The Madras Journal of Co-operation

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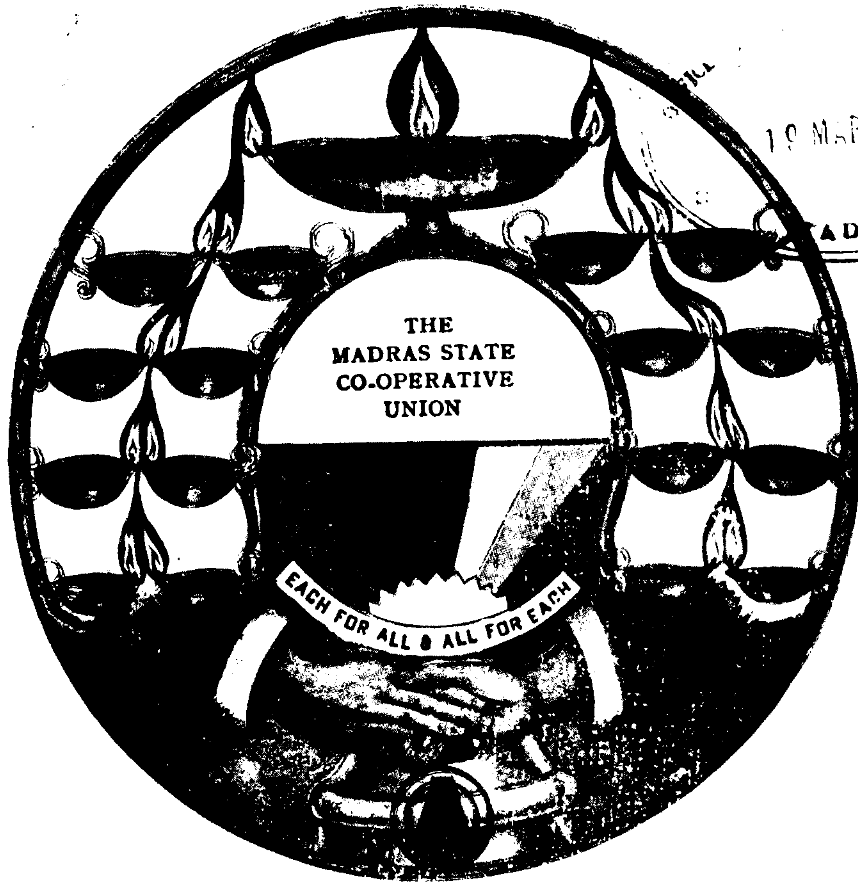

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CONTENTS

THE

Madras Journal of Co-operation

EACH FOR ALL AND ALL FOR EACH

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Thought for the Month

We are engaged upon a great work, which is not purely economic or financial. The best part of it really is social. For Co-operation is, as M. Luzzati has laid it down, " a form of business founded upon a lofty ideal; the measure of the value of the business is the degree in which it is illuminated by that ideal." It is the raising not of money, but of character and of mental status, qualifying for the obtainment of further good, which constitutes the greatest benefit conferred by Co-operation and which accordingly Co-operation has the most urgent duty to strive for and the best right, when achieved to make a boast of.

— H. W. WOLFF.

Editorial Notes.

ELEVENTH TAMIL NADU CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

The Eleventh Tamil Nadu Co-operative Conference, which was held on 30th and 31st December 1955 at Annamalainagar met at a time, when momentous changes are taking place in the Co-operative Sector. The Second Five Year Plan will into action soon. Co-operation has been assigned an important role. Sri B. Bhakthavathsalu Naidu, President of the Conference requested the Government to channalise all thakkavi and other loans through the Co-operatives. He also pleaded for a more rational system of housing finance, so that housing programmes may be worked out according to schedule. He also stressed the need for allowing a workable margin for the Central Banks. Sri R. Kanakasabai, Reception Committee Chairman suggested the establishment of a Special Co-operative Tribunal for disposing of Co-operative cases. He also emphasised that women should take a more active part in the working of Co-operative Societies, especially in the Cottage Industry Societies. Sri Ajit Prasad Jain, Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, who inaugurated the Conference gave a comprehensive picture of the Co-operative Development Schemes. He laid great stress on the successful working of the Integrated Credit Scheme, suggested by the Rural Credit Survey Report. "State-Participation", he said, "was only a passing phase and gradually it would be lessened, with the result that non-officials would be allowed to man the Co-operative Institutions."

SALES OF WHOLESALE STORES TO PRIMARIES—EXEMPTED FROM SALES TAX

The Consumer Movement in Madras State, which was bolstered up during the inter-war and post war years due to the artificial stimulus of war, has definitely shown signs of weakness. The Movement lacks vitality and business stability. These Societies are passing through very difficult times. Their business turnover is continually declining; for example the turnover of 13 Co-operative Wholesale Stores, which was Rs. 13.38 Crores in 1951-52 was Rs. 3.1 Crores in 1953-54; likewise, the business of 82, primaries, which was Rs. 19 Crores in 1951 52 was just Rs. 1 Crore only in 1953-54. The fall in business was mainly due to decontrol and the lack of initiative on the part of managements to adjust to new conditions. Eight Co-operative Wholesale Stores worked at a net profit of Rs. 2.2 lakhs, while five accounted for a net loss of Rs. 3.75 lakhs; 586 Primary Stores worked at a net loss of Rs. 38 lakhs, while only 216 Stores

earned a meagre net profit of Rs. 6 lakhs. From the above statistical picture, it is easy to assess the diminishing vitality of the Stores, both Central and Primary.

Thanks to the foresight of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, a Conference of Wholesale Stores and Select Primaries was convened on 6th February 1955. The Conference considered several suggestions to improve the working of the Societies. One of the suggestions related to the incidence of Sales Tax and its effect on the working of the Stores. The Conference passed the following resolution :

> "Resolved that the Government be requested to exempt Co-operative Wholesale Stores from Sales Tax in respect of Sale of food grains and groceries by them to the primaries, treating the Co-operative Wholesale and the Primaries as one Unit."

The Government have sympathetically considered the resolution and in order to encourage and develop the Co-operative method of distribution, the Government have decided to exempt from Sales Tax, with effect from 1st April 1956, the sales made by Co-operative Wholesale Stores in the State to Primary Co-operative Stores, which are members of the former. The above decision has been ordered in G. O. Press No. 426, Revenue Department dated 31st January 1956.

We thank the Government for the generous gesture and the helpful concession. We appeal to all Primaries in the State to avail of this concession granted by the Government to the fullest extent. Unfortunately, at present sales of the Wholesale Stores to the Primaries form only about 25 per cent of its total sales. This constitutes the main weakness of the Consumer Movement. The Wholesale Stores should increase their business efficiency, should purchase at the producing centres at bulk prices, process the goods and pass them on to primaries. They should offer attractive services like marketing, financing, merchandising, advertising and shop-counselling to the Primaries. In fact, there should be a close federal integration. The Primaries, should in turn build up their business relationship with the Wholesales in a healthy manner. Unless the whole Consumer Movement is rationalised and rendered efficient, it may not be possible to build up the Movement on a sound Co-operative basis. We hope that the helpful attitude of the Government will go a long way to build up the inner strength of this most useful wing of the Co-operative Movement.

Co-operative Education and Propaganda*

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

The Co-operative Movement in India was introduced in 1904 to deal with the economic stagnation of the poorer classes and more especially of the agriculturists, who constituted and still constitute the bulk of India's population. Since then, it has been growing and developing in multifarious directions and to-day there is scarcely any sphere of economic activity, which it does not embrace. With the attainment of independence and the advent of popular Governments in the States, Co-operatives have begun to play a significant role in the promotion of the socio-economic welfare of the people. The movement has acquired a special significance in the context of our economic planning. In the words of Planning Commission, "The Co-operative form of organisation is an indispensable instrument of planned economic action in a democracy". The Planning Commission has given special emphasis to the co-operative form of organisation in the field of agricultural production and marketing of agricultural produce, cottage and small scale industries, housing and wholesale and retail trade. The Second Five Year Plan envisages the expansion of the Co-operative Movement on an unprecedented scale in several spheres.

2. The progress of the movement is indicated by the fact that in 1953-54 there were 1 98 lakhs of Co-operative Societies of all types in India having a membership of nearly 15 millions and an aggregate working capital of nearly Rs. 352 crores. Taking the average size of an Indian family consisting of five members, it may roughly be estimated that 76 millions or nearly 20 per cent of the total population in India had been brought into the fold of the co-operative movement. The number of agricultural credit societies, which constitute the base of the co-operative credit structure in the country was 1.3 lakhs and they had a membership of about 59 lakhs and a working capital of Rs. 55 crores. There were 22 State Co-operative Banks in India and they advanced loans to the extent of Rs. 52 crores. There were 499 Central Banks and they issued loans to the extent of Rs. 65 crores during the year. The Co-operative Movement is more firmly

*Source : With the kind courtesy of A.I.R., Madras. The article is the text of a Radio Talk, dated 19-11-1955.

established in the Madras State than in the rest of India. In fact, in some respects, it leads the way for the other States in the Indian Union to follow. At the end of the co-operative year 1953-54, there were nearly 15,000 societies of all types with a membership of 26 lakhs and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 873 lakhs. The total working capital of all societies was Rs. 62 crores. The number of agricultural credit societies was nearly 10,300 and their membership and paid up share capital were 9.8 lakhs and Rs. 130 lakhs respectively. Their working capital was Rs. 765 lakhs and the total amount of loans issued by them was Rs. 350 lakhs. The percentage of rural population and villages served by the agricultural co-operatives was 21 and 49 respectively.

3. Though these figures show that the progress made by the Co-operative movement so far in India in general and in Madras in particular is by no means insignificant, it cannot be said to be adequate, having regard to the magnitude of the problems which it is intended to solve. The All India Rural Credit Survey undertaken recently by the Reserve Bank of India, has disclosed that the co-operatives provide as little as 3 per cent of the total borrowings of cultivators. In Madras State, only about 7 per cent of agricultural credit is provided by the rural co-operatives. One of the major factors which have impeded the growth and development of co-operative societies in this country is the general lack of education among the members and office bearers of societies and inadequacy of trained personnel. As early as 1928 the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India observed: "The only remedy for the unsatisfactory condition of the movement in some provinces is the patient and persistent education of the members of co operative societies in the principles and meaning of co operatives. Every effort should be made by the Co-operative department in all Provinces to build up a highly educated and well trained official staff". In the same year, the Townsend Committee on Co-operation in Madras, stated "we have been very much impressed by the lack of knowledge of even common places of co-operation shown, not only by the members of primary societies but also by office bearers and even by the staff employed by the various official agencies". The Gorwala Committee on Rural Credit (1954) has stressed the importance of provision of training facilities on an All India basis and for all levels of training in its scheme of development of Co-operative Credit. A co-operative society is essentially a business organisation and its success is dependent

on management by trained persons. It has been rightly said that "Co-operation is Adult Education". Yes, it is adult education in better business, better production and better living. The importance of education and propaganda for the sound development of the Co-operative Movement is therefore obvious.

Recently the Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India jointly constituted a Central Committee for Co-operative Training for formulating plans and for organising and directing arrangements in regard to the training of personnel employed or to be employed in the Co-operative Department and in institutions in the several States, at all levels, viz., higher, intermediate and subordinate. The Reserve Bank of India has undertaken the responsibility in regard to the training of the higher and intermediate co-operative personnel, while the Government of India (in conjunction with State Government is responsible for that of the subordinate personnel), employed in Government Department and Co-operative Institutions in the State.

4. I shall now indicate briefly the arrangements in vogue in the Madras State for Co-operative Education and Propaganda. Madras is one of the earliest of the States in India, which realised the need for providing training facilities to the staff employed in the Co-operative Department as well as co-operative institutions. As early as 1914, the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union was formed, one of its duties being the education of members and office bearers of co-operative societies and the training of the staff of co-operative institutions besides general co-operative propaganda. It continues to be the apex agency for the promotion of co-operative education and propaganda in the State. It is in charge of the training of non-official staff and it supervises the Co-operative Training Institutes under it.

5. Till recently, there were only two Co-operative Training Institutes, one at Tanjore and another at Coimbatore for giving training to non-official staff such as Supervisors of Co operative Central Banks and employees of other Co-operative Institutions besides prospective employees. Government sanctioned the establishment of one more institute at Kozhikode to serve the needs of the West Coast. This institute was registered on 15-8-1955 and started on 25-9-1955. The Co-operative Training Institutes are independent organisations registered under the Madras Co-operative

Societies Act VI of 1932 and the Madras State Co operative Union exercises general supervision over them, conducts the annual examinations and awards certificates to successful candidates. In order to tone up and strengthen the teaching arrangement, Government have sanctioned the appointment of Deputy Registrar Principals and part time commercial instructors to the Institutes at Tanjore and Coimbatore. They have also sanctioned similar staff to the Malabar Institute. The candidates are given theoretical training for a period of nine months commencing from July every year. On completion of theoretical training they are given practical training for a period of two months in their native districts, The practical training is arranged by the District Co-operative Central Banks. The subjects taught are Co-operation, Auditing, Banking, Economics and Book Keeping. Successful candidates are employed by the Co-operative Institutions. There are at present 337 candidates undergoing training in the institutes at Tanjore and Coimbatore. Besides the regular annual courses, a special short term course is conducted by the institutes for the benefit of the employees of non-credit co-operative institutions such as stores societies, milk supply societies, weavers societies, etc. The fee for the annual course is Rs. 50 while that for non-credit course is Rs. 5.

6. The subordinate personnel of the co-operative department viz., Junior Inspectors and Senior Inspectors recurited by the Madras Public Service Commission are given training in the Central Co-operative Institute, Madras. This institute is run by the Co-operative Department. It was founded in 1934. At present there are 49 candidates undergoing training in the Central Co-operative Institute, Madras. They are given theoretical training for nine months, which is followed or preceded by practical training for a period of three months in the districts. During practical training they study the working of the various types of co-operative societies their audit and supervision etc., On completion of the training, they are posted for regular duty. The Central Co-operative Institute conducts examinations in all the subjects twice a year, in March and September, which the officers of the Co-operative Department on probation are required to pass. Non-officials who are employed or who seek employment in Co-operative institutions are also admitted to the institute, the number of candidates so admitted not exceeding 10 per session provided they have passed the intermediate examinations of a recognised university.

7. Apart from the training facilities available in the State, the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay has opened a Regional Co-operative Training Centre at Madras to impart training to intermediate personnel employed by the Co-operative Departments and Co-operative Institutions in the Southern Zone, which includes the States of Madras, Andhra. Travancore-Cochin, Mysore, Hyderabad and Coorg. It imparts training to about 45 candidates every year.

8. The existing arrangements for training of co-operative personnel both official and non-official are not adequate and steps are being taken to expand and improve the training facilities so as to meet the growing need for trained personnel arising from the recent expansion of the movement in the State and the several schemes for co operative development included in the Second Five Year Plan. It is estimated that nearly 2000 persons will be required during the Second Five Year Plan period for employment in the Co operative Department and in the Co-operative Institutions under several categories. Proposals for the conversion of the Central Co-operative Institute, Madras into a Co-operative Training College and the establishment of a Training Institute at Madurai are under consideration.

9. Attention is also paid to the education of members and office-bearers of co-operative societies and to general co-operative propaganda. A scheme has been drawn of under the Second Five Year Plan for giving training to panchayatdars and members of co-operative societies and it is proposed to give training in 60 centres to 9,000 panchayatdars from 4500 societies during the Plan Period.

10. As regards co-operative propaganda, the Madras State Co-operative Union, is the Central Institution charged with the duty of carrying on co-operative propaganda in the state. It conducts the "Madras Journal of Co-operation" a monthly journal devoted to the spread of co-operative knowledge, subsidises co-operative journals in various regional languages, runs a co-operative library, and publishes propaganda literature. It conducts periodical conferences on a state basis and organises propaganda lectures. The magic lantern slides, films and posters of the union are in great demand in other states. Similar propaganda is carried on in the regional languages by the Language Journals of which there are three, one in Tamil, one in Malayalam and another in Kanarese. Under the scheme for the training of Panchayatdars, members of co-operative

societies to be introduced under the Second Five Year Plan, it is proposed to place at the disposal of the training units, two propaganda vans with audiovisual equipment to conduct co-operative propaganda. It is also proposed to distribute among the members and panchayatdars study-guides and phamplets on co-operation.

It is hoped that the arrangements made for Co-operative Education and propaganda in the State will be fully availed of by the Co-operative Institutions, Co-operators and the general public so that the Co-operative movement may render greater service to the cause of National Development.

Industrial Development*

SRI C. G. REDDI,

Secretary, Department of Industries, Labour and Co-operation.

The schemes now taken by the Department of Industries and Commerce, Madras, in the First Five Year Plan were under the following major heads :—

1 Industries.
2 Cottage Industries.
3 Agriculture—Minor Irrigation.

In the Second Five Year Plan, schemes have been proposed under more major heads like—

1 Medium Industries.
2 Small Scale Industries.
3 Cottage Industries and Handicrafts.
4 Sericulture.
5 Handloom Industry.
6 Technical Education.
7 Agriculture—Minor Irrigation.

The type of schemes that were taken up under each major head and the progress achieved in the First Five Year Plan and the type of schemes proposed for the Second Five Year Plan and objectives thereof are briefly as follows :—

Industries

The schemes taken up in the First Five Year Plan under Industries are mostly of developmental nature, emphasis being laid on the development of the activities of the Department through new schemes as well as through the expansion of the existing activities of the Department in the various branches like Reorganization, Training, Research, Marketing, etc.

Reorganization.—The District set up of the Department of Industries and Commerce, Madras, originally consisted of only two Assistant Industrial Engineers, their Headquarters being at Tanjore and Coimbatore and five District Industries Officers with their Headquarters at Tirunelveli, Madurai, Madras, Vellore and Kozhikode. These officers were assigned with the work of giving assistance to Industries in general and concentrating on the development of various Industries and the Assistant Industrial Engineers, were entrusted

*Source: Madras Information, February 56, issue.

with the work relating to pumping and boaring operations in their regions. As the Engineering activities of the Department were on a constant increase, the Assistant Industrial Engineers were finding it difficult to exercise proper supervision and control over the vast area and the District Industries Officers could not be of much assistance in the Engineering activities of the Department as most of them did not possess technical qualifications. In the circumstances it was planned to reorganise the District set up of the Department by abolishing the posts of Assistant Industrial Engineers and the District Industries Officers and to appoint in their places seven Assistant Directors of Industries and Commerce with the technical qualifications at the rate of one Assistant Director for every two districts. Accordingly all the seven Assistant Directors have been appointed and they are able to exercise adequate supervision and control in respect of both development of Industries and Engineering activities of this Department.

Training. – Originally the Department of Industries and Commerce was running Government Industrial Schools with a few certificate and Diploma Courses in each school at Madras, Madurai, Mangalore, and Kozhikode. At the demand for technically trained personnel was found to be increasing, these Government Industrial Schools were not found adequate to cater to the needs of Industrial and Technical Education of the various districts in the State. Therefore with a view to solve the problem of the increasing demand for technical education, it was planned to establish five polytechnics on regional basis for providing training in more number of certificate and Diploma Courses. All the five polytechnics have been opened each one at Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore, Mangalore and Kozhikode. These polytechnics provided instruction in more than 22 Diploma Courses and 33 different certificate courses and the demand for technical education has been appreciably met. In fact, these polytechnics have proved an asset to the State in providing instruction to technological courses and the rush for admission to these polytechnics has been more than the maximum capacity.

Further, the Department has had an educational institution known as the Leather Trade Institute where instruction on a modest scale was provided in leather tanning and leather goods manufacture to the Artisans. The need for the development of the activities of this Institute was keenly felt and accordingly in the First Five Year Plan, the Institute was reorganized and developed with its name

changed as the Institute of Leather Technology and two new courses, viz., Diploma Course in Leather Technology of three years' duration and a certificate course in leather goods manufacture of three years were introduced. The Institute with its development has been able to supply trained personnel to the Tanning and Leather Goods Manufacture Industry and also solve research problems of tanning industry.

With a view to produce more skilled workers to be absorbed in the well drilling branch of the Department a new scheme was taken up under which 50 fresh candidates were selected and trained as Drillers and Assistant Drillers.

Research. – With a view to enabling the private Industrialists and Government Departments to have qualified opinion on the analysis of minerals and other raw materials available in the State, for which there were no facilities available in Madras, it was contemplated to establish a Government sponsored organization in the First Five Year Plan. Accordingly an institution known as the Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory was established. The Laboratory is rendering very useful service by testing samples and by contributing articles of scientific interest to important journals.

Marketing. – In order to augment the Marketing side of the Department, it was planned to effect improvements wherever necessary to the existing commercial concerns run by the Department and the following steps were taken in this direction :—

(a) The Government Industrial Engineering Workshop was provided with up-to-date machinery with the result that the turn over of the Workshop has been increased and it has been able to manufacture Rs. 32,000 worth of boaring tools, a year.

(b) Similarly, at the Government Kerala Soap Institute, Kozhikode, certain equipment which had become obsolete and unserviceable by long use were replaced by new and modern ones and this replacement is expected to bring about considerable improvement in the quality of soap manufactured at the Institute.

(c) The Department has had an experimental section at Coonoor for the manufacture of silk worm guts on a small scale This experimental section was converted into a manufacturing concern so that guts of various varieties may be produced and marketed to Indian Medical Directorate and also to the public and the country's demand for surgical guts be met by this concern. The section is able to produce nearly four lakhs of guts a year and the production is expected to increase further in the years to come.

(d) The Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal, was originally producing only raw silk which was being sold to the dealers and consumers. The consumers, who purchased raw silk had to incur further expenditure in twisting the silk and converting it into warp before it was put at the looms. With a view to convert the raw silk into warp at the Government Silk Filatures itself, a few modern silk twisting and winding machines were purchased and installed at the Filatures. With the installation of these plants the Filatures has been able to produce about 30,000 lbs. of thrown silk a year and it is made available to the Handloom Industry at fair prices.

Further, in addition to improving the existing commercial concerns of the Department, it was also proposed to establish a new commercial concern for the manufacture of vegetable ghee and also to provide facilities for training of students and technical personnel in oil technology. With this end in view a factory was established with its name as the Government Hydrogenation Factory at Kozhikode with new buildings and equipment. The plant installed at the factory is of the capacity of 15 tons of refined oil and 10 tons of Vanaspathi per day. The Factory has taken a trial run and is at present engaged in refining oil for the Government Oil Factory, Kozhikode, but it has not yet gone into commercial production, since in view of the difficulties the Vanaspathi Factories are facing at present in the production side the prospects of the factory working on profit, or at least without incurring any loss, are remote and the Government are considering the question of leasing it out on reasonable terms.

The Second Five Year Plan has been so prepared as to provide under head of Medium Industries setting up of plants for the production of aluminium, iron, alloy, steels steel forgings and castings, electrical goods, sulphuric acid, writing and printing paper, D.D.T., porcelain and sanitary ware, power alcohol, sawing and seasoning of timber, etc., and also to extend financial assistance to the private sector in the development of various industries. Out of these schemes the Planning Commission for the time being have agreed to approve of two schemes, viz., (1) to set up timber seasoning plants and saw mills and (2) to extend financial assistance to the private sector for setting up of co-operative sugar factories.

So far as the remaining schemes are concerned some of them are being considered by the Planning Commission on an All-India basis and in case of some of the schemes the Planning Commission is

examining as to how best they could be implemented by the private sector.

Small-scale Industries

In G. O. No. 1435, dated 21st April 1955, the Government constituted a committee to formulate schemes for village and small-scale industries for the Second Five-Year Plan period. The recommendations of this Committee have been largely incorporated in the plan. The plan lays special emphasis on industries which will provide employment to a large number of workers, the chief among which are the leather and hand-made match industries. As regards the leather industry, the bulk of the exports from the Madras State at present are in the form of half-tanned leather and the extra income that could be derived by further processing and finishing is lost to the State. With its large production of hides and skins, there is very considerable scope in the State for the development of the leather industry, and the Plan accordingly includes schemes for proper tanning and finishing of leather at three centres and for the manufacture of foot-wear at 26 centres, which will be scattered all over the State.

Matches.—The present production of hand-made matches is 1.6 gross crores per year providing employment to 900 to 1,000 persons for every five lakhs gross. Schemes have been prepared under cottage industries for the establishment of 100 cottage type match industries, each producing 100 gross per day and providing employment for about 50 persons. With a view to supply the raw materials to these as well as for the existing match factories a scheme has been drawn up for the manufacture of splints and veneers.

Among the various dispersed industries, blacksmithy and carpentry, which cater to the basic needs of the people, have been selected for development. For blacksmithy and carpentry, four model production-CUM-training units have been proposed with mobile units attached to each of them.

Other existing Industries.—The other existing industries selected for development are: utensils, hand tools, etc., which are now being operated in groups in different places. In these cases, provision has been made for servicing centres for the supply of raw materials at reasonable rates, for undertaking operations requiring costly machinery and for introducing additional and new lines of manufacture.

New Industries. – The new industries proposed are for the manufacture of articles which are in great demand or imported from other places or are in short supply in this State. These industries include electrical goods, sports goods, pressed metal goods, hurri cane lanterns, surgical instruments, manufacture of scientific glass apparatus, laboratory and scientific equipment, etc.

Industrial Estates. – It is proposed to set up two more industrial estates at two important centres besides the two proposed to be set up during the current year. The scheme provides not only for the erection of buildings and the provision of the amenties required, such as water-supply, electricity, etc., but also makes provision for affording facilities to purchase raw materials in bulk and supply them at reasonable rates to the individual units. Another scheme has also been drawn up for the acquisition and development of lands suitable for the location of small industries with a view to their assignment to small-scale industrialists. A sum of Rs. 70.55 lakhs has been set apart for the formation of industrial co-operatives in which the workers themselves would be members and would share in the profits. It is expected that 180 units would start working during the Five Year period including units for the production of umbrella ribs, sewing machines, milk substitutes from groundnut, fruit canning, manufacture of shoe-lace, etc., Another sum of Rs. 200 lakhs has been provided for grant of loans under the State Aid (Industries) Act. It is also proposed to subsidize the cost of transmission lines and electricity charges in deserving cases. A provision of Rs. 75 lakhs has been made for the supply of machines on hire-purchase system to small-scale industrialists.

Final List of Schemes Proposed for inclusion in the Second Five-Year Plan under Small-scale Industries.

Serial Number and Name of the Scheme.	Net cost in lakhs Rs.
1 Establishment of a production unit for splints and veneers required for hand made match industry.	4.26
2 Establishment of three service centres for tanning, finishing and construction of cold storage rooms for preserving the skins and raw hides.	15.00
3 Establishment of 25 training-CUM-production units for training 12 artisans in each unit for the manufacture of foot-wear both Indian and Western types using manually operated machine.	25.50

Serial Number and Name of the Scheme	Net cost in lakhs Rs.
4 Establishment of one production centre for the manufacture of both India and Western types of foot-wear using power operated machine.	4.00
5 Establishment of two model combined carpentry and blacksmithy workshops with mobile units attached to them.	7.76
6 Establishment of two service centres for the utilization of timber rejected in the forests.	5.04
7 Establishment of a service centre for the production of Textile Mills parts.	5.00
8 Establishment of one servicing centre for the production of pressed metal products.	6.50
9 Establishment of one service centre for the mauufacture of hand tools.	7.00
10 Establishment of a servicing centre for farm implements and agricultural machineries.	4.94
11 Establishment of a servicing centre for hurricane lanterns.	3.90
12 Establishment of two service centres for brassware industry.	16.00
13 Establishment of a service centre for the manufacture of surgical instruments.	6.50
14 Establishment of a service centre for electrical goods.	31.50
15 Establishment of a service centre for Laboratory and Scientific equipments.	6.90
16 Establishment of one service centre for sports goods.	5.46
17 Establishment of model scientific glass apparatus factory as an adjunct to the existing Government Glass Blowing centre.	5.60
18 Establishment of marketing corporation with five chain stores.	41.35

Serial Number and Name of the Scheme	Net cost in lakhs Rs.
19 Establishment of a stores purchase section in the Office of the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras.	5.00
20 Formation of Industrial Co-operatives.	70.55
21 Aid to Private Sector (Loans) under State Aid to Industries Act.	200.00
22 Subsidy over cost of transmission lines and on power rates to small scale industries and allotment of lands.	40.00
23 Supply of machines on hire purchase system to the small-scale Units of the Madras (Private Sector).	75.00
24 Organization of the Office of the State Director of Industries and Commerce.	10.30
25 Requirements of eight Foreign Experts to implement some of the schemes.	1.44
26 Establishment of two industrial Estates and Expansion of the existing Industrial Estate at Madras.	,,
27 Establishment of three servicing corporations for the Industrial Estates.	,,

Cottage Industries

The vital role which Cottage Industries must play in the economic regeneration of our country cannot be overstressed. The importance of these industries not only from the point of view of solving the tremendous unemployment and underemployment problem facing the country but also from the necessity in the present context of concentrating on a form of economic activity that would by its very organizational set up and inherent distributive mechanism provide for the disposal of purchasing power in as wide a circle as possible is being increasingly recognized.

The important Cottage Industries of the State are: Handloom Cotton Weaving, Handloom Silk Weaving, Hand Spinning, Cocoon Rearing, Silk Reeling, Handloom Wool Weaving (including manufacture of woolen Cumblies, Rugs and Druggets, Hosiery manufacture of Cotton Carpets, Cotton and Silk Yarn Dyeing and printing of cloth, tanning of skins and hides, matches, oil pressing, palm and cane gur manufacture, ceramics including pottery and clay modelling, coir and coir goods, palmyra fibre and palm-leaf products, cane

and bamboo work, metal ware including brass, aluminium and bell-metal, art metal work, mats including korai, palmyra and date; wood work, smithy, eucalyptus and sandalwood oil, manufacture of toys and dolls, glass bangles and beads, cigars, chewing tobacco, etc. The total number of workers engaged in these industries run into several lakhs and the value of the products turned out to several crores.

Different Cottage Industries and different aspects of cottage industries are now being dealt with in different departments. All work connected with the organization and working of industrial Co-operatives is being handled in the Co-operative Department. The most important cottage industry dealt with by the Co-operative Department is handloom weaving. The Departments of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry are generally in charge of the work relating to the Development of bee-keeping, sheep breeding, dairying, poultry farming, etc., and other allied industries. The promotion and development of cottage industries among women is one of the more important activities of the Women's Welfare Department. All other work relating to Cottage Industries is vested in the Department of Industries and Commerce with which rests the general responsibility for the development of Industries in the State.

With a view to enlist the co-operation of all non-official elements interested in the development of Cottage Industries, a number of advisory boards and committees have been formed charged with the task of advising Government from time to time on the measures to be taken for the development of Cottage Industries in the State. The more important of such boards and committees are :—

1. State Khadi and Village Industries Board.—This State Board with the Minister for Rural Development as Chairman and the Director of Rural Welfare as Secretary is responsible for the development of Khadi and Village Industries in the State.

2. State Handloom Committee.—The Madras State Handloom Committee reconstituted in 1954 with the Director of Industries and Commerce as Chairman advises Government on all matters relating to the protection and development of the handloom industries in the State.

3. Regional Advisory Boards for Cottage Industries.—Regional Boards for the development of industries like matches, palmyrah fibre and leaf products and leather goods manufacture which have

developed from local tradition, have been constituted with a view to stimulate intensive development of these industries in the regions where they are important and where there is scope for quick development.

The Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras is the President of each of these regional projects. A Technical Expert of the department, the Local Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies and representatives of the industry constitute the members of the Board.

4. Joint Drugget Industry Advisory Board for Mysore and Madras.— With a view to reviving the Drugget Industry which is one of the dollar earning industries of this State and of Mysore, a Joint Drugget Industry Advisory Board has been constituted for Madras and Mysore. The Board is in general charge of the development of the drugget industry.

5. State Coir Advisory Board.—The Madras Government have constituted a Coir Advisory Board with the Director of Industries and Commerce as Chairman and the Superintendent, Government Coir Schools, Beypore as Secretary to advise them in regard to the development of coir industry in the State. Non-officials engaged in coir industry constitute the members of the board.

Training and Research have always been considered the chief responsibility of the Department of Industries and Commerce in the campaign for the development of cottage industries. Courses in theory and practice of various cottage industries and basic trades like smithy, carpentry, handloom weaving, bleaching, dyeing and printing, light metal casting, leather goods manufacture, coir, soaps, wood works, glass bangles and beads, etc., are provided in the various industrial schools and institutes run by the Department. The period of training varies from 5 months to 3 years depending on the craft.

Research into the techniques, processes, appliances, etc., used in cottage industries has been undertaken in the Cottage Industries Research Institute of the Department of Industries and Commerce.

The financial resources of almost every cottage industry being slender and even too precarious, the need for financial assistance to the establishments engaged in cottage industries has long been realised in the State. Statutory provision has been made in this regard under the Madras State Aid to Industries Act. The Director

of Industries and Commerce is empowered to grant a loan or subsidy not exceeding Rs. 500 to any cottage industrialist who desires to start or carry on any cottage industry which has an important bearing on the economic development of the country.

To promote the popularisation and speedy disposal of the products of the cottage industries. industrial and commercial museums were started during the period 1937–42 at several district headquarters, with a Central industrial museum in Madras. To ensure better functioning of the museums. a sales emporium was attached to each of them in 1947, where the sales of the products exhibited in the museums were organised. To facilitate better display and advertisement of products of cottage and small-scale industries and to bring the consumer in touch with production units, these museums were subsequently reorganised and regional museums were set up at Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Coimbatore and Kozhikode.

Industries in Rural Areas

The department has been paying special attention to the promotion and development of industries in rural areas. In order to revive and develop rural industries, particularly those which satisfy the basic needs of the village, a comprehensive scheme for the development of rural industries in the firkas selected under the Firka Development Scheme was sanctioned in 1946. The primary object of the scheme was to train rapidly local workers in uptodate methods of manufacture of articles of daily use. Under the above seheme about 43 units were started and implements worth about Rs. 1.4 lakhs were purchased by Government. 326 artisans were trained of which 309 were given proficiency certificates. This was followed up in 1948 by another scheme which contemplated the starting of a number of production units by private agencies utilising the equipment and the services of the workers trained under previous scheme. Twenty-two of the Demonstration-CUM-Training units started under the 1946 scheme were transferred to private management for being run as production units. Rs. 12,418 worth of tools, equipment and raw materials were sold to the newly started production units and Rs. 6,301 worth of tools and raw materials were transferred free of cost to a few deserving agencies. These production units were confined to the development of basic industries. namely, blacksmithy, wood work, sheet metal work, light metal casting, pottery, tanning and leather goods manufacture.

The special committee appointed by the State Firka Development Board in 1947 pointed out that certain village industries like hand pounding of rice, flour grinding, ghanny oil pressing which were indispensable for village economy were decaying and that it was necessary to undertake their immediate revival. A scheme designed to achieve this objective was sanctioned in 1950 and implemented in selected compact groups of 50 villages one in each district. This scheme aimed at helping the villagers to produce their daily requirements for consumption in their own villages, thus making the villages self sufficient economic units. It provided for a free distribution of improved labour saving tools and implements worth five lakhs in value to enterprising village artisans engaged in the village industries. It also provided for the supply to the artisans at cost price raw materials such as timber for carpentry, iron for smithy, oil seed for the village ghani, etc., estimated at a total cost of rupees twelve lakhs and envisaged the formation of multi-purpose co-operative societies in the villages for undertaking the procurement and distribution of raw materials to village artisans. Provision was also made for on the spot technical assistance and guidance through technical instructors under the general supervision of the District Industries Officers.

In order to bring about an intensive development of industries in rural areas the Government sanctioned in 1951 Sir M. Viswess rayya's industrialisation scheme as an experimental measure in two districts of the State. The scheme aims at the development of industries in every part of the country with a view to increase production and income by encouraging the growth of the spirit of self-help, initiative and ambition in the rural population by offering them opportunity to acquire higher operative knowledge, skill and practice in industries. The special feature of the scheme is that it tries to achieve the objective of rapid industrialisation of rural areas through the agency and active participation of the people themselves at every stage from planning to execution.

In the Residuary Madras State the scheme was tried in Musiri taluk of Tiruchirappali district. Nearly fifty different industries were taken up for development in this area. The results obtained so far are, on the whole encouraging and it is proposed to extend the scheme to additional areas.

Ambar Charkas

An intensive development of cottage industries throughout the State is envisaged in the Second Five-Year Plan. Numerous schemes have been proposed under this plan for development of village industries like bee-keeping, pottery, oil pressing, manufacture of Khandsari sugar, cotton ginning, groundnut decorticating, hand-pounding of rice, etc. One hundred small units for making matches and twenty production-CUM training units for the manufacture of fish nets, etc., are proposed to be started in the coastal and other backward areas of the State to provide subsidiary employment to fishermen, Harijans, etc., Twenty-six demonstration-CUM-training centres for the development of village tanning and leather goods manufacture and allied industries like preparation of bone-meal, etc., are proposed to be set up throughout the State. These units will demonstrate the proper utilisation of carcass of animals, improved methods of tanning and of leather goods manufacture and preparation of bone-meal, etc., and training villagers in each of these industries. The staff will also visit the workers in their homes and assist them in improving the quality of the articles produced by them. Coir which is one of the important cottage industries of the State is proposed to be developed, intensively throughout the State on co-operative line. Provision has been made for the manufacture of Ambar Charkas (which was originally designed in this State) and for supplying them on hire-purchase basis to spinners with a view to providing employment to a large number of people. Provision has also been made for the supply, on the hire-purchase system at subsidised rates of other improved tools and equipment such as reeling machines for silk, improved potters' wheel, etc. Village artisans will also be given assistance by way of supply of raw materials at cost price, free assignment of lands and grants for the putting up of work sheds or the conversion of part of their house into workshops. As the success of all the steps taken for the development of cottage industries will depend mainly on the arrangements made for marketing the finished products, an efficient marketing organisation is proposed to be set up for the purpose. Besides carrying out market analysis and research and advising cottage workers on market trends and facilities, steps will be taken to ensure that as far as possible, production is organised against assured orders.

Certain handicrafts such as art metal work, sculpture, mat-weaving, pith work, etc., which are now being practised at specialised centres have won all-India renown and it is proposed to open training servicing centre for these handicrafts with a view to giving the artisans training in improved methods so as to improve quality and reduce costs, supplying raw materials at reasonable prices, introducing new and attractive designs, undertaking certain processes of manufacture which the individual artisan will not be able to do efficiently at his workshops, provision of facilities for fine finishing and so on. The main difficulty now experienced in marketing the products is purposed to be met by creating a net work of handicrafts emporia throughout the State and in major cities of India, with mobile van attached, which will purchase the finished goods in the villages and producing centres and arrange to market them at important tourists and pilgrim centres.

Sericulture

The schemes proposed for the Second Five-Year Plan under sericulture include the continuance of the existing scheme, viz., Gut manufacturing section, Coonor, to meet the requirements of the non-absorbable variety of silk-worm guts of the Indian Medical Directorate and also new schemes, viz., introduction of sericulture in Tenkasi in Tirunelveli district.

Establishment of a filature unit in Krishnagiri taluk to help the weavers in Salem district to get their requirements of silk for weaving and to enable the silk-worm rearers in Salem district to find a ready sale of their cocoons.

Training of requisite technical personnel for implementing the various sericultural schemes of the department under the Second Five-Year Plan and a tentative provision of Rs. 30.75 lakhs has been recommended to the Planning Commission.

Handlooms

A scheme with the object of increasing the production of hand. loom cloth and to provide employment for the weavers outside the co-operative fold at a total cost of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been pro posed in the Second Five-Year Plan.

Technical Education

As pointed out in the particulars of the schemes undertaken by this department in the First Five-Year Plan, five polytechnics were opened with new certificate and diploma courses and the Leather Trade Institute was expanded into an institute of Leather Technology with additional courses and better facilities for training.

As the implementation of the various schemes of the State in general and this department in particular will involve a huge demand for skilled and other supervisory personnel, it is proposed under the Second Five Year Plan to develop the Polytechnics and the institute of Leather Technology further by provision of more number of courses, increase in the number of seats and provision of better facilities, etc., and also to open five more Government Industrial Schools at Cuddalore, Virudhunagar, Palayamkottai, Nagapattinam and Cannanore.

Agriculture—Minor Irrigation.

In the First Five Year Plan, with a view to help the agriculturist in bringing more acres of land under irrigation 101 artesian wells were sunk in the South Arcot District and 23 additional drills were purchased to be hired out to the intending parties for putting down bore-wells. Further to encounter the difficulties that the ryots were experiencing in digging wells in rocky areas, three Air Compressed Blasting units were formed.

As the demand for bore-wells from the agriculturist is still increasing, it is proposed to takeup a scheme in the Second Five Year Plan for sinking 300 more tube-wells at 60 wells per year, for which a tentative provision of Rs. 75.00 lakhs have been recommended by the State Government to the Planning Commission.

CO-OPERATIVE RESEARCHER AND THE PRACTICAL CO.OPERATOR

Research is the search for knowledge which can only be found through the greatest possible inward and outward independence, that is through objectivity, critical thought and scientific methods. They are the only means of comprehending reality.

In the social sphere, therefore, in the sphere of Co-operation, the dry critical spirit of scientific research often gives rise to conflict between scholars and practical men. In the practical world, there are the subjectivity, enthusiasm and partiality all of which are essential for practical achievements. Hence the critical attitude of the scientist is often misunderstood, because he gives analysis, where he is asked for enthusiastic approval. Nevertheless, both parties must learn to understand one another, and this is one of the great educational tasks before us. Neither party can do without the other, the practical worker needs the guidance and training in scientific method, the scholar needs the inspiration and help in the organisation of continually changing data.

Dr. Earnest Grunfed,
"The Universities Services to Co-operatives"

Co-operative Movement in Madras—History, and Present Day Trends

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Genesis of Co-operation in India

The Co-operative Movement in India has now become vital socio-economic force, pervading the entire Community comprising of as many as 2 lakhs societies and a membership of 143 lakhs and commanding a working capital of Rs. 327 crores. Not only that, it has an history of five decades and only last year, we had the rare privilege of celebrating its Golden Jubilee. Diverse are the economic activities performed by the Co-operatives, serving almost every sector of the population, the primary, the secondary and the tertiary and immense are its possibilities. In fact, the country, to day, is geared to the goal of a Socialistic Pattern of Society and towards the realisation of that goal, Co-operative Method is the only effective way.

The record of the Madras State in the field of Co-operation is indeed a bright one and many pioneering efforts have been made in this State by selfless and enthusiastic Co-operators. Who ever can forget the monumental work of Sir Fredrick Nicholson, who, in fact, propounded the seminal idea of Co-operative Credit in his epoch-making Report—Land and Agricultural Banks? It was Mr. Nicholson, who with his unerring instinct found out that the basic defect of agrarian economy was Rural Debt and the only method of tackling the problem was through the Co-operative Credit Institutions. He drew inspiration from both Raiffeisen and Schulze-Detitzsch and recommended that institutions patterned on the "popular banks" in Europe would be of immense value to the Indian peasants and town-dwellers. But there were no legal enactments, into which co-operative institutions designed for the uplift of the "small and simple folk" could be fitted in. Of course, there were a few experiments in the U.P. and the Punjab. However, Mr. Nicholson's report attracted the attention of the Government of India and they invited the opinion of the Local Governments on it and appointed a Committee under the presidency of Sir Edward Law to consider the opinions and make recommendations. As a result of the labours of this Committee, a draft bill was prepared and the first co-operative law was passed.

The Act X of 1904 laid as it were, the foundations of an expanding co-operative edifice in India. This Act aimed at encouraging thrift and self-help among agriculturists, artisans, and persons of limited means through the Co-operative Societies, which were to be small, simple credit societies. The Act recognised two classes of societies, the rural and the urban. The rural societies were as a rule, based on unlimited liability and were not permitted to distribute profits among their members. In Urban Societies, distribution of profits was permitted provided that atleast a fourth of the annual profits was credited to a Reserve Fund. The audit of those societies was to be conducted by Government staff, free of charge. The Societies were given certain concessions and privileges and were exempt from Income-tax, Registration fees and Stamp duty. During the years, that followed, there was rapid progress in the formation and growth of Co-operative Societies. Many new problems like that of providing legal frame-work for non-credit societies and providing adequate capital to the primaries sprang up necessitating the amendment of the Law in certain important respects. The Act II of 1912 carried out the necessary changes in the law, the most important being the conferment of legal recognition to societies other than credit and the removal of distinction between Rural and Urban Banks. The new Law made the registration of Central Banks, Unions, Stores, and other federal societies possible.

As a result of the facilities given by these enactments and of the activities of a successive line of Registrars and non-official co-operative workers, there was a phenomenal expansion of the Movement and in 1914, the Government appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir Edward Maclagan to examine whether the Co-operative Movement, "especially in its higher stages and in its financial aspect was progressing on sound lines and to suggest any measures for improvement, which seemed to be required." After an elaborate investigation, the Committee felt that the Movement had taken root and suggested many vital and far reaching changes, especially in regard to higher financial structure, which are being adhered to even to day.

When the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms were introduced under the Government of India Act of 1914, Co-operation became a provincial subject and Government in various provinces found it necessary to examine the position of the Co-operative Movement. Thus in Madras the Government appointed in 1927 the Townsend

Committee. One remarkable innovation introduced by the 1932 Act deserves special mention. It widened the scope of the Movement by omitting from the preamble the words "MEN OF LIMITED MEANS" found in the All India Act and by laying down the object of Co-operative Societies as the "promotion of thrift, self-help and mutual aid among agriculturists and other persons with common economic needs so as to bring about better living, better business and better methods of production". The Co-operative Movement therefore, is no longer restricted to any particular strata of population and is looked upon as an instrument of general economic uplift in accordance with the principles of thrift and self-help.

Origin and History of the Movement in Madras

Immediately after the passing of the Co operative Credit Societies Act, 1904, Sri P. Rajagopalachariar was appointed the first Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Madras. The first Credit Society at Tirur was registered on 30th August 1904. On 30th June 1907, the number of societies had grown to 63 with 6,439 members; on 30th June 1912, the number of societies rose to 972 and of members to 66,156; on 30th June 1915, there were 1,600 societies and 118,726 members; of these 1,146, were Agricultural Credit Societies and the rest Urban Societies. The working capital of all societies was Rs. 142.10 lakhs. Initially the progress was slow. The first Urban Society was formed in 1905, i.e. Kancheepuram Town Bank. The first Non-Credit Society formed in this State was the T. U. C. S. in 1905. A Weavers Union was formed at Kancheepuram in 1905. To assist financing of Co-operative Societies, the Madras Central Urban Bank consisting of only individual share-holders was registered in October 1905 as a feeder bank. In 1909, the formation of District Central Banks was found necessary and two such banks were constituted in that year. From 1912 onwards, Central Banks began to be formed in the districts year after another and by 1915, they began to admit both individuals and societies as members. Consequent on the growth of societies, the problem of supervision became imminent and the Supervising Union was the outcome. The first Union was registered in 1910. The Madras Provincial Co-operative Union represents a still higher stage in the principle of co-ordination and is the provincial organisation for co-operative education and propaganda. It was registered in 1914. Besides these the first Milk Supply Union at Madras was formed in 1927-28, with 13 feeder societies and a share capital of Rs. 242; the Central Land Mortgage

Bank, while in 1929 was formed the first Insurance Society, the South India Co-operative Insurance Society was registered on 29th January 1932 and started work on 30th January 1932; and the State Handloom Weaver's Co operative Society was established in the year 1935, to co-ordinate and regulate the work of Primary Weavers Societies.

Six Phases of the Movement

There have been six distinct phases in the development of the Co-operative Movement in this State. The FIRST period from 1904 to 1917-18 was a period of slow growth. The SECOND phase was from the year 1918-19 to 1929-30. This period coincided with a steady rise in the level of agricultural prices and the consequent agricultural prosperity in the wake of the great European war; from the co operative stand-point, this period is characterised by a too rapid expansion of the Movement; the number of Societies of all types increased from 3,676 to 15,238 and the membership rose from 2,44,297 to 99,74,999. This period also saw the appointment of Townsend Committee in 1927 to examine the progress made in the Co-operative Movement in the province and to suggest lines of improvement. This was followed by the passing of the Act 6 in 1932 to remedy the defects noticed in Act II of 1912. The THIRD PHASE from 1929-30 to 1936-37 saw the great Depression. Liquidation of bad societies was taken up as a result of consolidation and reconstruction policy. Despite the mortality of moribund societies, overdues and other depressing features, this period witnessed the beginning and expansion of Land Mortgage Banking and other types of societies. A separate legal enactment for regulating the working and sound development of Land Mortgage Banks was passed in 1934, as supplementary to 1932 Act. By 30th June 1925, there were only 2 Land Mortgage Banks; on 30th June 1937, there were 93 Land Mortgage Banks headed by the Madras Central Land Mortgage Bank, which was started in 1929. Co operative Sale Societies also received an impetus. On 30th June 1924, there were 3 Societies and on 30th June 1937 the societies numbered 111. There was also an expansion of other non-credit organisations such as Weavers Societies, Milk Supply societies, etc. The FOURTH PHASE from 1937-38 to 1939-40 was one of slow growth and steady expansion in all the sectors of Co-operative activity, especially during the pre-war and inter-war years. It is relevant to note that the Vijayaraghavachari committee report enquired exhaustively into the Co-operative Movement from February 1939 to April 1940 and submitted a valuable report ɪodying many suggestions for the rehabilatation of the Movement its consolidation. The first two years saw a change over from the ressing effect of the great slump and by 30th June 1939. Co-opeves turned the corner and there were 13.759 societies on that e, of which 13.558 societies were active. The FIFTH PHASE from 9.40 to 46 47 witnessed the preparation for the World War II and regular involvement of co operatives in the war-set-up. Many new blems cropped up; war scarcities of essential foods, profiteering, te housing shortage,the demobilised soldier and the like were a of the problems that had to be tackled by Co-operatives and Co-operatives stood up to face them manfully. The most outnding contribution of the Co operatives have been in the matter of ecking rise in prices, putting down profiteering and black markets d in generally ensuring a fair distribution of scarce commodities. the out break of war, there were only 85 stores, with sales turner of Rs. 23.77 lakhs in 1938–39; and on 30th June 1946, there re 1386 Stores, with sales turnover of Rs. 1357.55 lakhs. The rformance of District Wholesale Stores, which came into existence ring the war was no less impressive. There were 21 District holesales on 30-6-1946, with a share capital of Rs. 29 18 lakhs and sales turnover of Rs, 1266. 58 lakhs. In fact, both Primaries and e Wholesales have rendered immense service to the Consumers; r the retail stores catered to nearly 25 per cent of ration card olders and the wholesales had procured about Rs. 308 lakhs of food ains and thus facilitated equitable distribution. Similarly in the atter of Milk Supply, while on 30th June 1939, there were only 57 ilk Supply Union and Societies; on 30th June 1946, there were Milk Supply Unions and 253 Milk Supply Societies, catering to bout 15.16 lakhs of Consumers and supplying 32 million pounds of ilk. This was at a time, when milk was dear and beyond the reach f the low income group.

Now, we come to the LAST PHASE, from 46-47 to 1953-54 namely he post-war era. In fact, this is the most significant phase, in which he trends of progress is not only pronounced, but also diversifed. The var-time boom had given place to post-war rehabilitation and the Movement, too, had come to be recognised as a vital instrument of lemocratic planning in the changed political set-up of an Independent India. No more need Co-operation remain a hand-maid to a huge administrative machinery just to whet the democratic appetite of a nation growing int partriotic manhood; it has now become an

indispensable instrument of effecting a big changeover in the economic life of the nation. Co-operative Organisations have become a "chain of relay stations between the Centres, which direct the economy and the depths of social life." The Saraiya Planning Committee in 1946 laid the foundations for the planned and phased growth of Co-operation in a democratic set-up; The idea of Planning in Co-operative Sector has infinite possibilities. Drawing up of Targets and the means of realising the targets must be a continuous process, based on voluntariress and individual initiative. This naturally lead to a new concept of planning without tears i.e. incentive planning. With this major objective, we have now to study the Co-operative progress during the six years from 30th June 1947 to 30th June 53.

The number of Societies, which was 17,057 on 30th June 47 had now risen to 25,850 and the membership rose from 22.10 lakhs to 38.65 lakhs (the coverage has increased from 8.5 per cent to 18 per cent).

	30–6–1947	30–6–1953
No. of Societies	17,057	25,850
Members	22.10 lakhs	38.65 lakhs
Paid up share capital	Rs. 5.43 crores	Rs. 12.81 Crores
Working Capital	Rs. 50.97 Crores	Rs. 97.03 Crores
No. of Agricultural Credit Societies	11,375	17,201
Loan issued	Rs. 3.47 Crores	Rs. 7.09 Crores
No. of Land Mortgage Banks	120	130
Loan issued	Rs. 49.46 lakhs	Rs. 104.35 lakhs
No. of Marketing Societies	193	286
No. of Milk Supply Unions	21	41
No. of Milk Supply Societies	269	740
Value of Milk Sold	Rs. 68 lakhs	Rs. 143.76 lakhs
No. of Weavers Societies	659	1,191
No. of looms	Rs. 1.08 lakhs	Rs. 2.11 lakhs
No. of Housing Societies	130	294

Besides the above, it should be recalled that during 1947–53 period, the Wholesale and Primaries sold goods worth Rs. 254.14 Crores and have thus contributed a great deal for the proper and equitable distribution of foodstuffs during one of the most agonizing periods of human history, namely war time scarcities. And again, during the above six years, the house building activity was intensified chiefly to meet the acute shortage of housing and the number of

Societies rose from 130 in 46-47 to 294 in 52-53 and between these six years 4,474 houses were completed. It is indeed a big vacheiement, when one noticed that during the past 25 years, only 2,530 houses were completed. Thus it may be seen that the Movement during these six years achieved a progress equal to what it was possible to achieve during the previous period of 43 years of existence.

Andhra Partition

There was yet another factor, which must be reckoned with. Consequent on the formation of the Andhra State, the three major Composite Apex Institutions—the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank, the Madras Co-operative Ceneral Land Mortgage Bank and the Madras State Co-operative Weaver's Society were bifurcated and reconstituted as per the Madras State Co.operative Societies (Reconstitution and Formation) Ordinance No. II of 1953. The Madras State Co-operative Union was bifurcated by mutual agreement. The reconstitution of the Apex Co-operative Societies was a major event. Still, this did not in any way arrest the expansion of the Movement. As on 30th June 1954, the number of all types of societies rose from 14,548 to 14,885, while the membership and share capital registered increases from Rs. 24.61 lakhs and Rs. 821.79 lakhs to Rs. 26.22 lakhs and Rs. 872.91 lakhs respectively. The total working capital of all the societies stood at Rs. 62.00 crores on 30th, June 1944.

The progress is indeed phenomenal ; But still, it should not becloud our vision regarding its innate weakness; for it should be remembered that Co-operation in Madras has not attained that stature and strength at to warrant any complacency. For the poignant reminder of the Rural Credit Survey Report should be a stirring call for us to think and to devise ways for strengthening and broad basing the Movement as efficiently and quickly as we can. Towards that task, we wish to assess the trends of the Movement in as brief a space as possible.

ASSESSMENT OF TRENDS

Rural Co-operatives

Village Credit Societies still constitute the back bone of the Movement. There were 10,295 Agricultural Societies in Madras State with 9,80,857 members on 30-6-54; They issued loans to the extent of Rs. 350.03 lakhs. The Societies cover 50 per cent of the villages and 21 per cent of the population. They are not just money lending institutions. They also take up multipurpose work; As many as 468 societies under took supply of domestic, agricultural and

industrial requirements of the members and the total non-credit business was of the order of Rs. 29.68 lakhs. They also participated in Grow More Food Schemes and savings drive. But all these sounds high, when we reflect the Rural Co-operatives are not in a position to meet even 7 per cent of the credit needs of the villages and even this trickle does not reach down to the lower strata of the agricultural population. A new outlook must prevail. The principle of unlimited liability is not dynamic enough. It should be replaced by guaranteed liability ; The Society should be a large sized one, catering to a wide area and should be manned by a paid official and its business turnover should offer the Society a fair return ; In fact, its working should be economic. It should be in a position to meet all types of loan needs, the short-term and the medium term and even crop production finance. The idea of a large sized primary or Rural Bank is a process of rationalization of rural credit structure and this new trend to reorganise the rural credit sector is an imperative one.

Medium Term Credit

Recently the Reserve Bank of India Act has been amended enabling the Reserve Bank of India to make medium term loans and advances to State Co-operative Banks, repayable on the expiry of fixed periods, not being less than 15 months and not exceeding 5 years. It is expected that the Reserve Bank will give to the Madras State Co-operative Bank a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs and the State Co-operative Bank will make available out of its own funds another sum of Rs. 40 lakhs for the issue of medium term loans. To start with, the loans will be for a period of 3 years. The Reserve Bank of India will make advances to the State Co-operative Bank at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and the ultimate borrower will get it at $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The medium term loan will be provided for reclamation of lands, building and other land improvements, construction and development of irrigation resources, purchase of live stock, etc. To draw off medium-term funds, a special institution of "Rural Co-operative Bank" has been organised in Madras State and this Bank will only specialise in one form of business namely-medium term credit. The main idea behind the proposal is that the Rural Bank should not affect business of existing Rural Credit Societies ; But the problem remains ; Is it possible for the Rural Bank to be assured of an adequate turnover of medium-term business ?

Long Term Credit

In the long-term credit sector, a new trend is observable. In fact, the All India Rural Credit Survey Report has stated that more loans should be issued for land improvement purposes, rather than for discharge of prior debts. In consonance with the policy of productive finance, the Land Mortgage Bank has proposed that in the Second Five Year Plan, 40 per cent of the loans shall be for land improvement purposes and such loans shall carry $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent interest. The difference in interest rates between $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent i.e. 3 per cent will be subsidised by the State. And again, in development areas, loans for land improvement will be issued on the presumptive value of the land after improvement. There will be risk, if the improvement does not fructify. Initially, the Government will provide financial assistance, to the extent necessary to enable the Banks to write off such loans as may prove bad, under this method of finance. There is again the question of creating an effective market for Land Mortgage Bank debentures; Recently, the Reserve Bank of India has created a Long-term Operations Fund, from out of which special development debentures for land improvement may be purchased in whole or in part by the Reserve Bank of India. There is again the long time of problem of delay in the sanction of loans. A suitable system of guarantee by the Primary Bank for the repayment of the loan to the Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank in the case of dispute over title will facilitate the expeditions disbursement of a productive loan, since the disbursement can take place after a preliminary investigation of title, but before the final examination and decision as to its legal validity. There is now a manifest tendency to insist that even Takkavi loans should be channelled through the Land Mortgage Bank and equally patent is the demand for the short and medium dated debentures.

Marketing

Co-operative Marketing was so far considered to be a mere non-credit activity. With the publication of the Rural Credit Survey Report, a sense of urgency has dawned and now it is realised that Production, Credit and Marketing should form one integrated process and a total effort should be made to tackle this three-phased problem not as three separate segments but as one correlated whole. The example of Phillipines FACOMO is a good pointer. It is now proposed to strengthen the marketing structure, such that every MANDI centre is served by a Marketing Society and

atleast 10 per cent of the produce are handled by the Marketing Co-operatives, Godowns are proposed to be constructed for each Society at a cost of Rs. 60,000 of which Government's share will be a subsidy of 50 per cent and an interest free loan of 50 per cent; besides facilities will be provided to select Marketing Societies for establishing processing plants on a 50 per cent grant: 50 per cent loan basis; Similarly in each District, a District Marketing Society will be started, with State participation both in share capital as well as in the directorate. When sufficient number of Primaries and District Marketing Societies begin to function efficiently and when federal integration is found to be necessary, a State Marketing Society will be formed with necessary State participation and necessary technical and financial assistance from the Government. Marketing is thus a vital programme in the integrated credit scheme and thus will assure the grower of an increased share in the consumer's price of his crop and will no more be mulcted of his fair margin by the intermediaries.

Housing

The Housing Societies have done a signal service and this form of co-operative effort has proved the efficacy of its philosphy. It may be remembered that so far nearly 7,000 houses have been constructed and it is no meen contribution to the solution of housing problem. But there has been one major handicap which have hindered greater progress and that is the reliance on Government for finance. Excepting House Mortgage Banks, all the other types of societies are entirely dependent on Government for the bulk of their finance and especially the medium of budgetary allotment for housing finance is a weak link in the chain. The individual credit limit should be fixed at least at Rs. 12,000 and should not be altered according to budgetary exigencies; and further, Government should be in a position to grant loans upto 95 per cent of the building costs and the period of repayment should be extended to at least 30 years. The Central Government's Low cost Housing Scheme is a welcome measure, but it should be modified suitably and rendered attractive. The Rural Housing Schemes have not made much headway, because the terms of the schemes are rigorous and are therefore, not realistic. A subsidy of 25 per cent coupled with a loan of 100 per cent, spread over 40 years will be a practical formula and the Aided-Self Help techinque will ensure people's participation and its ultimate success. The Industrial Subsidised Housing Scheme has already given a fillip to Industrial Housing and Co-operatives can take advantage of the scheme to demonstrate the effectiveness of Co-operative technique. There is a move for the creation of a Central Housing Finance Association and the creation of a Housing Board, with a Housing Fund. These ideas, must of necessity reinforce Co-operative Housing Movement and we can look forward to speedier progress of Housing Co-operatives in future.

Consumer Co-operation

We have earlier explained how Consumer Co-operatives played a notable part during the war period both in the procurement and distribution of food grains and essential commodities is short supply. Even at that time, it was realised that the Stores Societies should, after decontrol of foodgrains, adjust their policies and business methods so as to face competitive trade conditions. True, to that prediction, we now find that many of these stores are now struggling under great difficulties with a declining turnover and depressing losses. For example, in the Madras State, the turnover of 13 Co-operative Wholesale Stores had fallen from Rs. 13.38 crores to Rs. 3.1 crores in 1953-54. Likewise, the business of the 829 primary societies had declined from Rs. 19 crores in 1951-52 to just a crore of Rupees in 1953-54. The fall in business was due to the decontrol of foodgrains which came into effect from June 1952. The general financial position of the wholesales was thus deteriorating, although some of them have built up strong reserves. Many of the rural stores possess little reserves and have no chance of building up business and membership; they are continually making losses. Thus, an over-all attempt should be made and a bold policy of consolidation must be taken up. The inefficient societies should be liquidated forthwith and those with strong reserves should be converted into other types of Societies like marketing, credit, etc. The Consumer Societies should build up sufficient capital, increase their membership and develop their business by increasing the range of services and lines of supply. Mere reliance on controlled goods will not be enough Even now, there is a scramble for fertilisers etc. This only shows the instability of these enterprises. The Wholesale Stores have not played their role, as solid federa, agencies. They have not supplied technical, advisory, credit processing, and merchandising facilities to the primaries. The loose federal integration has been responsible for the haphazard and rootless growth of Consumer Co-operation in this State. The wholesales

should specialise in bulk purchases and pass on the benefit to the primaries. They should even enter into the fields of processing and manufacturing. Sales Tax has been a major burden and it should be made possible to exempt the sales from Wholesales to Primaries considering such sales as "One Sale", Some such tax-relief is essential. Consumer Co-operatives should thrown open their doors to non-members by offering attractive services and should eventually bring them into the Co-operative fold. For strengthening the capital resources, a suitable scheme of Deposit system or Revolving Fund Plan should be evolved. One of the charms of private trader is that he allows facile Consumer Credit and the Co-operative, too, should adopt suitable credit trading plans, without violating its essential principles. Co-operatives should render first class services like-hire-purchase, door delivery, self service etc. They should also improve their business efficiency and develop their selling techniques by scientific advertising, window-display, and rational shop management. The present day Inspection technique is ineffective and out-moded; it should be replaced by a more well informed and dynamic inspection, which should improve the operational efficiency of the Consumer Co-operatives. The institution of a "Shopping Consultant Service" is the only way to rationalise management, business and shopping techniques. These are some of the suggestions, that may have to be adopted to prop up "Consumer Co-operation" and to enable it to come into its own.

Milk Supply

Milk Co-operatives have already gained public support and have earned public esteem, especially in the matter of supply of pure, unadulterated milk to the townsfolk and also of holding the price line steady at a time, when prices were soring to sky rocketing levels. In the City of Madras, nearly 25 per cent of City's Milk needs are met by the Madras Milk Supply Union. But the crucial problem is that of "Surplus Milk". Especially with the advent of milk powder, the problem, .instead of being seasonal has now become chronic. Thus the need of the hour is the erection of a "Milk Powder Plant". The Kaira Union's effort is a good precedent. Secondly, the yield of the milch cow should be stepped up; scientific breeding, scientific feeding and animal management are the real answer to this problem. Erection of Pastuerisation Plants, the starting of Sewage Farms and cattle breeding centres are some of the schemes which are now engaging the attention of Co-operators. In order to increase milk production, it is now proposed to enhance credit facilities to the members of Milk Societies; in this connection it is proposed to remove the restrictions imposed on the grant of loan to members of milk co-operatives for the purchase of milk animals and to provide more funds for issue of loans. The abolition of Sales-Tax on milk is a reform which is long overdue.

Weavers' Co-operatives

Weavers Co-operatives have already helped to resuscitate this ancient industry from the devastating effects of 1952 slump. Under double pressure of mill competition in its special field of bordered dhoties and coloured sarees and the declining purchasing power of the people in the post war era, the industry faced a severe crisis. To add to its severity, the handloom industry lost its foreign markets in Indonesia and other Far East countries. The dimensions of the slump and the consequent widespread unemployment of the weavers stirred the Governments-both Central and the State-into action. The State Government launched a temporary scheme of relief in the 10 districts of the State and 139 Societies executed it. Thanks to the vision of Government of India almost the first step taken was the right step and that was the creation of the All-India Handloom Board in November 1952, which had now become a bulwark of strength to the Handloom Industry and they hit upon a happy source of revenue for stabilising the Handloom Industry—namely the Cess Fund. So far as this State is concerned Handloom schemes costing about Rs. 160 lakhs have been sanctioned by the Government of India and the Madras Government in turn have sanctioned till now Rs. 131 lakhs for executing several schemes. By far the most important of the schemes are the provision of share capital to weavers to join weavers co-operatives, sanction of working capital to weavers societies to give continuous employment to weavers, the expansion and reorganisation of the marketing activities of the State Handloom Weavers Society, supply of improved appliances to weavers and weavers' societies so as to improve the quality and production of handloom fabrics, sanction of rebate to reduce the sale price of cloth, provision of working capital to the State Handloom Society for the development of procurement operations and expansion of marketing activities, establishment of spinning mills, calendering plant and the provision of mobile propaganda vans. Two note worthy programmes are the establishment of two Industrial Co-operatives in Malabar and two weaver's housing colonies at Aruppukkottai and Ammapet. The implementation of all these schemes have certainly given an impetus to

the industry and upto January 1955, more than 30,000 looms have been brought into Co-operative fold, in addition to existing 98,000 looms. About 325 new societies have been registered making in all 792 societies. The weavers societies now get loans at 4 per cent, while the rate prior to Cess Fund scheme was between 5 to 5½ per cent. There are attempts to reduce this even to 3 per cent. Production has increased from Rs. 18 lakhs per month to Rs. 32 lakhs per month. Correspondingly sales have gone up from Rs. 21 lakhs to Rs. 27 lakhs. Rates of wages have been enhanced to a fair level of annas 10 per knot. There are redeeming features; but still there is the depressing fact that a good lot of handloom cloth is accumulating in the Societies Godowns. Every month, marketing lags behind production by about Rs. 5 lakhs worth of goods. So, intensive efforts should be taken both to improve the business efficiency of the Weavers' Societies and to enhance the efficiency of selling techniques. Better designs and better salesmanship should be the motto. Besides, Weavers' Societies should be enabled to get required counts of yarn in required quantities at ex-mill rates. The odds are heavily weighted against their favour. Co-operative Spinning Mills can render them this service; but Weavers Societies should concentrate on better quality weaving, should adopt latest designs and should standardise their goods; Quality marking should be adopted. With these aims in view, the Registrar has put up a big plan costing something like Rs. 7.30 crores. The schemes relate to bringing 50 per cent of the weavers in the co-operative fold, working out a ware housing scheme, 15 housing colonies for weavers; provision of a handloom weavers Unit as an adjunct to weavers' co-operatives, starting of 10 Industrial Co-operatives, research, rebate on sales of cloth and marketing and publicity; it is hoped that with the implementation of these schemes the stabilisation of the handloom industry is bound to be assured.

Co-operative Farming

Quite of lot of thinking is now being done on the throny question of land reforms. There is now talk of land ceiling. Whatever might be the shape of things to come, one thing is certain and that is, that the lot of landless labourers and others, who have hitherto no titular interest in the land is bound to acquire new rights and interests in the land in future. But mere physicial re-distribution of land unaccompanied by corresponding improvements in techniques of cultivation and methods of organisation cannot bring about a rise in the standard of living of the peasant. Simultaneous with attempts at land reforms, like fixation of land ceiling etc., determined efforts should be made to popularise Co-operative farming techniques. The First Five Year Plan allocated some 40 lakhs of Rupees for encouraging Co operative farming experiments. But, somehow in the past, Co-operative enterprise has been shy in the field of farming. The several land colonization schemes both for civilians and ex servicemen have a poor record of performance. Collective farming or joint farming has not yet made any significant impact on rural economy; of course, tenant farming and better farming societies have showed some signs of growth and even there progress is very negligible. As the Indian agriculturists are strongly individualistic and are also greatly attached to their land, no form of Co-operative effort restricting or abridging proprietory rights will succeed; the Planning Commission, recognising this vital factor has recommended a Plan for Co-operative Land Management; further Co-operative farming schemes should have as their objectives (i) optimum exploitation of land and conservation of soil fertility (2) increase in yield per acre (3) prevention of the exodus of intelligentsia from the rural areas; in short, Co-operative farming should aim at a total improvement of the Rural Community. The best method of Co-operative farming, ideally suited to the small holder economy of our State is the small peasant settlements in Israel—Moshavi Ovdim—under which each farmer has his own house and allotment of land on the settlement to which he pays taxes or a fixed amount to cover items such as rent, education, library facilities, agricultural services, labour services, sickness relief, insurance and the provision of water supplies and irrigation. The farmer in the Moshav settlement cultivates his land independently either wholly or partially, but must undertake to purchase all his requirements from and sell all surplus produce through the Co-operative Society organised for the settlement as a whole as well as to conform to the general cultivation policy of the Society. It is our opinion that 'Moshav Ovdim' type of settlements are ideally suited to the agrarian conditions in Madras State and we would urge that the State Government should form such Societies, taking aid from Central Government in respect of such farming experiments.

Co-operative Education

The Co-operative Movement is "an educational movement, which makes use of economic action." Co-operative Education is a vital and continuous process. The success of Co-operative Movement

largely depends upon the enlightened interest of the members in the enterprise and the availability of trained personnel.

The Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India have jointly constituted a Central Committee for Co-operative Training; This Committee is in charge of formulating plans and for organising and directing training schemes for Co.operative personnel at all levels. The Reserve Bank of India has undertaken the responsibility in regard to the training of Higher and Intermediate personnel, while the Government of India have undertaken the responsibility for organising and strengthening the training facilities available for subordinate personnel, in consultation with State Governments. Expenditure in this connection is to be met out the provision of Rs. 10 lakhs earmarked for Co-operation in the Five Year Plan. A short term course of training for higher Co-operative personnel is being run by the Reserve Bank of India at the Poona Co operative College. Three Reginal Centres, at Madras, Pusa and Meerut have been opened recently. Thus, it is clear that this well thought out and comprehensive scheme of training co-operative workers at all levels will meet the trained personnel needs of a continuously growing and expanding Movement.

As per Second Five Year Plan, nearly 2,000 trained men both official and non-official would be required to implement the several Co-operative development schemes. It is proposed to upgrade the Central Co-operative Institute, Madras, into a Co-operative College; similarly the two Muffusal Institutes at Tanjore and Coimbatore will be upgraded and the Principals of these Institutes would be Deputy Registrars; besides theset two more Institutes, one at Malabar and the other at Madurai are proposed to be started. The students of all these Institutions will be recepients of Government stipends and will be provided with hostel facilities. It is also proposed to rationalise the curricula, so as to enable the treinees to fit into the expanded Co-operative set-up.

But training of personnel itself will not be enough. We require an army of well-trained and well equipped Co-operative non-officials to organise, to supervise and to manage the net work of Societies, spread out all over the State. It is a formidable task added to the colossal nature of the problem is the vast and groping illiteracy of the country side. A vast and dynamic programme of practical and liberal education of the executives and members of Co-operatives will lead to qualitative transformation of the Movement, nay the whole society. Extension work in Co-operation is indispensable. But this work can only be done effectively by the State Co-operative Unions; In fact, the Madras State Co-operative Union had already submitted to the Government a Rs. 5 lakhs plan for member-ship training. The best investment which the Government can make is the investment for trained citizenship training and Co operative tmembership training is the highest form of citizenship training. Let us hope that co-extensive with Co-operative expansion, the need for strengthening and enriching the State Unions, which are the relay Centres of Co-operative energy and thought will be realised. There is a crying need for building, fostering and strengthening the State Co-operative Unions, for they are the very soul of Co-operation and they are the standard-bearers of Co-operative culture. In the anxiety to score material, physical results, there is now a tendency to gloss over permanent, educational achievements. "If Co-operation is weakened in its moral task, it would weaken in its economic task as well." This is Dr. Fauquet's warning. Let us therefore place adequate emphasis in our Development Plans on the value of Co-operative education and thus reconstruct our Movement on the correct and eternal principles of self-help and mutuality."

Co-operative Training*

The Central Committee for Co operative Training constituted jointly by the Reserve Bank and the Government of India met on the 18th January, 1956 under the Chairmanship of Shri V L. Mehta. Remarkable progress has been achieved during the last two years in organising training centres for imparting theoretical and practical training in co-operation to the different categories of personnel in the Co-operative Departments and institutions throughout India. There is an All-India Co-operative Training Centre for the Senior Officers at Poona, which trains about 40 candidates every six months. There are five more Training Centres for intermediate personnel situated at Poona, Madras, Pusa, Meerut and Indore serving the needs of five regions into which the country has been divided for purposes of co-operative training. Each of these Training Centres trains about 45 candidates in each course lasting for about 11 months and gives facilities for specialised study in subjects like Advanced Accountancy, Banking, Land Mortgage Banking, Co-operative Marketing and Industrial Co-operatives including village industries. Eight Training Centres are to be established for training the Co operative Officers attached to the National Extension Service Blocks for the specific requirements of co-operative work in those areas. Two such Training Centres have already commenced functioning at Hyderabad and Gopalpur-on-Sea, while four more at Kotah, Tirupathi, Bhavnagar and Dhuri are expected to commence work very shortly. Besides these, 11 States have reorganised their training schools for the subordinate personnel on the lines approved by the Central Committee for Co-operative Training and the remaining States will shortly come under this scheme. Progress is also being made in regard to the arrangements for the training of non-officials such as members and directors of co-operative institutions and prospective members of co-operative societies. The All-India Co-operative Union has drawn up a scheme for 6 mobile units in 4 States to be tried on an experimental basis. While this scheme is in progress, the remaining States, through their State Co-operative Unions are also expected to formulate their own schemes for the training of non-officials and secretaries with the approval of the Central Committee.

The All-India Training Centre for Senior Officers has so far trained 189 senior officers and key personnel of the major co-operative institutions in the country. At the 5 Regional Training Centres,

*Source: Press Communique of the R.B.I., dated 27-1-56.

376 candidates have either completed their training or are undergoing training. When all the 8 Block Level Training Centres are set up, they will train 700 to 800 candidates a year. Each of the Subordinate Schools are expected to train 80 to 160 candidates every year. The candidates at all these Training Centres are given a liberal stipend in addition to certain facilities such as free lodging, travelling allowances, etc.

The expenditure on the Senior Officers' Course and the 5 Regional Training Centres is met fully by the Reserve Bank of India; the 8 Block Level Co-operative Officers' Training Centres are financed entirely by the Government of India while the State and Central Governments share the expenditure on the Subordinate Training Schools in an agreed proportion.

The Central Committee has estimated that for the Second Five-Year Plan period about 20,000 official and non-official staff in all will have to be given training. It was felt that while the 5 regional training centres would be able to meet this need so far as intermediate personnel is concerned, more than one Subordinate Training Centre would be necessary in several of the States. In order to meet the growing demand and to cope with the requirements of specialised activities such as Marketing, Land Mortgage Banking, etc. several short-term courses on Co-operative Marketing, Industrial Co-operation, Co-operative Farming, Land Mortgage Banking, Warehousing, etc. will have to be organised. One such training course on Co operative Marketing will commence at the Co-operative Training College, Poona from 15th February, 1956.

Among the members who attended the meeting were, Prof. Karve, Shri B. Venkatappiah, Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India and Shri S. T. Raja, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

CO-OPERATIVES ARE NATION—BUILDERS.

Not joint stock banks merely, still less State Banks, or banks financed by the State for the mere issue of capital, but Mutual Credit Unions, are the desideratum; Co-operative Societies, where the isolated learn the value and powers of association where the ignorant are taught the lessons of business, the reckless learn heedfulness, thrift and prudence, the idle and imtemperate return to industry and sobriety; where the prudent, the sober, the skilful, the well-to-do unite with the poorer and weaker brethren in an association of mutual help and insensible self-development.

F. A. NICHOLSON.

Notes on the Working of the Strathie Co-operative Engineering Workshops Ltd., Madras-1.

S. RATHNAVELOO,

Co-operative Sub-Registrar, Asst. Secretary.

Among several proplems facing Government after the cessation of World War II, the settlement in civil life of the demobilized servicemen was one. This problem received the active consideration of Government and one of their solution was to start co-operative Institutions in consultation with the Registrar of Co operative Societies. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies was pleased to formulate, organize and start co operative Workshops, Motor Transport Societies, Land Colonization Societies, Metal Works, Timber Works etc., and paved the path in resettling in civil life several thousands of Ex-servicemen.

Starting of the Strathie Co-operative Engineering Workshops Ltd, is one under the above said scheme submitted by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and approved by Government in their odrer No. M.S. 452 (Public (Civil Defence) Department dated 14-12-45. Sri V. Ramakrishna I.C.S. the then Director of Resettlement and Employement under whom the organization and starting of this workshop was entrusted, established this workshop under the name of Mr. Strathie who was one of the popular Registrars of Co-operative Societies in the Madras Province.

The Workshop with the good wishes of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Director of Resettlement and Employment, and the Government and public, was registered under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act VI of 1932 and started on its work on 5-6 1946. The Workshop is located at the Portugese Church Street, opposite to the Government Stanley Hospital near Mint.

Madras Government is kind enough to patronise this workshop with subsidy for initial capital to the extent of 50 thousand rupees. They have also lent free of cost a Supervisory staff consisting of an Engineer, a Co-operative Sub-Registrar, 3 clerks, a peon and a call boy and are meeting every month over Rs. 1,000 on this staff. Besides these, Government is pleased to stand guarantee for a loan of Rs. 4 lakhs taken by the workshop from the Madras District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., Madras-1. Government have also impressed on all Departments and the Local Boards and Municipalities, the need to help and support this workshop. In response to this appeal of Government, several departments are helping this workshop with their esteemed orders and the workshop feels grateful for all concerned But the response is not to the extent contemplated generally from all Departments. They are therefore, requested to extend their full support in the future.

The Workshop manufactures stainless steel requirements of all kinds. Its stainless steel Tiffin Carriers and tumblers are a speciality and they are not obtainable elsewhere. Under the charge of an expert Engineer specially deputed by Government, the Workshop manufactures and supplies all kinds of utensils in brass, copper, and stainless steel for houses, hotels, hostels and pharmaceutical laboratories. Stainless steel containers of different specifications, Percolators, Powder Mixers, Driers, Pinto oil Chekkus, Sugar Centrifugal Machines, and simple machines, sheet metal machinery of any design; aluminium cans of any size; and furniture work of all kinds are manufactured. The Workshop also manufactures and supplies Roof Trusses, Purlins, Window Grills and iron gates. The charges in the workshop are moderate and the terms are attractive. The material used are also of superior quality.

With a view to take in as many ex-servicemen as are forth. coming from the entire Madras State provision is made in the by-laws of the workshop to have the whole of Madras State in the area of operations of the workshop and to have a total capital of Rs. 5 lakhs. In order to take sympathisers and war workers, provision is made for admission of these persons as B class members, the regular exservisemen being admitted as A class members. Of course the B class members will not have voting power as in any other co-operatives. The workshop could admit 279 members of both the classes, employ 160 of them as workers and pay them a living wage of Rs. 60 to 80 every month. A share capital of Rs. 9,872 was paidup by all the members. Owing to labour troubles in the year 1952, certain unfortunate workers involved themselves into a dispute with the workshop and had to leave the workshop. With 36 members and 31 workers among them, the workshop is now run on a small scale.

A comparative statement of the business of the workshop and the profit earned therefor is given below:—

Year	Purchases Rs.	Sales Rs.	Gross Profit Rs.
1946-47	4,22,190	1,08,757	13,112
1947-48	1,11,066	2,74,166	41,399
1948-49	1,05,901	1,16,125	29,306
1949-50	2,60,634	2,52,098	31,347
1950-51	1,79,727	2,35,564	30,261
1951-52	1,35,439	1,63,777	22,096

But the workshop proposes to reorganise itself again on a better footing with more capital and men and with the manufacture of patent articles on a mass scale. For this purpose, re-organization proposals have been sent to Government through the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Registrar is kind enough to have taken up the cause of this workshop with the Government. Favourable orders of Government are expected, soon in this regard.

The workshop is managed by eminent co operators like Sri (Dr.) P. Natesan, M.B., B.S., Major General (Dr.) S. C. Alagappan, F.R.C.S. (E), and Sri R. G. Periera and by a member representative Sri N. Parthasarathy.

One more important feature in the working of this workshop is, that, besides giving employment to the Ex-servicemen, the workshop also undertook and gave technical training to civilians under the Adult Civilian Training Scheme, so that they may secure employment in private industrial establishments which are generally in need of trained technical personnel. In 1953, 147 trainees under this scheme completed their training and all of them passed the trade test conducted by the Regional Director of Resettlement and Employment. The workshop now took up the craftsmen training scheme of the Central Government and is giving training for 124 persons for the trades such as, Machinists, Moulders, Pattern Makers, Turners and Welders.

The workshop is entering its 10th year of working, and with the generous help and support of the Government and the public, the workshop hopes to prosper in the current and coming months.

Proceedings of the Eleventh Tamil Nadu Co-op. Conference held on 30th & 31st Dec. '55 at Annamalainagar, Chidambaram.

[The Eleventh Tamil Nadu Co-operative Conference met under the grace of Lord Nataraja and Lord Govindaraja at Chidambaram on 30th and 31st December 1955. The Two-day Conference was convened by the South Arcot District Co-operative Central Bank under the auspices of the Tamil Nadu Federation and was attended by 2,000 Co-operators. The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri Hall became a lively place of busy Co-operators, who discussed and passed as many as 44 resolutions. Sri B. Bhakthavatsalu Naidu dslivered the Presidential Address. Sri K. Kanakasabai welcomed the audience. The Inaugural Address of Sri Ajit Prasad Jain, Union Minister was an high lighting feature of the Conference. The portraits of Pandit Nehru and Sri K. Seetharama Reddiar were unveiled by Sri S. S. Ramaswamy Padayachi and Sri Medai Dalavoi Kumaraswami Mudaliar respectively. Sri S. Nithyanandam, M.A., Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras delivered an inspiring and learned lecture on "Co-operation under the Second Five Year Plan." Earlier, Sri T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai, Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University and Chairman, Committee on Co-operation declared opened the "Co-operative Exhibition." Sri M. S. Palaniappa Mudaliar, Joint Secretary of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Federation proposed a vote of thanks.

Auxilary to the Conference, the Secretaries Conference and the General Body Meeting of the Tamil Nadu Federation were held.]

—Editor.

WELCOME ADDRESS

SRI R. KANAKASABAI,

Chairman, Reception Committee, Eleventh Tamil Nadu Co-operative Conference.

Dear President, and brother Co-operators,

I have great pleasure in welcoming the distinguished guests and Co-operators of Tamil Nadu to this Conference. I extend a hearty welcome to Sri Ajit Prasad Jain, Sri B. Bhakthavatsalu Naidu, Sri S. S. Ramaswamy Padayachi, Sri S. K. Chenniappa Gounder, Sri Medai Dalavoi Kumaraswamy Mudaliar, Sri S. Nithyanandam, Sri T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai and other Co-operators.

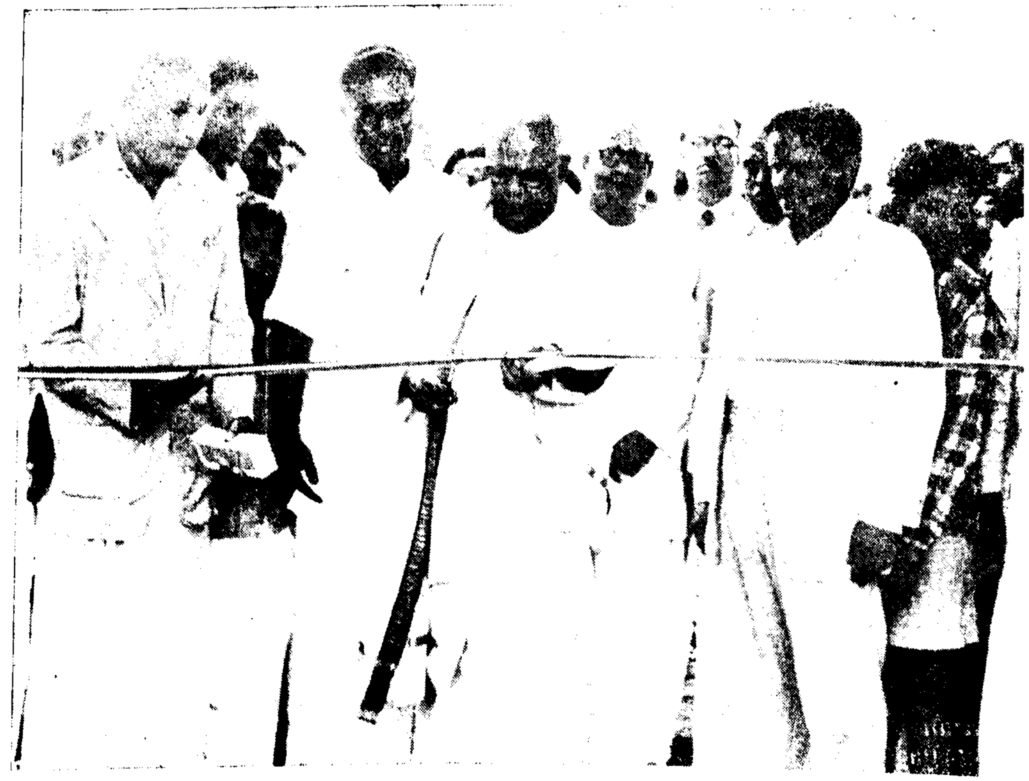
XI Tamil Nadu Co-operative Conference, Annamalai Nagar
30th and 31st December '55.

Sri Ajit Prasad Jain, Union Minister for Food and Agriculture inaugurated the Conference.

XI Tamil Nadu Co-operative Conference, Annamalai Nagar
30th and 31st December '55.

Sri R. Kanakasabai delivered the Welcome Address. Sri B. Bakthavathsalu Naidu presided over it.

XI Tamil Nadu Co-operative Conference, Annamalai Nag
30th and 31st December '55.



Sri T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai declared open the Exhibition.

XI Tamil Nadu Co-operative Conference, Annamalai Nagar 30th and 31st December '55.

Sri K. Sitharama Reddiar's Portrait was unveiled by Sri Medai Dalavoi Kumaraswami Mudaliar.

Before I begin my address, I must pay my tributes to Sri K. Seetharama Reddiar, who should have delivered this address, but for his illness. He is a wise and veteran Co-operator. I am really sorry that he could not be here to welcome you. On his behalf, I tender a hearty welcome to you all.

I am grateful to Sri Ajit Prasad Jain, Union Minister for Food and Agriculture for his kind acceptance of our invitation to inaugurate the Conference. He has done yeoman service to the cause of refugee rehabilitation. He is a zealous Co-operator. I am extremely thankful to my esteemed friend Sri S. S. Ramaswamy Padayachi, Minister for Local Administration, Madras, for having kindly consented to unveil the portrait of our revered Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. I have also great pleasure in welcoming Sri B. Bakhthavatsalu Naidu, the President of the Conference, Sri S. K. Chenniappa Gounder and Sri Medai Dalavoi Kumaraswami Mudaliar.

I wish to make a particular reference to Sri A. Palaniappa Mudaliar, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras. He is a ripe, experienced and able officer. He is not only conversant with all the aspects of the Movement, but also a flair for Co-operative work. He is immensely popular among Co-operators. I hope that he will continue to guide the Movement along right path during the Second Five Year Plan period. I also welcome Sri S. Nithyanandam and Abdul Hafeez, Joint Registrars.

Madras has the unique privilege of having built up a self-sufficient, and strong Co-operative Movement. The Movement has produced very good results, especially in the rural credit side. The All India Rural Credit Survey Report has made several valuable recommendations to intensify and strengthen the Credit Programme. Next in importance is the problem of weavers. Efforts should be made to start Spinning Mills on Co-operative basis in order to supplv the entire requirements of yarn to the weaver at reasonable prices. Marketing facilities should be given. In respect of housing, both the Central and State Governments should come forward with libera assistance. The Low Income Housing Schemes should be rendered attractive, so that men of small income may be enthused to play their part in the building schemes.

I find that men of honesty and eminence are finding it to difficult to take up the leadership of Co-operative Societies. Probably, the frequent publicity of frauds accruing in Co-operative Societies may be one of the reasons for such reluctance. Such malpractices occur only very sporadically. I may here make a suggestion. Before the Department recommends a case for prosecution, the officers should appraise the members of the details of the malpractices; they should bring it before an impartial tribunal of independent non-official co-operators; the Department should refer cases to courts, after obtaining the permission of such a tribunal. It will be a better procedure to try Co-operative cases by a Special Tribunal or in the alternative, they should try the cases with the help of Jury, composed of non-official Co-operators, as in the Press Act.

I also make a special appeal to take steps to bring in women to participate in the Co-operative Movement. It is my hope that soon the Co-operative Movement should grow as a self-reliant Movement, depending on its own resources and relying less and less on Government aid.

I hope the Conference will lead to fruitful decisions to put the Co-operative Movement on a sound basis. under the benign grace of Lord Nataraja and Lord Govindaraja.

CO-OPERATIVE FLAG HOISTING

SRI S. K. CHENNIAPPA GOUNDER,

Vice-President, The Coimbatore Dist. Co-op. Central Bank, Ltd.

Mr. President, Hon. Ministers and Co-operators.

It gives me great pleasure to unveil the Co-operative Rainbow Flag at the Eleventh Tamil Nadu Co-operative Conference, which is being held under the auspices of the South Arcot Dist. Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., in this holy place of Chidambaram. Due to the unavoidable absence of Sri C. S. Rathnasabapathy Mudaliar, I have been called upon to hoist the Flag.

The Co-operative Flag brings a message of hope and unity to the Co-operators of the World. It stands for the high ideals of self-help and mutuality. May the Flag bring in happiness and unity among all Co-operators.

Though the Co-operative Movement has been in existence for the past 50 years, it has not made striking progress in several directions. One of the reasons for the tardy growth of the Movement is that it has not grown as a fast Movement. It has grown like a hot house plant under official patronage. This is the main for the weakness of the Movement. There is too much interference by the

Government officials. The Co-operative Departmental Officials are thrust upon societies in order to rectify minor defects. This trend should be arrested. It is unhealthy. It does not give room for the emergence of a free independent non-official leadership.

With these remarks, he invited the Co-operators to the Twelfth Conference at Coimbatore.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

SRI AJIT PRASAD JAIN,

Union Minister for Food and Agriculture.

Shri Ajit Prasad Jain said that it was a great pleasure for him to inaugurate the 11th Tamil Nadu Co-operative Conference. It was a pleasure for him to meet Co-operators and discuss with them the several problems confronting the Co operative Movement.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Reserve Bank of India, the Government would create a National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board at policy level and a National Warehousing Corporation and State Warehousing Corporations at operational level. These corporations would function under the Union Minister of Food and Agriculture and would consist of representatives of the Ministry of Food and also a certain number of representatives of Ministries connected with co operation besides a large number of non-officials. A Bill for setting up these institutions was being drafted and would soon be placed before the current session of Parliament.

Proceeding the Minister said that the problem of Co-operative development had to be viewed in the light of the economic improvement in relation to agricultural sector. Expansion of agricultural production not only strengthened the agricultural base, but it also created a favourable climate for stepping up the rate of investment. It further led to the downward trend in prices and doubts had been raised in the minds of some people whether the increase envisaged under the Second Five Year Plan would not lead to a glut and further depression. He added that a certain amount of fall in the prices was inevitable after decontrol.

Mr. Jain preferred an economy of surplus to that of shortage. Therefore, he said, they should try to step up production. After achieving this objective, the Government would adopt temporary as well as permanent measures for assisting our economy. One of the important causes for the marked fluctuation in agricultural prices and for the low income of agriculturists, he said, had been their lack of holding power, due to absence of storage facilities and facilities for credit. The Rural Credit Survey Committee had recommended State participation and expansion of the functions of the Reserve Bank for strengthening the co-operative system and the creation of the State Bank of India as a supplementary source. The recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee, he added, had been accepted by the Government of India and the State Government and the Second Five Year Plan for Co-operative development has been preferred for every stage on the pattern outlined by the Committee.

With the development of agricultural credit the Minister said, there would be large-sized credit societies at the rate of one for five irrigated villages or 10 to 15 unirrigated villages. Each society would have a membership of 500 and the liability of each member would be five times the face value of capital subscribed by it. The society would have a minimum share capital of Rs. 15,000, which would be further enhanced to Rs. 20,000 by 1960-61. The State Government would contribute about Rs. 10,000 to the share capital out of the fund, advanced by the Reserve Bank. The annual turn over of the society was expected to be Rs. 1.5 to Rs. 2 lakhs, which would enable it to employ whole-time trained and qualified persons. If the societies were not able to make sufficient profit in the formative stages, they would be given a subsidy during the first three years of their working. Large-sized societies would not only supply credit but also essential articles such as salt, fertilizer, etc. Each society would function as an agent of the marketing society and would have a small godown of its own. Efforts would be made to sanction loans as far as possible. He was expected that by the end of 1960-61 about 12,000 large-sized societies would be set up and 5,000 godowns constructed. They proposed to convert a lakh out of the 1¼ lakh of the existing co-operative societies into large sized ones and both the types of societies were expected to advance short-term loans to the tune of Rs. 150 crores and medium term loans to the tune of Rs. 50 crores. These together with the long-term loan of Rs. 25 crores, would meet about 30 per cent of the rural credit needs and cover about a third of villages.

Large-sized Co-operative Societies

Large sized co-operative societies would get loans from the Co-operative Central Banks, which would be established for each

district in the case of large districts, there would be smaller units. The Minister added that the rate of interest at present was as high as 12 per cent in some states and these would be reduced to 6¼ per cent.

Continuing the Minister said that the functions of the Central Warehousing Corporation would be set up warehouses at all places of interest all over India. In order to provide personnel for the Co-operative Movement, each important State would have atleast one institute for the training of subordinate rank of personnel which would turn out 3,000 personnel every year. There would be five regional training colleges, which would provide 1,500 trained personnel in the intermediate grade during the Second Five Year Plan period and the All India Co-operative Training College at Poona would train 300 higher grade of officers during the same period. A co-operative officer would also be posted for every National Extension and Communtity Development Block. The Government participation in the Co-operative Movement was only a passing phase and gradually it would be lessened with the result that non-officials would be allowed to man the organisation. The Minister hoped that the State of Madras, which had been in the forefront in the development of Co-operative activities in the country, would continue its lead.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Sri B. Bakthavatsalu Naidu, M.L.A.,

Deputy Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly.

President, The Vellore Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd.

Sri B. B. Naidu, said that the annual financial need for agricultural purposes was to the tune of Rs. 750 crores and the Co-operative Movement was able to meet only three per cent of the demand while more than 70 per cent was met by private money lenders. Even the three per cent benefit was derived by rich landlords, with the result that petty landholders were placed at the mercy of these moneylenders who exploited them. To remedy this, the Reserve Bank should come forward with liberal financial help. The State Government should contribute 51 per cent of the share capital in the State Co-operative Banks and Central Land Mortgage Banks.

The speaker said that there should be more publicity in the villages and the Government should afford facilities for giving free training in Co-operation to candidates for the successful running of

Co-operative Societies. All loans to the villagers must be given through the co-operative societies, so that, the societies could see that the loans were utilised properly and repaid in time. He also referred to the proposal for starting rural banks and appealed to the villagers to give their support.

Pointing out the need for house-building societies for every taluk in the district, Mr. B. Bhakthavatsalu Naidu said that these societies could prove useful to the people only if the Government sanctioned the loans in advance.

Relief to Weavers

Stressing the need to improve the lot of handloom weavers. Mr. B. Bhakthavatsalu Naidu suggested that a formula should be worked out regarding their wages. Milk societies should be exempted from sales tax, he added. He appealed to the co-operators to help the Government in starting six sugar factories in the State. He also exhorted the people to draw up a programme to run cottage industries on co-operative lines. He suggested that the Community Project and other National Development Works should be run on co-operative lines, by which expenditure on them could be minimised.

UNVEILING OF PANDIT NEHRU'S PORTRAIT

SRI S. S. RAMASWAMY PADAYACHI,
Minister for Local Administration, Government of Madras.

Sri Jain, Mr. President and brother Co-operators,

It gives me great pleasure to unveil the portrait of our Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. I am thankful to the Reception Committee for having given me this unique opportunity. It is needless to introduce Panditji to this audience of Co-operators. He is the architect of modern India. He is the main driving force behind Planning Commission. Let us dedicate ourself to the progress of our Nation, following the advice of Panditji.

We are a nation of agriculturists. Agriculture is our mainstay. India is essentially rural India. So. we should work for the uplift of our peasants. Co-operation is an indispensable instrument of agricultural progress. Credit, Marketing, supply and other facilities can be made available to the cultivators through the agency of co-operative societies. Co-operators should work hard and make the benefits of Co-operative action permeate the rural sector.

UNVEILING OF THE PORTRAIT OF SRI K. SITHARAMA REDDIAR

SRI MEDAI DALAVOI KUMARASWAMI MUDALIAR

Hon. Sri Jain, Sri S. S. Ramaswamy Padayachi, Sri B. Bhakthavatsalu Naidu and brother Co-operators,

I am thankful to the Reception Committee for the opportunity given to me to pay me humble tribute to Sri K. Sitharama Reddiar by unveiling his portrait. I know Mr. Reddiar for more than two decades. He was born in 1884. He was practicing as a Lawyer in Cuddalore. He was the President of the South Arcot District. Board for 17 years. He was responsible for Cuddalore—Vridhachalam Rail link. In 1921, he was elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly; in 1940 he was elected to the Central Assembly. He was the main inspiration for starting the South Arcot District Central Banks. He was also the Secretary of the Bank for 3 years. He was appointed as Commissioner of the H. R. E. Board in 1930. He was appointed the first Commissoner to the Thirupathi Thirumalai Devasthanam in 1933. In 1943, he was elected as President of the South Arcot District Co-operation Central Bank. To-day the Bank has developed well; its financial position is strong; it owns a building. All these were due to the tireless efforts of Mr. Reddiar. He is also associated with several co-operative enterprises. He occupies a pre-eminent position among the non-official Co-operators of Tamil Nadu. I hope his portrait will enthuse other Co operators in this social work. I am happy to hear that Mr. Reddiar is progressing well since May 1955. I pray to Lord Almighty that he may recover back soon from him illness and be of service to the Movement very soon.

Later, Sri S. Nithyanandam, Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, gave a detailed account of the role of Co-operation in the Second Five Year Plan.

The Conference then discussed and passed as many as 44 resolutions on various aspects of Co-operation.

On 30th December 1955, there was a Bharathanatyam performance by Kumari Lalitha Rao. The Conference was rounded off by a Musical Entertainment by Soolamangalam Sisters. Sri M. S. Palaniappa Mudaliar proposed a vote of thanks.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE ELEVENTH TAMIL NADU CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE HELD ON 30th AND 31st DECEMBER 1955 AT ANNAMALAINAGAR

1. Resolved to request the Government to depute non official Co-operators to participate in International Co-operative Organisations as delegates and to bear the expenses thereof.

2. The Conference deeply regrets the immense loss sustained by the People of Tamil Nadu to Cyclone and heavy rains and expresses its heart felt sympathy to the afflicted; it also records its appreciation the prompt assistance rendered by the Chief Minister and others.

Tamil Nadu Co-operators urge the formation of Tamil State

3. This Conference requests the State and Union Governments to take immediate steps to form States on a linguistic basis and to form Tamil Nadu by taking energetic steps to merge all the Tamil speaking areas in different border States in the Tamil Nadu.

4. As per by-law No. 20, of the Village Credit Societies, it is necessary to determine the period of Panchayatdars Office by specifying the date of termination, it is requested to extend the term of office of the Panchayatdars from one year to three years.

5. It is found that amounts are shown under Adjusting Heads, for which no details are available. The amounts under these Heads are observed to be growing year by year in several co-operative societies. This is not a healthy trend. The Registrar is requested to issue necessary instructions to reduce the amounts under this Head and to realise these transactions expeditiously.

6. This Conference requests the Government to integrate the Co-operative Development activities in respect of Cottage Industries, supply of seeds, manure, local works etc. and to associate the local co-operatives in all these activities carried on in the National Extension Blocks and Community Development Blocks.

7. This Conference requests the Government to introduce an uniform scheme of rebate under the Cess Fund, both in respect of Weavers Co-operative Depots and Consumer Stores; at present, the Consumer Stores allow a rebate of 1 anna in the Rupee, while the Weavers Depots allow a rebate of 18 pies in the Rupee. This distinction should be abolished.

8. At present, a few Central Banks are insisting on the personal security of the Directors of Stores, in the matter of sanctioning loans to Stores. Such a practice should be given up. The Central Banks are requested to grant loans to Stores, depending on the business and working efficiency, and on the recommendation of the Departmental Officers.

9. This Conference requests the Government to exempt Consumer Co-operatives from Sales Tax and other local imports; further it requests the Government to grant subsidies and other concessions to Consumer Stores, in order to develop the Consumer Co-operative Movement.

10. This Conference requests the Madras State Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society to make arrangements to supply hand loom goods on a consignment basis to the Consumer Stores.

11. This Conference requests the Government to grant licences to Consumer Stores to deal in Controlled Commodities like iron implements, fertilisers etc.

12. As per the existing by-laws, only upto 25 per cent of the net profits may be given as bonus to weavers and weavers do not even get 1 anna in the Rupee of wages as bonus. The Conference requests that a provision may be made in the by-laws to disburse upto 40 per cent of the net profits as bonus to weavers.

13. This Conference requests the Government to exempt the sales of milk and other by-products made by milk co operatives from Sales Tax.

14. Resolved to request the Government to establish Co-operative Societies for the breeding of cows and buffaloes, one for each district, in order to help the producers to improve the milk strain and also to increase the number of milch cattle of improved breeds.

15. Resolved to request the Government to establish one Salvage Farm for salvaging dry cows and she-buffaloes in each District in order to preserve the milch cattle stock.

16. Resolved to request the Government to instal at least one Pasteurization Plant of suitable size for each District.

17. Resolved to request the Government to investigate the possibilities of establishing a Milk Powder Factory in Madras State, in order to utilize the surplus milk of all the Co-operative Milk Supply Unions and Societies in this State.

18. Resolved to request the Government to issue suitable instructions to the Municipalities, which are working sewage farms, to allot on lease at least a portion of the sewage farm to Co-operative Milk Unions of the respective areas, on payment of nominal lease amounts, without either calling for tenders or conducting auctions.

19. Resolved to request the Government to entrust the supply of milk to Government Hospitals, Jails, Refreshment Rooms, Muncipalities and Local Boards to Milk Co operatives in the respective areas, without calling for tenders.

20. Resolved to request the State Government to instruct the Director of Medical Services, Madras, to issue instructions to Local Medical Officers to hand over identical samples under their seal and authority taken for analysis to milk co-operatives as per the provisions of the Central Act No. 37 of 1954.

21. The Milk yield generally is less in evenings than in the mornings and the Government Hospital indent inclusive of supplementary ones is for the supply of more milk in the evenings. Under such special circumstances, this Conference requests the Hospitals to take milk supplied in sealed cans from the Milk Supply Societies.

22. This Conference requests the Government to exempt Milk Supply Societies entering into contract with Hospitals for the supply of milk from payment of tender and security deposits.

23. This Conference requests the Government to subsidise the construction of general milking sheds for the Co-operative Milk Supply Societies.

24. The model by-law 47 of the House construction society envisages that the maximum loan should not exceed five times the share capital of the members. Since this provision is standing in the way of many middle class group individuals having the benefit offered by House Construction Schemes, this Conference impresses the Government on the reduction of share capital amount from 1/5 to 1/8 of the loan.

25. This Conference resolves to request the Government to amend the Registration Act to exempt the need for the Officers of House Construction Society to be present in person at Sub-Registrar's office for registration of documents.

26. This Conference resolves to request the Gevernment to issue orders to collect half charges for document registration, encumberance certificate etc. in cases of members of Co-operative Societies taking a loan above Rs. 5,000.

27. This Conference requests the Madras Government to issue orders to appoint the necessary P.W.D. Officials under the Co-operative Registrar for effecting the supervision of structures, their estimation and other guidance to the House Construction Societies.

28. This Conference recommends that in places of concentration of cocanut and palm trees, subsidiary cottage industries like coir weaving, palm gur etc. should be organised under co-operative basis.

29. This Conference requests the Government to do away with the imposition of sales tax on the goods produced by the Co-operative Cottage Industry Societies.

30. This Conference requests the Government to give first preference to Co-operative Societies for the export of their commodities through Railway and ships.

31. This Conference requests the Government to exempt Marketing Societies from sale tax for the sale of their members produce and to issue Agency licence and exempt (Marketing Societies) from the operation of the provisions of Marketing Act.

32. This Conference requests the Government through the Registrar to offer to Marketing Societies and other Co-operative Societies effecting sales of Handloom cloth under agency basis rebate similar to that offered to other Traders out of Cess Fund.

33. This Conference requests the Registrar to permit the Central Banks to give loans of five year duration to Harijan Co-operative Societies instead of three years duration as at present.

34. This Conference requests the State and Union Governments to offer help by way of share capital to Co-operative Sugar Factories already started and are to be started in Madras State. Further it resolves that all sugar factories to be started under Second Fiver Year Plan should be on Co-operative basis.

35. This Conference resolves that the special model rules relating to service conditions of employees in Co-operative Societies should not in any way affect the interests of the existing employees and requests the Registrar not to enforce the present special rules prescribing qualifications in respect of promotion to higher post for employees who have put in more than ten years of satisfoctory service.

36. This Conference requests the Government through the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to revert back to free audit of Societies since the profit earned by unlimited Rural Societies are meagre and are not sufficient even to cover important administrative expenses.

37. This Conference resolves to request the Registrar to find out ways and means for the appointment of only trained men in

Co-operative Institutes for all posts in Co-operative Institutions and Governmental Co-operative Department and to enforce it in practice.

38. This Conference opines that under the Second Five Year Plan the development of Co-operative Movement may be along the following pattern:

Steps should be taken to establish wherever possible large institutions capable of being manned by paid employees instead of by the honorary men. Further steps are to be taken to amalgamate small Societies into larger ones with a wider area of operation doing multipurpose activities.

39. This Conference requests the Government to give representation to Central Banks and Unions in the Block Advisory Committees constituted by the Government, in Community Project and National Extension Scheme areas.

40. This Conference requests the Government to cancel the order preventing the sinking of wells in lower Bhavani irrigation tract and restricting the cultivation of money crops like turmeric chilli and tobacco to 25 per cent of total cultivation.

41. At the Conferences held in 1944, 1947 and 1949 it has been resolved that the condition empowering salary disbursing officials to deduct from the salary of employees the dues to the Employees Co-operative Society should be made statutory. Since this resolution at previous Conferences has not been implemented so far, this Conference urges the Government to take immediate steps in the matter.

42. Since a large number of people in our State speak and read Tamil, the usuage of Tamil as the administrative language of Co operative Movement will be conducive to the creation of the proper environment suitable to the growth of the movement, this Conference requests the State Government that the administration of the Co-operative Movement should be done in Tamil language.

43. This Conference resolves to empower the Madras State Co-operative Union to create a suitable emblem to spread rapidly the co-operative spirit among the people.

44. This Conference informs the Government that unless the expenses to be incurred for the construction of Godowns under Second Five Year Plan is met by 50 per cent subsidy and 50 per cent loan, it will be difficult for the successful implementation of the scheme.

Proceedings of the 40th Mysore Provincial Co-op. Conference, Robertsonpet, K.G.F., on 21-1-'56.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

SRI A. B. SHETTY,

Minister for Health and Co-operation, Government of Madras.

I am grateful to the President and Members of the Board of Management of the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Institute for giving me this opportunity of meeting the co-operaters of this State and acquainting myself with the last achievements and future plans of the co-operative movement here. Mysore has rightly earned the reputation of being a very progressive and enlightened State in India. Though noted for its industrial advancement, the achievements of the State in other sectors of economic development are no less striking. You have had a long and unbroken history of co-operative activity in Mysore.

2. The co operative movement may be said to have made considerable development in this country during the fifty years of its existence. 2 lakhs of co-operatives of all types with a crore and a half of members and a working capital of Rs. 352 crores at the end of half a century is no small achievement. This is one side of the picture. The other side has been presented to us by the All India Rural Credit Survey Committee. The comprehensive enquiry made by this Committee, has revealed the startling inadequacy of co-operative credit and takkavi loans, which together form 6.4 per cent of the total annual borrowings of the agriculturists. A mere fraction of this 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 the large bulk of the credit requirements of 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. Neither Government nor co-operatives have exercised adequate supervision to see that the loans given are utilised for productive purposes. The economic activity, which follows production, namely processing, storage and marketing of agricultural produce, is a matter of vital concern to the cultivator. Here, too, co-operative performance has been negligible. Large parts of the country have not

yet been covered by the co-operative movement and large sections of the agricultural population have yet to be brought into its fold. The Committee has made recommendations, which will have far-reaching effect on the future of the co-operative movement in all important sectors and particularly in regard to the agricultural economy of the country. The policy it advocates is a distinct departure from the lines of thinking and acting that have been pursued in the past. Suggestion have been made by the Committee not only for the reorganisation and expansion of the co-operative credit machinery but also for linking credit with the production and marketing of agricultural produce. According to the Committee, the failure of the co-operative credit agency is due to internal weakness as well as external maladjustment. There is no effective alternative to the co-operative credit organisation for dealing with the cultivator at the village level. The formula "one society to one village" has failed. The village co-operative credit society with its small membership and slender resources is an uneconomic unit. It has to be made a more effective institution than at present. The Committee's recommendation is to strengthen the co-operative structure at the base by forming large sized societies covering a group of villages with increased membership and adequate share capital. These societies should be organised on the basis of limited liability. The cultivator should be financed on the security of anticipated crops also so as to benefit small cultivators, who have no ownership rights on land. For administrative work, there should be a trained, competent and paid staff, a new type of personnel, who in their attitudes and sympathies are responsive to the needs of the rural people. There should be full co-ordination between credit and other economic activities, especially processing and marketing. Godowns and warehouses should be set up to help the marketing of agricultural produce. State partnership, State aid and the collaboration of the Reserve Bank of India with Governments has been made the central feature of the scheme with a view to strengthen the co-operative structure and to enable it to withstand the competition of powerful vested interests, such as the money-lenders and the traders at the village level and banks and trading houses in urban areas. The State will subscribe to the share capital of co-operative banks, large sized co-operative societies, co-operative marketing and processing societies and give financial aid for the construction of godowns and warehouses. The Imperial Bank of India has been transformed into the State Bank of India. Certain National and

State funds are being instituted for the financing of the reorganisation proposed.

3. The basic recommendations of the Committee have been generally accepted by the Government of India. The frame work of action suggested in the Report is being embodied in the Second Five Year Programme of State Governments. By the end of 1960-61, 12,000 large sized societies are proposed to be set up and 5,000 godowns constructed in the country as a whole. Membership in the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies is expected to go up from 5 to 15 millions. Short-term loans are to be increased from Rs. 30 crores to Rs. 150 crores, medium-term loans from Rs. 10 crores to Rs. 50 crores and long term loans from Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 25 crores. This will meet 30 per cent of the credit needs of the farmers. Government will give encouragement and assistance to other forms of co-operative enterprise also, such as those relating to agriculture, animal husbandary, small-scale and village industries, milk-supply, housing, etc. Institutes for training personnel of higher, intermediate and subordinate grades form part of the scheme.

4. It is pleasing to note that you have formulated schemes for the development of integrated rural credit and marketing and also other schemes to promote the activities of the co-operatives and you propose to implement them during the period of the Second Five Year Plan. With the formation of the new and enlarged State of Mysore, these plans may have to be redrawn and the targets adjusted to suit the needs and conditions of the different areas that will merge with Mysore, and the resources which the united Karnatak State will be able to command.

5. We are on the eve of an unprecedented expansion of co-operative activity on all fronts. The Central and State Governments and the Reserve Bank will make available for the purpose an investment of about Rs. 80 crores. A large volume of finance amounting to Rs. 225 crores will be required annually for the short, medium and long-term loans to be provided by the end of 1960-61. Co-operative Insurance is a line of activity which can foster the habit of thrift, mobilise savings in rural areas and secure a good portion of the funds within the co-operative fold to meet the needs of the future expansion of the movement. The announcement of the Government of India's decision to take over all life insurance business and the promulgation of an ordinance for this purpose will not

come as a surprise, since such nationalisation has been under contemplation for some time. The nationalisation of life insurance has followed the nationalisation of the Imperial Bank of India. This should be welcomed as a further step for mobilising people's savings and using it for implementing our national plan of economic development.

6. The co-operative form of organisation is now regarded as an essential instrument for the implementation of our Five Year Plans. The success of co-operative enterprise will depend upon the spread of co operative education among the people at large. Members of societies must feel attached to the movement and identify themselves with it in a positive and active manner. The introduction of the subject of co-operation in the curricula of educational institutions including Teacher's Training Colleges, will create a psychology in favour of co-operative effort in the place of individualistic competition which figures so largely at present in all our activities. I have great pleasure in inaugurating this Conference in the hope that your deliberations will contribute the ushering in of a new era of reform and development in co-operation in your State.

G.O.'s and Circulars

LEVY OF COURT FEES

Circular of the Deputy Registrar of Co-op. Societies, Madras.

SRI P. RADHAKANTHAN, B.A.,
Deputy Registrar.

Dated 2-11-1955.

Rc. 30245/55-E

SUB :—Acts and Rules—The Madras Co-operative Societies Act VI of 1932—Appeals and Petitions—Preferred to Government—Levy of court fees—Under court fees and suits a valuation Act—Instructions issued.

In supersession of all the previous instructions, the Government have ordered that the petitions and appeals preferred to Government under the various sections of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act VI of 1932 should be suitably stamped hereafter under the provisions of the court fees and suits valuation Act 1955. A list of such appeals and petitions showing the fees leviable in each case is appended. All the Co operative Institutions in the city are informed that appeals and petitions to Government which are not properly stamped under the court fees and suits valuation act 1955 will not be considered by Government.

SCALE OF FEES

	Appeal or Petition.	Section of the Act.	Fees payable under court fees and suits valuation Act.
1.	Appeal ...	Section 10—appeal—against the order of refusal of Registrar of Co-op. Societies to register a society.	Rs. 5
2.	do ...	Section 12 (2) Appeals—against the order of the Registrar of Co-op. Societies refusing to register an amendment of the bylaws of a society.	,, 5
3.	do ...	Section 44 (2)—Appeal—against the order of the Registrar of Co-op. Societies cancelling the registration of a society.	,, 5
4.	Petition ...	Section 57—Petition against the order of the Registrar of Co-op. Societies or his subordinates.	,, 2
5.	Vakalath nama, if any, the appeals of petitions —mentioned in items 1 to 4 above.		,, 3

(By Order)

REMITTANCE FACILITIES

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

Rc. 119480/55-M. Dated 16-11-55.

SUB: Co-operative Societies—Remittance—Facilities Scheme to Urban Banks and Societies—Reserve Bank—Decision.

REF: Registrar's Memorandum R.C. 111587/53B, dated 4-7-1955.

The attention of the Deputy Registrars is drawn to columns 6 (a) and 6 (b) of Appendix 'F' to the booklet "Reserve Bank of India—Remittance Facilities Scheme" supplied to the Deputy Registrars in the Registrar's R. C. 122417/35E, dated 30-3-54 in which the rates of exchange chargeable in the case of remittances on behalf of Co-operative Banks and Societies have been prescribed and to the Registrar's Memorandum cited in which the remittance facilities have been indicated in brief.

The lower rates given in column 6 (a) of the booklet being applicable in respect of remittances FAVOURING THEMSELVES, Co-operative Banks and Societies are at present allowed to avail of these rates only if the remittances are between offices of the same Co-operative Bank-Society or between a State Co-operative Bank and its affiliated central, industrial or urban co-operative banks. All other remittances are charged at the higher rates mentioned in column 6 (b) of the booklet. It has, however, been represented to the Reserve Bank that Co-operative Banks and Societies often require remittances on centres where they have no offices, but where they are in account with other commercial or co-operative banks and that the present practice of charging these remittances at the higher rates as third party remittances is causing them great hardship. The Reserve Bank of India has therefore decided as a further measure of concession to the co operative movement that co-operative Banks/Societies should in future be permitted to obtain remittances IN THEIR OWN FAVOUR at the rates given in column 6(a) on any centre, irrespective of whether it has an office or branch there, against certificates on the relative applications that the remittances are required for bonafide purposes of the Bank/Society concerned. The Reserve Bank has however indicated that the arrangement wlll, be subject to review after a period of two years.

The Reserve Bank of India has laid down that the above concession is solely intended to facilitate bonafide transfers of funds of co-operative banks and societies to and from their accounts maintained with commercial and co-operative banks at other centres. The facility should not, therefore, be availed of FOR REMITTANCES OF THIRD PARTIES and that if any abuse is detected, the arrangement is liable to be discontinued. The Deputy Registrars are requested to bring the above concessions and the conditions attached to them to all the co-operative banks and societies in their circles.

A. PALANIAPPAN,
Registrar.

OVERDUES AND GRANT OF LOANS

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

Rc. 74891/55 A. Dated 5-12-1955.

SUB: Central Co-operative Banks—Grant of loans to agricultural credit societies with members overdues exceeding 33 1/3 per cent.

REF: Registrar's Memorandum Rc. No. 74891/55-A, dated 14-5-1955.

According to the regulation prescribed by the Madras State Co-operative Bank for the grant of loans to co-operative Central Banks, such societies on unlimited liability basis as have overdues to the Central Bank exceeding 25 per cent and members overdues exceeding 33 1/3 per cent are not ordinarily eligible for loans from the funds of the State Co-operative Bank. Based on this principle the Central Co-operative Banks were instructed in the Registrar's Memorandum cited to apply and follow the same standard as adopted by the State Co-operative Bank in respect of loans issued out of their own funds also.

2. Some of the Central co-operative banks, subsequently, represented to the Registrar that a rigid enforcement of this standard would cause much hardships to the members of rural credit societies. The Registrar considered this representation and recommended to the Madras State Co-operative Bank the relaxation of the standard referred to subject to certain safeguards. The Board of management of the State co-operative bank at its meeting held on 20-11-1955 considered the subject and resolved to accept the Registrar's recommendations, so far as the loans issued out of the Central Co-operative banks own funds were concerned. Accordingly, the Registrar permits

all Central Co-operative Banks to grant loans from their own funds in deserving cases to such unlimited liability credit societies as are not eligible for loans under the standard referred to above, subject to the following conditions :—

(i) The society should not be ordinarily overdue to the Central Bank, in respect of the loans outstanding against it or in any case, the percentage of overdues to demand should not be more than 25 per cent.

(ii) The loan applied for by the society should be for bona-fide new members and non-defaulting members.

(iii) The society should have taken adequate coercive action against all the defaulters to the satisfaction of the Central Banks.

(iv) The management of the society should be satisfactory and a suitable panchayat should be in office.

(v) Such Loan application of societies with which the Directors of the Central Bank or the Chief office bearers of the supervisory unions are connected, should be sanctioned only after the loan applications have been scrutinized by the Secretery or the Executive officer of Central Bank and their opinions recorded. In the case of those societies (Agricultural credit societies) which have taken substantial deposits, the Central Bank should strictly enforce, the rule regarding members' overdues and should not grant any relaxaiion on any account.

3. For the purpose of reckoning the eligibility of societies for loans from the Central Co.operative Banks own funds, the percentage of members' overdues may be calculated with the reference to demand.

4. As regards the application of the standard referred to in paragraph (1) above in respect of the loans issued to Central Banks from the funds of the State Co-operative Banks, the State Co-operative Bank has informed the Registrar that there is no need for a change in view of the fact that the bank has resolved on 29th March 1953 to consider each case on its merits without a too rigid adherence to arithmetical standards.

5. The Central Co-operative Banks are requested to observe strictly the conditions aforesaid while granting loans to agricultural

credit societies (unlimited liability) with members' overdues exceeding 33 1/3 per cent of the demand.

A. PALANIAPPAN,
Registrar.

SUPPLY TO SUB-JAILS

Copy of G.O. Ms. No. 3295 Dated, 23rd November, 1955 from the Home Department, Government of Madras.

JAILS—Sub Jails—Articles required—purchase through Co-operative societies/stores—orders passed.

G.O. Ms. No. 3296 Home, dated 10-11-54.

From the Collector of Tanjore, Rc. No. 644/55 C3, dated 12-4-55, 23-4-55, 10-5-55, 24-6-55 and 21-7-55.

From the Collector of Madurai, No. 6427-M/54 C1, dated 21-5-55, and Roc. No. 4661-M/55 Cl. dated 9-9-55,

Prom the Inspector-General of Prisons, No. 2622/A4/55, dated 30-4-55 and No. 3754/A4/55, dated 13-6-55.

ORDER :—

In the circumstances reported, the Government direct that the instructions issued in G.O. No. 3296, Home dated 10th November 1954 in the matter of purchase of articles required by Jail Institutions, shall, WHEN APPLIED TO SUB JAILS, be subject to the following modifications :—

(1) The Co operative Societies/Stores in the locality should be allowed to make supplies of ALL articles (including vegetables firewood and milk) required by the local Sub Jail, irrespective of whether or not all these articles are commonly sold by the Society/Store concerned to the public. In such cases, the society/store should supply articles at a maximum profit of 5 per cent over the cost price,

(2) Where the local co operative society/stores is unable or not willing to supply ALL the dietary articles required for the Sub Jail, all such articles may be obtained from a private contractor, by tender, in accordance with the procedure prescribed in Article 125 of the Madras Financial Code, Volume I.

2. The action of the Collector of Tanjore in having appointed certain Co-operative Societies for the supply during 1955-56 of ALL articles (including milk, firewood, vegetables and bread) required by

the Sub Jails, Tanjore, Tiruvarur, Nannilam, Valangiman, Tranquebar and Kumbakonam, at a maximum profit of 5 per cent over the cost price, in anticipation of the approval of the Government, is ratified.

(True Copy).

Office of the
Endt. No. D. Dis. 179613/55, S.1. Registrar of Co-operative Societies,
Madras, dated 23-12-55.

Copy communicated to the Deputy Registrars on general duty (in duplicate). They are requested to bring the orders in the G.O. to the notice of the stores societies in their circles.

A. PALANIAPPAN,
Registrar.

HARIJAN SOCIETIES—EXEMPTION FROM AUDIT FUND

Copy of G.O. Ms. No. 162, Department of Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 16-1-1956.

ABSTRACT.

Acts and Rules—Madras Co-operative Societies Act 1932—Rule XII(a)—Contribution to Audit fund from net profits of Co-operative Harijan Societies—Exemption—Continuance—ordered.

REFERENCE :—

G.O. Ms. 2771, Industries, Labour and Co-operation dated 13-8-55.
From the Registrar of Co-operative Societies No. Rc. 47938/55, L dated 14-11-1955.

ORDER :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 60 of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932 (Madras Act VI of 1932), the Governor of Madras hereby exempts all registered Co-operative Societies in the State of Madras of which all the members or a majority of the members are Harijans, from the provisions of rule XII(a) of the rules framed under the said Act so as not to require the said societies from making any contribution from their net profits to the Audit fund.

2. The exemption hereby made shall apply also in respect of the net profits earned by the said societies for the calendar year 1954 and the financial year ended 31-3-1955.

(By Order of the Governor of Madras).

(True Copy).

Office of the
Endt. D. 47938/55-L. Registrar of Co-operative Societies,
Dated: 28-1-56.

Copy communicated to all Deputy Registrars, the Special Development Officer, Madras and the Special Deputy Registrar, Malabar.

V. S. THANGASWAMY,
For Registrar.

LAND COLONIZATION SOCIETIES COST FREE ASSIGNMENT—GRANT OF

Government of Madras.

ABSTRACT

Lands—Assignment—Grant to Land Colonisation Co-operative Societies—Collection of land value in respect of valuable lands assigned—Instructions—Issued.

Revenue Department.

G.O. Ms. No. 328. Dated, 24-1-1956.

Read the following :

From the Board of Revenue, R.C. 181029/55-25, dated 27-7-55.

ORDER :—

The Government accept the recommendation of the Board of Revenue and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and direct that the concession of cost-free assignment of valuable lands to individual landless poor persons provided for in para 4 of G.O. No. 336 Revenue dated 15-2-1954 be extended also to Land Colonisation Co-operative Societies formed entirely of landless poor persons. The concession will be subject to the conditions and limits specified in paras 4 and 5 of that G.O. and also to the conditions laid down in G.O. No. 329, Revenue Dated 4-2-1952.

2. The Government also agree with the Board of Revenue and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies that there is no need to redraft G.O. No. 681 Revenue dated 20-3-1941.

(By Order of the Governor).

C. V. R. PANIKAR,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

CESS FUND—ENHANCEMENT OF REBATE

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

R. C. No. 130339/55-K. 5 Dated 3-2-1956.

SUB :—Handloom Industry—Cess Fund—Scheme for sanction of rebate on wholesale sales of handloom cloth by weavers' co-operative societies—Enhancement of Rebate—Orders—Communicated.

REF :—(i) G. O. Ms. No. 88, Industries, Labour and Co-operation dated 11-1 1955 communicated with the Registrar's Express Memorandum No. 11626-54 K5 dated 17-1-'55.

(ii) Government Memorandum No. 60995 PIII/55-12 Industries, Labour and Co-operation dated 25-1-1956.

In their order, communicated with the Registrar's Express Memorandum first cited, Government approved a scheme for the sanction of rebate on wholesale sale of handloom cloth made by weavers' co-operative societies (ii) multipurpose societies (iii) employees co-operative societies (iv) state owned depots (v) fair price shops and (vi) merchants who purchase goods in wholesale. The Deputy Registrars were also requested to see that the weavers' co-operative societies conduct wholesale sales under the scheme subject to the conditions mentioned therein.

2. Government have now ordered, in their memorandum second cited, that a rebate of one and a half annas be paid on the wholesale sales of handloom cloth affected by weavers co-operative societies to the institutions mentioned in G. O. Ms. No. 88, Industries, Labour and Co-operation dated 11-1-1955. A Copy of the Government memorandum is enclosed. The Deputy Registrars are requested to issue instructions immediately to the weavers' co-operative societies and the special staff in this regard.

A. HIRUDAYASWAMY,
For Registrar.

Copy of Government Memorandum (Department of Industries, Lobour and Co-operation) No. 60995 PIII/55-12 dated 25-1-1956.

SUB :—Handloom Industry—Cess Fund—Scheme for sanction of rebate on wholesale sales of handloom cloth by weavers' co-operative societies—Enhancement of rebate—

REF :—1. G. O. Ms. No. 88, Industries, Labour and Co-operation dated 11th January 1955.

2. From the Registrar of Co-operative Societies letter R.C. 130339/55-K.5 dated 15th September 1955.

3. From the All-India Handloom Board letter No. HB/10-55 (Rebate)/329 dated 13th January 1956.

The letter from the All-India Handloom Board cited is communicated to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

In partial modification of the orders issued in G.O. Ms. No. 88, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 11th January 1955 the Government direct that a rebate of one and a half annas in the rupee be paid on the wholesale sales of handloom cloth effected by the weavers co-operative societies to the institutions mentioned in the G.O.

(True Copy)

RURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES—STAFF, SECURITY DEPOSITS—SCALES FIXED

Proceedings of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Chepauk, Madras.

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

R. 145786-55-B. Dated 10-2-1955.

SUB : Act and Rules—The Madras Co-operative Societies Act VI of 1932—Rule XXVII (B)—Rural credit and multipurpose co-operative societies—furnishing of securities by paid employees—scales—fixing of.

Under Rule XXVII B—of the rules framed under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act VI of 1932. the Registrar of Co operative Societies, Madras prescribed the following from the standard of securities to be furnished by the paid employees of the Rural credit societies and multipurpose co-operative societies, who are in employment now or may be employed hereafter.

Category of employee.	Security to be furnished. Cash Rs.	Other Security.
1. Manager or Head clerk.	250	Personal surety Rs. 500 ; or fidelity guarantee policy for Rs. 500 of the Co-operative Fire and General Insurance Society Ltd., Madras.

2. Clerks drawing a salary exceeding Rs. 50 per month.	200	Personal surety Rs. 400 or fidelity guarantee policy for Rs. 400 of the Co-operative Fire and General Insurance Society Ltd., Madras
3. Other paid employees drawing salary less than Rs. 50.	100	Personal surety for Rs. 250 or fidelity guarantee policy of the Co-operative Fire and General Insurance Society for Rs. 250.
4. Attenders, peons night watchmen etc.	50	

2. The securities prescribed above are the minimum necessary. It is open to the Panchayat of a Co-operative society to fix a higher standard of security, if considered necesaary, New entrants to the services under the various categories should furnish the security prescribed before joining the posts and the existing incumbants should do so within six months from the receipt of this order. The above standard and form of securities will not, however, apply to the Government servants whose services are lent to the societies.

(By Order),

T. Kothandaraman.
Manager.

SALES TAX—EXEMPTION TO SALES MADE TO PRIMARIES

Memorandum of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras
Sri A. Palaniappa Mudaliar, m.a.,
Registrar.

D. 37241/55 S. I. Dated 14-2-1956.

Sub :—Stores Societies—Exemption from Sales Tax—G. O. com muuications.

Ref :—G. O. Press No. 426, Revenue Department, dated 31-1.-56.

A copy of the Government Order cited, exempting from sales tax with effect from 1-4-1956, the sales made by the Co operative Wholesale Stores to its affiliated primaries, is communicated to the Deputy Registrars on general duty. The concessions granted in the Government Order above are with a view to encourage and develop the business of the primaries with the Co-operative Wholesale Stores.

The Deputy Registrars should bring to the notice of all the primary stores in their circles, the benefit of the Government Order and they should also advise the primaries to purchase all their requirements from the Co-operative Wholesale Stores only and thus avail of the concessions granted in the Government Order to the fullest extent.

In order to assess the volume of business done by the Co-operative Wholesale Stores with the affiliated primaries, the Co-operative Wholesale Stores should maintain separate accounts regarding the sales effected by them to the affiliated primary stores, with effect from 1-4-1956. The Deputy Registrars are requested to see that this is done without fail.

Md. Abdul Hafeez,
For Registrar.

Copy of the G.O. Press No. 426 Revenue Department, dated 31st January 1956, (Government of Madras).

Sub : Tax—Madras Sales Tax Act, 1939.—Co-operative Wholesale Stores—exemption from Sales Tax—Notified.

Read the following :
From the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, letter No. Rc. 37241/55 SI, dated 8-4-1955 and 9-8-1955.
From the Board of Revenue, L. Dis. A. 2888/55, dated 5-9-1955.

Order :
In order to encourage and develop the co-operative method of distribution, the Government has decided to exempt from sales tax with effect from 1-4-1956 the sales made by Co-operative Wholesale Stores in the State to Primary Co-operative Stores which are members of the former.

The appended notification will be published in the Fort St. George Gazette.

(True Copy),

APPENDIX

NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 (1) of the Madras General Sales Tax, 1939 (Madras Act IX of 1939) the Governor of Madras hereby exempts from the tax payable under the provisions of the said Act the sales by Co-operative Wholesale Stores in the

Madras State to Primary Co operative Stores, which are members of such Co-operative Wholesale Stores.

The exemption hereby granted shall come into force with effect on and from the 1st April 1956.

(True copy).

CO-OPERATIVE YARDSTICK SCHOOL.

The Co-operative yard stick theory actually forms part of broader institutional economic-balance theory. Briefly, this theory holds that the prevailing system of business in North America as well as in certain other countries, over emphasizes initiative, competition, and profit making to the detriment of Co-operation, social justice and equitable distribution. Therefore, economic enterprises which practice the latter social principles should be encouraged to the extent that profit making business will be compelled to curb its excesses. In this way, an economic balance is attained each type of economic enterprise remaining in the community.

P. H. CASSELMAN,
"*The Co-operative Movement and Some of its Problems.*"

News and Notes

CONSTRUCTION OF GODOWN BY CHINGLEPUT DIST. CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE STORES

Sri A. Venkatesan, I.A.S., Collector of Chingleput District laid the foundation stone at the Kancheepuram Oil Mills branch of the Chingleput District Co-operative Wholesale Stores on 19 11-'55 for the construction of a godown, subsidised by the Government under the Five Year Plan scheme. There was a large gathering. Both the Deputy Registrars, Chingleput and Tiruvellore and prominent non-officials of the District attended the function, which was celebrated on a grand scale.

INAUGURATION OF THE KANCHEEPURAM SILK HANDLOOM WEAVERS CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING SOCIETY

The inauguration of the Kancheepuram Silk Handloom Co-operative Marketing Society took place on 2-12-1955 in the premises of the Kancheepuram Co-operative Central Bank under the presidency of Sri Rao Bahadur M. Vedachala Mudaliar Avl., President Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., Kancheepuram. Sri A. Palaniappa Mudaliar, M.A., Registrar of Co-operative Societies inaugurated the Society.

This Society which is the first of its kind in the whole of India was organised and registered by the Registrar. The object of the Society is to get finished goods from the weavers and to market them to the best advantage of the members through the Society.

Messrs. Rao Bhadur M. Vedhachala Mudaliar Avl., and V. K. R. K. Govindaraja Mudaliar Avl., were nominated by the Registrar as President and Vice-President of the Society.

TRAINING CLASSES FOR PANCHAYATDARS IN MALABAR

The Board of Management of the Malabar District Co-operative Bank Ltd., Kozhikode-2 have decided to conduct training classes for the benefit of the Panchayatdars of Rural Credit Societies in the District and set apart amounts for this purpose from out of the Common Good Fund of the Bank. A scheme and a syllabus for running the classes have also been prepared and communicated to the local Supervising Unions under whose immediate charge the classes will be conducted. There are 11 Unions in the District. About 5 classes will be arranged in each Union area. The Societies will be grouped for this purpose and one class for each group will last for a day. The Unions have been requested to select suitable centres and fix up dates soon. All the classes for this season are to be finished by 31-3-1956. The Bank will be contributing at Rs. 20 for each class to the Unions for meeting the expenses of the class. The Union Directors, the Bank officials and Departmental Officers will take lessons. In the evening, after the classes are over there will be public meetings and entertainments, wherever possible.

The classes are expected to be of much use to the officers of the Credit Societies, besides serving as an effective means of propaganda.

RAMADOSS HALL FOR TIRUVARUR URBAN BANK

Sri A. Palaniappa Mudaliar, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras declared open the "Ramdoss Hall"—a new block of the premises of Sri Kamalambika Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd., Tiruvarur on 20-12.1955. Sri N. S. Ramalingam presided over the function. Sri S. Jaganatha Chettiar read the report. Sri G. Ramanuja Mudaliar presented an Address to Sri A. Palaniappa Mudaliar. Sri A. Palaniappa Mudaliar, in his addressed referred to the sound financial position of the Bank and appreciated the work of the Management especially of the directors Sri G. Ramanuja Mudaliar and Sri M. Ramadoss Mudaliar. He also appealed to Bank to attract more members and also undertake to advance loans on finished goods and commercial stock. Sri K. Rajasanthanam Pillai proposed a vote of thanks.

A portrait of Sri A. Palaniappa Mudaliar was unveiled on the occasion by Sri T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. Sri T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai said that Sri A. Palaniappan was a popular and energetic Registrar. Sri Subbiah Mudaliar of Poovanur presided over the function. Sri M. Ramadoss Mudaliar proposed a vote of thanks.

INAUGURATION OF ARUPPUKOTTAI WEAVERS COLONY

With a view to improving the economic condition of the Weaver Community in this State. the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Madras has launched a scheme for starting a Co-operative Housing Colony is selected places, from out of the Cess Fund. Under this Scheme, a Co operative Housing Colony at Aruppukkottai was initiated by the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Ramnad

for building 200 houses for weavers in about 15 acres of land to be acquired shortly. The entire construction including cost of site is estimated at Rs. 8 lakhs and this includes provision for a Dyeing Factory also. 50 per cent of the cost of the houses is to be provided for in the shape of Government loans at a nominal rate of interest of 4½ per cent repayable over a period of 25 years. In addition, 33-1/3 per cent of the cost would be obtained as a free grant from Government. The cost of construction of each house would be Rs. 3000 approximately. The mininum share capital for each member in this society is Rs. 500 which is to be paid in lump at the time of admission.

The inauguration ceremony of this Housing Colony was held on 28-12-1955 at Aruppukottai under the Chairmanship of Sri S. Ramaswami Naidu, M.A., B.L., M.L.A., President, District Board, Ramanad. Sri S. Jayaram Reddiar, B.A., M.L.A., inaugurated the function. Sri S. Rajayya Nadar, B.A., Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Ramnad read an address to the gathering explaining the scheme in detail. With a vote of thanks from Sri K. A. Ramakrishna Chettiar, the function terminated. Sri S. Lourdusami, Co-operative Sub-Registrar, Ramnad at Madurai then proceeded to start the society on its work.

TIRUCHIRAPALLI DIST. CO-OP. CENTRAL BANK ELECTS NEW BOARD

A meeting of the newly elected Board of Management of the Bank was held on 2-1-1956 for electing a President, a Vice-President, and five other members to the Executive Committee. The following gentlemen have been elected.

"Sri T. S. Muthukumaraswami Pillai has been elected as President, Sri S. Sengamalam Pillai, B.A., B.L., as Vice-President, and Messrs. P. Ponnambala Gounder, M.L.A., P. B. K. Rajachidambaram Reddiar, M.L.A., S. R. Naga Reddiar, R. Mannathi Udayar, and S. Ramasubbu Pillai as members of the Executive Committee.

INAUGURATION OF A PATTERN MAKING UNIT IN KANCHEEPURAM SILK WEAVERS CO-OP. SOCIETY.

With a view to evolve novel designs and to produce representative samples to suit the taste of the consumers in different parts of India as well as in foreign countries, a scheme for putting up a pattern making unit as an adjunct to the existing Kancheepuram Kamatchiamman Silk Weavers Co operative Society, Limited was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 40,000 (grant). Sri T.T. Krishnamachari, Union Minister for Commerce and Industry inaugurated the unit on 2-1-1956.

The unit will be provided with 8 Kanjeepuram type of looms and 2 jacquards, Handcard cutting machine, 3 dobbies for lifting extra warp threads and Kancheepuram adais will also be provided. The looms will be installed in the Society's premises and the workers will be working in the society. Each design will be one to one and half yards in length and will embody all the features of a full woven saree or other fabric. Raw materials for production of pattern pieces will be supplied by the Society. Expert Weavers will be appointed and they will be paid on monthly basis. Provision has been made for staff, like helpers, boys designers, accountant, clerks etc. A Senior Inspector has been appointed as an accountant in the pattern making unit. The aim in starting this section is to secure more orders for the society and develop its business.

PATTIVEERANPATTI COFFEE CURING CO-OPERATIVE CELEBRATES 'REPUBLIC DAY'

The members of the Pattiveeranpatti Co-operative Coffee Curing Industrial Society, Ltd. celebrated the Republic Day on 26-1-1956 at the premises of the Society. Sri U. S. Maruthachalam, Co-operative Sub-Registrar—Secretary welcomed the audience. He appealed to the non-members to join the Society and market their produce through the Society. Sri W.P.A.S. Baskaran hoisted the Flag. Sweets were distributed to the audience.

RASIPURAM WEAVERS CO-OPERATIVE DONATES TO CYCLONE RELIEF.

The Rasipuram Handloom Weavers Co-operative Production and Sale Society made a handsome gift of Rs. 500 worth of handloom cloth and Rs. 21–1–3, being the members collection to Cyclone Relief. The gifts were presented to Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister of Madras at a pleasant function held on 14-1-1956. Sri G. Dasappan presented an address to the Chief Minister. Sri R. Balasubramaniam, I.A.S., Collector, Salem, Sri T. S. Pattabiraman, M.P., Sri T.M. Kalliannan, M.L.A., Sri A. Mariappan, Sri G. Amirdaraj and Sri K. Bashyam

were present on the occasion. The Chief Minister went round the show-room of the society.

CONFERENCE OF CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL OFFICERS OF THE MADRAS STATE

A Conference of Principals of the Central Co-operative Institute, Madras, and the Co-operative Training Institutes at Tanjore, Coimbatore and Kozhikode and representatives of the Madras State Co-operative Union was held at the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies Madras, on 28th January 1956 under the Chairmanship of Sri A. Palaniappa Mudaliar, Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

The Conference was attended by Dr. P. Natesan, General Secretary of the Union, Sri S. Nithianandam, Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Sri S. Rajagopalan, Principal, Co-operative Training Institute, Coimbatore, Sri N. Jaganadhan, Principal, Co-operative Training Institute, Tanjore, Sri A. T. Alfred, Principal, Malabar Training Institute, Kozhikode, Sri C. M. Janarthanam, Manager, State Co-operative Union, Madras, and Sri V. Govindan Nair, Principal, Regional Co operative Training Centre, Madras.

The Conference discussed, among other subjects, the question of re-orientating the Co-operative Training Courses for the officials of the Co-operative Department and the non-official co-operative employees in order to suit the type of personnel required for the several schemes included in the Five Year Plan regarding the working of Co-operative Movement especially in the light of the recommendations of the All-India Rural Credit Survey and the implementation of the integrated credit scheme recommended by the Survey. The Syllabus in respect of training for the officials of the Co-operative Department and the non-official co-operative employees was accordingly revised. It was resolved that the training should give a greater emphasis on the practical aspect. A scheme for imparting intensive practical training to the candidates by arranging for inspection and study of Co-operative Institutions is also envisaged.

It was also suggested that a special course of Training in Land Mortgage Banking and Marketing should be imparted to co-operative employees for a period of 3 months in order to enable them to discharge their duties in the new set up efficiently.

MULTIPURPOSE CO-OPS. FOR PONDICHERRY

As a first step to relieve the rural indebtedness and to improve the economic conditions of the agriculturists in the Karaikal region of the Pondicherry State, two multipurpose co-operative societies were started on 12-2-56 one at Tirunellar and the other at Thirumalrayanpatinam in Karaikal. The starting of the Tirunellar Multipurpose Co-operative Society was inaugurated by Sri D. N. Doraiswamy Mudaliar, Registrar of Co-operative Societies under the Presidentship of Sri A.V. Loganathan, B.A., B.L., Administrator, Karaikal. Sri Maniam Mudaliar, Sellur, spoke about the advantages that they will derive through the co-operatives to be started in their area.

Sri Dakshinamoorthy Mudaliar, Councillor for Public Health presided over the meeting on the occasion of the starting of the Thirumalrayanpattinam Multipurpose Co-operative Society on 12-2-56. Sri Loganathan, Administrator, hoisted the co-operative flag. Sri Doraiswamy Mudaliar, Registrar, inaugurated the function and explained to the gathering about the part played by the co-operatives in developing rural India and the importance attached to them for the succesful implementation of the Second Five Year Plan.

THE AKIL BHARAT SAHAKARI PRAKASHAN, LTD.

The Akil Bharat Sahakari Prakashan, Ltd., is a newly formed co-operative organisation, whose objects are the printing and publishing of Co-operative Journals, books, tracts, phamplets in English, Hindi and regional languages. In an appeal, Sri N.G. Ranga, Sri V. L. Mehta, Sri Janardhan A. Madan, Sri B J. Patel, Sri R. G. Saraiya and others have requested all co-operators and co-operatives to join this Federal Organisation and strengthen the Institution.

HOUSING FOR POSTAL STAFF

The construction work of Telepost Co-operative House Building Society Ltd , which was formed in 1950, was inaugurated by Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, Madras on 3-2-1956. It appears that the scheme has been put through after many initial difficulties. The scheme costs about Rs. 12 lakhs, for constructing 150 houses. The 150 members have already invested about Rs. 2 lakhs. The cost of houses will range between Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 10,000. Yet another hurdle remains to be surmounted. It appears that the Society has paid about Rs. 2.4 lakhs to the Madras Corporation towards civic ameneties like drainage, roads, lighting etc. But the wheels of Corporation move slow. In a note, the Society has appealed for speedier action.

DR. KELER VISITS MADRAS ON AN I. C. A. MISSION

Dr. and Mrs. George Keler, of the I. C. A. came to Madras on the 29th December 1955. Dr. Keler, who is a senior official of Swedish Co-operative Wholesale, K. F. is on a one man-mission sponsored by the I. C. A. to study the Co-operative Movement in East Asia and to assess how technical and economic aid can be given to co-operative institutions in the Asian region.

Dr. Keler is on an exploratory visit. He had been to Pakistan, New Delhi, and Bombay.

During his stay at Madras, he visited the Madras State Co-operative Union. Dr. P. Natesan, General Secretary and Sri C. M. Janarthanam, Manager received him at the Union Office and discussed with him the question of affiliation of the M. S. C. U. with the Alliance. Later, he met the Board of Directors, of the Madras State Co operative Bank. Sri Medai Dalavoi Kumaraswami Mudaliar, Dr. P. Natesan and other Directors welcomed Dr. Keler and entertained him to tea. On the 29th, he visited the Strathie Co-operative Workshop and the T. U. C. S. Dr. P. Natesan, General Secretary of the Union took him round the city co-operatives and explained to Dr. Keler the working of the Institutions. Dr. Keler met Sri A. Palaniappa Mudaliar, Registrar of Co operative Societies, Madras. He left the City for Ceylon on the 2nd January 1956.

The Madras State Co-operative Union Examination March, 1956.

An examination for the students of the Coimbatore and Tanjore Institutes will be held at the respective Institutes' headquarters from 24th to 31st March 1956 as per programme given below.

Saturday	24—3—1956	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Co-op. Historical, General and Principles.
Monday	26—3—1956	do	Co-operative Law.
Tuesday	27—3—1956	do	Audit.
Wednesday	28—3—1956	do	Book-keeping.
Thursday	29—3—1956	do	Banking.
Saturday	31—3—1956	do	Rural Economics, etc.

Candidates who failed in the previous State Co-operative Union Examinations held during 1942 to 1955 are hereby informed that they can also sit for the above examination.

Candidates who underwent training in the Institutes prior to 1941 have to appear and pass Part III of the examination under the new regulations for eligibility for a certificate.

In view of the subject 'Banking' having been included under Part III from the year 1945, candidates who have passed Part II in previous years need not appear for 'Banking" under Part III this year. It will suffice if they sit for Rural Economics, Sanitation, Village Panchayats etc., only.

The examination in theory comprises of three parts:—

1. Co-operation—Historical, General and Principles
2. Co-operative Law } Part I.
3. Audit
4. Book-keeping } Part II.
5. Banking
6. Rural Economics, Sanitation, Village Panchayats } Part III.

Candidates who have failed in any one of the subjects of any part have to sit for the subjects comprising that Part or Parts.

The examination fee is Rs. 11 for the whole Examination for students under-going training in the Institutes for whom the marks obtained by them in the examination will be supplied through the Institutes. However, this rule does not apply to supplementary candidates from whom the fee of Rs. 2 for furnishing marks will stand. The examination fee is Rs. 4 for each Part.

The last date for receiving the examination fees together with the application in the prescribed form is 29—2—1956. Fees must be remitted only by money order. Applications and money order received after the said date are liable for rejection, and no complaint in this behalf will be attended to.

For further particulars please apply to:

The General Secretary
The Madras State Co-operative Union.
379, Netaji Road, Madras-1.

Edited and Published by Dr. P. Natesan, M.B., B.S., at M. S. C. Bank Buildings, Esplanade, Madras. Printed by Sri G. Subramaniam L. P. T., Secretary, at the Central Co-operative Printing Works, Ltd., 1/17, Mount Road Madras -1490-2-56.