within 30 days prior to the date of the annual general meeting. This rule applies to all types of societies. The existing bylaw No. 32A of societies with limited liability requires modification in view of the rules published in the G. O. cited. The Corresponding bylaw of other types of limited liability societies also requires to be modified to bring it in conformity with the new rules. The amendment suggested for adoption is annexed to this circular. The number of the model bylaw which requires to be amended in other types of societies is also indicated in the annexure. Similar amendments should be adopted in the case of other Limited Liability Societies not specified also.

2. Though rule VII(6) regarding the revision of the list of members before each general meeting applies to limited liability societies only, the bylaws of rural credit societies (by-law No. 32A) on unlimited liability also already contain a provision for such a revision, the period being fixed at 15 days prior to the date of the meeting. In as much as the provision for the preparation of a list of

members already exists in the by-laws, the Registrar considers it desirable to amend the by-law of rural credit society also enhancing the period from 15 to 30 days prior to the date of the general meeting to bring it in line with the model by-laws of other types of societies.

ANNEXURE

By-law No. 32A. Credit Societies (limited liability), Students' Stores, Fishermen Cooperative Societies, Public Servants' Co-operative, Weavers Societies, Rural Credit Societies, (unlimited liability).

By-law No.	27A.	Land Mortgage Banks.
,,	30	Motor Transport Cooperative Society.
,,	30 para 2.	Milk Supply Societies.
,,	35	Marketing Societies.

Recast as Follows:—"The Panchayat Board of Directors shall maintain a list of members on the rolls of the society who are qualified to vote at general meetings and shall revise such list 30 days prior to the date fixed for the election of the committee of the society, including the members admitted and excluding the members removed during the period commencing from the date when the list was last revised and ending with the date of the present revision of the list. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to supply copies of such list to such of the members as desire to have them on payment of such fees as may be prescribed by the Panchayat Board of Directors in this behalf. No member shall be admitted and no share shall be transferred within 30 days prior to the date of the annual general meeting".

3. Deputy Registrars are requested to see that all societies adopt the amendment at their next general body meetings.

S. NITHYANANDHAM,
for Registrar.

RURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES—CONVENING OF GENERAL BODY MEETINGS.

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

SRI A. PALANIAPPA MUDALIAR, M.A.,
Registrar.

Rc. 165886/54. B. Dated 11-2-55.

SUB:—Co-operative Societies—Rural credit societies—by-law No. 32 Convening of general body meeting by the Central Bank to which the society is affiliated—amendment—issued.

According to by-law No. 32 of the model by-laws of unlimited liability societies the Panchyat shall call for a meeting of the society on receipt of a requistion in writing from a financing Bank to which it is indebted. Though the societies are affiliated to the Central Bank the Panchayatdars cannot be called upon by the Central Bank to call for general meetings if the societies are not indebted to the Bank. It is represented that non indebteness especially in rural credit societies is only a temporary phase as they generally cannot tap local deposits but have to depend on the Central Bank for their financial requirements. A non-indebted society today may take a loan some time later. As the by-law stands at present the Central Bank cannot require the panchyat of the society to call for a general meeting when it is not indebted to it. There may me occasions when general meetings have to called for at the instance of the Central Bank even when the societies remain non.indebted. It will be better therefore that provision is made in the by-laws of rural credit societies enabling the Central Bank to convene general meetings of such societies even when they are not-indebted. For this purpose by-law No. 32 of the model by-laws of Co-operative credit society (unlimited liability) may be amended substituting "affiliated" for the word "indebted" where it occurs at the end of the by-law.

Deputy Registrars are requested to see that all rural credit societies in their circle adopt the amendment at their next general meetings.

S. NITHIYANANDAM,
for Registrar

PROVIDENT FUND AND CO-OPERATIVES

Memorandum of the Registrar of Co operative Societies, Madras.
A. PALANIAPPA MUDALIAR, M.A.,
Registrar.

Re. No. 166539/54 A. 5—3—55.

SUB :—The Second Tamil Nad Co-operative Employees' Conference—Resolutions.

The Second Tamil Nad Co-operative Employee's Conference held at Tanjore on 24—10—53 passed the following resolution.

"This conference regrets that many societies have not enen now introduced Provident fund for their employees. So it requests the Registrar to direct such societies to do so forthwith."

Model special by-law No. 13, relating to service conditions of employees of co-operative societies lays down that every employee

who has been confirmed in this post shall be required to contribute to an Employees' Provident Fund in accordance with the rules framed by the board of management for the purpose. The Deputy Registrars are requested to draw the attention of the societies in their jurisdiction which have not yet constituted a Provident Fund for their employees, to this provision and see that they set up the Employees' Provident Fund without any further delay. They are also requested to see to this though their subordinates, viz. Inspectors for supervision of Weavers' Societies, Stores Societies etc., Administrative Inspectors, Non-Credit Senior Iuspectors and Auditors.

S. NITHIANANDHAM,
for Registrar.

AMENDMENTS TO BY LAWS OF CENTRAL BANKS

Circular of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras
SRI A. PALANIAPPA MUDALIAR, M.A.,
Registrar

R. C. 2307/55-A dated 3-3-1955

Sub :—Co-operative Central Banks—amendments to by.laws—Registration of—Instructions issued.

At present, the Deputy Registrars are submitting all proposals regarding the amendments to the by-laws of Central banks for Registrar's orders. The Registrar considers that there is no need to obtain his orders for those amendments to the by-laws of Central Banks which are in conformity with the model prescribed by him and also if they are of a routine nature. The Deputy Registrars in charge of Central Banks may themselves dispose of such amendments. But copies of the certificate of registration of the amendments should be submitted to the Registrar in duplicate in all cases of registration as hitherto. Amendment proposals involving deviations from the model by-laws or changes in policy etc., are in the opinion of Deputy Registrar be of sufficient importance to be brought to the notice of the Registrar, should be submitted to the Registrar for his orders. The officers are requested to follow these instructions strictly, in future.

A. PALANIAPPAN
Registrar

INVESTMENT OF FUNDS BY URBAN BANKS

Proceedings of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras.
SRI A PALANIAPPA MUDALIAR, M.A.,
Registrar

R. C. 2307/55 A dated 3-3-1955

Sub :—Urban Cooperative banks—Investment of funds in Central Co-operative banks—permission accorded.

Ref :—Registrar's circular R. C. 13257/45-J dated 25-5-1946.

ORDER :

At present, if an Urban Co-operative Bank has to invest its funds in current account with a Central Cooperative Bank outside its district, it has to obtain the permission of the Deputy Registrar under section 32 (1) of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act. The Registrar considers that it is not necessary for the Urban Cooperative banks to obtain the permission of the local Deputy Registrar every time when they have to invest their funds in current account with Central Co-operative Banks outside their district. He, therefore, permits under Section 32 (1) of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act VI of 1932, all Urban Co-operative banks in this State to invest their funds in current account to the extent necessary, in the Madras State Co-operative Bank and in any Central Co-operative Bank outside their district, but within the Madras State.

2. As regards the investment of funds by Urban Co-operative banks in the Central Bank to which they are affiliated no specific permission is necessary.

3. The Urban Co-operative banks are not, permitted to invest their funds in another urban co-operative bank within or outside their district, without the previous permission of the Deputy Registrar concerned.

4. The Deputy Registrars are requested to communicate this order to all urban co-operative banks in their jurisdiction.

(By order) V. SUDARSANAM,
Manager.

INVESTMENT OF FUNDS BY CENTRAL BANKS.

Proceedings of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras.
SRI A. PALANIAPPA MUDALIAR, M.A
Registrar

R.C. 2307/55-A, Dated 3—3—55.

SUB :—Investment—Funds of co-operative societies—Investment in co-operative institutions

READ :—Registrar's circular R.C. 13257/55-J dated 25-5-1946.

ORDER :

In the Registrar's circular cited, the Deputy Registrars were permitted to allow co-operative institutions to invest their funds in current accounts with any other co-operative Central Bank in the district including the Madras State Co-operative Bank if they were satisfied with their financial stability. The Deputy Registrars were also told that their order premitting investments should be issued under the proviso to section 32 (1) of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act. In accordance with these instructions, the Deputy Registrars have been permitting the Central Banks in their jurisdiction to invest their funds in current accounts with other Central Banks in the State. The Registrar considers that for the investment of funds by a Central Bank in current account with another Co-operative Central Bank within the State there is no need to accord permission by the Deputy Registrar in each case. The Registrar accordingly, permits under section 32 (i) of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, all Central Co-operative Banks in this State to invest their funds in current deposits account with any other Co-operative Central Banks in the State. For investment of funds by Central Banks in Fixed Deposits, Savings Deposits and deposits other than current accounts in other Central Banks the previous permission of the Registrar should be obtained as usual.

As all Central Banks in the State are members of the Madras State Co-operative Bank, no permission of the Registrar or the Deputy Registrar's is necessary to invest their funds in fixed deposit or in current deposit with the latter bank.

(By order) V. SUDARSANAM,
Manager.

OFFENCES IN THE SERVICE OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES —A BAR FOR EMPLOYMENT.

Circular of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Chepauk, Madras
SRI A. PALANIAPPA MUDALIAR, M.A.,
Registrar.

R. C. 90659/54 SI Dated the 3rd March, 1955

Sub :—Co-operative Societies—Appointment of persons convicted for offences in the service of Co-operative Societies—Prohibition of—Model special by-law—prescribed.

The model special by laws relating to the service conditions of employees of Co-operative societies, prescribed by the Registrar do not contain a provision for prohibiting the employment of convicted persons in Co-operative societies It has been brought to the notice of the Registrar that an employee of a Co-operative Stores was removed from service as he was found to have undergone imprisonment for various offences and that when an appeal was preferred by the employee before the Labour Commissioner under the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, the Labour Commissioner held that there was no provision either in the Co-operative Societies Act or in the rules thereunder prohibiting the appointment of convicted persons in co-operative institutions. In order to prohibit the appointment of convicted persons in co-operative institutions, the Registrar directs that the following provision may be incorporated in the existing special by-laws relating to the service conditions of employees of co-operative societies as special by law No. 5 (b) renumbering the existing by-law No. 5 as by-law No. 5 (a):—

"No person shall be appointed to the service of the society/bank if he has been sentenced for any offence other than on offence of a political character or an offence not involving moral delinquency such sentence not having been reversed or the offence pardoned. A member of the staff of the society/bank shall cease to be an employee in the society/bank, if he is sentenced for any such offence".

2. The Deputy Registrars are requested to see that the co-operative societies/banks adopt the by-law suggested above at an early date.

S. NITHYANANDAM,
for Registrar

HOUSING – LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF DISEASED MEMBERS

Circular of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras
SRI A. PALANIAPPA MUDALIAR, M.A.
Registrar.

R. C. No. 97577/52-Z. III Dated 15-3-55

Sub:—Housing—nomination of deceased members—admission of legal representatives of deceased members—instructions—issued.

Under by-law 11 (b) of the model by-laws of C.H.C.S., a member may nominate a person to whom his share or interest in the society may be transferred after his death. It has been brought to the notice of the Registrar that in some cases the members have nominated more than one person to succeed to their share and other interest in

the society after their death. The question has been raised whether in the event of the death of the member in such a case all his/her nominees would be admitted as members of the society and how the society should deal with them. The following instructions are issued for the guidance of the societies.

It is open to a nominee or heir to become a member of the society and when he wishes to do, the Board may permit this at its discretion. There is, however, no need to insist on all the heirs or nominees becoming members of the society. Where there are more nominees heir or legal representatives than one, it is neither compulsory nor practicable that every one of them should become a member of the society either from the point of view of the society's interests or from the point of view of the rights of such nominees or heirs etc. This is because when a member dies, all his heirs under law, or nominees in terms of the nomination, become entitled to succeed to his assets, and the liability of the deceased to the society can be enforced against them as persons claiming under, or through the deceased to the extent of the assets of the deceased in their hands even though they are not members of the society in their turn. It will, however, be desirable for the society if one of the nominees becomes a member of the society in that case the transaction of business will be facilitated. It is therefore suggested that, where there are more successors or nominees than one, the House Construction Society will do well to ask them to name one of themselves to be a member of the society to deal with him in regard to its business on behalf of himself and on behalf of the other successors or nominees without prejudice to the rights and liabilities of the parties otherwise.

The D. Rs. are requested to communicate this suggesion to the House Construction Societies in their charge.

A. PALANIAPPAN,
Registrar.

BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS.

SRI W. R. S. SATTIANATHAN, I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue and Development.

B. P. Rt. No. 2489. dated 10-5-55.

SUB:—Co-operation—Education and training—Propaganda—First All India Co-operative Editor's Conference—Resolutions—Implementation—Co-operative Journal—Subscription by Government Departments—Orders—Passed.

READ :—Govt., I.L.C. Dept., G. O. Ms. 113 dated 12-1-55.

From the Hony. General Secretary, letter No. Nil dated 12-8-54.

" Registrar of Co operative Societies, Rc. No. 106743/54-Q dated 11 10-1954.

ORDER :

The following resolutions among others were passed at the first All India Co-operative Editors' Conference held at New Delhi in July 1954 under the auspices of the All India Co-operative Union :—

1. (a) Every Co-operative Society should subscribe to Co-operative Journals and

(b) All Government institutions and institutions aided by Government should subscribe for Co-operative journals and literature.

2. To give financial aid to Co-operative journals a sum of at least Rs. 2 lakhs should be allocated out of the sum of Rs. 10 lakhs allocated by the Planning Commission for Co-operative education.

3. Government publications may be supplied free of cost to the Editors of Co-operative Journals.

4. Government and quasi Government institutions should give first priority to Co operative journals and book the maximum possible advertisement space in them.

The Government have considered the above suggestions in consultation with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and pass the following orders.

Item (1) (a) The Registrar states that Co-operative Societies have to be subsidised through the State Co-operative Union to subscribe for Co-operative journals and that he will draw up concrete proposals in consultation with the State Co-operative Union. The Government consider that in the present advanced state of the Co-operative movement in this State there is no need for a wider dissemination of Co operative knowledge, through a system of subsidies. The Registrar is informed that he need not draw up any superfluous schemes in this regard.

Item (1) (b) The Registrar recommends that the various Government Departments may be instructed to purchase Co-operative journals, that educational institutions and libraries may be advised to subscribe for Co operative journals and that the staff employed in developmental schemes (Community Projects, National Extension Scheme etc.) may be supplied with copies of co-operative journals at

Government cost. A copy of the resolution is communicated to all the Departments of the Secretariat and Heads of Departments for such action as they may deem necessary.

Item (2) The Registrar recommends that the Central Government may be addressed in the matter. He is informed that this is a matter which the All India Co operative Union itself can take up with the Government of India and that there is no need for this Government to interfere.

Item (3) The Registrar supports the resolution. The Government consider that it may be left to the Co-operative jouruals to ask for such of the Government publications as are quite essential for them and that their requests in this behalf when received may be dealt with on merits.

Item (4) As Government advertisements are released to the newspapers bearing in mind their circulation and the class of readers to whom they are directed, the Government consider that there is no adequate ground to book advertisement in Co-operative journals and that what applied to Government advertisements will also apply to advertisements of quasi-Government institutions. The Registrar's recommendation is not therefore accepted.

(By Order of the Governor)

M. BHAVANI SHANKAR RAO,
Dy. Secretary to Govt.

Copy of the Resolutions passed by the First All India Co-operative Editors' Conference held at New Delhi on 23rd and 24th July 1954.

* * *

RESOLUTION NO. 2.

* * *

(b) Co-operative journals are one of the most effective media of Co-operative education and propagrnda. Hence it is the duty of the Central and State Governments to heip co-operative education by advising all Government Officers from Taluk Officers right up to the Secretaries, Government or aided colleges schools and libraries to subscribe to co-operative journals and literature.

(c) All Co-operative organisations having funds for advertisements and Central and State Governments and quasi-Governmental corporations eg. local bodies should give first priority to and book maximum possible advertisement space in co-operative journals.

* * *

(True Copy)

RESOLUTION :

Recorded.

(True Extract)

E. S. SIVASUBRAMANIAN,
Asst. Secretary.

SALES TAX AND MILK CO-OPERATIVES

Copy of G.O. Ms. No. 1991, Revenue Department, dated 25-6-1955

Tax—The Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939—Sale of Milk—Total exemption from tax—Proposal—Negatived.

Read the following: —

G.O. Press No. 2790, Revenue, dated 24-9-53.

From the Registrar of Co operative Societies, Rc No. 109882/54 T, dated 25-9-54.

From the Board of Revenue, Ref. A. 9987/54 dated 7-4-55.

ORDER: —

In G.O. Press No. 2790, Revenue, dated 24-9-53, the Government exempted Co-operative Milk Snpply Societies and Unions from payment of sales tax in respect of all sales of milk effected by them except their sales to the consumers. In his reference read above the Registrar of Co operative Societies, Madras, has suggested that all sales of milk may be totally exempted from sales tax for the reason that milk is a perishable commodity. Milk Supply Unions and societies usually purchase only the quantity that is likely to be sold in the course of the day and the unsold portion of the milk is converted into "gova" or curd. Milk is also skimmed and the resultant butter and also the skimmed milk are sold as such or converted into ghee and butter milk respectively and sold. In the circumstances the Government consider that there is no justification for reconsidering the orders in G O. Press No. 2790, Revenue, Dated 24-9-1953.

(By Order of the Governor)

(True Copy)

OFFICE OF THE
REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES
MADRAS, DATED 2-7-1955

Endt. No. Rc 109882/54-T

Copy communicated.

MD. ABDUL HAFEEZ,
for Registrar

News and Notes

Kumbakonam Central Co-operative Bank Records Progress

The Kumbakonam Central Co-operative Bank, which was started in 1912, with 142 individuals and 9 Societies as members has grown to a huge enterprise and the Bank has on 30-6-55, 150 individuals and 612 Societies as its members.

The authorised share capital of the Banks is Rs. 3,00,000; its paid up share capital Rs. 2,36,197 and it has built up strong reserves, amounting to Rs. 18,93,376.

As on 30-6-55, a sum of Rs. 12,94,298 was outstanding under Principal and Rs. 1,27,130 under Interest due. All the amount under Interest Due was collected before 30-4-55 and the entire amount under Principal was collected before 30-6-1955. The Bank has now been placed in 'A' Class.

Nilgiris Central Co-operative Bank's Record

The Nilgiris Co operative Central Bank had collected the entire demand of Rs. 25,07,161 under Principal and Rs. 81,143-8-0 under Interest Due to Bank for the year 1954-55 from all the indebted Societies.

Parlimentarian - Co-operator on a Study Tour to U.S.A.

Sri P. S. Rajagopal Naidu, B Sc., B.L., M.P., President, North Arcot District Central Co-operative Stores, Ltd., Vellore has been invited by the Harward University, Massachusetts, U.S.A. to participate in its International Seminar which commenced on the 4th July 1955 and is expected to terminate on the 24th August 1955. He is one of the four invitees from the Union Government of India. He left for Massachusetts via London by Air India International Plane on the 26th July 1955 from Bombay. During his stay in U.S.A. he will be visiting industrial, agricultural and educational institutions. On his way back, he will be visiting England, France, West Germany, Switzerland and Italy.

While at Italy, he will represent the newly started Indian Farmer's Forum in the 8th ordinary general meeting of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers of the F.A.O. from 9th to 17th September 1955.

Coorg Co-operative Officers Conference at Mercara

A Co-operative Officers Conference was held at Mercara between 21st June 1955 to 30th June 1955. The Conference formulated several Co-operative schemes to be included in the Second Five Year Plan. The Conference was inaugurated by Sri I. C. Subbiah, M.A., B.L., Chief Secretary to Government of Coorg. In his address, he stressed the need for helping the agriculturists with short term, medium-term and long-term credit in a more regulated form.

The fixation of a target of meeting 50 per cent of the Agricultural Credit needs of the country by the end of the fifth year development of cottage and small scale industries and the organization of a Coffee Production and Processing Society were some of salient features of the Plan.

The Conference concluded on the 30th June 1955. The Hon. Chief Minister and the Minister for Co-operation addressed the officers on the agricultural credit policy and several other schemes for developing the Coffee Industry of Coorg. The Ministers assured the Officers that the Government are very keen in expanding the Movement in all spheres and with this objective are prepared to render both financial and technical assistance.

Handloom Sales Depot Opened at Nagapattinam

Sri T. Madhava Menon, I.A.S., Sub-Collector, declared open the Sales Depot of the Sikkil Weavers Co-operative Society, Nagapattinam on the 5th July 1955. Sri Menon told the audience that they should encourage the standard goods produced by the Society. Sri V. Ramamurthi, Deputy Registrar, Kumbakonam explained the help rendered to the Handloom Industry by the Cess Fund Scheme. It was pointed out that the Sikkil Weavers Co-operative produced excellent stuff especially in lower counts. Sri S. Balasubramaniam proposed a vote of thanks.

Lalgudi Land Mortgage Bank's General Body Meeting

At the General Body Meeting of the Lalgudi Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd., held on 29-6-1955, the following were elected Directors of the Bank. The Board elected the office bearers in its meeting held on 30-6-1955.

1	Sri P. B. K. Rajachidambaram Reddiar, M.L.A.,	President
2	Sri G. Kanakasabai,	Vice.President
3	Sri L. B. Radhakrishna Chettiar	Treasurer

4	Sri G. Ramachandra Vanniar	Director
5	Sri M. Ramaswamy Pillai	,,
6	Sri P. Manickam Chettiar	,,
7	Sri A. Krishnaswami Reddiar	,,
8	Sri T. S. Meenaskhisundara Mudaliar	,,
9	Sri C. Nallappa Reddiar	,,

Sri P. B. K. Rajachidambara Reddiar was elected unanimously as delegate to the Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank; Sri G. Kanakasabai was unanimously elected as delegate to the Conference of Primary Land Mortgage Bank.

Fishermen's Co-operative at Pondicherry

Sri Kewal Singh I. C. S., Chief Commissioner inaugurated the Pandicherry Fishermen Co-operative Society on the 6th July 1955 in the premises of "Selva Mansions" on the Beach Road. During the course of his address, Sri Kewal Singh pointed out that the Government of India were anxious to help the fishermen, by improving the prospects of Fishing Industry. A Co-operative Society will be of immense use to them in providing credit and other facilities. Sri D. N. Duraiswamy Mudaliar, Registrar explained the role of Co-operation, especially after the merger with the Union. They have now formed a number of Weavers Societies to help Weavers, Milk Supply Societies to provide good milk to the people and Credit Societies to render cheap credit facilities to rural and urban folk. He hoped that the Fishermen Co-operative would help fishing community very much, by providing loans for the purchase of yarn for nets and for catamarams etc. and help them to achieve a better standard of living,

Sri Chandrasekara Chettiar, President of the Society proposed a vote of thanks.

National Plan Bonds

The second series of the National Plan bonds for Rs. 100 crores (3½ percent 1965) has been fully subscribed according to a Press release of the Reserve Bank of India on 4th June 1955. The Note added that the loan was closed by 1 p.m. 4-7-55.

House for Harijans

A scheme for building 400 houses annually in the Community Project areas to be given as free gift to Harijans during the Second Five Year Plan Period is under the consideration of the Madras Government.

Each House is expected to cost between Rs. 500 to Rs. 600. This scheme, it is learnt is part of the general programme of the amelioration of the lot of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, under the second Plan, which is expected to involve a total outlay of Rs. 11 crores. Of this sum at least from 3 to 4 crores will be provided by the Central Government.

Beggar Survey in Madras

The Madras School of Social Work will undertake from the middle of June 1955, a study of the beggar problem in the City on behalf of the Research Programmes Committee of the Planning Commission.

A grant of Rs. 10,000 has been sanctioned by the Planning Commission for this purpose.

(Hindu dated 14-6-55.)

Loans to Co-operative for Manufacture of Farm Tools

The Andhra Government has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 20,000 to the Nadakuduru Agricultural Engineering Co-operative Society in East Godavari for the manufacture of agaicultural implements. The mechanics, fitters and welders at Nadakuduru in the Community Project area have formed themselves into a Co-operative Society and collected Rs. 5,000 as share capital. Their object is to manufacture agricultural implements. The Joint Director of Industries has been asked to take steps to implement the scheme.

Phillipines Co-operative Officers' Visit to Madras

Three Officials from the Phillipines Co-operative Department, who have been awarded U. N. and I. L. O. Fellowships to study Co-operative Movement in India arrived in Madras on 2nd June 1955 from Calcutta.

Mr. Arcadio F. Maturino, attached to the Co-operative Administrative Office of the Department of Industries and Commerce had taken up the study of general Co-operatives with special emphasis on Co-operative Housing Projects and Land Mortgage Banks in India. Mr. A. I. Rodriquez of the same office had studied working of Consumer's and Industrial Co-operatives and Cottage Industry Co-operatives. The third member of the team Mr. Jose S. Garcia, of the Agricultural Credit and Co-operative Financing Administration had devoted himself to the study of general Co-operatives and Co-operative Credit and Financing. During their study tour, they examined the possibilities of adopting India's Co-operative Methods

to the Phillipines Co-operatives. They stayed in Madras for one month, during which period. they visited several Co-operative Institutions, like the Madras State Co operative Bank, the Madras Central Land Mortgage Bank, the Madras Milk Supply Union, the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, the Madras District Co-operative Central Bank, the George Town Co-operative Bank, the Madras State Co-operative Union and other institutions. Later, they left for Bangalore. Later, they proposed to go to Bombay. A month's halt in Colombo has also been included in the itinerary.

(The Hindu dated 4-6-55)

Tour Programme of the Committee on Co-operation

In accordance with the decision taken by the Committe on Co-operation, at its meeting held on 2nd June 1955, the members of the Committee toured the Districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli during the month of July 1955. During their tour, the members visited several Co-operative Institutions and studied their working. They also took both oral and written evilence from several Co-operators, on several problems of the Co.operative Movement. The following is the proposed itinerary of the Committee.

August 1955.

6th to 10th : Trichy and Tanjore Districts.

September 1955.

3rd to 6th : North Arcot and Salem Districts.
10th to 13th : Coimbatore and Nilgiris Districts.
24th to 26th : Madras.

October 1955.

8th to 12th : Malabar and South Kanara District.

Production of Baby Food in India

India would start production of Baby Food for the first time by the end of the year 1955.

A Rs. 40 lakh factory located at Anand in Kaira District is nearing completion though the Co-operation of the Kaira District Milk Co-operative Society, Government of India and some U. N. agencies like the W.H.O., F.A.O., UNICEF, etc.

Dr. G. Subramanian, Director of the Central Food Technological Institute at Mysore, talking to the Pressmen paid a tribute to the enterprise and initiative of the Kaira District Co-operative Milk

Society. He said that foreign manufacturers of baby foods were making huge profits.

(*Indian Express dated 8-6 55*)

"Gopal Ratna" Titles to Wimers of Milk Yield Competitions

Milk Yield Competitions, on the lines of Crop Competitions, it is understood will be introduced soon. The highest milk yields will earn the owners of animals the title of "Gopal Ratna" as well as a cash prize of Rs. 2,500. The competition which will be hold on a breed basis throughout the country, will in the first instance be confined to four breeds namely (1) Hariana, (2) Gir, (3) Kankrej and (4) Murrah Buffaloes.

"Toned Milk" At Teynampet Factory.

The Government Milk Factory at Teynampet started in 1947 for the production of reconstituted milk will produce 'Toned Milk, from 1st July 1955. A Rs. 10 lakh scheme for the production of 60,000 lbs or 12,500 Madras measures of 'toned milk' a day has been submitted for inclusion in the 2nd Five Years Plan

'Toned milk' is prepared from buffaloes milk by addition of an almost equal quantity of water and proper proportion of skimmed milk powder and brought to the standard of quality of fresh cow's milk.

The process of manufacture consists in mixing all the ingredients in a pasteurising vat where the temperature is raised to 145° F and held at that temperature for 30 minutes and suddenly cooled by mechanical refrigeration to 40° F.

The milk is then rendered safe for human consumption being rid of harmful or disease producing germs. The milk is filled in lamper-proof bottles and sent out for distribution.

The 'Toned Milk' Production Scheme was inaugurated on 13-6-55 by Sri M. Bhakthavatsalm, Minister for Agriculture in the premises of the factory. Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, presided. The gathering had a sip of the 'toned milk'. Priced initially at Rs. 1 per M.M., it was stated that with increased demand and greater production, it would come down to 12 annas per M.M. Sri P, R. Pillai welcomed the guests. Sri Bhaktavatsalam told the audience that toned milk was as good as fresh cow's milk. Sri K. Kamaraj exhosted the people to take 'toned milk'.

(*The Mail dated 14-6-55.*)

The Cost Of Metric System.

Introduction of metric system of currency and weights would cost roughly Rs. 4 crores per annum for the first 5 years said Mr. Nityananda Kanungo, Union Deputy Minister for Commerce and Industary.

Marketing Societies Conference in the City

A Conference of representatives of Co-operative Wholesale Stores, Marketing Societies and Departmental Officers was held at the Senate House on 9th June 1955 to consider the role of Marketing Societies in the scheme of expansion of Agricultural Credit and Marketing, contemplated under the Second Five Year Plan.

Sri A. B. Shetty, Minister for Co operation, Sri T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai, Chairman of the Committee on Co-operation were present.

Sri A. Palaniappa Mudaliar, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras in his opening address outlined the scheme of marketing of agricultural produce drawn up for inclusion in the Second Plan and invited discussion on the subject.

The Conference resolved to accept in general the scheme of marketing of agricultural produce. The question of co-ordinating the activities of regulated markets and Co-operative marketing Organisations by suitably amending the Madras Commercial Crops Act was considered and it was resolved that greater co-ordination of the activities of these two agencies should be brought about.

The Conference considered the question of distribution of chemical fertilisers and resolved that they would be prepared to take up the entire distribution of fertilisers in this State, failing which they might be given at least 50 percent of the distribution work. The Conference also considered the question of the District Co-operative Central Stores, undertaking Marketing activities and resolved that in view of their financial resources and business experience, they might undertake marketing activities in addition to the supply functions.

(*Indian Express dated 10-6-55*)

A Co-operative Sugar Factory at Udumalpet

A Co-operative Sugar Factory, with a daily crushing capacity of 900 tons with a capital of Rs. 80 lakhs is proposed to be started this year in the Amaravathi Project area. Plans for starting the factory have been finalised and according to the promoters Rs. 20 lakhs will be collected in the first instance towards share capital. The Madras Government will be approached for rupees 20 lakhs worth of shares and the balance of Rs. 40 lakas would be obtained as a loan from the Industial Finance Corporation. It is stated that the Company propose to take a loan from the Madras State Co-operative Bank towards working capital. The factory will bentfit the growers in Pollachi, Udumalpet, Dharapuram and Palani Taluks.

(Indian Express dated 8-6-55)

Obituary

We regret to report the sad demise of Sri A. Palaniswami Gounder, B.A., B.L., President, the Coimbatore City Co-operative Bank Ltd. on the 7th June 1955 at an age of 54. He was for a long time Government Pleader, Coimbatore. He was the President of the City Co-operative Bank, Coimbatore for more than a decade and has been associated with it for well night three decades. He was the Vice President, Coimbatore House Construction Society, Ltd., Coimbatore. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge, Rotary Club and other social welfare organisations. He leaves behind his wife, two sons and three daughters, besides many Co-operators to mourn his loss.

CO-OPERATION AND CAPITALISM.

The essence, I say, of Co-operation is a denial that the profit making motive can ever produce a just or humane Society. My inference from this is the vital one that between Co-operation and capitalism, there can be no peace They are mutually exclusive conceptions of Society. The one seeks to end the exploitation of man by man ; the life of the other is built upon that exploitation The one thinks of the Community as a great fellowship of Consumers integrated into unity by common wants ; the other thinks of international trade as an exchange of goods and services to mutual advantage ; how the other regards it is shown, dramatically enough, not merely by tariff and subsidy and quota, but, even more, by Japanese aggression in China, and Italian imperialism in Abyssinia. The Co-operative Movement is an exercise in fellowship or it is nothing. Capitalist society assumes that individual's persuit of his own gain is the inescapable condition of public well-being. There can be, as I say, no peace between Co-operation and Capitalism in the same World, there is no room for ideologies of both.

PROFESSOR HAROLD J. LASKI,
" *The Spirit of Co-operation.*"

The Madras State Co-operative Union

(The Madras State Tamil Nadu Malabar South Kanara Co-operative Union, Madras)

MADRAS.

M. S. C. U. EXAMINATION RESULTS—MARCH 1955.

The following is the list of Candidates with their Register Numbers who have come out successful at the Co-operative Training Institutes Examination, in Theory, held in the month of March 1955 at Coimbatore, Tanjore and Madras Centres and in the Practical Examination held in June 1955 by various Co-operative Central Banks.

(*Denotes Supplementary Candidates)

(+Denotes Supplementary Candidates who passing the part or Parts, have completed the Examination.)

First Class

Coimbatore Centre

S. No.	Name of the Candidate	Regd. No.	S. No.	Name of the Candidate	Regd. No.
1	Duraisamy, R. A.	6171	3	Ramadas, P.	6255
2	Karunakaran, K. V.	6198	4	Subramanian, K.	6295

Tanjore Centre

S. No.	Name of the Candidate	Regd. No.	S. No.	Name of the Candidate	Regd. No.
5	Govindarajan, S.	6346	7	Rajalaksham, P.	6394
6	Kamaraj, C.	6357	8	Soundararajan, T.	6438

Second Class

Coimbatore Centre

S. No.	Name of the Candidate	Regd. No.	S. No.	Name of the Candidate	Regd. No.
1	Abdul Jaleel, M.	6143	15	Bheeman, N. J.	6160
2	Amirthalingam, T. P.	6145	16	Britto, L.	6161
3	Ananda Kurup, K. K.	6146	17	Chinnappa, H. D.	6163
4	Arunachalam, A. S.	6147	18	Devarajan, A.	6164
5	Arunachalam, S. K.	6148	19	Dhandapani, G.	6195
6	Ayyaswamy, M.	6149	20	Dharmapuri Eakambara Chettiar Jagadeesan	6166
7	Balakrishnan, S.	6150	21	Dharmasivam, R. V.	6167
8	Balakrishna Rao, B.	6152	22	Dorai Swamy, M.	6170
9	Balaramasamy, T.	6153	23	Ganapathy, P.	6172
10	Balasubramanian, K.	6155	24	Ganesan, P.	6173
11	Balasundaram, P.	6156	25	Gangadaran, M.	6174
12	Bashyam, R.	6157	26	Gengannan, N.	6175
13	Bellie, H. M.	6158	27	Gnanavelu, N.	6176
14	Bhaskaran Nair, C. M.	6159			

Coimbatore Centre—(*Contd.*)

S. No.	Name of the Candidate	Regd. No.
28	Gopalakrishnan, G.	6177
29	Govindan, K.	6178
30	Govinda Radhakrishnan	6179
31	Govindarajan, K.	6180
32	Gunasekaran, R.	6183
33	Halan, H. N.	6187
34	Jaganathan, S. A.	6188
35	Jambulingam, S	6189
36	Janarthanan, P. S.	6190
37	Kadirvel, C. A.	6193
38	Kaliannan, N. A.	6194
39	Kandasamy, R.	6197
40	Kathiresan, C. P.	6199
41	Kolandaiswamy, K. P.	6200
42	Krishnamoorthy, R.	6202
43	Krishnamurthi, S. R.	6203
44	Krishnamurthy, V. R.	6204
45	Krishnan, G. N.	6205
46	Krishnaswamy, A. K.	6207
47	Krishnaswamy, S. P.	6209
48	Kubendran, M.	6210
49	Kumaresan, M.	6211
50	Kunhi Kannan Kidave M. V.	6213
51	Kuppuswamy, G.	6214
52	Lakshmanan, K.	6215
53	Lakshminarayan, G. S.	6216
54	Lakshminarayan, S. K.	6217
55	Mallanaicken, U. C.	6219
56	Mallan, A. J.	6220
57	Manickam, P.	6221
58	Manoharan, N. S.	6222
59	Meenakshi Sundaram, K. M.	6224
60	Muddappa, P. B.	6225
61	Murugappan, K.	6226
62	Murugan, V.	6227
63	Muthappa M. T.	6228
64	Muthusamy, K.	6229
65	Muthurangasamy, P.	6230
66	Nanjappan, S. P.	6234
67	Narayanankutty, E. P.	6235
68	Natarajan, A.	6236
69	Natarajan, M.	6237
70	Natarajan, P. S.	6238
71	Padmanabha Bhat, C.	6239
72	Padmanabhan Nair, K.	6240
73	Palani, S. A.	6241
74	Palaniappan, P. K.	6242
75	Periasamy, M.	6243
76	Periaswamy, S. P.	6244
77	Rajagopalan, G. B.	6245
78	Rajagopalan, V. S.	6246
79	Rajagopalan, V. S.	6247
80	Rajamanickam, P.	6248
81	Rajan, K. M.	6249
82	Rajappan, S.	6250
83	Raju, K.	6251
84	Raju, K. R.	6252
85	Ramachandran, G.	6253
86	Ramachandran, V. A.	6254
87	Ramalingam, A.	6256
88	Ramalingam, R.	6257
89	Raman, M. S.	6258
90	Ramanathan, T. K.	6259
91	Ramanna, B. S.	6260
92	Raman Nair, M.	6261
93	Ramarathnam, A. R.	6262
94	Ramaseshan, S	6263
95	Ramaswamy, K.	6264
96	Ramaswamy, G. P.	6266
97	Ramu, K. V.	6267
98	Ranganathan, M.	6268
99	Rangaraju, S.	6269
100	Rangaswamy, K. S.	6271
101	Sadaksharam, E.	6273
102	Sadayappan, V.	6274
103	Sathiamurthy, K. M.	6275
104	Sellappan, P. S.	6276
105	Sengodu, S.	6277
106	Shanmugam, K. P.	6281
107	Shanmugasundaram, P. K.	6282
108	Sheriffudeen, T. K.	6283
109	Sivaperuman, M.	6285
110	Sivaramalingam, A.	6286
111	Srinivasan, A.	6288
112	Srinivasan, R.	6289
113	Subramaniam, M. K.	6291
114	Subramanian, B. R.	6293
115	Subramanian, C.	6294
116	Subramanian, R. K.	6296
117	Suvarna, B.	6297
118	Thangaraju, S.	6298
119	Thangavelu, A. M.	6299
120	Thangavelu, K.	6300
121	Thirunavuckarasu, S.	6302
122	Uthappa, K. K.	6304
123	Vasagamani, T.	6306
124	Vasanthanathan, M.G.	6307

Tanjore Centre—(*Contd.*)

S. No.	Name of the Candidate	Regd. No.
125	Vasudevan, K.	6308
126	Vasudevan Nambiar K.	6309
127	Venkatachalam, R. S.	6310
128	Venkatesan, A.	6311
129	Venugopal, M.	6314
130	Viswanathan, P.	6315
131	Zacheriah, C. V.	6316

Tanjore Centre

S. No.	Name of the Candidate	Regd. No.
132	Alagiasubramanian, P.	6319
133	Anandaguruswamy, V.	6320
134	Appanda Raj, A. C.	6321
135	Arumugham, B.	6323
136	Balasubramanian, A.	6325
137	Balasubramanian, V.	6326
138	Bodu Reddy, R.	6328
139	Bragadeesan, S.	6329
140	Chandrasekaran, M.	6330
141	Chinnadaikkan, V.	6331
142	Chinnaiyan, P.	6332
143	Chinnu, R.	6333
144	Chockalingam, A.	6334
145	Chockalingam, M.	6335
146	Dakshinamurthi, S.	6336
147	Duraiswamy, R.	6340
148	Duraiayyah, A.	6341
149	Ekambaram, T. V.	6342
150	Ganesan, R.	6343
151	Gurusamy, R.	6348
152	Jagadisa Pandian, P.	6350
153	Jagannatha Rao, R.	6351
154	Jambukesan, K.	6352
155	Jayaraman, C. E.	6353
156	Jayaraman, R.	6354
157	Jayaseelan, J.	6355
158	Kanthimathinathan, S.	6358
159	Karunakaran, K.	6359
160	Kumarasami, S.	6363
161	Kumaresan, P.	6364
162	Manthaiveeran, S.	6367
163	Marudamuthu, G.	6368
164	Mohan, M.	6370
165	Muniayyan, S.	6371
166	Muniswamy, P.	6372
167	Muthukrishnan, V.	6373
168	Namperumal, G.	6377
169	Narasimhan, N.	6378
170	Natarajan, M.	6380
171	Palavesam, E.	6381
172	Panchanatham, S.	6382
173	Panchapakesan, M.	6383
174	Panchapikesan, G.	6384
175	Parimelalagan, S.	6386
176	Pattabiraman, N.	6387
177	Pichaiyah, M.	6388
178	Ponnusamy, M.	6389
179	Radhakrishnan, G.	6390
180	Raghavan, J.	6392
181	Rajagopalan, M.	6393
182	Rajaram Rao, G.	6397
183	Rajendran, D.	6398
184	Raju, N.	6399
185	Ramalingam, N.	6400
186	Ramalingam, V.	6401
187	Raman, K.	6402
188	Ramanujam, K.	6404
189	Ramarathinam, K.	6405
190	Ramasamy, R.	6406
191	Ramaswamy, D.	6407
192	Renganathan, A.	6409
193	Rangarajan, S.	6410
194	Ranga Reddi, R.	6411
195	Sambasivan, N.	6414
196	Sankaralingam, C.	6415
197	Sankaranarayanan, R.	6417
198	Sankaranarayanan, S.	6418
199	Sankarappan, S.	6419
200	Sankarasubramanian, R.	6420
201	Santhanagopal, M. G.	6422
202	Sappanimuthu, V.	6423
203	Senthivel, S. K.	6424
204	Seshadri, S.	6425
205	Sethuramalingam, T. S.	6426
206	Shanmugam, S.	6428
207	Shunmugasundaram, M.	6429
208	Sivaramakrishnan, R.	6430
209	Sivaraman, N. S.	6431
210	Somanathan, S.	6432
211	Somasundaram, S. (Ramnad)	6434
212	Soosaimanickam, M. S.	6436
213	Soukatali, S.	6437

Tanjore Centre—(*Contd.*)

S. No.	Name of the Candidate	Regd. No.	S. No.	Name of the Candidate	Regd. No.
214	Sreenivasan, S. (Madras)	6439	225	Thiruvengidaswamy, G.	6464
215	Srinivasan, R. (Sirkali)	6442	226	Thomas, G. S.	6465
216	Srinivasan, R. (Tanjore)	6443	227	Varadhan, P. S.	6468
217	Srinivasan, R. G.	6444	228	Veerabahu, A.	6470
218	Srirenganathan, T.	6449	229	Veeraswami, M.	6471
219	Subbayyan, M.	6450	230	Velu, M.	6472
220	Subramanian, M. K.	6451	231	Velu Pillai, M.	6473
221	Sundaram, K.	6454	232	Venugopalan, V.	6474
222	Sundaram, N.	6455	233	Vijayan, S.	6475
223	Suriamoorthi, N.	6456	234	Vinayaka Rao, T. K.	6477
224	Thirunavukkarasu. A. (*exempted in Banking*)	6461	235	Viruthagiri, N	6478
			236	Visvalingam, K.	6479
			237	Vridhachalam, M.	6480
			238	Manickam. V.	*6509

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

Coimbatore Centre

1	Balasubramaniam, R.	6154	9	Nagarajan, R.	6232
2	Chevanan, K. L.	6162	10	Nanjan, J.	6233
3	Joghee, M.	6191	11	Ramaswamy, R.	6265
4	Kandaswamy, K. M.	6196	12	Rangaswamy, G.	6270
5	Krishnan, N.	6206	13	Singaravelu, B.	6284
6	Krishnaswamy, K.R.	6208	14	Srinivasalu, V. K.	6287
7	Kunhamboo Poduval K.	6212	15	Subramaniam, M.	6292
8	Mylswamy, P. K.	6231	16	Venkataraman, L.	6312

Tanjore Centre

17	Dhandayuthapani, S.	6337	19	Vijayender Rao, R.	6476
18	Surilivelu, S.	6457			

PASSED IN PARTS I, II & IV.

Tanjore Centre

1 Manickam, R. +6511

PASSED IN PARTS II, III & IV.

Tanjore Centre

1 Raghavachari, K. 6391

PASSED IN PARTS I & II.

Tanjore Centre

1	Muthuvelu, S.	+6512	2	Ramamurthy, K. H.	+6513

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

PASSED IN PARTS I & III.

Coimbatore Centre

1	Sunder, J.	+6488	2	Thiagarajan, K.	+6489

PASSED IN PARTS I & III.

Tanjore Centre

3	Muthuraman, V.	+6516	5	Venkataramanan, T. G.	+6518
4	Perumal, P.	+6517			

PASSED IN PARTS I & IV.

Coimbatore Centre

1 Machaiah, K. B. 6218

Tanjore Centre

2	Gnanasambandam, S.	6345	4	Thiagarajan, N. (Tanjore)	*6514
3	Swaminathan, T. S.	6458			

PASSED IN PARTS II & III.

Coimbatore Centre

1 Gopala Krishnan, K. +6491

Tanjore Centre

2	Natarajaperumal, P.	+6521	3	Venkatachary, K. S.	+6522

PASSED IN PARTS II & IV.

Coimbatore Centre

1	Subbian, K. A.	6290	2	Thiyagarajan, V.	6303

Tanjore Centre

3 Muthusamy, S. 6374

PASSED IN PARTS III & IV.

Coimbatore Centre

1 Dorai Raj, M. 6168

Tanjore Centre

2 Srinivasan, M. 6440

PASSED IN PART I Only

Coimbatore Centre

1	Guruswamy, A. M.	6185	4	Kaithachalam, K. K.	+6493
2	Subramanian, N. P.	*6486	5	Krishna Rao, N. V.	+6494
3	Janardana Menon, V.	*6492	6	Sundara Shetty, P.	+6495

Tanjore Centre

S. No.	Name of the Candidate	Regd. No.	S. No.	Name of the Candidate	Regd. No.
7	Dhanapalan, P.	+6523	8	Karthigesan, T.	+6524

PASSED IN PART II Only.

Coimbatore Centre

S. No.	Name of the Candidate	Regd. No.	S. No.	Name of the Candidate	Regd. No.
1	Aiyannan, D.	+6496	6	Natarajan, K.	+6501
2	Arunachalam, D.	+6497	7	Natesan, P.	+6502
3	Dhyrianatnan, S.	+6498	8	Priyadatha, I. C.	+6503
4	Kochunni Nair, A.	+6499	9	Raghavendran, K. R.	+6504
5	Krishnamurthy, V.	+6500	10	Srikantan, N.	+6505

Tanjore Centre

S. No.	Name of the Candidate	Regd. No.
11	Balasubramanian, V.S.	+6525

PASSED IN PART III Only.

Coimbatore Centre

S. No.	Name of the Candidate	Regd. No.	S. No.	Name of the Candidate	Regd. No.
1	Gurunathan, N. G.	6184	3	Mohamed Hafeez, B. A.	+6507
2	Janardanan Thampan, K.	+6506			

Tanjore Centre

S. No.	Name of the Candidate	Regd. No.	S. No.	Name of the Candidate	Regd. No.
4	Govindarajan, G.	+6530	6	Vaithilingam, V.	*6533
5	Purushothaman, J.	+6531			

PASSED IN PART IV Only.

Coimbatore Centre

S. No.	Name of the Candidate	Regd. No.	S. No.	Name of the Candidate	Regd. No.
1	Abdul Rasheeth, B.	6144	7	Mathan, T.	6223
2	Balakrishnan Nair, M.	6151	8	Sennakrishnan, P.	6278
3	Govindarajulu, M.	6181	9	Sethupathy, R.	6280
4	Halan, K. K.	6186	10	Thathan, B.	6301
5	Joseph, A.	6192	11	Vajra, V. S.	6305
6	Kolandaivel Murugan, K. S.	6201	12	Venkataramanan, P. A.	6313

Tanjore Centre

S. No.	Name of the Candidate	Regd. No.	S. No.	Name of the Candidate	Regd. No.
13	Abraham, P. A.	6317	23	Kaliaperumal, T. P.	6356
14	Abdul Hussain Amber Khani	6318	24	Khan Mohammad, S. P.	6360
15	Aravamuthan, T. S.	6322	25	Koothaperumal, S.	6361
16	Bahubali, A.	6324	26	Krishnamachari, R.	6362
17	Balasundaram, S.	6327	27	Mani, T. R.	6365
18	Durai Raj, N.	6338	28	Mani, V.	6366
19	Durai Raj, S.	6339	29	Mayileri, S.	6369
20	Gnanapragasam, S.	6344	30	Nagaiyan, P.	6375
21	Gunasekaraperumal, R.	6347	31	Nagarajan, S.	6376
22	Indra Rajan, B.	6349	32	Natarajan, G.	6379
			33	Pandarinathan, S.	6385

Tanjore Centre—(*Contd.*)

S. No.	Name of the Candidate	Regd. No.	S. No.	Name of the Candidate	Regd. No.
34	Rajamanickam, P.	6395	47	Srinivasan, V. R. (Pattukkottai)	6446
35	Rajan, T. S.	6396	48	Srinivasan, V. R. (Tiruturaipoondi)	6447
36	Ramanathan, K.	6403	49	Sriramulu, V.	6448
37	Reghunathan, R.	6408	50	Subramanian, R.	6452
38	Rishaba Doss, P.	6412	51	Subramanian, S.	6453
39	Sambantha Bhadran, A.	6413	52	Thangavelu, P.	6459
40	Sankaran, S.	6416	53	Thirugnanam, M.	6460
41	Sannasi, S.	6421	54	Thirunavukkarasu, T. S.	6462
42	Shanmugam, M.	6427	55	Thiruvarasan, A.	6463
43	Somasundaram, M.	6433	56	Udayanathan, A.	6466
44	Somasundaram, S. (Tanjore)	6435	57	Varadarajan, S.	6467
45	Srinivasan, P. S.	6441			
46	Srinivasan, S. (Tanjore)	6445			

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

Coimbatore Centre

S. No.	Regd. No.	Name of the Candidate	Trained in the year.	Now completed the whole examination by passing in parts
1	5613+	Mallappa, P.	1953—54	IV
2	5659+	Raman, B. K.	1953—54	IV
3	5665+	Sadasivam, T. T.	1953—54	IV
4	5670+	Sivarajan, V. M.	1953—54	IV
5	5691+	Thippan, B. M.	1953—54	IV

Tanjore Centre

S. No.	Regd. No.	Name of the Candidate	Trained in the year.	Now completed the whole examination by passing in parts
6	5713+	Balachandran, S.	1953—54	IV
7	5816+	Ramakrishnan, P.	1953—54	IV
8	5883+	Venkatachalapathy, R.	1953—54	IV

The following is the supplementary candidate who passed Part IV only in December 1954.

S. No.	Regd. No.	Name of the Candidate.	Trained in the year.	Now passed in Part.
1	*5586	Guruswami, V. V.	1953-54	IV only.

List of Candidates who obtaind Distinction.

The following candidates have obtained distinction at the State Co-operative Union Examination, March 1955 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.**)

Coimbatore Centre

S. No.	Name of the Candidate.	Regd. No.	Subject or subjects in which distinction obtained.
1	Duraisamy, R. A.	6171	Co-operative Law.
2	Karunakaran, K. V.	6198	Co-operative Law and Auditing.
3	Subramanian, K.	6295	Co-operative Law, Auditing and Practical Training.
	Tanjore Centre		
4	Govindarajan, S.	6346	Co-operative Law.
5	Kamaraj, C.	6357	Co-operative Law.
6	Rajalaksham, P.	6394	Co-operative Law, Auditing.
7	Soundarajan, T.	6438	Co-operative Law, Auditing and Banking.

Results of the Examination conducted by the Regional Co-operative Training Centre, Madras, in May-June 1955

List showing the register numbers and names of candidates who came out successful in the final examinations conducted in May-June 1955.

S No.	Register No.	Name of candidate	Class in which Placed	State
1	1	Sri Abul Basar Mea	Second Class	Tripura
2	2	,, C. Balasrishnamurthy	,,	Andhra
3	5	,, H. B. Bhattacharya	,,	Assam
4	7	,, P. C. David	,,	Travancore-Cochin
5	8	,, S. L. Deshpande	,,	Madhya Pradesh
6	10	,, V. J. Gandhi	,,	Saurashtra
7	11	,, K. O. George	,,	Travancore-Cochin
8	12	,, V. Gopal Mudaliar	,,	Hyderabad
9	13	,, K. K. Goswami	,,	Assam
10	14	,, D. S. Gururaja Rao	,,	Mysore
11	15	,, Herbert Colaco	,,	Madras
12	16	,, N. Krishnan Nair	,,	Travancore-Cochin
13	17	,, G. Krishna Pillai	,,	Travancore-Cochin
14	19	,, N. D. Madhavan Nair	,,	Travancore-Cochin
15	20	,, P. C. Mehta	,,	Saurashtra
16	21	,, P. K. Moosa	,,	Travancore-Cochin
17	22	,, M. M. Muley	,,	Madhya Bharat
18	23	,, N. P. Pachaiappan	,,	Madras
19	24	,, H. D. Pandya	,,	Saurashtra
20	25	,, A. G. Raghavan Pillai	,,	Travancore-Cochin
21	28	,, G. V. Ramana	,,	Andhra
22	29	,, H. R. Seshagiri Rao	,,	Mysore
23	31	,, S. Sivarajan	,,	Madras
24	[illegible]	,, [illegible]masundaram	,,	Madras
25	34	,, J. Sri[illegible]asan	,,	Madras
[illegible]	36	,, M. S[illegible]san	,,	Madras
27	37	,, P. P. [illegible]i	,,	Saurashtra
[illegible]	38	,, Tula[illegible]M[illegible]hra	,,	Bihar
29	39	,, R. V. [illegible]ar	,,	Madhya Pradesh

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