CONTENTS

THE

Madras Journal of Co-operation

EACH FOR ALL AND ALL FOR EACH

Journal of the Madras State Co-operative Union, Esplanade, Madras I

NOVEMBER 1956. No. 5, VOL. XLVIII PRICE As. 12 NET

Thought for the Month

'Let then our first act every morning be to make the following resolve for the day'.

'I shall not fear any one on earth'.

'I shall fear only God'.

'I shall not bear ill-will towards any one'.

'I shall not submit to injustice from any one'.

'I shall conquer untruth by truth'.

'And in resisting untruth I shall put up with all suffering'.

—MAHATMA GHANDI.

Editorial Notes

ALL INDIA CO-OPERATIVE WEEK CELEBRATIONS

The All India Co-operative Week was observed with great enthusiasm by the Co-operators of Madras State; not only the cities and towns, but also the villages reverberated with the message of co-operation. For the whole week, public meetings were held and many distinguished co operative leaders joined in the celebrations. In the rural parts, especially, there was a new tempo and dynamism; processions were held; boys and girls participated in the dialogues, plays and other entertainments; women participated in the celebrations with great enthusiasm; the rural people enthusiastically welcomed the many co-operative schemes, like credit, marketing, milk supply, etc., which were included the Second Five Year Plan. On the whole, there was a greater appreciation of the advantages of the Co-operative Method and people everywhere, be they ordinary members, or committee members realised the great significance of the Movement and pledged to re-dedicate themselves to advance the cause of co-operation in years to come.

Co-operators during this week read the messages of Sri Syamnandan Sahaya, M.P., President of the All India Co-operative Union and Sri A. P. Jain, Union Minister for Food and Agriculture and pledged themselves to serve the cause of co-operation with greater zeal and enthusiasm. The educative mission of co-operation was stressed as suggested by Sri S. N. Sahaya. Sri A. P. Jain's appeal to "make every person a good co-operator and enlist one person in each family as a member of one or more Co-operative Societies in his own right" was brought home to the co-operators both in the urban and rural areas.

In the Madras City, the Madras State Co-operative Union made elaborate arrangements in co-operation with several big co-operatives to celebrate the week in a very effective and splendid manner. Sri A. Palaniappa Mudaliar, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, emphasized the moral values and international significance of the Co-operative Movement. Sri M. Bhakthavatsalam, Minister for Agriculture, Industries and Co-operation, said that the Co-operative Movement should be extended to the rural areas, so that the agriculturists may benefit by the services of the Movement and attain a higher standard of living. Sri C. Subramaniam, dwelt on the

unique character of the Co-operative Movement and said that it promoted public welfare, while maintaining in tact the freedom of the individual and considered it to be 'THE IDEAL THIRD WAY' to achieve economic betterment. Sri M. Manikavelu, Minister for Revenue said that every possible assistance by way of cheap credit, marketing and supply facilities should be given to the agriculturist, whose avocation was still the most risky and hazardous. Hon'ble Justice Sri K. Ramaswamy Gounder was rather sceptical about the success of the Co operative Movement in the field of farming, a field where the sentimentalism of the ryot played a large part. Sri W. S. Krishnaswami Naidu, Retired Judge of the Madras High Court, appealed to the weavers to take advantage of the several schemes, sponsored by the Government for the rehabilitation of the handloom industry. Dr. U. Krishna Rao, a former Minister for Co-operation, paid a tribute to the enthusiasm of both the non-official and official co operators and said, that they must try to help the low-income group people to construct cheap houses of their own on a co operative basis. Messrs. Dr. M. R. Guruswami Mudaliar, Major-General S. C. Alagappan, K. Nachchinarkinia Sivam, Rev. Father Basenach, S.J., Prof. R. Krishnamurthi, G. Ramachandran, A. Hirudayaswamy, V. S. Rathnasabapathy, P. Shanmugam and Dr. P. Natesan, and other prominent co-operators participated in the celebrations.

In the muffasal Centres, too, the celebrations of the All India Co-operative Week were observed with great eclact. Many prominent co-operators like Sir P. T. Rajan, Sri P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, Ex-Governor of Orissa, Sri Medai Dalavoi Kumaraswami Mudaliar and others have participated in these celebrations.

We hope that the wave of enthusiasm for co-operative work created during the celebrations of the All India Co-operative Week would be harnessed for the constructive advancement of the several co-operative development schemes under the Second Five Year Plan, both by the leaders of the Co-operative Movement and the administrators in charge of the co-operative schemes.

DRIVE THESE WAR CLOUDS

War clouds are threatening the West Asian skies. Curiously enough, when peace-loving co-operators all the world over are taking a declaration to:—

"Urge the United Nations and All National Governments to take full advantage of every relaxation of international tension in order to assure, by the progressive reduction of all kinds of armaments, the ultimate realisation of total disarmament"

the two Governments of United Kingdom and France—the birth places of Rochdale Pioneers and Henry. J. May, in fact, the twin homes of International Co-operation and Peace should have launched upon an inglorious offensive against Egypt, defying all cannons of U. N. charter is, perhaps, one of the tragic ironies of fate.

We hope that better sense and sanity would prevail and that the Governments of United Kingdom and France would regret the unwisdom of their war-like acts against Egypt and retrace their steps.

We appeal to the co-operatives all over the world, especially the co-operatives in the classic homes of co-operation—United Kingdom and France—to bring to bear their influence in the cause of lessening international tensions and widening the area of peace and thus make the world a saner and safer place to live in amity and brotherhood.

MADRAS SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1947—EXEMPTION TO CO-OPERATIVES

We have great pleasure in publishing elsewhere the G. O. Ms. No. 4546, Department of Industries, Labour Co-operation, dated 24th October 1956, regarding the exemption of co-operatives, from all the provisions of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947 for one more year from 14th October 1956. This is the fourth year of exemption. It was pointed out in these columns that the exemption from the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947 was secured after considerable negotiation of the Union with the Government in the year 1953. The exemption has been granted on two conditions—(1) that the societies amend their by-laws on the lines of the special by-laws relating to service conditions of persons employed in societies and include the provisions of chapters, II, III, V and VII of the Madras Shops and Establishment Act, 1947 in their standing orders and (2) exhibit them in their premises. It should be noted that the Commissioner of Labour has been empowered to enforce the Act fully in respect of Societies, which have not complied with the conditions stated above.

We appeal to all the co-operatives to take advantage of the exemption by observing the conditions prescribed in the G. O. and make the necessary subsidiary regulations, so as to conform to the legal requirements.

181

12TH TAMIL NADU CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE AT COIMBATORE

We have just now received notice of the proposed 12th Tamil Nadu Co-operative Conference to be held at Coimbatore on the 29th and 30th of December, 1956. With the implementation of the Second Five Year Plan, several fresh problems of Co-operative Development are bound to spring up. We hope that the Conference would devote its attention to these problems and come to useful conclusions.

We appeal to the co-operators of Tamil Nadu to participate in the Conference and make it a success.

Reorganisation of Rural Credit in India*

SRI T. SATYANARAYANA RAO, M.A.,

Deputy Chief Officer, Agricultural Credit Department,
Reserve Bank of India.

At the recent conferences of State Ministers for Agriculture and Co-operation held at Mussoorie, it was decided that the targets for increase in agricultural production under the Second Five Year Plan should be stepped up from an additional 18 per cent to 25 per cent and that the targets in respect of co-operative credit, marketing and warehousing should be attained by the end of the fourth year of the Plan period through a process of acceleration. This indicates the great importance attached to the Plan for co-operative development including the reorganisation of rural credit in the context of the recent emphasis on the need to expand agricultural production.

Co operative development occupies a much more significant place in the Second Five-Year Plan than in the First. The financial provision for Co-operation, excluding the resources to be provided by the Reserve Bank, amount to Rs. 47 crores in the Second-Plan as against Rs. 7 crores provided in the First Plan. This accounts for 13 8 per cent of the total allotment for agriculture as against the corresponding proportion of 2.9 per cent in the First Plan. The comparatively greater emphasis of this aspect of rural development is, to a very large extent, due to the acceptance, by the Government of India, the State Governments and the people at large, of the far-reaching recommendations made in the Report of All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee, appointed by the Reserve Bank and published in December, 1954. The Report placed before the nation a penetrating and comprehensive analysis of the baffling problem of rural credit together with an integrated scheme of rural credit, which was suggested as the solution for the problem.

Centre of Attention

The Report and its scheme immediately became the centre of attention and eager discussion. After detailed consideration at various conferences, culminating in the State Ministers' Conference held in April 1955, the integrated scheme was approved and accepted as the

Source: Article by the writer in the "*Times of India*" dated 15th August, 1956, reproduced in the Co-operative News Digest, Vol. VIII No. 10 October 1956.

basis for future co-operative development, to be incorporated into the Second Five-Year Plan. The Plan for reorganisation of rural credit has accordingly been formulated by the States in collaboration with the Government of India and the Reserve Bank, and puts forward a practical, realistic and yet dynamic programme of rural credit, without which a dynamic programme of increasing agricultural production will not be possible.

Basic principles of reorganisation :—The Rural Credit Survey revealed that in the field of rural credit, in spite of half a century of Co-operative effort, and considerable expansion in Government finance in the postwar period, the private agencies—Moneylender, trader, etc.—reigned supreme. The co-operatives supplied only about 3 per cent of the current borrowings of the agriculturists, while Government supplied an equal proportion. Even of this small amount, the major part went to the relatively well-to do sections of the community, while the medium and small cultivators were practically neglected.

Faced with the opposition and competition of private interests, who, in addition to their own large resources, had the powerful support of urban financial and trading institutions, and, suffering from their own internal weaknesses, the co-operatives proved a failure. It was, however, clear that if a programme of credit was intended to promote production, meet the needs of the millions of small peasants in the villages, and operate consistently with the democratic principles and social philosophy accepted by the Nation, there was no alternative to the co-operative agency for the purpose.

Need of Co-operation

The Committee, therefore, came to the conclusion that despite its previous record of inadequacy, co-operation must succeed, and the conditions necessary for ensuring that success, both internal and external, must be created. The co-operative structure should, therefore, be helped to develop sufficient organisational, financial and economic strength of its own to meet the powerful competition of vested interests and to expand according to the growing needs of economic development.

The Committee recommended its "integrated scheme of rural credit" with these objectives. The scheme is based on the fundamental principles of (a) State partnership at different levels, (b) full co-ordination between credit and other economic activities, especially

marketing and processing and (c) administration through adequately trained and efficient personnel, responsive to the needs of the rural population.

The Integrated Scheme in the Second Five-Year Plan :—The programmes for reorganisation of rural credit, formulated according to these basic principles may conveniently be considered broadly under the following heads: (i) Co-operative credit, (ii) Co-operative marketing and processing, (iii) Warehousing and storage of agricultural produce and (iv) Co-operative training.

(i) *Co-operative credit* :— The co-operative credit structure consists of three levels; apex, intermediate and primary. At the apex level, there is a State Co-operative Bank in each State, which is a federal institution, acting as the co-ordinating and balancing centre for the whole co-operative financing mechanism of the State. At the intermediate level, there are the central co-operative banks, generally one for each district; these banks accept deposits and borrow from the apex bank and through it from the Reserve Bank, and lend to the primary credit societies, which operate at the village level.

The agriculturist obtains the short and mediumterm finance he requires, from the primary societies of which he is a member. Long-term finance is provided by a central co operative land mortgage bank in each State, which would finance farmers through primary land mortgage banks, or through the central co-operative banks until the primary banks can be estabelished; such central land mortgage banks exist only in a few States and have to be set up in others.

At Three Levels

The co-operative development plan of each State contemplates the establishment or reorganization of a sound, efficient and strong credit structure at these three levels. An important principle in the Plan is State partnership at all the three levels, by the State contributing substantially to the share capital of the apex banks, the central land mortgage banks, the central co-operative banks and the large-sized primary credit societies.

By this means the State's interest in co-operatives does not cease with administration, control and assistance; it extends to partnership and powerful support. Through this process, and through the natural growth of their capital by subscriptions from their members, the co-operatives would increase their owned funds.

For instance, the central co-operative banks, which are a crucial part of the financing mechanism, are expected to increase their owned funds from about Rs. 10 crores in 1953-54 to about Rs. 30 crores at the end of 1960-61.

Similarly, the owned funds of State co-operative banks are expected to increase from Rs. 4.6 crores to about Rs. 12.8 crores. This is merely an index of the extent to which the co-operative credit structure may be expected to grow in finacial strength, and be able to raise by way of deposits and borrowings, from the public and the Reserve Bank, a much larger amount of finance than it is now able to raise, and provide vastly increased credit facilities to the agriculturists.

Right Policies

State partnership is intended not only to strengthen the co-operatives financially, but also to ensure the adoption of right policies, viz., the admission of the hitherto neglected medium and small farmers as members, the fulfilment of their credit needs and the ensuring of the productive use of credit. While not interfering with the essential autonomy of co-operative institutions, the State's nominees on their boards of management would endeavour to bring about a reorientation of their policies, with a view to promoting production and meeting the needs of the underprivileged sections of the rural community.

It has long been recognised, and is no confirmed by the Rural Credit Survey, that the weakest link in the chain of rural co-operatives is the primary society, which has generally been small, inefficient and uneconomic. The Committee has come to the conclusion, therefore, that future expansion and reorganization at the primary level should consist of large-sized credit societies, organized on the basis of limited liability, to serve compact groups of villages, having adequate volume of business and able to employ a wholetime paid secretary.

Each society of this type is expected to have a paid-up share capital of about Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 of which Rs. 10,000 would be contributed by the State. It is expected to build up a loan business of at least Rs. 1.5 lakhs per year within a period of three years, and also supply the agricultural and basic domestic require ments of its members, such as seed, fertilizer, salt, matches and kerosene. During the initial period, it would be granted a subsidy to meet the cost of employing the whole time paid secretary.

A large number of such primary societies would also be assisted to build godowns of their own, in which the goods to be distributed to members as well as their produce collected for marketing might be stored. Financial assistance would be given for the construction of a godown at about Rs. 10,000 each, 75 per cent as a loan and 25 per cent as subsidy. Other large-sized societies with no such provision might hire a godown, if available. Provision has been made in the Plan for the establishment of 10,400 large-lized societies all over the country, of which 4,000 will be helped to have godowns of their own.

These societies will, in fact, function as efficient "rural banks" and provide the rural credit structure with a strong foundation at the village level. Although the emphasis of future policy would be towards the establishment of large-sized primary credit societies, the large number of small village credit societies now existing would not be neglected. Several of them would be amalgamated into economic units in the process of reorganization, while others would be revived and revitalised. In areas of difficult communications and sparse population, small societies might even be started afresh to meet local requirements.

The loan policy followed by the primary societies, both large and small, would undergo a radical change, short-term loans would be given for productive purposes on the basis of the crop raised, its requirements and anticipated return, rather than on the basis of the landed property owned by the borrowing member. The member has to agree that he would sell his crop through a co-operative marketing society, established at the nearest *mandi* centre, and to which the primary credit society is affiliated, and that the crop loan due from him might be recovered from the sale proceeds. Medium and longterm loans advanced by the primary societies and the land mortgage banks respectively, would exclusively be for purposes of production and agricultural development.

(ii) *Co-operative Marketing*:—The programme of 'linking' credit and marketing is considered a crucial aspect of the scheme and, therefore, the Plan provides for the establishment of 1,800 primary co-operative marketing societies at important mandi centres in the country. Each marketing society would have an adequate paid-up share capital, with State contribution at the average rate of Rs. 25,000 per society. It would be equipped with a godown, the cost being met by loan and subsidy from the State. The society would also be subsidised, in the initial years, to meet its cost of management.

The marketing societies would assist the producer to escape exploitation by middlemen, to get the most favourable price for his produce, to store it and, if necessary, to obtain a loan on its security. They would also act as the main stockists and channel the distribution of the requirements of the agriculturist, such as seed, fertilizer, implements, etc.

Apex Society

To co-ordinate the activities of the primary marketing societies, to assist in their development and to handle inter-State trade, there would be an apex marketing society in each State established on the basis of State partnership and financial assistance.

(iii) *Co-operative processing*:—The processing of agricultural produce, such as the manufacture of sugar, the ginning and pressing of cotton and the extraction of oil from seeds, which is at present almost entirely in the hands of the private trade, would be increasingly organized on a co-operative basis. It would be undertaken either by separate co-operative processing societies or by the marketing societies themselves. One of the most significant developments in this direction is the setting up of co-operative sugar factories owned by the cane-growers, with a large degree of financial assistance from the State and the Industrial Finance Corporation. By the end of the Second Plan, 35 such co-operative sugar factories would be established, as also a number of co-operative cotton gins and presses, oil-mills, etc.

(iv) *Storage and warehousing*:—Closely allied with the programme of development of credit and marketing is the ambitious plan of development of warehousing. The Rural Credit Survey Report recommended the establishment of a National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board which, in turn, would set up a Central Warehousing Corporation and State Warehousing Corporations.

Chain of Warehouses

The Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956 has been enacted for this purpose, and provision has been made in the Plan for the establishment of about 100 warehouses by the Central Warehousing Corporation and 250 warehouses by the State Corporations. This chain of warehouses would

facilitate the development of commercial credit on the security of warehouse receipts.

The warehouses of the Corporations, together with the godowns of the co-operatives distributed all over the country, may be expected to provide modern storage facilities of a substantial order, extremely useful in the context of price policy, whether of combating inflation or stabilizing agricultural prices.

(v) *Personnel and Training*: -Such an ambitious programme of reorganization of credit, marketing, processing and warehousing could not, obviously, be implemented without the assistance of efficient, enthusiastic and, above all, responsive personnel at all levels, both in the institutions and in the Government departments concerned. Financial provision has been made in the Plan for strengthening the Co-operative Departments of the States with adequate staff for administration, supervision and audit. The main bottlenneck is, however, not finance, but the lack of personnel with the necessary ability and aptitude.

A programme of training of personnel of the higher, intermediary and subordinate levels on an unprecedented scale has been undertaken at several training centres organized all over the country. A major part of the cost of this training programme is being met by the Reserve Bank and the Government of India. Plans for popular education in Co-operation through the State Co-operative Unions and the All-India Co-operative Union are also being formulated.

Planning and co-ordination at the National level:—The national targets for co-operative finance fixed in the Second Five Year Plan envisage an increase in membership from 5 millions to 15 millions, short term finance 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. These targets, although somewhat optimistic, are well within the scope of achievement, if the plans for reorganization are actively implemented.

The responsibility for assisting the States in formulating plans for the reorganization of rural credit and in implementing them successfully, has been entrusted to the Reserve Bank of India. The Bank has constituted to the National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund, out of which long-term loans would be made on convenient terms, to State Governments to enable them to contribute to the share capital of co-operative credit institutions. The total resources allocated for this purpose are of the order of Rs. 25 crores. In the provision of vastly expanded rural credit-short, medium and long-term-for productive and developmental purposes, a large measure of assistance is expected from the Reserve Bank, through liberalized credit limits to State co-operative banks and the purchase of the debentures issued by central land mortgage banks.

The whole objective of such assistance from the Reserve Bank would, however, be to enable the emergence of a strong, powerful and self-reliant co-operative credit structure which, while not completely replacing private agencies, will offer them keen competition and play a significant role in the field of rural finance. Responsive support to co-operatives, through remittance and other facilities is also expected from the State Bank of India—the setting up of which has been accomplished in accordance with the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Report.

The responsibility for planning and co ordination, in the fields of marketing, processing, other co-operative economic activity and warehousing has been laid upon the Ministry of Food and Agriculture of the Central Government, which is expected shortly to set up the National Co operative Davelopment and Warehousing Board. This Board would be equipped with two funds—The National Co-operative Development Fund and the National Warehousing Development Fund, out of which resources for the development of marketing, processing and warehousing would be made available to the States. Of the Rs. 47 crores allocated for co operative development in the the Plan, about Rs 25 crores would be available by way of loans and grants from the Centre to the States.

Comprehensive plans for the reorganization of rural credit, together with schemes for allied lines of co-operative development, have thus been incorporated into the Second Five Year Plan. Both the Reserve Bank and the Government of India have taken the necessary initial steps.

It now rests with the State Governments, the co-operative institutions, and, above all, the people themselves, acting in a co-ordinate manner, to make a determined effort towards the speedy implementation of the plan, overcoming the numerous technical, organizational and human problems that are bound to arise in the process. If this is done, there is every hope that the targets set before the nation will be more than fulfilled.

Is there a Need for Co-operative Education and Propaganda?

SRI G. VENKATASAYYA,

Principal, Central Co-operative Institute, Tirupathi.

"Co-operation is a benificent influence and there is no limit to the spread of a good thing".

Something has been done but much remains to be done.

There is still a splendid undeveloped field for the formation of new Co-operative Organisations. Propaganda on behalf of existing successful co-operative institutions is one of the best ways to stimulate interest in the study of co operative problems and invention of new methods of applying the principles which have brought benefit to the poor people of all countries. Palpable sincerity, unbounded enthusiasm, tireless energy, power to evoke enthusiasm and energy in other people, views carrying high idealism and commensense utility are the main characteristics of a successful propagandist.

Educating the rank and file of the members in co-operative principles and practice is the work of the co-operative propaganda mission. The results of the propaganda must be to produce the fine gold of co-operative enthusiasm to satisfy the idealist and increase trade to justify the expense. A programme for a co-operative mission week must be outlined. It is desirable to engage the service of an experienced and enthusiastic co-operative missioner, who will take sole responsibilityfor organising and awakening a maximum of local enthusiasm. The plan must be based on two dominent ideas (1) The Co-operative Movement carries with it social as well as trading implications (2) The appeal must be to SELF-INTEREST as well as to the desire for general betterment.

A propaganda mission week once a year must produce fresh results. Outline of the Plan is to arrange a series of special meetings such as (1) For Committee men, (2) For Women, (3) For Children, (4) Co-operative Rally for general members of the society, on 4 different days. In this connection, the method of invitation and the attraction at the meetings must be considered. Among the members, a desire for less entertainment and more instruction must be cultivated. The object of the propaganda is increased interest in the Society's welfare measured by increases in trade, profits and membership.

३

A special letter of invitation addressed to each individual committee man will arouse interest. The society should be able to provide tea or supper atleast once a year and such a gathering can be the occasion for the address by the propagandist. Success depends on the interest of the committee men and their sense of responsibility. For children or women, an hour in the afternoon with provision for coffee or tea will be welcome. With printed sheets of co-operative songs, a recitation or play by children, a distinctive co-operative stamp should be given to the surroundings by exhibiting or advertising local co operative productions. Separate circular letters of invitation to these meetings of women should contain an open invitation to the member to bring with her any women interested in Co-operation, whether members or not.

A Co-operative Rally:—Invitation by circular letter; presence of a special propagandist to advertise the special importance of the Central Institutions of the Co-operative Movement and distribution of free samples of the Co-operative Wholesale Stores and production societies are necessary. To counteract the general disinclination on the part of men engaged in hard manual toil to give up their precious leisure to meetings, a strong inducement to attend is the "toffee-smoker". Besides the propagandist, local speakers should be allowed to express themselves at these meetings. The meeting should attract people, who never understood before what Co-operation meant besides warning every member, There is still much latent enthusiasm for co-operation, which only needs fanning into flame from time to time.

Continuity in propaganda is necessary to follow it up by maintaining the interest when once it has been aroused. Celebration of important anniversaries is one of the ways of securing continuity of propaganda. Indoor and outdoor propaganda may be arranged according to seasonal convenience. Choose for the meeting a place in the neighbourhood of those, who are expected to attend, wage-earners, small house-holders, thrifty classes and women.

A number of meetings in moderately large rooms will be more satisfactory than one big meeting. The platform should be decorated. Keep in mind, the purpose of the meeting i.e, to spread knowledge of the movement and induce people to become better co operators. Co-operative songs and co-operative literature free or for sale are necessary accompaniments at a meeting. When a society's samples are distributed, they should be spoken about in enthusiastic terms

as the results of co-operative enterprise. The concluding note of the propaganda address is that Co-operative Movement is but a stepping stone to attain the ideal state. The propagandist's aim should be to refine co-operative taste in the things of the mind. Propagandist gatherings must necessarily be free. Economical methods to secure great and permanent propaganda value may be devised—a public speaker, or a concert party or free samples or refreshments, children's competitions and entertainments, etc., "Some material something for nothing" is the cheapest and most effective method to draw, as the audience, people who propose to become trading co-operators.

Canvassing:—A certain dignity should attach to visits on a Co operative errand. House to-house visit enables the canvasser to bring before house-holders the advantages of co-operation and the principles upon which the movement works with its ultimate aim of supplanting competitive trading methods by those of co operation. Co-operative organisation cannot be expected to be perfect and some complaints will be found to have reason in them. The recording of complaints results in a reorganisation, which leads not only to greater satisfaction but to a considerable increase in trade as a direct result of such reorganisation. The results of the canvassing may be maintained in a Register in which the canvasser will mark against the number of the house, the name of the person with the letters signifying as shown below :—

M = Member ; P = Promised to join the society ; F = Friendly but no action ;

L = Likely to join ; H = Hopeless ; A = Antagonistic ;

C = Circumstances unfavourable ; O = Door not answered ;

D = Doubtful.

Open air propaganda should be so organised, that success will follow. Some one should be present with membership application forms. If many of the audience are convinced that the Co-operative Movement is for them, some will join the society on the spot. Thus advantage should be taken of the mood to sign the pledge, which often prevails during a successful meeting. Opportunity should be given at such meetings for young and enthusiastic converts and adherents to express their new-found faith in Co-operation. Literature is of the utmost importance from the propagandist point of view. Co operative literature is of two kinds; first, purely propaganda and advertising matter for free distribution and second, educational matter in periodicals, books and pamphlets for sale. No co-operative canvasser should go about empty-handed and no co-operative gathering should take place without two literature stalls one for sale and the other for free distribution. At all propaganda meetings, time should be allowed for the printed matter displayed to be attractively talked about from the platform. Each booklet or leaflet should be referred to in turn, held up for inspection and suitably recommended for the particular information, it contains, or the specific lesson, it is intended to drive home.

The Co-operative propagandist looks at his work from a standpoint of those lasting values than mere publicity, having only temporary interest. He is asking a man to accept a principle and to apply it by obtaining everything he wants from a co-oparative society. He is asking his friend to show his belief in co-operation by investing his savings in a co-operative society and he is further asking him to demonstrate his faith by asking others to become members and save in their turn.

Co-operators shold study publicity methods, emulate the hen and not the duck and advertise the achievements judiciously and discreetly but at the same time to the fullest possible extent. If a propaganda mission is being set out, a preliminary announcement with a statement of the reasons for holding the mission should be made in the co-operative press about a month before-hand. About a week, before each of the meetings comprising the mission, a suitable advertisement should be inserted in the local papers and an invitation sent to the chief reporter to send a representative.

When each meeting is over, it only remains to get a report into the local papers and when all is finished to print a suitable article giving a glowing account of the success achieved. The usefulness of a propaganda meeting can be multiplied a hundred times by an adequate report in the local newspaper.

Co operative Movement has an interested public, which it is not always easy to reach. Educational lectures require great advertising as the audience for them is a special limited public. There must be much broadcast seed sowing hoping that some seeds will fall on fruitful ground. The connection between education and propaganda is close. It is difficult to decide where one ends and the other begins. There should be close connection between those engaged in educational work and those engaged in propaganda work. The most attractive method is the "FOLDER."

Financing the Second Five Year Plan—The Co-operative Way

SRI R. SUBRAMANIAM, M. A., M. LITT.
Kunnumpurath House, Perambavoor (T. C. State).

India has entered upon the threshold of a Second Five Year Plan. The success of the First Five Year Plan has strengthened the hands of the planners to launch upon a promising programme of a variety of economic, social and educational ends that would ultimately result in the weaving of the much-desired-for Socialist pattern of Society. The Second Five Year Plan is considered to be a plan for prosperity and plenty, though opinions have been expressed on its being too ambitious, forgetting the scarcity of means to achieve a plethora of ends. Planning in under-developed economies presents various obstacles and it cannot be done by manning the switch board of the economy at different levels, for the Planners have, at first, to fix up the switches of the economy on the board *at their proper places* for controlling the flow of economic policies at all levels of production and distribution. In India, we have not yet shaped fully, though we are attempting on it, the switches to regulate the flow of economic policies at the different stages so as to co-ordinate the savings, investment and employment potentials. The problem, therefore, is different from that of in the economically advanced countries. Economic planning in India pre-supposes certain conditions such as the common effort of the people assisted by their unstinted co-operation at every turn, the change in social outlook, dynamic in its effects to solve social ties, the creation in them of the habits of savings and thrift and banking habits, and above all the understanding of the principle of peaceful co-existence in the field of economic planning. In other words, it requires the courage and quick action on the part of the people, of a Soldier, to fight out the common enemy, viz., poverty, the shrewdness combined with ripe experience of an economist to understand the problem of the individual and hence of the society as a whole, the penetrating perception of a philosopher for the assessment of value at large, the clear analytical acumen of a scientist to measure the rate of progress and to crown all these, the versatile and dynamic leadership to lead the millions towards on era of prosperity.

Financing the Five Year Plan II is one of the important effort towards which people as well as governments should direct their energies first, for without adequate finance planning loses its meaning. The available sources of finance are (1) public savings, (2) gains from public enterprise, (3) revenues, (4) deficit financing, (5) income through increase of taxes, (6) foreign aid, (7) earnings through exports, (i. e. foreign exchange). Our planners have resorted to deficit financing and increased taxation to the extent of Rs. 1,200 crores and Rs. 450 crores respectively for the next five years. A revision of the tax structure so as to widen the scope and basis of taxation is recommended by the British Expert, Prof. Kaldor. Foreign aid is also expected to pour in.

Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that savings by the people at large would alone stand in good stead under any circumstances. In this field, the Institution of Co-operation can be harnessed to a successful standard. Needless to say that the Second Five Year Plan has emphasised on the need for developing a co-operative economy working in its own sphere side by side with private and public enterprises. Co-operation is to be fostered on an enlarged scale in regard to production, storage and distribution of agricultural and industrial goods and services. In agriculture, co-operative farming is to be tried on a large scale; industrial co operatives also for small scale industries are envisaged in the Second Five Year Plan. Such being the new approach to co operation, we will now see how far it can help in the cause of economic development.

We shall, at first, discuss the problem of rural savings and the suitability of the co operatives to mobilise the rural savings.

Rural Savings:—Our Planners have in their view a scheme to raise the level of small savings in India to the tune of Rs. 100 crores. How can this be achieved? The pattern of rural savings in our country has not been uniform, especially in the rural areas; and only a very small part of the savings has been invested in the acquisition of property or in business undertakings. The only savings that are visible are the amounts saved by the masses, thanks to prohibition and much of these is spent on getting more and more necessaries of life. But what little they have has to be tapped for the national benefit. It may also be pointed out that surplus in agriculture is very low in normal years and the available savings are tapped from urban areas by the co.operative societies.

The question whether the rural people are able to save or not, is quite controversial as it involves such things as the standard of living of the people, their rural indebtedness, quotation of reasonable prices

for their products, the percentage of big land-holders to the medium and small landholders and tenants and landless labourers and of these, which class is benefitted. For example, in Madras, the average holding is only 4.5 acres and if the irrigated areas together with the growth of incomes through raising commercial crops are considered, then the percentage of agriculturists benefitted out of this, is only 2 per cent, and this percentage of agriculturists owns the substantial portion of the lands; therefore, surplus accrues to this class of agriculturists. With respect to tenants, the idea of having any surplus is doubtful. Though some of the money is spent on wasteful means " the normal habits of prudent spending and productive investment are obviously more wide spread now than what they were some years ago, say in the period of the First World War". The total amount of rural savings in the State of Madras according to an economist's enquiry is about Rs. 45 crores.

The suitability of Co-operative Societies in rural area to mobilise savings:—Be that as it may, the field of action for the co-operative societies, I mean the chain of institutions based on the principle of co-operation, is the rural parts in India so that they can play their role well in collecting savings from the rural people and this activity is spread far and wide in our country because of the following reasons. Firstly, co-operative interests are capable of canvassing small business from the humble villagers, thanks to their training and wider outlook, which in turn has made the people more and more familiar with these institutions. Secondly, expenses in conducting the affairs of the co-operative banks, as they are called, are not comparatively high. Thirdly, co operative banks can play the dual role of ploughing back the money advanced for rural trade and activities and also of fathering the agricultural developments when the need arises; the former is done by promoting thrift in them, and the latter by lending for productive purposes, thereby increasing the rural income. This action on the part of the co-operative societies will hell help people to think, that side by side with banking facilities for obtaining loans, exist facilities also for gathering their savings and pooling them for their future need; it is worthy of note here that it is of the utmost importance that the co-operative bank should be in a position to advance money that is saved and deposited in the co-operative bank whenever the villager needs it. For, as one Economist put it "the agriculturist when he has money tends to keep it with himself because he expects to need it later. While keeping it with himself with the most provident of intentions, he, in many cases, succumbs to the temptation of other than provident use. To encourage an agricultural depositor, it is necessary to assure him that he will get an advance when he needs it." This will be efficiently carried out by the net work of co-operative societies, I mean Banks, that are going to be set up in the coming years, as the primary purpose of collection of rural savings is to make them available to the rural people in some form or other. Moreover, when agriculture and small scale industries develop under the wing of the co-operatives yearly, financial organisations become less risky and will facilitate the even flow of funds, deposits and advance among the people. By inculcating in the agriculturist the *cheque habit* and inducing him to doposit his savings in the co-oporative banks and providing greater facilities for prompt payments, co-operative banks can, in due course boast of their ideal system to rope in the savings and to pool them on the basis of self help through mutual help ; the most important reason to choose them to shoulder this task is that the principles of co-operation are best suited to foster in the people the vital interests of THRIFT-the iota of co operative banking though other institutions such as the commercial banks, the State Banks, and the Reserve Bank may assist them to work vigorously towards this end.

The Necessity for Promoting Thrift :—It is of primordial importance to know something about the term THRIFT for the proper appreciation of the role of co-operative banks in putting forward their mite to help finance the national developments. It is a term very often conjured up with co operative credit. Co-operative societies must be made credit worthy for which there must be 1. honesty to meet any obligation with a firm mind 2. technical capacity which would lead to the use of loans in such a way as to provide for interest payments and ultimately the repayment of capital 3. the intention to use loans for productive purposes, which, over and above enabling the farmer to repay loans with interest, would help him to retain some savings for a rainy day out of a small margin of profit. Therefore, unless a society is made credit worthy in the above sense of the term, no useful purpose will be served by co-operative banking either in the economic sphere or social sphere.

Such a thought is relevent to our study of co-operative banking. The terms THRIFT and SAVING are so relative that they should not be taken together to mean the same. Thrift is very often associated with savings banks. Savings are the products of habits formed in

an individual, but thrift is the patent of a host of virtues. Thrift is an insititution through which men attain prosperity and the means to this end are self denial, economy and self reliance. The ideals of co operation are such that they bind men together into a bond of fellowship and this is especially so when they are poor in their means. So in every form of co operation thrift occupies a prominent place. For e.g., it may be said that the Rochdale Pioneers of England advised the members to pay market price so as to make them practice thrift. As one writer points out " co-operative societies, whether banks or stores, are in the best possible position to get at depositors. They are in daily touch with them, they know them, they are aware when there is money, they can send their collectors round to snatch up the spare penny before temptation has drawn it........". Again, "systematic collection of savings might give to co-operatives that strong financial arm" that Mr. Gladstone sought in the savings banks. I may again be mentioned here that the institution of co-operation thirsts for thrift as a parched up land thirsts for rain. Its central idea is nothing but thrift and it helps those who help themselves.

Hence the importance of thrift can hardly be exaggerated, especially so in India. The Indian peasant is quite unthrifty because of the absence of security and the poor economic circumstances and the existence of fifty years of co-operation has not been able to touch even the fringe of this problem and if it has to live through, it should "make the provident thrifty, the irresponsible careful, and the dishonest honest". The agriculturist should be able to cover his expenses and must have something more to make him thrifty. It is to be hoped that with the increase in the per capita income, the economic position of the agriculturist will be bettered and in the coming years he will be able to support co operative banking through thrift, thereby helping to channel savings for more and more investments in the national developmental schemes.

A word of caution may here be said, that the history of co operative banking in India shows that the thrift side has been neglected in the past because the deposits held by the societies were negligible compared to the total working capital. The average agriculturist is not in a position to lay by anything and co-operative credit societies are often referred to as "borrowing groups" only. The reasons are not far to seek, for they are 1. nature of uneconomic holdings, 2. lack of subsidiary occupation to engage them during their enforced idleness. 3. expenditure beyond their means, 4. pressure of debt on them. 5. excessive investments on lands. 6. lack of propaganda in rural areas to help promote thrift and savings and lastly, little facilities in the country side for making deposits of their money. The time has come when such defects as these in the working of the co-operative banks should be removed and their houses put in order. to receive the awaiting onerous duties on a national scale of mobilis, ing the rural savings and direct them towards national economic uplift.

Conclusion :—Committees and Commissions and Rural Surveys have unanimously stressed the need to create the right machinery to tap rural savings. While the part played by the commercial banks cannot be minimised, the role of the co operative banks at the same time cannot be overlooked or brushed aside as mere amateurs in the field of banking. On the other hand they are the best fitted and suitable agencies for this task. India is a rural country and the population, mostly being agricultual, lives and has their being in the rural parts. The best machinery to promote co-ordination between the rural and the urban and to link them up with the activities of the Second Five Year Plan is the co operatives. We can expect amelioration in the condition of the people as years go by, and as the national income proportionately increases, thanks to the measures taken through the integrated co operative credit system and the help rendered by the Government. Nevertheless, there is nothing so independent and respectable as self help and if there is a will there is a way; and if this will comes out of co operation among the people of India, there is sure to be a co-operative way to achieve our ends, be they political, economic or social; and financing the Second Five Year Plan is one of the economic ends and the co-operatives, well developed as they will be, can stand up and say, —this is the way of an economic system of integrated values, showing the path towards self help in finding adequate finance to carve out the Socialist Pattern of society on the tablet of our expanding economy.

———

Co-operative General Insurance & Its Problems*

SRI P. SHANMUGHAM, B.A.,

Secretary, The Co-operative Fire and General Insurance Society Limited, Madras.

At the outset, I should express my greateful thanks to Dr. P. Natesan, Honorary General Secretary of the Madras States Co-operative Union, for having given me an opportunity to address you on the occasion of the celebrations of the "CO OPERATIVE CREDIT AND GENERAL INSURANCE DAY" OF THE ALL INDIA CO-OPERATIVE WEEK. It is but meet that we take stock of the past and in the light of the experience gained rededicate ourselves to the cause of co-operation. The Co-operative way of life, it would appear like Hobson's choice is the only safe means of achieving the socialist pattern of Society in as much as it readily appeals to the Indian traditions and genius and contains in it the germs of socialism bereft of the disadvantages and dangerous potentialities of capitalism on the one hand and communism on the other. There is no sector of human socio-economic activity that could not be brought within the campus of the Co-operative Movement.

Growth of General Insurance in Madras

General insurance on co-operative basis is an instance in point. It was found that about Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 lakhs were being paid by Co-operative Institutions to Joint-Stock Insurance Companies in the shape of insurance premium in this State and with a view to retain the money within the Movement itself as far as possible and to make it available to the expansion of the Movement and for nation-building activities, the Co-operative Fire and General Insurance Society, Ltd., Madras, the first of its kind, was registered in 1941 with a share capital of Rs. 1,50,000. Within a period of 14 years the Society's share capital has been progressively increased to Rs.3,50,000 and the Reserves built up by this Society during this period aggregate to 3½ times the Share Capital. This is a great tribute to the Board of Directors of the Society under the distinguished presidency of Sri T. M. Chinnayya Pillai, M.A., B.L., a veteran co-operator of the State.

*Source: Extract from a speech on the '*Co-operative Credit and General Insurance Day*' on the 9th November 1956, at Madras under the auspices of the M. S. C. U, M. D. C. C. Ltd., and Co-operative Fire and General Insurance Society, Limited.

30 per cent. In the recent Political Conference at U. P. the Prime Minister of India has stated that the target in food production by the end of the Second Five Year Plan period could be reached only through Agricultural Co-operatives. In the Madras State, the Registrar also has put into operation some schemes for Co-operative Farming and this should be followed up in a larger measure in the Rural areas of the State, so that not only could there be sufficient food for the country but also there may be an exportable surplus.

Re-Insurance Facilities

Another problem that Co-operative Insurance Institutions face is that of Re-insurance. At present there are no adequate Reinsurance facilities especially in the Marine category of insurance. About $3\frac{1}{2}$ crores of Rupees are being remitted to Foreign Insurance Companies every year as revealed in the Blue Book; thus our valuable foreign foreign exchange is depleted to that extent every year. With a view to conserve the foreign exchange and to get adequate Re-insurance facilities, there is a proposal to start a Reinsurance Corporation. The Government of India had approved of the scheme and all Insurance Companies have become members of the Corporation. Co-operative General Insurance Societies may also take shares in the Corporation, so that the General Insurance Societies may reinsure the surplus lines of insurance with the Corporation and get retrocessions from the Corporation in reciprocity. There will thus be a spread of risks for all Insurnce Companies in India. The insurers would also get decent dividends for their share amounts in due course.

I appeal to all Co-operators and friends to enlist more members to the Co-operative sector, so that it may have an abiding place in the socio-economic life of the Society.

Co-operation in Asia

A REVIEW OF THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN INDIA

By Dr. George Keler.

[Dr. George Keler was on a one-man I. C. A. Mission to Asian countries. His was on a fact-finding Mission He visited Pakistan, India, Ceylon, Malaya, Indonesia, Thailand, Burma, Hongkong, Japan and Republic of Korea, during the course of his South-East Asian Tour and had surveyed the development of the Co-operative Movement in these countries. The following article gives his impressions of the Co-operative Movement in India. It is reproduced from his article "South-East Asia—A Co-operative Picture" published in the "*Review of International Co-operation*", July August, 1956 number.]—*Editor*.

The general situation of the Co-operative Movement in India is perhaps best indicated by a few sentences from the speech of the Union Minister for Agriculture on 19th September, 1954 at a meeting of the Executive Council of the All India Co-operative Union. After mentioning that, at the end of the co operative year 1951–52, there were 185,650 societeis with a membership of 13.8 millions and a working capital of 3 billion rupees, he continued: "But the actual analysis of figures brings out a state of affairs which does not give room for satisfaction and should, in fact, cause us considerable concern After half a century of growth the Movement has succeeded in covering not more than one fifth of the population, taking one member to represent a family of five."

"The Movement actually lost a little ground in 1951-52 as compared with the previous year; while in 1950-51 it served 19.1 per cent of the population, in 1951-52 its coverage declined to 18.8 per cent of the population. There has likewise been a decline both in the number and membership of agricultural credit societies (excluding grain banks) in 1951-52 as compared with the previous year."

The Principal Weaknesses

Whilst there was a slight increase in the number of agricultural non-credit societies, membership fell from 3.36 million to 2 80 million. Debts overdue during the same period rose from 11.7 per cent of the outstandings to 13.5 per cent. The ratio of deposits to working capital in agricultural credit societies has steadily fallen, from 14.4 per cent in 1946-47 to 9.7 per cent in 1951-52, while the proportion of owned funds has not shown any marked increase. Net profits of all types of societies have fallen from about Rs. 69.7 millions in 1950-51 to about Rs. 53 millions in 1951-52. It would, of course, be ridiculous to generalise in a country the size of India, and while there has been stagnation and even a decline in certain states and in certain branches of the movementt, there are undoubtedly also signs of satisfactory development in others.

During the five years that Mr. Malaviya was Minister for Co operation in the United Provinces (Uttar Pradesh) the number of societies in that State increased by 30 per cent. Further, according to fairly reliable sources, more than 6,00,000 handloom weavers have been organised in co-operative societies in the course of the last few years. On the other hand I was told that, since rationing ended, the Consumers' Co operative Movement in the Madras and Bombay areas, where it has been relatively well developed, rapidly lost ground. Business practices, especially those of co-operative banks are conservative. While 3.1 per cent of all farmers receive credit through co-operatives, only 1.9 per cent of small farmers are borrowers. Loans are made on the basis of value of guarantees available-usually a real estate mortgage. Some banks lend as little as 35 per cent of production costs of basic crops.

At all levels, from the village to the national, the leaders are largely the educated, landowning class. In the villages, the members of the Board of Management are usually also the members of the *panchayat*, the five-man governing council. (In this respect, conconditions are bound to change gradually as, according to legislation passed in one state after the other, the members of the *panchayat* are to be elected by the inhabitants instead of being a more or less self-appointed body). On the district, state and national levels, large landowners, doctors, lawyers, private businessmen, politicians and civil servants predominate. Doctrinaire leadership, conservative management and an uninformed membership are the principal weaknesses of the Movement.

Co-operation and Economic Planning

However, there is in the leading classes a good deal of enthusiasm and a sincere desire to further Co-operation as the best means of raising the standard of living of the broad masses and of

solving some of the greatest economic and social problems of the country.

Accordingly, the promotion of Co-operation forms an integral part of all economic planning,

The recommendation of the Rural Credit Survey carried out in 1954 have been finally accepted by a conference of the State Ministers for Co-operation and sanctioned by the National Government. Even the second Indian Co-operative Congress, held under the auspices of the AICU in March 1955, has endorsed them, thrugh with certain reservations " designed to preserve the vital principle and essential character of co operative institutions, and the growth of initiative and sense of responsibility of their members." To further the Second Five Year Plan (April 1956-March 1961) State governments have been instructed to declare their requirements for Co-operative purposes in accordance with the Rural Credit Survey's recommendations.

Agricultural Credit

The Reserve Bank of India has created a National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund to which it will allocate 100 million rupees in the first year and 50 million rupees every succeeding year of the Five Year Plan, and a National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund to which it will allocate a yearly amount of 10 million rupees. The amounts required by the State Governments for subscribing to the share capital of co-operative credit institutions such as the larger sized primary societies, the Central and Apex Co-operative Banks and the Central Land Mortgage Banks, are to be provided from the first mentioned fund, while the second can be utilised for the purposes of conversion of short-term loans into medium-term loans when loans cannot be repaid on due dates without serious dislocation of the co-operative credit structure.

The State plans have provided for the setting up of State Agricultural Credit (Relief and Guarantee) Funds and State Co-operative Development funds. The former will be utilised for making payments of liabilities arising out of any guarantees extended by State governments and also for writing off irrecoverable arrears from causes such as wide-spread or chronic famine or floods etc. The latter fund may be drawn upon for making contributions to the share capital of Co operative marketing and processing societies.

State Bank

The establishment of larger-sized credit societies for groups of villages is one of the most important features of the plan. Thus, in the Second Five Year Plan, about 12,000 larger-sized credit societies are expected to be established on a limited liability basis, in addition to the conversion or amalgamation of uneconomic smaller primary credit societies into larger-sized societies. These societies will also supply farming requisites to their members and serve as agents of primary marketing societies for collecting agricultural produce.

An important step in the implementation of the recommendations of the report of the Rural Credit Survey is the creation of the State Bank of India, which came into being on 1st July 1955 after a statutory amalgamation of the Imperial Bank of India. The process of amalgamation of the 11 other major State-associated banks is said to be under way. The Government of India and the Reserve Bank together hold 51 per cent of the shares of the Bank, which is required to be responsive to the needs of Co-operative institutions connected with credit, especially marketing and processing, and for the provision of cheap remittance facilities. An Integration and Development Fund to which the Government and the Reserve Bank have made an initial contribution of million rupees, is instituted in the State Bank in order to meet the cost involved in opening of branches in unremunerative and rural areas and to meet expenditure incidental to amalgamation in the transitional period.

The dual programme, known as the Community Projects Administration and National Extension Service—both identical, expcept that CPA is more intensive—is also framed to promote Co-operation. Under this programme new, agricultural methods are being introduced, sanitation and health services improved, and rural schools, roads and community centres built. At present it operates in all States, but only in widely separated and comparatively small areas which cover only one-fifth of the villages. By 1961, it is intended that it should cover all India. On the supervisory staff of each Development Block covering 100 villages there is a specialist for Co-operation. These specialists spend one year at training centres set up for this purpose.

Training Programmes

The importance of providing trained personnel at all levels to manage efficiently the various co-operatives is generally recognised.

A pool of trained personnel is to be created under the State Governments and Apex Banks to be made available to co-operative institutions, when needed. Of the existing training institutes, the All-India Co-operative Training College at Poona is concerned with the training of Senior Officers of Government Departments and bigger Co-operative Institutions, while intermediate grade officers are being trained at 5 regional centres. There are also 3 or 4 centres in each State for training subordinate officers. As to the training of village level Co-operative workers and the education of the members of primary societies, a scheme for coordinating the activities of various State Co-operative Institutes, Federations and Co-operative Local Supervising Unions has been drawn up by the All-India Co-operative Union and was approved by the Government, which will provide the necessary funds for the starting of 6 pilot schemes in different parts of the country.

A Central Committee for Co-operative Training has been established by the Government, with Mr. V. L. Mehta as Chairman, to supervise the training schemes and advise the Reserve Bank and Government.

Interference or Not ?

Preparations for the launching of the gigantic scheme of reorganisation of the Indian Co-operative Movement on the basis of State-partnership are thus well advanced. All the official persons, whom I had opportunity of meeting storngly emphasized that State-partnership at least on the primary level, is considered as a transitory measure and that the State will withdraw as soon as the members are able to manage their own affairs. There is in official circles a declared optimism as to the outcome of this bold experiment and a determination to make it a success, as it is considered as the only possible means to improve the incredibly low standard of living of the broad masses.

In Co-operative circles, it is generally recognised that no rapid development of the co operative movement is possible without State-assistance, and it is considered a matter of course that increased financial aid makes increased control inevitable. But State-partnership is resented as a too radical interference and very few really believe that the authorities would refrain from interfering with the internal management of the societies, or that State-partnership would gradually be abolished. There is also much well-motivated scepticism as to whether the Co operative Movement will be able to fulfil the tasks imposed on it by the various schemes.

A. I. C. U.

The All India Co-opeative Union has accepted the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey but, according to Mr. Patel, who is strongly opposed to State intervention, the compromise, containing many reservations, was the result of long negotiations. Ever since then the AICU has done everything in its power to obtain for the Movement as strong a representation as possible in the different organs entrusted with the implementation of the schemes. Similarly it tries to influence the Government in the sense that the States, when they become shareholders in co operative organisations, should appoint co-operators and not officials to represent their interests. The scheme for the education of village-level co-operative workers, office bearers and members of co-operative societies is a further attempt to save as much as possible of free and democractic Co-operation.

The Union was formed in 1949 by an amalgamation of the All-India Provincial Institutes' Associations, All-India Provincial Banks' Association and the Registrars' Associations. Membership is composed of the provincial banks and institutes (unions), insurance companies and functional organisations such as the Indian Co-operative Union Ltd. Its job is to represent and co-ordinate the Movement, promote public uuderstanding and goodwill, and further members' education. Until recently, it had no central office and no paid staff, but is now accommodated in the premises of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture at New Delhi and has a staff of about 20, part of which is, however, stationed at Baroda, where Mr. Patel has his permanent residence and is acting as director of the Central Co-operative Bank. He gave up his practice as a lawyer several years ago and is devoting all his time to the Movement, mainly as Hon. Secretary of the A.I.C.U.

Expansion of the Union's activities has been made possible by substantial grants from the Government. Even the monthly *All India Co-operative Review* and the *News Service* published by the Union are to a great extent financed from the above-mentioned grants. The costs of the pilot educational schemes sponsored by the Union will be borne by the State Goverment concerned from funds allocated under the Second Five Year Plan.

Functional Organisation

The Indian Co-operative Union, New Delhi, formed in 1947 to help in handling the refugee problem, merits special attention. It is

functionally a co-operative development organisation and its membership consists of about 140 rural and urban societies in and around Delhi, which it has been instrumental in organising and helps out with loans, management and purchasing and marketing services. Recently two divisions—Social Services and Research and Education —have been added. It has received help from the Indian Government and various international organisations, including a branch-organisation of the Ford Foundation and the Co-operative League of the U.S.A. and further help is envisaged.

In 1954, the Union reached the breakeven point financially on its business activities (it runs, among others, an important centre for the sale of handicraft products), but receives no subscriptions or payments for services rendered to the societies. There is, however, a provision in the rules of the societies for part of the surplus to be allocated to a fund out of which such payments will have to be made. In spite of the fact that the activities of the Union to a great extent consist in chanelling Government and foreign aid loans to the societies and teaching them how to make the best use of the money, I would not hesitate to call it a truly Co-operative organisation.

as members under this (b) class. But the co operative lift irrigation society in the area is admitted as a member under (a) class as a special case.

(c) NOMINAL MEMBERS :—Nominal membership is open to individuals and firms. All contractors dealing with the society are admitted as members under this category. This is done in order to facilitate settlement of disputes, if any, with them by arbitration. The members under this class have no liability and they need pay only an entrance fee of Rs. 5. Nominal members shall have no right to dividend or participation in the Manangement of the society.

The face value of each share is Rs. 500, of which a sum of Rs 100 is payable on application, Rs. 200 on allotment and the remaining amount is payable on call within one month from the date of the call made by the Board of Management. Producer-members under (a) class should pay an entrance fee of Rs. 5 and ordinary member under (b) class should pay an entrance fee of Re. 1.

The shares shall be liable to be forfeited, if a producer member fails to carry out the agreement relating to supply of sugarcane to the society or if a member fails to pay any money due from him in respect of any share or shares on the day appointed for payment.

The authorised capital of the society is Rs. 60,00,000 out of which a sum of Rs. 6,00,000 is constituted by redeemable shares issued to the Government of Bombay. This state participation in the share capital of the institution is a remarkable feature, especially in the light of the fact that the All India Rural credit Survey committee has recommended that State partnership at all levels of the co-operative structure is essential in order to make Co-operation succeed. The paid up share capital of the factory as on 30-6-'55 amounted to Rs 16,57,800 including the amount of Rs. 6,00,000 contributed by the Government of Bombay. There were 604 members in the society as on 30-6-55. Out of these, 567 were (a) class members (producer-members), 22 were (b) class members (ordinary members) and 15 were (c) class members (nominal members). These facts reveal to some extent the progress in the growth of the institution, when it is considered that as on 30-6-51 there were only 490 members with a paid up share capital amounting to Rs. 12,41,260.

Liability

The liability of a producer-shoreholder and ordinary member shall be limited to twice the value of shares held by him.

Management :

The Board of Management shall consist of 13 Directors as noted below :

1. Seven members elected by the producer-shareholders of class (a) of whom at least five shall be share holders holding more than 10 shares.
2. One member elected by ordinary members of class (b).
3. One nominee of the Registrar.
4. One nominee of the Central Financing Agency of the rank not less than its Director or Manager.
5. Two Directors, who shall be experts, co-opted by the Board in consultation with the Registrar and the Central Financing Agency.
6. The Managing Director (Ex-officio).

In addition to the above said 13 Directors, the State Government shall have a right, till the share capital contributed by the Government is repaid, to nominate two nominees of the Government on the Board of Management. So also the Industrial Finance Corporation of India reserves to itself the right to appoint and remove from time to time two Directors, such directors being non-rotating and not liable to hold any qualification shares, during the time, when the society has borrowed funds from the Corporation. (The society had borrowed Rs. 20,00,000 from the Industrial Finance Corporation of India. Out of this a sum of Rs. 14,00,000 is pending repayment as on 30-6-1955.)

The nominees of the State Governmet shall have a right to appeal to the Government of Bombay against any decision of the Board voted against by their nominees and/or the nominees of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Bombay Government's decision shall be binding on the Board.

At present there is only one nominee of the Industrial Finance Corporation on the Board, as the Corporation informed that only one nominee will be sufficient.

The present Managing Director of the society is also one of the seven elected Directors of the (a) class share holders. Thus there are 15 Directors on the present Board of Management.

The representatives of the producer shareholders (i. e.) (a) class share holders) shall be divided by lot into three divisions of 2, 3, and 2. Each of these shall retire by rotation in subsequent years, but on the supply of cane are found to be highly advantageous for producer-members and they are convinced that the society is the best agency for marketing their produce. Consequently, they have become loyal to the society. The fact that the rates offered by the society are generally attractive and favourable to producer-members is revealed by the following figures:

Year.	Rate per ton of sugar-cane (ex-field delivery) including rebate paid.	Rate of rebate alone per ton of sugar-cane.	Rate per ton of sugar-cane (ex-factory) fixed by Government.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
1950—51	47 8	2 8	39 2
1951—52	44 4	2 0	39 2
1952—53	40 4	1 4	45 14
1953—54	51 4	1 0	45 14
1954—55	50 4	1 0	44 0

During the years mentioned above, except during 1952-53 the rate per ton of sugar-cane (ex-field) paid by the society is higher than the rate per ton (ex-factory) fixed by the Government. The fact that the rate of cutting charge is Rs. 1-15-0 per ton and that the rate of transport charge is Rs. 1-11-0 per ton for the first mile and Re. 0-7-0 per ton per mile thereafter, will make it more clear that the rates offered by the society are highly beneficial to the producer-members. Thus the society has proved by its existence that it can confer real benefits on members. The private merchants and factories generally offer only the rates fixed by the Government.

During the year 1954-55 the society purchased 84,085 tons of sugar-cane from members and 445 tons of sugar-cane from non-members and crushed the same. The society is not generally purchasing sugar-cane from non-members. But in extraordinary circumstances, when due to outbreak of fire or so, cane growers find it difficult to dispose of the sugar-cane immediately, then the society purchases cane from non-members in order to help them. Further sugar-cane produced by some non-member educational institutions are also purchased by the society.

The society is supplying manure to producer members. During the year 1954-55 groundnut cake worth Rs. 5,25,900 was purchased for supplying it to members. Sufficient stocks of agricultural implements and insecticides such as cammaxine, etc., against harvest pests are kept for distribution among the members. Two tractors

have been bought by the Karkhana and these are used by members for tilling their fields. Engine for watering sugar-cane crop are also purchased and these are used by members on paying charges when their own engines go out of order.

(b) Manufacturing side :

The sugar-cane brought to the society is weighed on the weigh bridge and then crushed in the factory. The crushing capacity of the machinery now on work is 600 tons of sugar-cane per day. As this is found insufficient to cope with the increased arrivals of sugar-cane, the Karkhana is now installing fresh plants and machinery with crushing capacity of 1,200 tons of sugar-cane per day. The work regarding the installation of the new machinery is in progress.

During the year 1954-55 total quantity of the sugar-cane crushed was 84,530 tons. The factory usually works during the period from November to May. During the year 1954-55 the factory worked for 193 days and the average crushing per day came to 509—22 tons. The quantity of sugar produced during the year 54-55 was 92,531 bags. The factory is generally manufacturing 29C 29D and 29E grades of sugar. The sale of sugar is conducted by auction, private negotiations, tender system etc For some time, open auction system was followed: but this was found unsatisfactory, as the purchasers joined together and brought down the prices. Therefore, private negotiations were adopted. The society is also allowing some concessions in respect of sales to consumers' co-operative societies in Poona and Bombay. The society is now feeling the necessity for a co-operative organisation for marketing the sugar manufactured. Private factories have got their own agencies for selling the sugar manufactured by them.

Advances to Members:

Another benefit confered on the members by the Karkhana is the provision of advances. Advances are issued for raising crops. Crop loans in kind by supplying manure etc., and medium term loans for purchasing oil engines and digging of wells are issued by the society. Advances upto Rs. 800 per acre are issued by the society. Cash loans are given only upto Rs. 100 per acre for payment of expenses for planting etc. All other loans for raising crop are issued in kind. Members of the factory, who are also members of the local primary credit societies, are instructed to borrow from the concerned credit societies for raising crop. Such amounts due are weak and cannot withstand competition from private merchants and private institutions. In such cases remedy can be found only through the following observations of the All India Rural Credit Survey Committee " The State is or ought to be a combination for the weak at the top ". It is happy to note that the Karkhana has successfully surmounted this difficulty and has established its name. Let its history be an example to the new entrants in the field.

All-India Co-operative Week
All-India Co-operative Day.
3rd November, 1956.

Sri K. Nachchinarkiniya Sivam is seen reading the messages and the I.C.A. Declaration.

All-India Co-operative Day

Sri A. Palaniappa Mudaliar, Registrar, is seen addressing the gathering.

All India Co-operative Day
3rd November, 1956.

Major General S. C. Alagappan is seen addressing the meeting.

Prof. R. Krishnamurthi is seen addressing the gathering.

A Report of the All India Co-operative Week Celebrations in Madras City

[Under the aegis of the Madras State Co-operative Union, the All India Co-operative Week was celebrated in a planned manner with the co-operation of important Co-operative Institutions, viz. the the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society Ltd., the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd., the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union Ltd., the Madras Co-operative House Construction Society Ltd., the Madras District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd. and the Co-operative Fire and Insurance Society Ltd. In accordance with the general programme of the All India Co-operative Union and with such changes to suit the local conditions, the All India Co-operative Week was celebrated in the following manner :

Date	Day observed.	Institution under the auspices of which the Day was celebrated.
3rd November 1956	All India Co-op. Day.	Madras State Co-op. Union.
4th November 1956	Consumers' Day.	Madras State Co-op. Union and Triplicane Urban Co-op. Society Ltd.
5th November 1956	Weavers' and Artisans Day.	Madras State Co-op. Union and Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-op. Society Ltd.
6th November 1956	Cooperative Milk Day	Madras State Co-op. Union and Madras Co-op, Milk Supply Union Ltd.
7th November 1956	Students' Day.	Madras State Co-op. Union.
8th November 1956	Housing Day.	Madras State Co-op. Union and Madras Co-op. House Construction Society Ltd.
9th November 1956	Co-op. Credit and General Insurance Day.	Madras State Co-op. Union, Madras Dist. Co-op. Central Bank Ltd., and the Co-operative Fire and General Insurance Society Ltd.

All these Days were celebrated with great enthusiasm and many Co-operators both official and non-official attended these meetings.

Invariably some light refreshments were served on each Day. Ministers of the State Government, top-ranking public-men, Judges of the High Court and experienced administrators presided over these meetings. The meetings were addressed by eminent co-operators like Major General S. C. Alagappan, Prof: R. Krishnamoorthi, Sri S. Muthukrishnan, Sri V. Rathanasabapathy, Prof: T. K. Doraiswami Iyer, Dr. M. R. Guruswami Mudaliar, Sri K. Nachchinarkinia Sivam and officials like Sri A. Palaniappa Mudaliar; Sri G. Ramachandran, I A.S., Sri A. Hirudayaswami and Sri P. Shunmugham and others. The principles of Co-operation were driven home; the programmes for co-operative development were explained. Thus in many ways, the audience were both informed of the co-operative philosophy and technique and they were inspired with the message of co-operation to take an active part in the spread of the Co-operative Movement. Dr. P. Natesan, M.B., B.S., the indefatigable General Secretary of the Madras State Co-operative Union was the moving spirit behind the celebrations. On the whole, the All India Co-operative week was a great success.—*Editor.*]

All India Co-operative Day

3rd November 1956.

3rd November, 1956, which was the first Saturday in the month of November was celebrated as the " All India Co-operative Day " under the auspices of the Madras State Co-operative Union at the premises of the Madras State Co-operative Bank Ltd. In the beginning, there was a tea. A large gathering of officials and non-officials attended the meeting.

Dr. P Natesan, General Secretary of the Madras State Co-operative Union welcomed the President of the Day, Sri A. Palaniappa Mudaliar, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, and the audience. He referred to the qualities of head and heart of Sri A. Palaniappa Mudaliar and said that he was an administrator imbued with the idealism. He was representing the State in very many Conferences at New Delhi, Simla, Bombay, and other places. He was taking an active interest in every Conference of co-operators in Madras State. He has contributed learned articles on several facets of Co-operation in " THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF CO-OPERATION " for more than two decades. It is but fitting that he should preside over the Day's function. He further stated that on an occasion like this, each co-operator should make a self-analysis and should take a

firm resolution to work with greater zeal and enthusiasm in order to make the Co-operative Movement a really efficient movement of the people.

Sri K. Nachchinarkinia Sivam, President, The Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union and Treasurer, Madras State Co-operative Union read the messages received from Sri S. N. Sahaya, M. P., President, All India Co-operative Union and Sri Ajit Prasad Jain, Union Minister for Food and Agriculture and the Declaration of the International Co-operative Alliance.

Sri A. Palaniappa Mudaliar, Register of Co-operative Societies, Madras, who presided over the celebrations said that the Co-operative Movement was a World Movement and it was based upon the ethical principles of love, mutual-help and equality of opportunity. It is one of the powerful socio-economic forces, working for peace and amity and for ordered progress among the nations of the World. In economically backward countries, co-operation was an instrument of economic rehabilitation. In India, Co-operative Movement was started fifty years ago and hitherto it had a limited field of activity in credit and other sectors. Co-operation has now been accepted by our Planners as an indispensable instrument of planning on democratic basis. It has to play a great part in improving the economic condition of the people. They, in India, had set before themselves the ideal of the establishment of a Welfare State and for achieving that ideal they had to develop Co-operative Movement among themselves in greater and wider fields. From his experience, he could say, that the Movement had been gaining ground and in fact, working well in Madras State. He further suggested that the Madras State Co-operative Union, which is the apex body for co-operative education and publicity should bring out interesting phamplets on the working of the Second Five Year Plan schemes, relating to co-operative sector and distribute them to the people, so that they may understand, what co-operation means and how it will help the people to raise the standard of living. He also suggested that the Union should put a big building at a cost of about Rs. 3 to 4 lakhs to house a Co-operative Meeting Hall, a Co-operative Hostel, etc. where co-operators from the muffasal and even from other countries may meet and hold several conferences and discussions. He suggested that the Madras State Co-operative Union and the Madras State Co-operative Bank should take the initiative in the matter.

Major General S.C. Alagappan said that in China during the war, Industrial Co-operatives did much to improve the economy, to maintain production and to sustain the supplies. They have done a good job, even after the war. Even in India, the Governments have taken a great interest in the development of the Co-operative Movement and have come forward to give valuable assistance to the Movement in all forms. He was happy to see that the Madras State Co-operative Union had taken the initiative in spreading the message of co-operation to the students and the youth of the country. That was a good idea. He would suggest that the standard of co-operatives and business efficiency of the co-operatives must be increased. He would also suggest in view of the immense expansion of the Co-operative Movement during the plan period there must be evolved some suitable agency to review the progress and to re-assess the strength of the Movement, like that of the Programme Evaluation Organisation. It is by constantly reviewing the changes, the process of growth, the causes for stagnation, the bottlenecks, can we ensure that the Movement makes a steady progress or not.

Prof. R. Krishnamurthi stated that Co-operation was more an ethical Movement, than a social Movement. On occasions like this, every one of us should make a searching examination, whether they have allowed self interest to dominate over public interest and thus reduce the tendencies for conflict and enhance the opportunities for common action and co-operation. With a view to spread the ideals of co-operation among the students, who are going to be the future co-operators, he would suggest that an Essay Competition might be held among the students and prizes awarded for the best essayists. He also said that intense propaganda should be done to bring home the message of co-operation and meetings, such as these should be held in different parts of the Madras State.

Dr. P. Natesan proposed a vote of thanks.

Consumers' Day

4th November 1956

'Consumers' Day was celebrated on the 4th November 1956 at the premises of the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society, Ltd., Big Street, Triplicane under the joint auspices of the Madras State Co-operative Union and the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society, Ltd. Hon'ble Justice Sri K. Ramaswami Gounder presided over the function. There was a tea in the beginning.

Sri K. Srinivasan, Managing Director, Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society, Ltd. welcoming the audience said that it was befitting that one 'Day' of the All India Co-operative Week was

All India Co-operative Week
Consumers' Day.
4th November 1956.

Hon'ble Justice Sri K Ramaswamy Gounder is seen delivering the Presidential Address. Sri S. Muthukrishnan, Prof. T. K. Doraiswamy Iyer, Sri K Srinivasan, Sri R. Balaji Rao, Dr. P. Natesan are seen in the picture.

Dr. P. Natesan is seen addressing the meeting.

All-India Co-operative Week
Weavers' and Artisans Day
5th November 1956.

Sri W. S. Krishnaswami Naidu, Retd. Judge of the High Court is seen addressing the gathering. Dr P. Natesan, Sri G. Ramachandran, I.A.S., Sri M. Kanniappan are seen in the picture.

Co-operative Milk Day
6th November 1956.

Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Agriculture and Co-operation, Madras presided over the Celebrations. Dr. M. R. Guruswami Mudaliar, Dr. P. Natesan, Sri K. N. Sivam are seen in the picture.

celebrated as "Consumers' Day" for all consumers. Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society, Ltd. has been serving the Consumers in the Madras City for more than a half-a century and it has grown like a huge banian tree with as many as 59 branches, with a membership of more than 25,000 and an annual turnover of over a crore of rupees.

Sri S. Muthukrishnan, President, Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society, Ltd. emphasied the importance of Consumer Co-operation and said that Governments should come forward to assist the consumers in the same way as they are assisting the farmers. Running a Consumer enterprise of the Consumers, for the benefit of the Consumers by the representatives of the Consumers is a very difficult thing and yet the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society has grown into a successful consumer enterprise.

Prof. T. K. Doraiswamy Iyer said that Co-operation not only developed the self-help instinct, but it also fostered the instinct for self respect. Consumer Co operatives not only protected the members from the exploitation of the profit enterprise and it also gave them the opportunity to buy for themselves co-operatively and thus gave them a sense of independence. But he feared that the extension of State activity in the field of industry, services and the like might jeopardise the freedom of the individual; already there are signs like the lack of enthusiasm for co-operative activity, the diminishing sense of missionary purpose among the present day co-operatives; but he hoped that the extension of co-operative activity will be a great boon to the people in order to make their lives more meaningful and also richer.

Dr. P. Natesan, General Secretary, Madras State Co-operative Union said that Consumer Movement was at its best during the war-days. Consumer Co-operatives have done yeoman service to the people in the matter of fighting high prices, hoarding, profiteering, black-marketing etc. and in the matter of ensuring a fair and equitable distribution of scarce commodities, at fair and reasonable prices. But in the decontrol era, these co-operatives are finding it pretty difficult to manage. There are nearly 18 lakhs of members in Consumer Co-operatives, in India which have an annual turnover of Rs. 32 crores. There were two points, which he should emphasize. All members must be loyal to the Consumer Co-operative, both in control and de-control period. Equally important was the fact that Consumers Co-operative should, in turn, offer to supply first class goods, at fair and reasonable prices. When these principles are observed, the future of Consumer Co-operative must be brighter.

Hon'ble Justice Sri K. Ramaswamy Gounder said that there was no conflict between Consumers' interests and Producer's interests. He traced the history of Consumer's Movement from the Rochdale Pioneers, who started the Toad Lane Store in 1844. He emphasised the value of the fundamental principles e.g. limited interest on capital, open membership, one man one vote, dividend on purchase etc. and stated that an adherence to these principles should make the Movement more vigorous and helpful. He suggested that Consumer Co-operatives should engage themselves in productive activity and thus, it would be possible to bring down the prices further. They heard much about land Co-operatives in China, but he did not know how the Co-operative Movement could be worked in relation to cultivation of land, because the individual owners had a sense of sentimental attachment to their lands. However, he would suggest to the co-operative experts to bestow their thoughts on such problem and to find out whether the cultivation of lands would be brought within the ambit of the Co-operative Movement to achieve the objective of increased production and lowering down of food grain prices.

Mr. R. Balaji Rao, proposed a vote of thanks.

Weavers' and Artisans Day

5th November, 1956

"Weavers' and Artisans Day" was celebrated on the 5th November 1956 at the Saidapet Co-operative Weavers' Production and Sale Society at Car Street, Saidapet, under the joint auspices of the Madras State Co-operative Union and the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, Ltd. There was a large gathering of weavers. Sri W. S. Krishnaswami Naidu, Retired High Court Judge, presided over the celebrations.

Dr. P. Natesan, General Secretary, Madras State Co-operative Union, welcomed the audience. He said that the Government are anxious to give a fillip to the handloom industry and stabilise it. They have imposed an excise duty on the mill production of cloth and have organised the Cess Fund and The All India Handloom Board. With the help of the Cess Fund money, several schemes for the development of the handloom industry have been implemented. The Co-operative Financing Banks have been anxious to help the industry, but they are equally anxious to see that the money is employed profitably and returned back without any default. He appealed to the Weavers to appreciate the various schemes and co-operate with the Society. He particularly requested them to

produce such of those varieties, that are in demand and popular. They must be prepared to adopt new techniques, and change over to new designs. Only them can they progress and benefit by the several schemes sponsored by the Government.

Sri W. S. Krishnaswami Naidu, referred to the great progress made by the Co-operative Movement, in general, and in particular stressed the role played by Co-operation in rehabilitation of the handloom industry. He also observed that excepting India, no other nation abounded in handlooms. Next to agriculture, handloom industry was important in the economy of the Country. In Madras, this statement applied with greater force. He was aware that some of the handloom fabrics like 'Saidapet Saya Veshti' 'Salem Kundanchu', were quite famous from time immemorial. It is but natural that the Government, which has the walfare of the people at heart should be anxious to develop the handloom industry; co-operative agency is indeed a very effective method to organise the Weavers, to rationalise the industry and to improve the efficiency of the handloom industry. He has been told that there are several schemes like the rebate scheme, which have been designed to promote the handloom industry and he appealed to the weavers to take advantage of the assistance and improve their standard of life. He prayed for the prosperity of the weavers and the handloom industry.

Sri G. Ramachandran, I.A.S., Director of Handlooms said that Madras accounted for nearly one fourth of total looms in India and nearly 25 per cent of the weavers were in the co-operative fold. It was their intention to bring 50 per cent of the weavers in the State in the co-operative fold during the Second Plan period. He explained the several measures like the provision of working capital to weavers societies, the grant of loans to become members of the Weavers' Societies, the opening of sales depots, the rebate scheme for consumer, the provision of varnished healds, jacquards, etc. He also referred to the Weavers' Housing Schemes and said that a scheme for Saidapet Weavers is being examined by the Government. He was glad that the President of the Madras District Co-operative Central Bank assured them of the provision of finance and he said that the Government have agreed to give guarantee in order to enable the Financing Institutions to finance the Weavers' Societies with readiness and promptitude. He appealed to the weavers to remain loyal to the Co-operative Society and thus increase their earnings. He was also glad that a 'Day' of the All India Co-operative Week was set apart for weavers.

Sri A. Hirudayaswami appealed to the weavers to take a lively interest in the welfare of the Weavers' Co-operatives and to work hard. He requested them to remain loyal to the Society and improve their standard of weaving by accepting new techniques and new devices. He instanced the story of a weaver, who earned as much as Rs. 1,000 in a year as wages and Rs. 250 as bonus. He requested the weavers to emulate such examples.

Sri M. Kanniappan, Sri M. L. Chengalvorayan and others spoke.

Co-operative Milk Day

6th November 1956

"Co-operative Milk Day" was celebrated on the 6th November 1956, at the premises of the Madras State Co-operative Bank, Ltd. 379, Netaji Subash Chandra Bose Road, Madras-1, under the joint auspices of the Madras State Co-operative Union and the Madras Co-operative Milk supply Union. There was a large gathering of both officials and non-officials. Sri M. Bhakthavatsalam, Minister for Agriculture, Industries and Co-operation presided. Sri D. Pattabiraman, Director of Animal Husbandry, Sri Abdul Hafeez, Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, Sri A. Hirudayaswamy, Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies and others attended the meeting. Earlier, there was a Tea.

Dr. P. Natesan, General Secretary, Madras State Co-operative Union, welcomed the audience. Welcoming the Minister Sri M. Bhakthavathsalam, he said that he was a great patroit and has sacrificed himself in the cause of our country's freedom. He has been almost the Senior Statesman and has served the Madras Ministry in several capacities as P. W. D. Minister, Agriculture and Industries Minister and now as Minister for Co-operation. He has been evincing a keen interest in the development of co-operation and he was sure that during his period of Ministry, the Co-operative Movement will march ahead. Referring to Dr. M. R. Guruswami Mudaliar—, he said that it was indeed very kind of him to have accepted their invitation to address. He rerely makes speeches and it was a great privilege for us to hear his speech that day. He then referred to the four non-credit facets of co-operation—the milk supply, the consumers store, housing and handloom, wherein some good progress

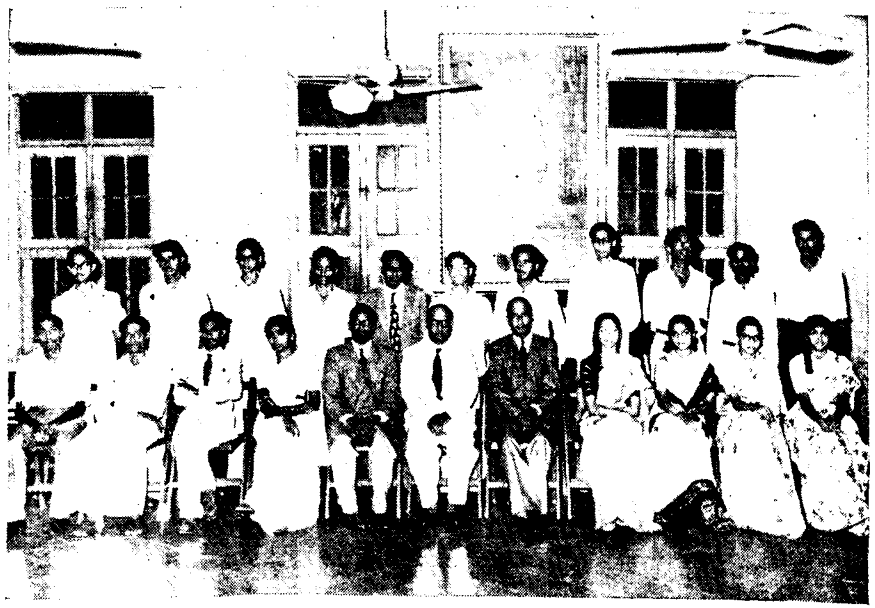
All-India Co-operative Week
Co-operative Milk Day.
6th November, 1956.

Dr. M. R. Guruswami Mudaliar is seen addressing the meeting.
Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Dr. P. Natesan and others are seen in the picture.

Sri K. N. Sivam, President, The Madras Co-op. Milk Supply Union, Ltd. is seen addressing the meeting. Sri D. Pattabiraman, Director, Animal Husbandry, Sri Abdul Hafeez, Sri A. Hirudayaswamy and others are seen in the picture.

All India Co-operative Week
Students' Day.
7th November, 1956.

Sri C. Subramaniam, Minister for Finance and Education, Madras presided over the 'Students Day'. Rev. Father Basenach S.J. Dr. P. Natesan, Sri C. M. Janarthanam are seen in the picture.



Group Photo taken on the occasion of the 'Students Day'. Dr. P. Natesan, Sri C. R. K. Chetty and Sri C. M. Janarthanam, who acted as Judges to the preliminary contest are seen in the picture.

have been made in this State. Late K. Deivasigamani Mudaliar, Retired Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the father of our erstwhile K. Nachchinarkinia Sivam was the pioneer, who introduced co-operation in the Milk Supply Organisations and to-day, the Madras State Co-operative Union has become a huge institution catering to nearly 30 per cent of milk requirements of the Madras City. In Madras State, there are about 500 Co-operative Milk Supply Societies. But he would suggest that a study be made as to why milk prices in Madras are higher, when from Australia, we are getting milk powder at much cheaper prices. This is a matter, which must be investigated and steps should be taken to reduce milk prices.

Sri M. Bhakthavathsalam, Minister for Agriculture said that principles and methods of co-operative Movement should be applied to all fields of activity, as they were the only means to achieve economic progress. He was glad that the Co-operative Movement in this State had played a big part in improving the handloom industry, milk supply of consumer goods and construction of houses. He was struck by the enthusiasm and interest evinced by those non-officials, who were connected with the Movement. In order to achieve quick progress in rural areas, he thought that co-operation was the only effective method in the country. Co-operative Movement had not yet made its full effect on agriculture and that there was a need to make intensive efforts to spread the co-operative method in this field not only for production but also for distribution and marketing. In China, agriculture has been considerably improved through co-operatives. He was sorry there was poor milk consumption in the country, particularly in the South. He stressed the need to increase milk production and see that the price of milk was also low, so that the poor could have milk atleast once a day. This could be achieved only through Co-operative Methods and he hoped that those connected with the Co-operative Movement in the State and the milk producers would make an all-out-effort. He also informed the adience of the intention of the Government to organise a milk colony near Madras to imporve cattle wealth and milk production.

Dr. M. R. Guruswami Mudaliar stressed the need for increased consumption of milk for improvement in the health of the people. No other milk, however, hygienically prepared can equal the nutritive value of pure cow's milk. He added that big Colonies for housing cattle and men may lead to congestion.

Sri K. Nachchinarkinia Sivam, President, Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union endorsed the plea of Dr. P. Natesan and welcomed Sri M. Bhakthavathsalam to the Co-operative fold. He said that after Sri P. T. Rajan, Sri M. Bhakthavathsalam was the Tamil Minister in charge of co-operation. Adverting to the proposal for a milk colony, he said that he welcomed the proposal and suggested that instead of organising a big central colony as in Aarrey in the Bombay State, they can start a number of small colonies around the outskirts of the City in a radial manner and such dispersal and decentralisation of milk colonies would be very advantageous from the point of view of the health of the cattle and the hygienic production of milk. Secondly, he appealed to the Minister to exert his influence to obtain exemption from Sales Tax on milk sales atleast by the next Milk Day in April 1957.

Dr. P. Natesan proposed a vote of thanks.

"Students' Day"

7th November 1956

"Students' Day" was celebrated on the 7th November 1956 at the premises of the Madras State Co-operative Bank Ltd., Madras-1 under the auspices of the Madras State Co-operative Union. Sri C. Subramaniam, Minister for Finance and Education presided over the Day's celebrations.

Following last year's programme, an Oratorical Contest was held by the Madras State Co-operative Union. The students of the Government Arts College, Madras, Queen Mary's College, Presidency College, Meston Training College, Ethiraj College for Women, Pachaiyappa's College, Loyola College, Sri Theagaraya College, The Central Co-operative Training Institute and A. M. Jain College participated in the Contest. Earlier, there was a preliminary Oratorical Contest, in which 19 students participated. Dr. P. Natesan, General Secretary, Madras State Co-operative Union, Sri C. R. K. Chetty, Secretary, The Madras State Co-operative Bank Ltd. and Sri C. M. Janarthanam, Associate Editor, "THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF CO-OPERATION" acted as Judges for the preliminary Contest. The Judges selected ten students for the Final Oratorical Contest. Each student was given 6 minutes time. The subject of the Contest was "Co operation and the Second Five Year Plan". Sri C. Subramaniam, Minister for Finance and Education, Rev. Father Basenach, S. J. and Dr. P. Natesan acted as Judges in the Final Oratorical Contest.

NAMES OF STUDENTS, WHO APPEARED FOR THE FINAL ORATORICAL CONTEST.

	Name of the Student.	Institution represented by the Student.
1.	Sri R. Krishnaswamy	Loyola College
2.	Miss S. Chitkala	Ethiraj College for Women
3.	Sri H. Ganesh	Meston Training College
4.	Miss Prema Rajagopal	Ethiraj College for Women
5.	Sri James Carl	Meston Training College
6.	Dhanalakshmi Krishna	Presidency College
7.	Sri G. R. Subbarayan	Central Co-operative Institute
8.	Miss Nirmala Raman	Queen Mary's College
9.	Sri N. Subramaniam	Pachaiyappa's College
10.	Miss R. Vijayalakshmi	Queen Mary's College

The following students won the prizes in the Final Oratorical Contest, indicated against each.

LIST OF PRIZE WINNERS

	Name of the Student.	Institution.	Description of Prize.
1.	Dhanalakshmi Krishna	Presidency College	First Prize
2.	Miss Prema Rajagopal	Ethiraj College for Women	Second Prize
3.	Sri H. Ganesh	Meston Training College	Third Prize
4.	Miss R. Vijayalakshmi	Queen Mary's College	Lady's Special Prize

Besides the Winners, all the participants were presented with a copy of the Golden Jubilee Souvenir of 'The Madras Journal of Co-operation'.

Dr. P. Natesan, General Secretary, Madras State Co-operative Union welcomed the Minister and Rev. Father Basenach and the audience. At the outset, he thanked the Principals of the Institutions for their co-operation in making the Oratorical Contest a success. He welcomed Sri C. Subramaniam for his abiding interest in Co-operation and the education of the youth of the Country. He said that education should be so oriented as to enable the student to fit into the pattern of society and be a useful member of the Society. The problem of unemployment among the educated must be tackled vigorously both by the State and the people. He further stated that the Oratorical Contest was organised to stimulate the interest of the students in the principles and methods of co-operation, so that later in life, they may serve the Co-operative Movement in different capacities. He also welcomed Rev. Father Basenach, S. J. who was not only a distinguished Professor, but also an eminent Co-operator. He was the Chairman of the Local Committee for the Regional Co-operative Training Centre at Madras. He welcomed the students to participate in the Oratorical Contest.

Sri C. Subramaniam, Minister for Finance and Education then distributed the prizes to the Winners and complimented the students who participated in the contest for their excellent presentation of the subject; "Co-operation and the Second Five Year Plan"; such contests not only stirred the interest of the students in the principles of Co-operation and they were also useful in bringing it to the notice of the public the several advantages of the co-operative method. He specially congratulated the girl students, who did much better than the men-students and he hoped that women would take a greater interest in public affairs and such social movements like co-operation. He was glad that the sponsors of the function gave an oppurtunity to the students, who were the future custodians of the Movement to discuss the problems and offer constructive suggestions on the subject of co-operation. Unless the entire community put forth the best efforts as a whole, the desired results could not be achieved in the co-operative sphere. There must be the individual effort and initiative; but at the same time, the self-interest of the individuals should promote the common interest of all the people. It was through self-help and mutual help that co-operation worked and by improving the lot of the individual, it helped to improve the community as a whole. Further in a co-operative Society, the freedom of the individual was safeguarded; at the same time, the economic advancement of the community was ensured. It was precisely because of its democratic virtues in effecting economic welfare, it was considered to be much more superior to the profit-centred capitalism and the totalitarian Communism and was considered to be a "Third Way". He also stressed the necessity to extend the benefits of the Co-operative Movement to the rural people. Rural people must be saved from the exploitation of the money-lender, the merchant, the processer and the warehousing agent. In order to help the ryots in the several ways by offering credit at cheap rates, by marketing the goods on favourable terms, by processing them on advantageous terms, it was thought that the Co-operative Movement should be strengthened and extended to rural areas; several schemes

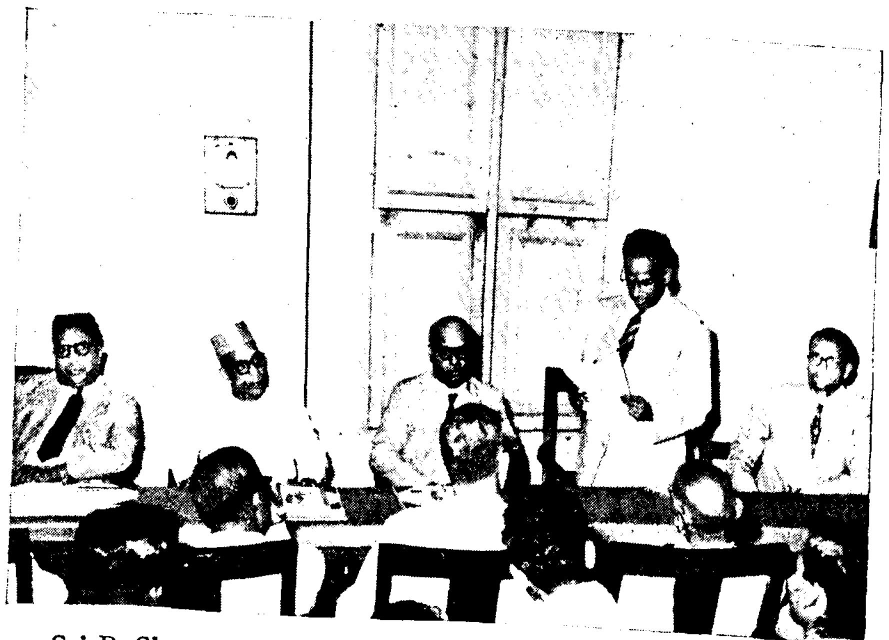
All-India Co-operative Week
Co-operative Housing Day.
8th November, 1556.

Dr. U. Krishna Rao, Ex-Minister for Co-operation is seen addressing the meeting. Dr. P. Natesan, Sri V. S. Ratnasabhapathy and Sri A. Hirudayaswamy are seen in the picture.

Sri V. S. Ratnasabhapathy, President, the Madras Co-operative House Construction Society, Ltd., is seen addressing the meeting. Dr. U. Krishna Rao, Dr. P. Natesan and Sri A. Hirudayaswamy are seen in the picture.

All-India Co-operative Week
Co-operative Credit and General Insurance Day.
9th November, 1956.

Sri M. A. Manickavelu, Minister for Revenue, Madras is seen addressing the audience. Dr. P. Natesan, Sri P. Shanmugam, Sri A. Hirudayaswami and Sri C. M. Janarthanam are seen in the picture.



Sri P. Shanmugham, Secretary, The Co-op. Fire and General Insurance Society is seen addressing the meeting.

were implemented and it was hoped that co-operation would play a vital part in the revitalization of the rural economy in the years to come.

Dr. P. Natesan, General Secretary, Madras State Co-operative Union proposed a vote of thanks.

"Co-operative Housing Day"

8th November 1956

"Co-operative Housing Day" was celebrated on the 8th November 1956, at the premises of the Madras State Co-operative Bank Ltd., Madras-1 under the joint auspices of the Madras State Co operative Union and the Madras Co-operative House Construction Society Ltd. Dr. U. Krishna Rao, M.L.A., Former Minister for Co-operation presided. Members of several housing co-operatives in the City attended the meeting. Sri A. Hirudayaswamy, Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies and other officials also attended the meeting.

Dr. P. Natesan, General Seceretary, Madras State Co-operative Union welcoming the audience said that in the non-credit field, Co-operative Housing had made much progress in the State. There were about 195 housing co-operatives and they have built nearly 6,000 houses so far. The Second Five Year Plan envisages the construction of 22 lakhs of houses. We have been noticing a phenomenal growth of populations in cities and so there is a vast field for Co operative Housing Societies to play an active part. But he felt that there is a very real need for 'Family Planning'. He was also anxious to find out ways and means to help the small income earner to build houses of his own. The problem is a complex and difficult one and it remains to be seen as to how far co-operation can solve the problem of low income housing. He also desired that Engineering Department should take up research projects and find out type designs and building materials suitable and cheap enough to be used by low-income group house builders.

Dr. U. Krishna Rao, in his presidential speech recalled his experiences as the Minister for Co-operation and said he was really happy to find that men, both officials and non-officials were very enthusiastic. Adverting to houses, he said that housing schemes should be so designed as to be of assistance to the low income earners. It is they who are in need of cheap and hygienic houses and Co-operative Movement can only be successful to the extent that it helps the poor people to build their own houses. It was bis impression that the Co-operative Housing Schemes were more helpful to the rich, rather to the poor. He related the several difficulties like the high ratio of share-capital contribution, the delay in the sanction of loans, the difficulty in obtaining cheap building materials etc. and hoped that efforts would be made to solve the difficulties.

Sri V. S. Rathnasabapathy, President, Madras Co-operative House Construction Society Ltd. said that the Madras Co-operative House Construction Society Ltd, has been working hard to build more houses to relieve the housing shortage. He also narrated the several difficulties in working the Society. Foremost among them was the great difficulty in getting plots at cheap rates. The price of plots were soaring to sky-high levels. Government should come forward either to distribute plots, well developed at cheap rates or should take steps to regulate the prices of plots and peg them at reasonable levels; only then, he said, it would be possible to provide houses at cheap costs to the Low-income earners, which is the main objective of the Government in implementing the several housing schemes. He also referred to the problem, created by the house-builders in not adhering to the type-designs and the uneconomic changes made by them from time to time. He wanted that the Government should help the Societies by providing technical assistance etc, so that the Society may be in a position to build cheap houses at Rs. 4,000 or below and allot it to the poor people, whose incomes may be within Rs. 100 per mensem. If the Society succeeds in working out such low cost schemes, it would be doing a great social service to the members and the objectives of the Co-operative Movement would be realised more effectively.

Dr. P. Natesan proposed a vote of thanks.

Co-operative Credit and General Insurance Day

9th November 1956

"Co-operative Credit and General Insurance Day" was observed on the 9th November 1956 at the premises of the Madras State Co-operatiye Bank Ltd., Madras-1, under the joint auspices of the Madras State Co-operative Union, the Madras District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd,, and the Co-operative Fire and General Insurance Society Ltd. There was a large gathering. The audience were entertained to tea. Sri M. A. Manickavelu, Minister for Revenue, prssided over the meeting.

Dr. P. Natesan, General Secretary, Madras State Co-operative Union welcomed the Minister and the audience. He said that in

Madras, there was considerable progress in the credit sector. Though the All India Rural Credit Survey Report stated that only 3 per cent of the Credit was dispensed by co-operatives, yet in Madras the record was much better. But we have to make greater progress. Three things are essential for co-operative progress. They are (1) efficiency, (2) enthusiasm and (3) honesty. If the co-operators followed the above three principles conscientiously, then the Movement shall go forward and achieve the objectives.

Sri M. A. Manikavelu, Minister for Revenue, who presided said the Co-operative Movement should extend all possible assistance to those unfortunate men working in the villages attending to cultivation—a risky occupation. He urged the co-operators to further the cause or co-operation and said that the qualities—character, honesty and rectitude—are essential to ensure the success of the Movement. He said that credit on easy terms was an essential need of the agrlculturists and to advance such co-operative credit, village credit societies should be started and worked well. There is a scheme to form large sized societies. 400 large sized societies will be started during the second plan period. These societies will disburse short and medium term loans and will be managed by a paid official. He would consider 6% or 6½% as the possible cheap rate of interest for co-operative loans. He was glad that there was a proposal to advance loans on the security of anticipated crops. Besides, the long-term loans were issued on the mortgage of lands by an useful institution—the land mortgage bank. There were also many schemes to improve marketing and processing through Co-operative Organizations, There was an interesting question as to the applicability of the Fair Rent Act to Co-operative Farming Organisations. The Government would examine in what manner can the Act be administered as to give a fillip to co-operative farming experiments.

Sri P. Shanmugham, Secretary, The Co-operative Fire and General Insurance Society Ltd. then addressed the gathering on the problems of the Co-operative General Insurance, Society. He explained how the Co-operative Fire and General Insurance Society has been giving 'no claim bonus' to its constituents, which no joint stock insurer has been allowing. He pleaded with the Government to waive Income-tax payment on the trading results of Co-operative General Insurance Organisations. He also requested the Government to organise reinsurance facilities to co-operative insurers.

Dr. P. Natesan, General Secretary, Madras State Co-operative Union proposed a vote of thanks. He thanked all the co-operators and the institutions, which have co-operated to make the All India Co-operative Week a splendid success.

19th All Malaya Co-operative Conference

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY MR. A. K. ISAAC,
REGISTRAR OF CO-OP SOCIETIES, SINGAPORE
TO THE 19TH ALL MALAYA CO-OP. CONFERENCE
HELD IN PENANG ON 4TH AUGUST, 1956

Mr. President, Hon'ble the Resident Councillor, Hon'ble the Minister for Agriculture and Co-operators.

I feel greatly honoured to be invited to address you this afternoon. Twenty years ago when you gave me a similar privilege to speak at the Ipoh Conference, I could not have imagined then that this opportunity would come my way to be of some service to you in Singapore. I am also encouraged by the presence of some of the elders who happen to belong to the generation which not only witnessed the birth of the Co-operative Movement in our Country, but had in fact given much support and encouragement to the founder Mr. Alexander Cavendish. But what you have achieved in the Movement along with Agricultural Co-operation, really staggers me. The stupendous difficulties in religion, customs and vested interests which once stood in the way of your progress, seems a thing of the past, and you are now in a happy position of having everything in your favour to expand the Movement, and to bring it within the reach of every Malayan.

It is interesting to observe that Western Co-operation is so strongly rooted in the soil of Asia, and its benefits so widely recognised, that whether it be Indonesia, Ceylon, India, Pakistan or Burma, it has come to be regarded now as a national movement which can, with much self respect, provide the answer to the economic and social ills of the masses. India has placed it on record that "as an instrument of democratic planning, combining initiative, mutual benefit and social purpose, Co-operation must be an essential feature of the programme for the implementation of their 5 year programme." Though Co-operation in China does not follow the democratic principle of free will and voluntary association, yet in the Autumn of last year, Mao Tse Tung declared that the tide of social reform in the shape of the Co-operation will sweep his Country. Yes, he did it in his own way, for in three months after that pronouncement, Producers Co-operative Societies in China rose from 650,000 to over a million.

Some one has stated that you cannot attain the speed of the motor car in the land of the Ox cart. But is that speed really necessary? I dare say Malayans are quite capable of even attaining the speed of the Jet planes in establishing Co-operative Societies everywhere, provided fascist methods are employed to do it. Fortunately our way of life, religion and customs, and our form of Government will have none of it. Because we recognise and accept the principle that Co-operation is not merely an economic institution, it is an ethical movement as well. I am quite aware of the fact that your progress in the past had suffered checks, its speed sometimes curtailed, while the result of your labours had not always brought the success it deserved. Nevertheless, with Agricultural Co-operation as your equal partner, you have now grown to manhood, in the form of a Malayan Co-operative Republic, waiting anxiously to play an important part in the economy of a self-governing Malaya.

In the midst of your success, I feel constrained however to make two observations :—

The first is that in Co-operation there is no quick road to a better way of life either economically, socially or culturally. It can of course be achieved by a dictatorship. Whereas, Co-operation succeeds only on democratic principles: it is concerned primarily with the human personality and his ability to surrender himself voluntarily to Co operative ideals, to the established by laws, Ordinances and Rules which the Movement offers. For instance, the financial prosperity which your Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Accounts reveal, do not reflect the maximum success and achievement obtained in Co-operation as a whole. One example is that as long as a Society has even a single member in its books who is not free from outside indebtedness and economic enslavement, the story of your progress would still continue to be glaringly incomplete. Six days ago a Singapore newspaper disclosed the seriousness of the indebtedness problem amongst the working classes. This is one of our problems, and I consider that we should either study it carefully, or organise a research team to protect our members or to provide the necessary assistance to free them from indebtedness.

Remember that 19th Century Europe was accused for paying all the attention and care to the machines rather than to the workers who built and looked after them. Let it not be said of us that in our anxiety to expand the Movement, or to help the thrifty members

in Housing, and Insurance facilities, that we too have neglected to pay that extra bit of attention to our indebted members.

My final point refers to the present wave of enthusiasm and interest throughout Asia and in our Country, to establish Co-operative Societies. Such expansion should not be done at the expense of weakening or neglecting existing societies. The new ones should find their growth from strength to strength, and by the example set by the existing societies.

When Lord Curzon was Viceroy of India, it was reported that he was interested in any activity that would benefit India. So, frequently he was heard to say " Let us get the machine on the right rails, then all will be well." The great Lord Curzon forgot, that it is not enough to get the machine on the right rails, it is necessary first to furnish the dynamic forces that will drive it forward. Now I do not want you to misunderstand me because it is not my intention to belittle the leadership that unofficials have given to the Movement But I do venture to suggest that we still need a dynamism that is equal to the responsibilities that lie in the service of the new Malayan nation. It is true that Malayan Co operation is built solidly on the foundations of the Rochdale pioneers and Raifeisen, but that does not mean that Co-operation can now proceed under its own steam, particularly, when the forces of patriotism, nationalism, and self interest are also playing their part, side by side in the life of our young nation.

We need more care and discretion now, we need to discover a realistic Eastern approach to our problems, we need to utilise the heart and soul more in preference to the mind and intellect. Above all, we must produce a Malayan dynamism to fit the Movement successfully into the new pattern of Malayan Society in an independent Malaya. I have every confidence in your ability to tackle these problems.

G.O.'s and Circulars

QUESTIONNAIRE ON CO-OPERATIVE LAW

I. *General.*

(a) What is the law relating to co-operative societies in force in your State? Give the name and year of such law.

(b) Have any rules been framed under such law?

(c) Have model bye-laws been framed for different types of co-operative societies? Please list the types of co-operative societies for which such bye-laws have been framed.

(d) Are there any types of co-operative societies for which no model bye-laws have been framed? Please list them.

*(e) Please furnish 6 copies each of the laws, the rules and the bye-laws.

II. *Preamble or the scope of the law*

In view of the objectives of the Second Five Year Plan and the plans for development of the co-operative movement thereunder, do you consider any change necessary in the preamble to the law relating to co-operative societies, in force in your State? If so, please indicate the lines on which this change should be made.

III. *Recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee Report*

(1) *State Partnership.*

(a) Does your law provide for State partnership *i.e.* the State taking shares in co-operative societies? Please quote the relevant provision. If not, what modifications would you suggest?

(b) What changes, if any, would be necessary in your law :—

(i) If the State partnership is to be direct at the primary, district and State levels, and;

(ii) If the State partnership is to be indirect *i.e.* through the apex or Central co-operative institutions.

(2) *State participation.*

(a) Does your law provide for the nomination of Directors by the State Government on the Board of Management of co-operative societies? If so please cite the relevant provisions and suggest changes, if any, in this regard.

(b) What provisions, if any, exist in your law, regarding the appointment of Managers, Secretaries and other Executive Officers of co-operative societies by the State Government? Do you consider

* Only for State Governments.

these provisions satisfactory? If not, what changes would you suggest therein?

(c) Does your law provide for policy directives, veto and similar special rights to be exercised by the directors nominated by the State Government? If so, please cite the relevant provision. Do you consider these provisions satisfactory? If not, what changes do you propose therein?

(3) *Large-sized Credit Societies.*

(a) Does your law permit the registration of a large sized rural credit society with limited liability? If not, what amendments will be required?

(b) Does your law provide for the change-over from unlimited to limited liability, where necessary? If not, what changes would you suggest?

(c) Does your law restrict the area of operation of a primary agricultural credit society to a single village? If so, what amendments are necessary in order to widen the area of its operation?

(d) Does your law provide for the amalgamation of small credit societies into large credit societies? If so, is any change necessary for simplifying the procedure? If there is no such provision, what changes would you suggest for facilitating such amalgamation? What provision, if any, exists in your law which require a member borrowing from a credit society to sell his produce through marketing society to which the credit society is affiliated? Do you consider the existing provision in this regard satisfactory? If not, what provision would you suggest?

(e) The Rural Credit Survey Committee has recommended that "while credit societies should not ordinarily attempt mortgage finance, they should be enabled to have a statutory charge on the crop for the seasonal finance given to buttress personal security". Does your law provide for such a charge? If not, what amendments would you suggest?

(f) If there is any such provision, do you find it effective in practice? If not, what steps would you suggest for ensuring an effective charge on the produce of the borrowing member?

(4) *Central Co-operative Banks.*

(a) To enable the amalgamation of Central Co-operative Banks or central co-operative financing agencies, where necessary, what modifications, if any, would you suggest in your law? [*vide* question 3 (d)].

(5) *Land Mortgage Banks.*

(a) Is there a separate Act governing land mortgage banks in your State? If not, do you consider it necessary to have a separate law on the subject and why?

(b) If a separate legislation is considered necessary, what specific matters should it deal with?

(c) If separate legislation is not considered necessary, what additions would you suggest in this conection in your law?

(6) *Co-operative Marketing Societies*

(a) What are the provisions, if any, in your law requiring the members of a marketing society to sell their agricultural produce through the society and if they fail to do so, is there any provision for a penalty?

(b) Does your law provide for the marketing societies undertaking processing as well? If not, what modifications would you suggest?

(c) Does your law enable a marketing society to function as a licensed warehouseman in respect of agricultural produce under the Warehousing Act, if any, of your State?

(7) *Co-operative Processing Societies.*

(a) Does your law provide for confining the membership of co-operative processing societies to primary producers or the co-operative societies of such producers? If others are admitted, what are the provisions, if any, for restricting their number, voting rights etc. and for the retirement of their share capital.

(b) What are the provisons, if any, in your law regarding the participation of the workers of co-operative processing plants, in the share capital and management of the processing society?

(8) *Registration.*

Appointment of Registrar and Officers.

(a) Are the provisions in your law regarding the appointment of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the appointment of persons to assist the Registrar, and the conferment of all or any of the powers of the Registrar on any such person, satisfactory? If such provisions are not satisfactory, what modifications would you suggest therein?

(b) Do you consider the procedure laid down under your law for the registration and amendment of the by-laws of a co-operative society satisfactory? If not, what amendments would you suggest?

(9) *Membership.*

Are there any restrictions regarding the membership of co-operative societies in your law which, in your view, hamper the extension of the benefits of co-operation to small and medium cultivators and small artisans? If so, what are these restrictions and what suggestions would you offer regarding their removal?

(a-i) Does your law debar employees of co-operative societies from becoming members of the society?

(b) In particular, would you consider it desirable that a provision should be made in the law for an appeal by a person who has been refused membership in a primary co-operative society to a higher authority against such refusal? If so, to whom should such appeal lie, and what should be the procedure for its consideration and disposal?

(c) Do you consider that the provision that members should be person above the age of eighteen years should be relaxed in the case of co-operative societies expected to cater to the needs of students? If so, what form should this exemption take?

(d) Do you consider that there should be a provision for compelling the residents of a village or group of villages to join a co-operative society, *e.g.* one engaged in any scheme relating to consolidation of holdings, farming, irrigation, etc., if a large majority of others concerned with the scheme have joined as members? If so, what legal provision would you suggest for the purpose? If there is any existing provision in this regard in your law, please cite such provision.

(e) Do you consider that individual members should be eliminated from, or their numbers restricted, in the case of federal institutions such as apex co-operative banks, central co-operative banks etc? If so, what legal provision would you suggest for that purpose?

(f) Does your law specifically provide that each member of a society shall have only one vote?

(f-i) Does your law permit enlistment of any categories of members without votes? If so, enumerate the categories, their rights and liabilities. If not, do you consider such provision necessary?

(g) Does your law provide for the voting rights of members being exercised by proxy? Do you consider it desirable to prevent or restrict such voting? If so, what legal provision would you suggest?

(10) *Properties and Funds*

(a) Does your law provide for collection of share money in instalments in primary society, where necessary?

(b) Does your law restrict the grant of loans by co-operative societies to members only? Is there a provision for exceptions being made with the special sanction of the Registrar?

(c) Does your law provide for loans being given to non-members on the security of their deposits?

(d) Does your Act provide for a maximum credit limit being fixed for the borrowings of a society? If so, what is the provision?

(e) Is the borrowing limit of a member of a primary or federal society related to the value of shares held by such member in the lending society? If so, what is the proportion of the loan to the paid up value of the share? What changes, if any, are necessary in this behalf?

(f) Does your law provide that the reserve fund of any co-operative society should be invested in any particular manner? If so, what is the provision?

(g) Does your Act prohibit the division of the funds of a co-operative society otherwise than in the manner provided in the Act?

(h) Does your law regulate the distribution of profits? Do you consider the provisions in this regard satisfactory? Would you suggest any change in the allocation of profits for 'Reserve Fund,' Common Good Fund, or any other funds? If so to what extent?

(i) Does your law provide for the payment of remuneration or honorarium to any of the members of the committee for clerical work or for any specific service?

(j) Does your law provide for obligatory contributions to the State Co-operative Union every year for purposes of co-operative education? If so, at what scale? What changes, if any, do you consider necessary in the present position?

(11) *Audit*

(i) Does your law provide for the audit of accounts of every co-operative society once at least in every year? How often are these accounts audited in practice in respect of (a) Primary societies (b) Central societies and (c) Apex societies? What change, if any, do you consider necessary for expeditious and satisfactory audit arrangements?

(ii) Is there a provision for the levy of audit fees on co-operative society? If so, what types of societies are assessed to audit fees and

on what scale? Do you consider that the audit fee should be levied on the basis of (a) time spent on audit or (b) volume of transactions or (c) amount of profit earned or (d) any other basis?

(iii) On whom is the statutory responsibility for audit fixed under your law? If it is not fixed on the Registrar, who else is responsible for it and since when? In that case do you consider it desirable that audit should be kept outside of the purview of the Registrar? If so, please give reasons.

(12) *Supervision*

(a) Does your law provide for the supervision of co-operative societies by any particular agency? If so, what are the agencies? What changes, if any, do you suggest for ensuring efficient supervision of primary credit societies under the supervision of co-operative financing Banks?

(b) What is the provision in your law for the levy of supervision fees? What is the scale of supervision fees and who is responsible for collecting them? What modifications, if any, would you suggest in your law?

(13) *Inquiry and Inspection*

(i) Does your Act provide for an inquiry into the affairs of any society by the Registrar or his nominee either on his own motion or at the request of a specific number of members of the society? Do you consider these provisions satisfactory? If not, what changes would you suggest?

(ii) Does your law provide for an inspection of the books of a co-operative society on the request of a financing bank?

(14) *Supersession of the Managing Committee*

(a) Does your Act provide for the supersession of the managing committee of a co-operative society, if it is not functioning properly? If so, in what circumstances, for what period and by whom? Do you consider the provision and procedure satisfactory? If not, what modification would you suggest?

(15) *Dissolution*

(i) Is the existing provision in your law for the dissolution of a society satisfactory? If not, what amendments would you suggest thereto?

(ii) What suggestions would you make in order to expedite liquidation proceedings and to make them more effective? Does your law need any change in this behalf? If so, what?

TO

(16) *Surcharge*

(a) Does your law provide for surcharging any person who has taken part in the organisation or management of society? If so, in what circumstances? Please state the relevant provisions. Do you consider these provisions satisfactory? If not, what improvements would you suggest therein?

(17) *Arbitration*

(i) Do you consider the existing provision in your law for the settlement of disputes by arbitration satisfactory? If not, what improvements would you suggest?

(ii) Is there any provision for appeals against an arbitrator's award? If so, in what circumstances, to whom and within what time? Would you suggest any alterations in these provisions?

(iii) Does your law provide for attachment of the properties of a defaulter before the award is made?

(iv) Does your law provide for the passing of interim orders and awards by the arbitrator pending the final award? If not, do you consider such provision necessary?

(18) *Execution*

(a) How are arbitration awards and liquidation orders executed in your State? Is it through the Co-operative Department or the Revenue Department or the Civil Courts or any other special agencies? What modifications, if any, would you suggest in this regard in particular?

(b) Would it expedite collection of arrears, if arbitration awards and liquidation orders are executed through the co-operative department by investing that Department with the powers of a Revenue Authority or of a civil court in regard to attachment and sale of properties?

(c) How are sums due to Govt. *e.g.* costs of inquiry recovered? Would you recommend such recovery in the same way as amounts due under arbitration awards?

(19) *Offences and Penalties*

(i) What are the offences, if any specified by your Act? Please catalogue them and indicate the penalties provided in respect of each such offence. Do you consider any changes necessary?

(20) *Exemption from the Law*

(a) Does your Act provide for any exemptions being given by Government from the operation of any provision of the law either by

General or by special order. Do you consider it satisfactory? What principles would you suggest for granting such exemptions?

(21) *Elimination of delays*

(i) What are the provisions in your law which militate against the speedy disposal of matters connected with Co-operative Societies, e.g. (a) registration of societies (b) sanction of loans (c) obtaining decrees against defaulters (d) execution of awards (e) audit (f) inspection and inquiry (g) surcharge (h) dissolution of societies and (i) liquidation? What steps would you suggest for simplifying the procedure in order to avoid delays?

(22) *Multi-Unit Co-operative Societies Act 1942*

Does any society in your State fall under the purview of this law? Have such societies experienced any difficulties as a result of the provisions of the Multi-Units Act applying to them? If so, what are your suggestions for removing these difficulties?

(23) *Special provisions for certain classes of societies*

(a) Do you consider any special provisions necessary for facilitating the proper and effective functioning of the following types of co-operative societies:—

> (i) Credit, (ii) Marketing, (iii) Processing, (iv) Irrigation, (v) Dairies, (vi) Farming, (vii) Small scale village and other industries, (viii) Consumers, (ix) Labour Contract, (x) Construction and Housing, (xi) Transport, (xii) Any other type of societies.

If so, what provisions would you suggest in this behalf in your law? What standard bye-laws would you suggest for these categories of societies?

(b) Are any amendments necessary in any other laws in order to achieve the object referred to in (a) above? If so what?

(24) *Miscellaneous*

(a) Generally, what other changes would you suggest for simplifying, rationalising and modernising your law?

(b) What are your suggestions in respect of a simple model law relating to co-operative societies for the whole country?

(c) Are there any special problems relating to the application and administration of the co-operative laws in your State? If so, what are these problems and your suggestions for solving them?

(d) Have you any suggestions to make regarding the framing of a standard set of by-laws with a view to facilitating proper working of co-operative societies?

(e) Indicate laws other than the Co-operative law, if any, which contain provisions relating to co-operative societies, as for instance, the Debt Relief Act; Extract sections in such other laws, dealing with co-operative societies. What modifications, if any, do you suggest to these sections.

B. H. CHITNIS,
Secretary, Committee on Co-operative Law,
Co-operative Advisor, Ministry, for Food
and Agriculture, New Delhi.

MADRAS SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS ACT—EXEMPTION TO CO-OPERATIVES

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

ABSTRACT

ACTS—Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947-Co-operative Societies-Exemption from all provisions for a further period of one year-Granted.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES, LABOUR & CO-OPERATION

G.O. Ms. No. 4546 Dated 24th October, 1956

Read the following :—

(i) G.O. Ms. No. 3992 I,L. & C., dated 25-11-55.

(ii) From the Registrar of Co-operative Societies No. Rc. 145453/56 dated 21-9-1956.

(iii) From the Commissioner of Labour No. F/29951/56 dated 1-10-1956.

ORDER :

The following notification will be published in the Fort Saint George Gazette in English and in the Chief languages of the State. The Senior Translator to Government is requested to supply the Controller of Stationery and Printing with the requisite translations of the notification :—

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Madras Shops and Estalishments Act, 1947 (Madras Act XXXVI of 1947) the Governor of Madras hereby exempts, for a further period of one

year from 14th October 1956, all societies registered under section 4 of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932 (Madras Act VI of 1932) from all the provisions of the Act first mentioned subject to the following condition, namely ;

That the societies, in which non-members are employed, amend their respective by-laws on the lines of the Special by-laws relating to service conditions of persons employed in societies, appended to this notification ; and also include the provisions of Chapters II, III, V & VII of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947 (Madras Act XXXVI of 1947), in their standing orders and exhibit them in their premises.

2. The order hereby made shall be deemed to have come into force on 14th October 1956.

3. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies is requested to expedite the registration of amendments to the by-laws in respect of the remaining Co-operative Societies so as to complete the registration of the amendment to by-laws within the extended period. He is also requested to submit a quarterly report to Government on the progress made in the registration. The first quarterly report should be for the period ended 31-12-1956 and should be submitted not later than 15-1-1957.

4. The Commissioner of Labour is informed that even though the exemption granted in G.O. Ms. No. 3992 Industries, Labour and Co-operation dated 25th November 1955 is continued further he will have to enforce the Madras Shopt and Establishments Act fully in respect of the Societies, which have not complied with the conditions laid down in the Government order.

(By Order of the Governor.)

S. P. SRINIVASAN,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX

SPECIAL BY-LAWS RELATING TO SERVICE CONDITIONS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED BY SOCIETIES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 4 OF THE MADRAS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES ACT OTHER THAN CENTRAL BANKS

1. Subject to the budget allotment sanctioned by the general body, it shall be competent for the Board of Directors to prescribe from time to time, to the strength of the establishment of the bank/society and the scale of pay admissible to each member thereof,

Except the Secretary, who if a wholetime paid officer, shall be appointed by the Board of Directors, all the other members of the establishment shall be appointed by the President, or the Board of Management as the case may be, in accordance with the subsidiary rules framed for the purpose.

2. No person shall be eligible for the posts mentioned below, unless he possesses the qualifications noted-against them :

I. SECRETARY OR MANAGER :—(a) The degree of B.A. or B.COM. or B.SC. of any of the recognized Universities in the case of societies having a working capital of Rs. 1,00,000 or more and S. S. L. C. (eligible for college course) in others ; and

(b) a course of training successfully undergone in the Government Institute of Commerce, Madras, or in the Central Co-operative Institute, Madras, or in any of the muffussal institute ; or

(c) a pass in the Government Technical Examinations in Book-keeping, Banking, Co operation and Auditing, or the examinations in these subjects held by the Central Co-operative Institute, Madras, or the Madras State Co-operative Union.

II. ACCOUNTANTS AND CLERKS :-(a) Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination (eligible for college course or completed) :

(b) a pass in the examinations in Book-keeping, Banking Co-operation and Auditing, held by the Government Institute of Commerce, Madras, or the Central Co-operative Institute Madras, or the State Co-operative Union, Madras, or the muffassal institutes.

III. SHROFFS :—Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examinations (eligible for college course or completed).

Note .—A person who has taken the B.com. Degree of the Andhra University or who has taken the diploma of any of the muffassal training institutes shall, however, be exempted from undergoing the training referred to in sub-clause (b) of clause I above but such person shall pass the examinations mentioned in sub-clause (c) of clause I.

3. No person who has been appointed to any of the posts mentioned in clause 2 above shall be required to acquire the qualifications pertaining to the respective post, if he has been permanently employed on or before 1st July 1941.

4. No appointment by direct recruitment to the post of Secretary or Manager shall be made except by inviting applications by advertisement in some leading dailies, provided that this restriction

shall not apply to the appointment of an officer whose services have been lent by Government.

5. No person shall be appointed to the service of the bank society, if he has on the date on which he assumes charge of the post, attained the age of 30 years, provided that in the case of a person who is already employed in another co-operative institution and had joined its service before he attained his thirtieth year, the restriction as regards the age at entry into service shall not apply. No employee shall be continued in service of the bank if he has attained the age of 55 years.

6. (i) A person appointed to any post in the banks' or societies services shall ordinally be on probation for a total period of one year on the completion of which period he shall be confirmed in the post, if his work and conduct have been satisfactory.

(a) It shall be competent for the appointing authority to terminate the services of the employee before the expiry of six months of his service, if his work or conduct has not been satisfactory. No appeal shall lie against an order terminating the probation of an employee during this period.

(b) It shall be competent for the appointing authority to terminate the services of the employee during the subsequent six months of his probation and also during his regular service, provided that the authority shall not dispense with the services of a person, except for reasonable causes and without giving such person at least one month's notice or wages in lieu of such notice, provided also, however, that such notice shall not be necessary when the services of such a person are dispensed with on a charge of misconduct and supported by satisfactory evidence recorded in an enquiry held for the purpose.

(ii) The person so discharged shall have the right of appeal to such authority and within such time as may be prescribed either on the ground that there was no reasonable cause for the dispensing of his services or on the ground that he had not been guilty of misconduct as held by the employer or the appointing authority. The period in this case shall be thirty days from the date of receipt of the order of the employer.

(iii) The decision of the appellate authority shall be final and binding on both the employer and the person employed.

7. No person who is a near relation of a member of the Committee of the bank/society shall be appointed to any post in the

services of the bank/society. If a doubt arises as to whether a person is or is not a near relation ot a member of the Committee, the Board shall refer it to the Registrar, whose decision shall be final.

8. (i) Every employee of the bank society shall be entitled to casual leave not exceeding 12 days in a year.

(ii) Every employee of the bank/society shall also be entitled to privilege or ordinary or earned leave of 12 days for every 12 months of service, provided that such leave may be accumulated upto the maximum period of two months.

(iii) Every employee of the bank/society shall also be entitled to sick leave on any reasonable ground up to 18 days for every 12 months of service.

(iv) The Secretary shall be the authority competent to sanction casual leave to the other employees of the bank society; and the President shall be the authority competent to sanction casual leave to the Secretary and privilege leave to all the employees, including the Secretary. No employee shall claim leave as a matter of right; but shall be entitled to leave before the lapse of the. leave accumulated upto the limit.

(v) If a person entitled to leave is discharged from service before he has been allowed the leave, or if having applied for and been refused the leave, he quits his employment before he has been allowed the leave, the employer or the appointing authortty shall grant him leave, which is to his credit or pay him the amount of salary equal to the leave to his credit contemplated in clause 8 (ii).

9. No employee shall, except when generally or specially empowered or permitted in this behalf by the Committee. communicate directly or indirectly any document of information, which has come into his possession in the course of his official duties, or has been prepared or collected by him in the course of such duties whether from official sources or othewise, to any other person, institution or to the Press.

10. No employee shall have pecuniary transactions, with individuals or institutions coming in contact with him in the course of his official duties or accept directly or indirectly on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person, or permit any member of his family to accept any gift, gratuity or reward from any person with whom he is connected in the performance of his work, provided this rule shall not apply to any borrowings by an employee on the security of his own deposits, savings, insurance policy, etc. from other institutions.

11. No employee of the bank/society shall, by canvassing or otherwise, use his influence in any way in an election to a legislative body constituted under the Government of India Act or to any institution constituted under an Act of the Madras Government, provided that he may record a vote, if he is qualified to do so. In the latter case, he shall, as far as possible, avoid giving any indication beforehand of the manner in which he intends to vote.

12. Any employee who contravenes the provisions of rule 9, 10 or 11 shall be liable for such punishment as the authority competent to award it may decide.

13. (a) For purposes of taking disciplinary action against members of the establishment, the Board of Directors shall elect from among themselves a sub-committee consisting of the President and two other members. The sub-committee shall hold office for the same term as the Board of Directors. Interim vancancies in the sub-committee shall be filled up by the Board. The sub-committee shall exercise the powers specified against it in the succeeding sub-clauses.

(b) Any member of the establishment may, for good and sufficient cause, be punished in one or other of the following ways in the discretion of the authority competent to award the punishment as shown in the table below :—

TABLE.

Rank of the Employee punished. (1)	Authority competent to			
	Censure or fine. (2)	Withhold increment (3)	Suspend or reduce. (4)	Dismiss (5)
Secretary or Manager ...	President	President	Sub-Com. mittee.	Sub-Committee.
All other Employees ...	Secretary	Do.	Do.	Do.

(c) No fine shall be imposed on any person employed until he has been given an opportunity of showing cause against the fine, or otherwise than in accordance with such procedure as may be prescribed for the imposition of fine. Every order awarding the punishment shall be communicated to the employee concerned in writing, stating the reason on which the punishment has been awarded.

(d) The total amount of fine which may be imposed in any month on any person employed shall not exceed an amount equal to half an anna in the rupee of his pay and allowances in respect of that month.

(e) No fine imposed on any person employed shall be recovered from him after the expiry of 60 days from the day on which it is imposed.

(f) All fines and all realizations thereof shall be recorded in a register to be kept by the institution seperatly for the purpose, and all such realization shall be applied only to such purposes beneficial to the persons employed in the establishment of that institution.

(g) Except in the case of a censure or fine, an appeal shall lie against every order awarding a punishment, to the competent appellate authority shown in the table below :

TABLE

Rank of the Appellant.	Authority competent to dispose of appeals against		
	Stoppage of increment.	Suspension or reduction.	Dismissal.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Secretary or Manager .	Board of Directors.	Board of Directors.	Board of Directors.
All other Employees ...	Sub-Committee.	Do.	Do.

No appeal shall be entertained, if it is not preferred within a period of three months from the date of the order awarding the punishment.

(h) The authority competent to suspend an employee may, at its discretion, sanction him a subsistence allowance at a rate not exceeding one fourth of his substantive pay during the period of his suspension. No employee shall, in any case, be kept under suspension for a period exceeding three months at a time.

14. Every employee of the bank who has been confirmed in his post shall be required to contribute to the Employees' Provident Fund of the bank/society in accordance with the rules framed by the Board of Directors for the purpose.

15. When an employee who has put in at least ten years' satisfactory service in the bank/society retires from service or if he dies while in service, it shall be competent for the Board of Directors to sanction him or to his heirs, as the case may be at gratuity determined according to the following scale :

(i) For a person who has Rs. 1,000 or more in his provident fund account inclusive of the bank's contribution and exclusive of any loan taken by him—Nil.

(ii) For a person who has less than Rs. 1,000 exclusive of any loan taken by him.—The difference between Rs. 1,000 and the amount to his credit in the Provident Fund account including the bank's contribution subject to a maximum of three times to his substantive pay on the date of his retirement or death while in service, as the case may be.

16. The bank/society shall maintain a record of the services of every employee in its service, as also an account of the leave earned and availed of by the employee concerned all changes affecting the bank, emoluments, transfer and other allied matters shall be noted in this record then and there and attested by the President in the case of the Secretary and by the Secretary in the case of all other employees.

17. The Board of Management shall have power, from time to time, to make regulations not inconsistant with these by-laws or Act VI of 1932, and the rules framed thereunder touching the above conditions of service of employees. A copy of such by-laws shall be furnished to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for information.

18. No paid employee shall be a member, representative or officer of any association representing or purporting to represent non-official co-operative employees unless such association satisfies the following conditions:

(a) the association should be recognized by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies ;

(b) membership of the association should be confined only to the employees of co-operative institutions ;

(c) the activities of association should be confined to the betterment of prospects of employment, service conditions, emoluments and the welfare of the members generally ; and

(d) the association shall not be in any way connected with or affiliated to (i) any association which does not or (ii) any federations of association which do not satisfy condition (a).

(True Copy)

MARKETING SOCIETIES—INDIVIDUAL MAXIMUM BORROWING POWER—AMENDMENTS

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

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

Rc. 121917/56 C-l. Dated 25-7-1956.

SUB:—Amendment to by-laws—By-laws of Co-operative Marketing Societies—Individual maximum borrowing power of a member—Amendment to by-laws suggested.

The conference on marketing and co-operation held at Hyderabad in November '55 recommended that the minimum share capital of a primary co-operative marketing society should be Rs. 50,000. In the scheme relating to the development of co-operative marketing of agricultural produce included in the Second Five Year Plan, provision has been made for State contribution towards the share capital of these marketing societies. A set of amendments to the model by-laws was communicated to all Deputy Registrars with instructions to advice primary marketing societies to adopt them so as to enable them to accept share capital from the Government. As soon as the marketing scheme envisaged in the Second Five Year Plan is sanctioned, the State will start participating and the share capital of the marketing societies will be augmented.

2. However, the marketing societies cannot be depending upon the State Government alone for raising their share capital especially when the amount so invested by Government is subject to withdrawal in course of time. It is, therefore, necesasry that the members of the societies should contribute more to the share capital. In order that the members' share capital in the marketing societies may be increased, it is suggested that the borrowing power of a member with reference to the paid up share capital in the society should be revised, so that the member may be obliged to put in more share capital to get his loan to the required extent. The regional conference of Deputy Registrar's and the representatives of the Central Banks, held at Kancheepuram, on 2-5-56 also agreed that the limit of individual borrowing be restricted to 50 times the paid up share capital of the members as against 100 times now obtaining. It is, therefore, suggested that by-law No. 43 of the model by-laws of a primary marketing society be amended so as to make a member eligible for a loan only upto 50 times his paid up share capital actually paid. The second sentence of by-law No. 43 should be amended as follows :—

"A member may be given loans not exceeding 50 times the share capital actually paid by him."

3. All the Deputy Registrars on general duty are requested to see that the marketing societies in their jurisdiction adopt the amendment suggested.

S. NITHIYANANDHAM,
For Registrar.

INTEGRATED RURAL CREDIT—ADDITIONAL SUPERVISORS SCHEME

Proceedings of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras

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

Rc. No. 132656/56 A-2. Dated 1-8-1956.

SUB:—Planning and Development Scheme of Integrated Rural Credit—Implementation of—Appointment of additional Supervisors by Central Co-operative Banks —ordered.

READ:—G. O. Ms. No. 3123, Department of Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 29-6-1956.

ORDER :—

In their order cited, the Government have sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 1.50 lakhs to the Central Co-operative Banks, for the financial year 1956-57, for employment by them of 125 additional supervisors for the implementation of the schemes of integrated rural credit and marketing under the Second Five Year Plan. The following distribution of these 125 additional supervisors among the Central Banks is ordered as below :—

S. No.	Name of the Central Co-operative Bank.			Number of additional Supervisors allotted and for which the subsidy sanctioned by Government will be paid during the year.
1.	The Coimbatore	D.C.C.B., Ltd.	Coimbatore	11
2.	The Ramanathapuram	,,	Madurai	8
3.	The Salem	,,	Salem	9
4.	The Tirunelveli	,,	Tirunelvelli	9
5.	The Nilgiris	,,	Ootacamund	3
6.	The Madurai	,,	Madurai	14
7.	The South Arcot	,,	Cuddalore	12
8.	The Trichinopoly	,,	Trichy	9
9.	The Malabar	,,	Kozhikode	8
10.	The Tanjore	Co-op. C. Bank, Ltd.,	Tanjore	6
11.	The North Arcot	,,	Vellore	14
12.	The Kumbakonam	,,	Kumbakonam	4
13.	The Pudukottai	,,	Pudukottai	2
14.	The South Kanara	,,	Mangalore	7
15.	The Kancheepuram	,,	Kancheepuram	9
				125

2. The number of supervisors allotted above to the Ramanathapuram, Malabar, South Kanara, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore and Kancheepuram Central Banks is inclusive of the 3 Supervisors already appointed by each of them in the pilot scheme area.

3. The Central Co-operative Banks are requested to appoint the additional supervisors allotted to them in paragraph (1) above as quickly as possible. They will be eligible for subsidy towards the cost of the additional supervisors at a rate not exceeding Rs. 100 per mensem per supervisor during the present year. The subsidy is payable only in respect of the supervisors appointed over and above the number of supervisors employed by the banks on 30-6-1956.

S. NITHYANANDHAM,
For Registrar.

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS—BY-LAWS

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

Rc. 113043/56 B. Dated 4-8-1956.

SUB :—Rural Reconstruction—Local Development works—Execution by Rural Credit Societies—Amendment to by-law (2).

REF :—Registrar's Circular Rc. 120243/54 B, dated 15-12-1954.

By-law No. 2 (7) of rural credit societies prescribed in the Registrar's circular cited permits societies to undertake local development works under the Government or the local bodies, such as making of roads, sinking of wells, construction and repairs to buildings etc. Even though in G. O. Ms. No. 149 Public (R. D. P.) Department dated 5-5-1955, Government have ordered that such work should be entrusted to co-operatives wherever they exist and where they can be entrusted without calling for tenders, no specific provision has been made in the by-laws in this regard.

2. Again, no provision is made in the by-laws for obtaining the approval of the financing bank for taking the contracts. As the Central Bank is the financing agency of rural credit societies, it is necessary that Central Bank should be consulted about the works proposed to be undertaken. By-law No. 2 (7) suggested in the Registrar's circulars has, therefore, to be recast as follows :—

" To undertake the making of roads, sinking of wells, construction and repairs to buildings, tanks, chanals, irrigation works

etc. within the area of operations of the society, by entering into contracts with the Government, local bodies or individuals and by executing such contracts through or with the help of members provided that such contracts are not subject to open tender system and that the approval of the financing bank is obtained for taking the contracts."

3. The Deputy Registrars are requested to see that the amendment suggested above is adopted by the societies which undertake local development works for execution.

A. HIRUDAYASWAMY,
For Registrar.

PRIMARY MARKETING SOCIETIES—SHARE CAPITAL

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

Rc. No. 121906/56 C. 1. Dated : 16-8-1956

SUB :—Co-operative Marketing Societies—Share capital of the Primary Co-operative Marketing Societies compulsory contribution towards share capital in proportion to sale proceeds By-law adoption of—Instructions issued.

The All India Rural Credit Survey Committee has observed that the State Government should contribute towards the share capital of primary Marketing societies and that a minimum as well as an optimum share capital should be fixed as the target. The said committee has also suggested that the Government's portion of the share capital should be retained after the optimum is reached and that there should be compulsory contribution of share capital by members at all stages. The conference of marketing and co-operation held at Hyderabad reiterated this view so that the credit-worthiness of the marketing societies might be enhanced. It is therefore imperative that to make the primary marketing societies stand on their own feet and command increased borrowing power, their share capital should be increased substantially.

2. The Hyderabad Conference was of the opinion that a primary marketing society should have a minimum share capital of Rs. 50,000 of which a part shall be State Government's contribution. As these societies cannot depend on the State contributions alone for reaching the minimum share capital so fixed, they should make alternate arrangements for increasing the members' contribution substantially.

3. One of the methods by which this can be done is to insist on compulsory contribution by members. It may be in the form of deduction of certain percentage of the sale proceeds of the produce marketed through the society and transferring the amount so accumulated, to the share capital of the members. There is already correlation between the share capital of a member and the maximum amount he can borrow. By-law 43 lays down that a member can borrow upto 100 times his paid up share capital. It is proposed to reduce this limit to 50 times the paid up share capital so that the member may feel impelled to take more shares. Instructions are therefore being issued separately, to amend the said bylaw 43 by substituting 50 times for 100 times. As the society acts as an agent to fetch a fair price for members' produce, it is but meet that members should come forward to subscribe more towards share capital by agreeing to the deduction of certain percentage of their sale proceeds. It is therefore suggested that 1 per cent of the sale proceeds may be recovered from each member at the time of disbursement of the sale proceeds. This deduction will be kept in a suspense account and adjusted towards share capital when the accumulation reach the face value of a share or multiples thereof.

4. The following amendment to by-laws is therefore suggested for adoption as by-law 29 A. The existing by-law 29 A will be renumbered as 29 B.

" It shall be competent for the Board of Directors to recover 1 per cent of the sale proceeds realised by marketing the produce of each member through the society at the time of disbursement of the sale proceeds, for supplementing his share capital in the society. Such recoveries shall be kept as suspense in the name of the member till the required number of shares are allotted to him and shall then be adjusted towards his share capital.

The recoveries from the sale proceeds shall be made only till such time as the total number of shares held by the member reaches the maximum fixed under by-law 7 ".

" *Note* :—The sale proceeds due to a member for the purpose of this by-law shall include the outright purchases made by the society from the member ".

5. All the Deputy Registrars are requested to see that the primary marketing societies in their jurisdiction adopt the by law suggested above and effect recoveries from the sale proceeds of the members towards their share capital.

A. PALANIAPPAN,
Registrar.

CO-OPERATIVE SUGAR MILLS—T. A. TO MEMBERS

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

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

Rc. No. 32308/56 V. Dated : 3-9-1956.

SUB :—Co-operative Sugar Mills—Payment of Travelling Allowance and Sitting fees to Directors—Scale of Travelling allowance—Fixed.

Ref :—G. O. No. 75, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 10-1-1955 communicated in Registrar's endorsement R. 96368/53 J. dated 2-2-1955.

ORDER:—

Under Rule XXVIII—A (v) of the rules framed under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act VI of 1932, and by-law 30 of the model by-laws of Co-operative Sugar Mills, the Registrar who examined the question of fixing the maximum rate of travelling and other allowances admissible to the Directors and other delegates of the Co-operative Sugar Mills hereby orders that the maximum rate of travelling allowance and other allowances admissible to the Directors and other delegates of the Co-operative Sugar Mills in Madras State shall be as follows :

Railway fare.	Road Mileage.	Daily allowance.	Sitting fees when the Directors attend meetings of the Executive Committe or Board.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Single First Class Fare.	6 annas per mile.	Rs. 5 per day.	Rs. 5

2. The form of Travelling allowance bill to be used is enclosed.

3. All Co-operative Sugar Mills in the State are requested to frame suitable regulations fixing the travelling and other allowances admissible to the Directors and delegates of the mills subject to the maximum rate prescribed above and get them approved by the Registrar.

FORM OF TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE BILL

1. Name and designation.
2. Head Quarters.
3. Journey performed
   (a) From (b) To
4. Purpose of journey.
5. Distance travelled by Road.
6. Mileage, if route is uncovered by bus.
7. Actual bus fare if route is covered by bus.
8. Railway fare.
9. Daily allowance for halts.
10. Sitting fees for attending Board or Executive Committee meetings.
11. Total Rs.

Total claim of Rupees (in words)

"Certified that I have actually travelled by..................Class and that I have not claimed travelling allowance or other allownces from any other institutions in respect of the journeys convered by this bill."

"Certified also that the claim made in this bill are in accordance with the by-laws of the co-operative Sugar Mills.

Passed for Rs. Director/Member.

dated.............Paid by me .... Board Resolution No................

Received Rupees (in words). Treasurer.

Director/Member.

CONSUMER CO-OPERATIVES—EXEMPTION FROM SUPERVISION FEES

Copy of the G. O. Ms. No. 4025, Department of Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 12th September 1956.

Co-operative Societies—Stores Societies --Levey of supervision fees—Exemption—Granted.

READ AGAIN :—

G. O. Ms. No. 2327, Industries, Labour and Co-operation dated 9-7-1956.

READ ALSO :—

From the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, letter Rc. No. 197194/55 S- 1, dated 10-7-1956.

ORDER :—

The Government direct that Co-operative Stores Societies in the State be exempted from the payment of supervision fees for 1955-56. The exemption is applicable to Societies for whichever year-financial year 1955-56 or Co-operative year 1955-56 or calendar year 1955 they adopt for closing their acccounts.

Copy communicated.

(By order of the Governor)

(True Copy)

Endt. No. D. 197194/55, S. 1.

Office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras-5. dated 24-9-56.

MD. ABDUL HAFEEZ,
For Registrar.

INTEGRATED RURAL CREDIT AND MARKETING—ARRANGEMENTS

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

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

R.C. No. 141849/56 C. III. Dated 20–9–1956.

SUB :—Co-operative Marketing—Development of marketing societies under the scheme of integrated rural credit and marketing—arrangments.

The Registrar had occasion to notice in the course of his inspection of a marketing society selected for intensive development that meetings of the Board of Directors were not frequently held, nor had the marketing society seriously considered the question of drawing up a plan of work for developing marketing activities and implementing it. The marketing society visited by the Registrar, no doubt, had increased its loan business on the pledge of produce; but this is not the main objective of a marketing society. It should also arrange for the sale of the produce. For this purpose, every marketing society should convene a general body meeting, draw up a plan of work for 56-57 indicating the agricultural credit societies and agricultural banks which should be financed for cultivation, the extent of finance to be provided to the members for cultivation for each acre, for each kind of crop, the arragements to be made for getting the produce, provision for storage and arrangements for the sale of the produce. The Registrar considers that at this meeting of the marketing society, the union governing body members concerned should also be invited besides representatives of the Central Bank. At this joint meeting of the representatives of the Central Bank, the Union and the marketing society, a plan of work should be drawn up making the selection of societies to work the scheme and the arrangements to be made for finance, marketing etc. The societies so selected should also be distributed between the Supervisors and the departmental officers at the rate of not more than 5 to 6 societies each and the officers concerned should be made responsible for the working of the arrangements for bringing the produce raised by the members to the marketing society. Unless a coordinated and determined effort is made by the staff of the central bank, governing body members of the union and the directors of the marketing society as well as the officers of the Department, it will be difficult to register substantial progress in the marketing of agricultural produce. Nevertheless, the importance of such an effort cannot be over-emphasised as, in fact, marketing of agricultural produce is even much more important than the supply of credit and if the marketing arrangements are properly made and organised, supply of credit and the recovery of loan will also be rendered easy to the benefit of all concerned. The Registrar therefore desires that the Board of Directors of the Marketing societies should meet as often as possible, not less than once a month and consider the progress made from time to time in its marketing activities. The Deputy Registrar for Credit and Marketing will also attend these meetings, invariably.

A. PALANIAPPAN,
Registrar.

RURAL HOUSING—FREE LEGAL OPINION

Copy of G. O. Ms. No. 4397 dated 15th October 1956, Department of Industries, Labour and Co-operation.

ABSTRACT.

HOUSING — Rural Housing Co-operative Societies — Loan applications of members for Government loans — Free legal opinion by Government Pleaders — Proposals of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies — Orders passed —

READ :—

From the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, No. Rc. 79633/56 Z. 4. dated 26-7-1956.

From the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, D. O. No. 79633/56 Z. 4. dated 7-8-1956.

ORDER :—

The Government accept the recommendation of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies that legal opinion may be made available free of cost to members of the Rural Housing Societies applying for State loans for construction of houses when the estimated cost of the house excluding site value does not exceed Rs. 5,000.

The Government direct that Government Pleaders should furnish legal opinion on receipt of a requisition from the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies concerned and then send their bills towards the fee payable to them to the Deputy Registrars who will arrange for payment of the bills once a month.

The Government also sanction a lump sum grant of Rs. 9,000 to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for the purpose mentioned above for 1956-57 which will be distributed to the Deputy Registrars for meeting the expenditure.

Orders on the request of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to amend G. O. Ms. 1818 Home dated 22-6-1954 will be issued by the Government in the Home Department separately.

(True copy)

Office of the Registrar of
Co-operative Societies, Madras-5.
dated 3-11-1956.

Endt. Rc. 79633/56 Z. 4.

Copy communicated.

S. V. RAMACHANDRACHAR,
For Registrar.

All India Co-op. Week Celebrations in Madras State

NORTH ARCOT DIST.

Wandiwash

All India Co-operative Day was celebrated with great enthusiasm by the Co-operators of Wandiwash, on the 20th November 1956, Sri T. Purushotham, M.L.C., presiding, at the premises of the Board High School. There was a procession from the Kachah Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd., Wandiwash, which marched through the main streets and reached the school. There was a large gathering.

Sri Venugopala Iyengar, Secretary of the Local Supervising Union, welcomed the speakers and said that the All India Co-operative Day was celebrated to infuse the spirit of co-operation in the minds of the public and to bring home to them the advantages of the co-operative method.

Sri T. Purushotham, M.L.C., recalled the History of the Co-operative Movement in India and referred to the epoch making report of Sir Frederick Nicholson, which laid the foundations for the Co-operative Movement in the credit sector. Co-operation was now a State subject. The Movement has now expanded not only in the credit field, but also in the non-credit fields like consumer stores, milk supply, housing, weavers, etc. He also referred to the application of co-operative principles to the field of farming and said not much progress has been made in that direction. He hoped that with the advent of the land ceiling legislation, some serious efforts would be made to work out co-operative farming experiments with success. He also suguested that Co-operative Supervising Unions should broad-base their activities and become live and active co-operative propaganda centres, so that the rural folk may understand the fine values of co-operation and benefit by it.

Sri B. D. Siromani, Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, detailed the eight-fold schemes of co-operative development in the North Arcot District. He said that so far, only 1.5 per cent of the credit needs of the agriculturists were met by the co-operatives in the N. A. Dt. It was their aim to push up the percentage to 21 per cent by the end of the Second Plan period. A number of large sized societies are being organised; marketing societies are being started and strengthened. Even Co-operative Colonization scheme at Moranam is being

rendered attractive by provision of irrigation facilities, credit and marketing facilities. He appealed to the people of Wandiwash to understnad the Second Plan Schemes and come forward to work out the schemes successfully.

Sri C. M. Janarthanam, Associate Editor, *"The Madras Journal of Co-operation"* spoke about the significance of the All India Co-operative Week. He said that Co-operation was the harbinger of a new way of life, a new society based upon love, self-help and mutuality. It was more a social movement and imparted self-confidence to the people. It transcended all barriers of caste, race, economic class distinctions, etc. and was the ideal agency, which while improving the moral qualities of self respect, punctuality, etc. also provided the people, especially the agriculturists, artisans and others with a new and effective technique of improving their standards of living, through group work and joint action. In India, co-operation was recognised to be an indispensable instrument of democratic planning and he appealed to the people to lend their whole hearted support to the several co-operative development schemes chalked out and make them a good success.

Messrs. T. Govindan, Executive Officer, North Arcot Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., K. S. Manavala Iyengar, Headmaster, P.V.K. Krishnamachariar, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Abu Backer, Agricultural Demonstrator, P. Gajapathy Naidu, Secretary, Taluk Congress Committee and others spoke.

Sri Venugopal Iyengar, proposed a vote of thanks.

Tirupattur

Under the auspices of the Tirupattur Town Co-operative Bank, All India Co-operative Week was celebrated on the 10th November 1956. Sri G. Swami Naidu, traced the progress of the Bank and welcomed the audience. Sri E. L. Raghava Mudaliar, M.L.A., Sri T. S. Ramanatha Iyer, Dr. Mrs. Padmini, Sri P. Periaswami Pillai, addressed the meeting.

Sri G. Swami Naidu, proposed a vote of thanks.

Vellore

Under the joint auspices of the Vellore Co-operative Central Bank and North Arcot District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Society, Ltd., Vellore, All India Co-operators Day was celebrated on 3-11-56 in the premises of the Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., Vellore.

A large gathering of the Co-operators and others attended the meeting.

After prayer, Sri P. S. Rajagopal Naidu, M.P., President of the North Arcot District Co operative Marketing and Supply Society, while welcoming the gathering emphasized the need for celebrating the All India Co-operative Day. He further said that Central and State Governments are taking special interest in finding out ways and means to market the produce of agriculturists through co-operatives and that Central Government had formed a Central Warehousing Board, of which he is a Director, to afford warehousing facilities to Agriculturists. He requested Sri N. Krishnaswami, Collector of North Arcot to preside over the function. Secretary of the Bank, Sri D. Rangabashyam, read the messages and the I. C. A. declaration.

The District Collector, explained the objects of the Movement and exhorted the audience to follow the principles of co-operation. He suggested that more land colonisation societies may be formed in the District. The need for Labour Contract Societies was also explained.

Sri Chitti Babu, Principal, Government Training College, Katpadi said that the progress of the Movement in India was very slow when compared to other countries. He pointed out that the slow progress was due to the fact that the movement has come from the top. He said that the initiative should have come from the people and that the people should be made to understand the movement and take the leadership by themselves.

Then Sri B. D. Siromani, spoke on the planning and development under the Second Five Year Plan and explained the targets fixed and achievements so far made. He further stressed that loans are to be advanced on the anticipated crops and landless people and Harijans should be given a place in the movement. He further spoke on the 6 Agricultural Co-operative Banks to be formed in the District.

Sri P. Viswanathan, President, Cheyyar Co-operative Union also spoke on the development of the movement.

With a vote of thanks by Sri T. Krishnamurthi Gounder, Vice-President of the Bank, the function ended.

CO-OPERATIVE PROCESSION

A processian of co-operators with placards and festoons marched from the premises of N.A.Dt. Supply and Marketing

Society to the Local Town Hall. After distribution of sweets to children, the procession dispered.

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT

Tiruvennainallur

The All India Co-operative Week was celebrated on the 7th November 1956 at the premises of the Tiruvennainallur Co-operative Rural Bank Ltd., Abdul Aziz Sardar Bahadur presiding. Messrs. H. Varadhan, hoisted the Co-operative flag. Sri S. N. Sahaya's message and I.C.A. Declaration was read by Sri G. Venkata Rao, Sri C. S. Subramania Mudaliar, stressed the value of co-operation and appealed to the people to invest their savings in the Co-operative Banks. Sri G. Venkata Rao, proposed a vote of thanks.

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT

Tambaram

The Railway Employees' Co-operative Stores, Ltd., Tambaram, celebrated the "All India Co-operative Day", in a fitting manner on 4th Noveffiber 1956 at 5-30 p. m. at the Railway Institute, Tambaram, when Sri R. K. Sellot, District Electrical Engineer, Traction, Tambaram, presided. Sri A. Viswanatham, President of the Stores hoisted the Co-operative Flag. Sri C. Doraiswamy, welcomed the audience. Sri D. Parthasarathi Naidu, Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Tiruvellore, spoke about the importance of consumer co-operation. Sri S. Krishnamoorthy, read the messages from Sri A. P. Jain and Sri S. N. Sahaya. Sri C. S. Mallikarjunan and Sri R. Venugopal also spoke. Sri S. Swaminathan proposed a vote of thanks.

Under the auspices of the Tambaram Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd., "Women and Youths Day" was celebrated on the 6th November at the Madras Seva Sadan High School, Tambaram. Earlier, there were speeches by students on the "Present and Future of Co-operation."

Sri S. V. Ranga Iyengar, presided. Messrs. S. Krishnamurthi, V. David, Miss N. Mirnolini, A. V. Ethirajan and Mallikarjunan, spoke on the occasion. Sri V. S. Rajarathinam, Secretary, Tambaram Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd. proposed a vote of thanks.

Ponneri

The Co-operative Week was celebrated at Ponneri, under the joint auspices of the Ponneri Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., (2) The Ponneri Co-operative Loan and Sale Society Ltd,, and (3) Ponneri Co-operative Rural Bank Ltd., on 9-11-1956. The various items of the celebrations are given below :—

The students in the local elementary school were taken in procession with the Co-operative Flag and the Co-operative Flag was hoisted at 9 a. m. by Sri M. Vasudeva Chettiar, Advocate, Ponneri after prayer. The significance of the flag was explained to the audience.

At 12 Noon, poor feeding was done in the presence of Sri K. E. Sundara Mudaliar, Vice-President of the Ponneri Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd.—There was a large attendance.

A public meeting was held at 5 p.m. in the premises of the Ponneri Co-operative Rural Bank Ltd., with Sri. P. Balasubramania Reddiar, President of the Ponneri Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., in the chair. The public attended the meeting in large numbers and among them there were respectable persons of the town. Slates were distributed to the elementary school students. Sri A. Ramasami Mudaliar, Treasurer of the Committee, proposed a vote of thanks.

Uttiramerur

Under the auspices of the Uttiramerur Co-operative Agricultural Bank Ltd. All India Co-operative Week was celebrated on 9-9-1956, Sri V. Ramachandra Naidu presided. Sri K. Sreeramulu Naidu, hoisted the Co operative flag. Messrs. Sivaram, Thanika. chalam and others spoke. Earlier, there was a procession. School students participated in debates, dialogues and plays.

TANJORE DISTRICT

Pattukottai

The All India Co-operative Day was colebrated at the premises of the District Board High School, Pattukottai on 5-11-1956, Sri S. P. Ambrose, presiding. Messrs. M. Vasudeva Menon, R.D.O., R. Srinivasa Iyer, M. S. Kuppuswamy Naidu and other spoke. An Oratorical Contest was held and silver medals were awarded to winners. On the occasion, a Tamil pamphlet, entitled "கூட்டுறவும் விவசாயமும்" was published and distributed. Sri D. Tiruvengadaswamy Iyengar, proposed a vote of thanks.

Mannargudi

All India Co-operative Day was celebrated under the auspices of the Co-operatives of Mannargudi at the premises of the Mannargudi Co-operative Urban Bank, Ltd., on 4-11-1956. There was a procession. Sri T. B. Ratnachalam Iyer, hoisted the Co-operative flag. The messages of Sri S. N. Sahaya and Sri A. P. Jain and the I.C.A. declaration were read and adopted. Sri V. Ramachandra Dikshithar, presided. Sri S. M. Kalyanasundaram, welcomed the audience. Messrs. T. Sivanandam, K.R.G. Paul, A. Jaganathan, V. S. Masilamani, S. Kandaswamy, Rangamannar and others spoke. Sri S. M. Kalyanasundaram proposed a vote of thanks.

Tiruvarur

Under the auspices of Sri Kamalambika Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd. All India Co-operative Day was celebrated on the 9th November 1956 at the Bank premises.

Sri M. Ramdoss Mudaliar welcomed the audience. Sri G. Ramanuja Mudaliar presided over the meeting. Sri S. Kandaswamy, Special Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Sri M. Narayanaswamy Iyer, Sri Krishnaswamy Naidu, Pulavar Rathina Desigar and others spoke about the several facets of the Co-operative Movement. Sri M. Romdoss Mudaliar, proposed a vote of thanks.

Kumbakonam

THRIFT DAY CELEBRATION

With a view to celebrate the "Thrift Day" in connection with the All India Co-operation Week, a public meeting was held on 8-11-56, under the auspices of the Kumbakonam Municipal Emploees Co-operative Society and the Kumbakonam Municipal Employee Co-operative Stores Ltd., at the Patel Building Municipal Office.

At the commencement of the meeting, Sri S. Muthuramalingam, Municipal Commissioner and President of the Stores, requested Dr. V. R. Murty, the Chairman of the Municipal Council to take the chair. The declaration of 'International Co-operative Alliance' was read out by Sri R. Aravamudu Ayyangar, the Secretary of the Society.

Dr. V. R. Murty, President of the function, gave an opening speech. He explained the benefits of co-operation and the aims of the co-operative movement. Sri P. R. Ponnuswami Servai, dealt on the advantages of co-operation and how the Co-operative Society and

Stores conducted by the Municipal Employees made good progress to the benefit of their members and advised the members to cultivate thrifit and make proper use of the institutions of which they are members. Sri T. P. Lokanathan, the Deputy Registrar, then addressed the gathering. Sri S. Kandaswami Pillai, Special Deputy Registrar (Credit and Marketing), Tiruvarur, then, spoke about the place which co-operation occupies in the Second Five Year programme of the Government.

With a vote of thanks, by the Secretary of the Co-operative Society, the meeting terminated.

Chandrasekarapuram

'Consumers Day' was celebrated by the Chandrasekarapuram Co-operative Stores, on the 6th November 1956 at Pothamarai South, Sri John Theodore, Revenue Divisional Officer, presiding the salient features of the Second Five Year Plan under co-operation were explained by the speakers.

Kumbakonam

'The All India Co-operative Week' was inaugurated by Sri M. Ramiah Pillai, Sub-Judge, under the auspices of the Kumbakonam Co-operative Contral Bank Ltd., on 6th November 1956.

Sri N. S. Ramalingam, President of the Bank, hoisted the Co-operative flag, Sri Ramiah, Secretary, read the messages from Sri S. N. Sahaya, M. P. and Sri A. P. Jain. Sri S. T. S. Soma Rao, spoke on the occasion.

TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT.

Golden Rock

'The All India Co-operative Day' and the opening ceremony of the Extension Hall of the S. I. Railway Employees' Co-operative Credit Society Ltd., were celebrated on the 7th November 1956 at the Society premises. Dr. E. P. Mathuram, M. P. presided over the function. Sri T. S. Muthukumaraswami Pillai, President, Tiruchirapalli District Co-operative Bank Ltd., hoisted the Co-operative Flag. Sri T. C. Krishnan, Senior Accounts Officer and Vice-Chairman of the Society, welcomed the gathering. Sri R. S. Malayappan, District Collector, performed the opening ceremony. Sri A. Marama Reddy, the Secretary read a short history of the Society. The messages of Sri A. P. Jain and Sri S. N. Sahaya and the I.C.A. Declaration were read. Professor A. Hirudayaswamy

Reddiar, gave a talk on the 'Message of Co-operation'. Sri P. Thomas proposed a vote of thanks.

'Thrift Day' was celebrated by the Society on the 8th November 1956, when Sri M. M. Parthasarathy, Works Manager, Golden Rock presided. Sri A. Marama Reddy, Sri T. V. Mathew, Sri T. N. Ganapathy and others spoke. Prizes in the from of a Savings Bank Pass Book with an opening balance of Rs. 10 were presented to Sri R. Hayath Khan and to Sri R. R. Thiagarajan on account of their maximum contributions to the Mutual Retirement Benefit Fund, one of the savings schemes of the Society. Sri P. Thomas, proposed a vote of thanks.

Pudukkottai

'The All India Co-operative Week' was celebrated with great eclact at Pudukkottai. The Pudukkottai Co-operative Central Bank, The Pudukkottai Co-operative Central Stores, The Puduk kotttai Town Bank and on all Co-operative Institutions in the town, participated in the celebrations.

The celebration commenced on 3-11-56, under the auspices of the Pudukkottai Co-operative Central Bank. Amidst a good gathering of the public and representatives of all the Co-operative Institutions, Sri P. Balasubramania Sastrigal, M. A. B. L., President of the Pudukkottai Co-operative Central Bank, hoisted the Co-operative Flag in the Co-operative Central Bank buildings. Sweets were distributed. In the evening, there was a public meeting in the Town Bank hall when Sri K. Nagaraja Iyer, M.A. B.L., Advocate presided. Promi-nent co-operators and others were present. M/s V. S. Ganapathy Sastrigal, B.A. B.L., Sri G. Sundaresa Iyer, Sri R. S. Ramalingam, Commissioner Pudukkottai Municipality, Sri Alagiriswamy, Block Development Officer, Kumari Brinda Devi, Municipal Councillor, spoke on matters of Co-operation.

'The Producers' Pay and Workers Day' was celebrated under the joint auspices of the Pudukkottai Co-operative Motor Transport, Tiruvappur Weavers, Co operative Society and the Gokul Milk Supply Society.

The Women's day was celebrated on 6-11-56 when a public meeting exclusively for Women, under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Parvatham Ganapathi Iyer, was organised by Kumari Brinda Devi, Municipal Councilor, Pudukkottai. More than 100 ladies, attended the meeting and resolved to organise a Womens Cottage Industrial and better living Society.

'The Members' Day and Thrift day' was celebrated under the joint auspices of Pudukkottai Town Bank and Sri Brahadambal Co-operative Bank on 7-11-56. Sri C. P. Ramapanikar, B.A., Revenue Divisional Officer, presided over the public meeting at the Town Bank Hall when Janab U. K. Abdul Kadir, Deputy Registrar of C. S. Trichy South, spoke on Co-operation and the Second Five Year Plan.

'The Planning Day' was celebrated under the auspices of Puduk kottai Co-operative Central Bank and it was resolved to do effective propaganda on Co-operation, to organise a Co-operative Fuel Depot Laundry, and a Canteen. The Co-operative Week was celebrated in all the schools in town during the week when school Boys and children participated in competitions; Co-operative Dialogue, Speeches and music and prizes were distributed.

Reports have been received about the celebrations in the mofussil from particularly from Alangudy, Keeranur and Viralimalai.

Jayankondasolapuram

'All India Co-operators Day' was observed on the 8th November, 1956 at 6 p.m., at Jayankondasolapuram, when Sri T. Selvaraj, R.D.O., Ariyalur presided. Sri M. K. Bhat, Deputy Registrar, Tiruchy North hoisted the Co-operative flag. Sri R. Arunachalam, read the messages from Sri S. N. Sahaya. Sri S. N. Somusundaram, Sri V. Aranganathan and others participated in the function. Earlier, there was a procession. The pupils of the local High School participated in the entertainments.

Ariyalur

Under the auspices of the Ariyalur Co-operative Supervisors Union; the All India Co-operators Day was celebrated on 9-11-1956, under the chairmanship of Sri P. S. Rajagopala Iyer, Sri M. K. Bhat, Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Tiruchy North, hoisted the Co-operative flag. Sri S. Ramasubbu Pillai, read the message, and the I. C. A. declaration. Messrs. N. Jaganathan Pillai, Murugesa Mudaliar, P. S. Venkatarama Iyer, and others spoke. Sri T. M. Subramaniam, proposed a vote of thanks.

Musiri

' All India Co-operative Day ' was celebrated at Musiri under the auspices of the Co-operatives of the area on 12-11-1956, at St. Mary's

Elementary School, Musiri. Sri G. Gopalakrishnan, Sub-Magistrate, presided over the meeting. Sri H. Venkataraman, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Musiri, hoisted the Co-operative flag. Sri V. Guruswamy, read the message of Sri S. N. Shaya, M. P. Messrs. Narasinga Rao, R. Venkatachalam, V. Murugesan and C. Doraiswami Reddiar, participated in the function. Prizes were distributed to winners in several competitions. Sri M. P. Nataraja Pillai, proposed a vote of thanks.

Woriyur

Under the auspices of Woriyur Devanga, Tiruchi and Subramaniyam Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies, Co-operative Weavers' Day' was celebrated under the chairmanship of Sri K. L. Bharathi, C. T. O., Tiruchirapalli. There was a procession. Sri A. Chitrambalan, M.L.A., hoisted the Co-operative flag. Messrs. S. Velayutham, M. S. Mani, K. R. Rajaram, A. S. Krishnamurthi, S. Rangachari and P. R. Narayanaswmi, spoke about the role of co-operation in the rehabilitation of the handloom industry.

Kulitalai

'All India Co-operative Day' was observed on the 5th November 1956, under the auspices of the Kulitalai Supervising Union, Sri N. Ayyaswamy Iyer presiding. Messrs. Jaganatham Pillai, N. Balasubramaniyam, Mamundiswami, S. T. Sambandam, Viswanathan and others spoke. Sri T. R. Krishnaswamy Reddiar, proposed a vote of thanks.

Mannaparai

Under the joint auspices of the Co-operatives in Mannaparai 'All India Co-operative Day' was observed on 11-11-1956, at the premises of the Mannaparai Co-operative Credit Society, Sri T. N. Krishnamurthy presiding. Sri M. Natarajan, read the message of Sri S. N. Sahaya, M. P. and the I. C. A. declaration. Sri P. Ponnambala Gounder, M. L. A., welcomed the gathering. Messrs. Anthony Peter, M. L. A., P. Judson Abel, V. Murugesan, B. Daniel John, Shrimathi Sarojini Kasturiraj, addressed the meeting. There was a variety entertainment by the students. Sri N. M. Venkataraman, proposed a vote of thanks.

Tiruchirapalli

Under the auspices of the Tiruchirapalli District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., Tiruchirapalli, the 'All India Co-operative Day' was celebrated in the premises of the Bank on 4-11-56. T. S. Muthukumaraswamy Pillai, President of the Bank, presided over the function.

The function began with prayer. The President, in his introductory speech, welcomed the gathering and expressed the significance of the celeberations of the co-operative week and requested all to take a pledge of reaffirming their faith in the principles of co-operation and loyalty to the society to which they belong. Then the message of Sri S. N. Sahaya, M. P. President of the All India Co-operative Union, was read by Sri S. Velayutham, M. A., Excutive Officer of the Bank. The Declaration of the International Co-operative Alliance was read by Sri V. Murugesan, B,A., Assistant Executive Officer of the bank to the house and was unanimously passed.

Sri G. Varadhachari, M. A., Principal of the National College, Tiruchirapalli, exhorted the gathering by illustrating how the principles of co-operation runs like a golden thread in all walks of life such as Play, Education, Home, Government, Worship and Work. Co-operation is not only a system for economic growth but also a moral force. It plays a vital part in shaping the character of mankind and uniting the people of different nations for the common cause of peace and prosperity.

Sri A. Hirudayaswami Reddiar, Professor of Economics, St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirapalli, addressed the gathering, how co-operation works in foreign countries and in India and illustrated that co-operative farming may not be a success in our country, where man is much attached to the soil and individual prosperity. He stressed that man must be allowed to live without much interference by the State and that facilities accorded for voluntary co-operation recognising individuality and individual welfare.

Sri M. Sivagurunathan, Professor of Tamil, Jamal Mohamad College, Tiruchirapalli spoke elaborately about co-operation in the field of Agriculture and Industry.

The function ended with a vote of thanks by Sri G. Varadarajan Secretary of the Bank.

MADURAI DISTRICT

Tiruparankundram

Sir P. T. Rajan's Address

Presiding over the All India Co-operative Week Celebrations, organised by the Students Union of the Pandyanadu Co-operative Training Institute, at Tiruparankundram, Sir P. T. Rajan said that students must develop character and be 'gentlemen'. He also said that the people of Britain have character and commended their bold

step in condemning the action of Sir Anthony Eden, who launched an outrageous attack on Egypt. He explained the principles underlying the celebrations of the All India Co-operative Week. Messrs. A. P. Muhamad Sultan, S. Parthasarathi Naidu, and V. Alagappan spoke on the occasion. A Drama entitled "புதிய வாழ்வு" was enacted.

RAMNAD DISTRICT

Manamadurai

The All India Co-operative Day was celebrated on the 9-11-1956 under the auspices of the Manamadurai Co-operative Union Ltd., under the presidency of Sri R. Naguluswamy Naidu, President, Ramnad District Co-operative Central Bank at the premises of the V.O.C. High School, Manamadurai. Messrs. S. Rm. Sankaralingam Pillai, T. K. Navalar, Sri P. Raman, Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Sivaganga also spoke, N. Ramaswamy Iyer, proposed a vote of thanks. Earlier, there was a procession. In the end, Kumari Jikki *alias* K. S. Chandra entertained the audience to music.

Virudhunagar

All India Co-operative Day was celebrated on 4-11-'56 by all the leading Co-operative institutions at Virudhunagar.

There was a procession, lead by Sri V. V. Ramaswamy, M.L.C., Sri V. V. Ramaswamy, M.L.C., hoisted the National Flag. The declaration of the Inter-national Co-operative Alliance and the message of Sri Syamnandan Sahaya M.P., President, All India Co-operative Union were read and explained. After that free butter milk was distributed to the children.

In the evening a Cattle Show was held in the Virudhunagar M. S. P. Nadar Municipal market under the auspices of the Virudhunagar Co operative Milk Supply Society Ltd. A public meeting was conducted under the presidentship of Sri C. Alexander, the District Veterinary Officer, Ramnad District. Sri V. Lakshmanasamy delivered a speech on "Co-operation and Secoad Five Year Plan." Sri V. V. Ramaswamy proposed a vote of thanks.

Karaikudi

Under the auspices of the Co-operatives in Karaikudi, the All India Co-operative Week was observed on 9th November 1956, Sri S. M. R. Narayanan Chettiar presiding. Sri D. Kuppuswami addressed the meeting

Tirupattur

SRI P. S. KUMARASWAMI RAJA'S ADDRESS

Under the auspices of the Tirupattur Co-operative Union and co-operatives in Themmapattu, Thampipetti and Puthupatti, All India Co-operative Day was celebrated, Sri Kalayananu Pillai, Tahsildar, presiding. Sri A. Ramachandran Pillai welcomed the audience. Messrs. S. Krishnaiengar, N. Krishna Iyer, and others spoke. On 7th November 1956, 'Students' Day' was celebrated at Maruthappa Board High School, Sri P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, Ex-Governor of Orissa presiding. He said that the idea of co-operation should be implanted in the minds of the young students, so that, later in life, they can take up the responsibility of running the Co-operative Institutions with integrity and idealism. Sri A. Ramachandran Pillai, welcomed the President. Messrs. S. Mahalingam Pillai, S. Krishnaswami Iyengar, Mathiazhagan (a student) and others spoke. Sri Bilandren proposed a vote of thanks.

TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT

Alwarthirunagiri

All India Co-operative Week was celebrated on 9-11-1956 at Alwarthirunagari at the premises of the Co-operative Bank Ltd. Earlier, there was a procession. Sri S. T. Adityan presided over the public meeting. Sri Ramaswamy Konar spoke about the value of co-operation in fields like milk supply. Sri A. V. Thiruvengadatha Iyengar proposed a vote of thanks.

Tirunelveli

A celebration Committee under the chairmanship of Sri Medai Dalavoi Kumaraswami Mudaliar was formed and the All India Co-operative Week were planned and celebrated in a fitting manner. All India Co-operative Day was celebrated on the 3rd November,56 at the Golden Jubilee Hall under the chairmanship of Sri Medai Dalavoi Kumaraswami Mudaliar. Sri S. Subbiah Mudaliar welcomed the audience. Sri P. Rajagopal Iyer hoisted the Co-operative flag. Sri R. V. Raman, I.A.S., Collector inaugurated the week celebrations. Messrs S. Rathnaveloo, P. T. Thanu Pillai, Shrimathi Rajathi Kunchithapatham, A. G. Navaneethakrishnan and others spoke. The messages of Sri S. N. Sahaya, and Sri A. P. Jain and the Declaration of the I.C.A., were read and adopted. Sri S. Subbiah Mudaliar proposed a vote of thanks.

Cottage Industries Day was celebrated on the 4th November, 56 under the auspices of the Committee and the Pettai Oil Co-operative Society. Sri S. Muthiyan, Asst. Director of Industries and Commerce, Tirunelveli presided Messrs. S. Doraiswamy Chettiar, S. Ganapathi Mudaliar, P. Subbiah spoke on the occasion. Sri M. D. Lakshminarayanan proposed a vote of thanks. The students of Sri Manthiramoorthi High School, enacted a drama, "Shivaji",

'Consumers Day' was celebrated under the auspices of Palayamkottai Diocessan Co-operative Stores, Ltd., on 5-11-56 at the Cathedral High School, Palayamkottai. Sri S. Ramaswamy Konar presided. Messrs. P. A. Thangaswamy, A. S. Kuppuswamy, M. Ramiya Pillai addressed the gathering. Sri S. Subbiah Mudaliar proposed a vote of thanks.

'Milk Day' was celebrated on 6-11-56 under the auspices of the Palayamkottai Milk Supply Society, Ltd, at Palayamkottai, when Sri M. S. Maharaja Pillai presided. Messrs. S. Rathnaveloo, Sri P. T. Thanu Pillai, M. P., M. Ramaiah Pillai, P. Athimoola Das and others spoke. The students of the Municipal Girls School provided entertainment. Sri S. Subbiah Mudaliar proposed a vote of thanks.

'Students Day' was celerated in Sri Manthiramoorthi High School, Tirunelveli Town. Sri S. Gomathinayakam Pillai, Head Master presided. Messrs. B. Ramakrishnan, Selvaganapathi and S. Subbiah Mudaliar spoke. Sri Ramdoss proposed a vote of thanks.

'Weavers and Membership Day' was celebrated at Melapalayam Weavers Co-operative Society under the chairmanship of Sri Medai Dalavoi Kumaraswami Mudaliar. Messrs. S. Rathinaveloo, A. Shanmugam, A. T. Arasu, V. S. T. Mohamed Ibrahim and S. Subbiah Mudaliar spoke. Sri H. Ramakrishnan, proposed a vote of thanks.

'Planning Day' was celebrated at the Golden Jubilee Hall of the Tirunelveli District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd. Captain Sri T. Srinivasan, P. A. to Collector, Tirunelveli presided. Sri S. Rathinaveloo and Sri V. Ramamurthi, Deputy Registrars explained the several co-operative schemes in the Second Five Year Plan. Messrs. R. Seshachalam, T. V. Kanthimathinathan, P. T. Subbiah Pillai, T. T. Subramania Doss and others spoke. Sri S Subbiah Mudaliar proposed a vote of thanks.

Tuticorin

In Tuticorin Circle, the All India Co-operative Week was celebrated in a fitting manner. All India Co-operative Day, the Consumers

Day, Producers' and Workers' Day, Women and Youth Day, Membership Day, Thrift Day and Planning Day were celebrated during the week at Tuticorin, Perungulam and Authoor.

Sri D. A. Susainathan, Deputy Registrar, Tuticorin participated in the functions and explained the schemes for co-operative development and appealed to the public to take an active interest in the working of the Co-operative Societies. Sri A. P. C. Veerabahu Pillai advised the people to join in the Co-operative Societies in large numbers. Sri N. Chandrabanu, I. A. S., M. S. Selvaraj, C. Machado and others participated in the celebration. The celebrations were observed in the following places. Srivaikuntam, Nazareth, Alwarthirunagari, Arumuganeri, Pudur, Sattangulam, Koilpatti, Vilathikulam. During the week two Co-operative Credit Societies, one irrigation society, two co-operative credit societies, and one milk supply society were started.

SALEM DISTRICT

Kaveripatnam

Under the auspices of the Kaveripatnam Co-operative Urban Bank, Ltd., the All India Co-operative Day was celebrated. Sri A. V. Pachaiyappa Chettiar presided. There was a large gathering. Sri K. S. Chengalvoraya Iyer, Block Development Officer, explained the significance of the Co-operative Movement. Sri S. Nagaraja Monegar, proposed a vote of thanks.

COIMBATORE DISTRICT

Udumalpet

Under the joint auspices of the Co-operatives in the area, All India Co-operative Day was celebrated at the premises of the Co-operative Sale Society, Ltd., Udumalpet on the 6th November 1956. Sri N. Srinivasa Shanbogue, Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies presided. Sri N. Mounaguruswamy Naidu, hoisted the Co-operative flag. Messrs. V. K. Palaniswamy Gounder, K. Saravana Pillai, V. Vidyasagar, V. Srinivasa Iyengar and others spoke. Sri V. K. Palaniswamy Gounder, proposed a vote of thanks.

Gobichettipalayam

The All India Co-operative Week was celebrated at Gobichettipalayam at the premises of the Co operative Sale Society on 6 11-'56 by all the Co-operative Institutions in the area. Sri P. K. Muthuvelappa Gounder, hoisted the Co-operative Flag. Sri N. P. Pachaiappan welcomed the audience. Students participated in an Oratorical

Contest and prizes were distributed to winners. Sri K.K. Subbanna Gounder presided over the meeting. Messrs. P. G. Karuthiruman, M.L.A., P.S. Nalla Gounder, M.L.A., K.M. Ramaswamy, G.V. Thangaswamy, Deputy Registrar, Erode, N. Ramalingam, Special Deputy Registrar, Tiruppur and Sri K. P. Kandaswamy spoke on the occasion. Sri D. Srinivasa Iyer distributed the prices. Sri V. S. Srinivasan, proposed a vote of thanks.

NILGIRIS DISTRICT.

Coonoor

In connection with the 'All India Co-operative Week' a public meeting was held on 8-11-1956 at the premises of the Coonoor Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd., with Rev. H. A. Popley in the chair. Sri J. Milton, hoisted the Co-operative flag. Sri S. G. Mathalaimuthu Udayar, Sri Ramachandra Iyer and Shrimathi Suthanthira Ghandi Ammal spoke on the occasion. Sri M. P. K. Nambiar, read the messages from Sri S. N. Sahaya and the I. C. A. Declaration. Sri A. Muthammal was awarded a prize, for her interest in saving the target amount through hundi box distributed by the bank as part of its Savings Campaign.

Sri E. V. Paddu Iyer, proposed a vote of thanks-

All India Co-operative Week News Outside Madras State

MALABAR DISTRICT

'The All India Co-operative Week' celebrations were inaugurated on the 4th November 1956 at the premises of the Malabar District Co-operative Bank Ltd., Calicut, under the joint auspices of the Malabar District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., and the District Wholesale Stores Ltd., A public meeting was held under the presidency of Sri P. Govinda Menon, Sri T. K. Menon, Sri P. R. Nambiar and Sri C. Narayanan participated in the celebrations. The messages of Sri S. N. Sahaya and Sri A. P. Jain and the Declaration of the I. C. A. were read and adopted. Sri T. H. Narayana Kurup, proposed a vote of thanks.

Tirupathi

'The All India Co-operative Week' was celebrated with great enthusiasm by the several co-operative institutions at Tirupathi under the auspices of a Committee with Sri P. Radhapathi as President from 3rd to 9th November 1956. Prof. E K. Warrier, Sri A. Venkatesayya, Sri M. S. Prakasa Rao, Sri B. V. Ramanujam, Sri C. S. Ramiah, Sri P. V. Seshagiri Rao, Srimathi K. Rajeswaramurthi, Sri V. Satyanarayana, Sri V. S Venkata Narayana and others participated in the celebrations.

Eluru

'The All India Co-operative Week' was observed by the Eluru Co.operative Central Bank Ltd., from 3rd to 9th November 1956. Sri M. Raghavendra Rao, President of the Bank, hoisted the Co-operative flag on the 3rd November 1956. Sri T. Ramayageswara Sarma presided over thn meeting. Sri Mocherla Viyyana Pantulu presided over the Consumers' Day. Sri Bhogaraju Butchi Ramayya Garu presided over the Weavers' and Artisans' Day. Dr. Senkaran Srirama Rao presided over the 'Youths and Womens' Day', Sri Atmakuri Govinda Achariya presided over the 'Members Day'. Sri M. Ramakrishna Reddy presided over the 'Thrift Day'. Sri Rama Reddi Suryanarayana M.P. presided over the 'Planning Day'.

Pondicherry

'All India Co-operative Day' was inaugurated in Pondicherry on 3-11-1956 by Sri V. S. Mathews, I. A. S., Chief Secretary. He explained the several schemes for co-operative develpment and said that steps should be taken to check the rise in foodgrain prices. Sri Dakshinamurthy Mudaliar, Councillor for Co-operation, unfurled the Co operative Flag. Sri D. N. Doraiswamy Mudaliar, explained the significance of the celebrations.

On the 4th November 1956, 'Consumers Day' was celebrated at Nattapakkam, Sri Thiagarayan, Councillor for Education presiding. Messrs. Dhakshinamoorthi, N. Sivaprakasam, Sri D. N. Doraiswami Mudaliar and others spoke. A film were shown. Messrs. Goubert, Chief Councillor, Sri Chandrasekaram Chettiar, Councillor were present.

On 5th November 1956, 'Producers and Workers Day' was celebrated at Kosapalayam. Dr. M. I. Mathews presiding. He explained the measures to improve the Toy industry. Messrs N. Govindaraja Naicker and D. N. Doraiswamy Mudaliar spoke.

'Womens' and Youths' Day' was celebrated on 6-11-1956 a Petit Seminaire High School, Rev. Father Swamikannu presiding Messrs. Gloria Dumont, Padmini Chandrasekaran and D. N. Dorai swamy Mudaliar spoke. There was a variety entertainmen at the end.

'Membership Day' was celebrated on 7-11-1956 at Tirubuvanai. Sri C. S. Seshadri, I. A. S. presiding. Messrs. Sivakannappan, Govindarajan, D. N. Doraiswamy Mudaliar delivered speeches.

'Thrift Day' was observed at Villianur, Sri J. Chandrasekara Chettiar, Councillor for P.W.D. presiding. Sri Dakshinamoorthy, Councillor for Co-operation, Sri D. N. Doraiswamy Mudaliar and Sri Sambamoorthy spoke. Messrs. Goubert, Chief Councillor was present on the occasion. Films were shown.

'Planning Day' was celebrated on the 9th November 1956. Sri Ramalingam, Deputy Speaker, Representative Assembly, Pondicherry presided over the meeting. Sri A. Pushparaj and Sri D. N. Doraiswamy Mudaliar, Registrar, addressed the gathering.

Poona

'The All India Co-operative Day' was celebrated at the Co-operative Training College, Poona, on the 5th November 1956. Sri P. M. Chengappa, Principal, hoisted the Co-operative flag and explained its significance.

The Seven coloured Flag was adopted the official flag by the I. C. A. in 1924. The messages of Sri S. N. Sahaya and Sri A. P. Jain were read by Dr. V. Krishnan and Prof. N. P. Bhagwat respectively. Prof. K. R. Kulkarni, explained the significance of the Co operative Day and reviewed the progress of the Co operative Movement in India and abroad. Prof. B. S. Beindoor moved the resolution containing the Declaration of the I. C. A.

News and Notes

DISCUSSION GROUP ON CO-OPERATION

Under the auspices of the Catholic Centre, Academic Committee, a discussion group has been formed to discuss topical affairs. Sri M. Ruthnaswamy, Former Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University is the Convenor of the Discussion Group. On the 14th November 1956, there was a discussion on "Co-operation under Planning" which was lead by Sri A. Hirudayaswamy, Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras. Initiating the discussion, Sri M. Ruthnaswamy dwelt on the importance of co-operation in improving the economic condition of the people along democratic lines. Sri A. Hirudayaswami explained the significance of co-operation and detailed the several schemes for co-operative development under the Second Five Year Plan. Sri C. M. Janarthanam, Associate Editor, '*The Madras Journal of Co-operation*' and others participated in the discussion.

Sri M. Ruthnaswamy, proposed a vote of thanks.

DR. C. JAGADESAN, A PROMINENT CO-OPERATOR OF KANCHEEPURAM PASSES AWAY.

We regret to report the premature death of Dr. C. Jagadesan, a prominent Co-operator of Kancheepuram at an young age of 44. Dr. Jagadesan died of heart attack on the 18th November 1956 at a private nursing home at Madras. He was for some time ailing from heart disease. He was a prominent co-operator and social worker of Kancheepuram. He was the Secretary, Kancheepuram Co-operative House Building Society and the President of the newly organised Co-operative Marketing Society. He was also connected with several educational and social institutions in the Kancheepuram town. He was a very popular medical practitioner and his funeral on the 18th November 1956 was attended by many prominent people of Kancheepuram. The Thuluva Vellala Association, Madras had passed a condolence resolution touching the death of Dr. C. Jagadesan.

Dr. C. Jagadesan leaves behind his wife, two sons and three daughters and his son-in-law, Sri M. Arulanandam, Secretary, The Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union.

HANDLOOM WORKSHOP NEAR MADRAS

The Government of India have decided to increase the quantum of financial assistance to handloom weavers for their working capital and the purchase of improved equipment. At the same time, they

have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 14.5 lakhs to the Madras Government for setting a workshop to manufacture handloom accessories and equipment to meet the increased demand for better type of equipment.

(Source : *The Journal of Industry and Trade* Nov. '56.)

DR. P. NATESAN'S RADIO TALK

Dr. P. Natesan, General Secretary, Madras State Co-operative Union gave a radio talk on the 9th November 1956 at 9.15 p. m. at the Madras Station. He spoke on "Co operation and the Second Five Year Plan". The talk was relayed on Madras A and Tiruchy Stations.

THE KARUNGULAM CO-OPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL BANK INAUGURATED

Sri Medai Dalavoi Kumaraswamy Mudaliar, President, the Madras State Co-operative Bank inaugurated the Karungulam Co-operative Agricultural Bank, Ltd., at Seithunganallur Village in the Tirunelveli District. Sri L. Krishnan, President of the Bank welcomed the audience. Sri Shanmugasigamani, Deputy Collector presided. Sri Medai Dalavoi Kumaraswami Mudaliar observed that the Bank was the third bank inaugurated in the district, the other two being at Vallanad and Thenthiriperai. He also said that attempts are being made to distribute adequate credit to the agriculturists at 6¼ per cent and also to build godowns at half subsidy and half loan basis to increase marketing facilities. He advised the villagers to take advantage of the facilities afforded by the Co-operative Movement. Sri S. Subbiah Mudaliar unveiled the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi. Sri V. Ramamurthi, Deputy Registrar stated that the Bank served 11 villages with a population of 30,000. There were 1,238 members, with a paid up share capital of Rs. 26,233. Sri V. Radhakrishnan, Secretary, the Tirunelveli District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., also spoke on the schemes incorporated under the Second Five Year Plan. Sri L. Krishnan proprosed a vote of thanks.

CLOCK TOWER OPENING CEREMONY AT TIRUVANNAMALAI

The Clock Tower in the premises of the Tiruvannamalai Co-operative Urban Bank was declared open on the 30th October 1956 by Sri Medai Dalavoi Kumaraswami Mudaliar, President, The Madras State Co-operative Bank. He said that he would do his best to the fruitification of the Tiruvannamalai Co-operative Sugar Mills. Sri N. Annamalai Pillai unveiled the statue of

Mahatma Gandhi. Sri P. S. Rajagopal Naidu, hoisted the Co-operative Flag. Sri T. S. Bhadrachalam Pillai welcomed the leaders and the audience. Sri T. V. Devaraja Mudaliar, M.L.C., proposed a vote of thanks.

PONDICHERRY NOTES

CO-OPERATORS' FAREWELL TO SRI KEWAL SINGH

A meeting to bid farewell to Padma Sri Kewal Singh, I. C. S., Chief Commissioner of Pondicherry was convened by the co-operators of Pondicherry at the premises of the Pondicherry Women's Cottage Industrial Co-operative Society on the 8th November 1956. Farewell adresses were read on behalf of several Co-operative Institutions. Sri Kewal Singh, in reply thanked the people of Pondicherry for "maximum affection, maximum co operation and maximum respect" shown towards him. Sri D. N. Doraiswamy Mudaliar, proposed a vote of thanks.

INAUGURATION OF PUBLIC SERVANTS CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY

Sri E. Goubert, Chief Councillor, Pondicherry State inaugurated the Public Servants Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd., at Pondicherry on 20th September 1956. Sri V. S. Mathews, I. A. S., presided over the function. Sri D. N. Doraiswamy Mudaliar, Registrar and Sri Thiagaraja Naicker, Councillor spoke. Sri Joseph, proposed a vote of thanks.

NO COFFEE PRICE CONCESSIONS TO CO-OPERATIVES

The Plantation Enquiry Commission, in its 500 page report has stated that "there is no case for any distinction in the price at which the Board sold Coffee to one sector and another. Co-operatives should be allotted Coffee only at the prevailing pool auction price. Facilities for co-operatives should come through other ways than price concessions." The Committee consisted of Sri P. M. Menon, I.C.S. (Chairman), Sri K. G. Sivaswami and Sri M. V. Mathur.

(Source : *Indian Express*, dated 14–11–1956).

HOUSE MORTGAGE BANKS

MADRAS GOVT.'S PROPOSAL

The Government of Madras have proposed to organise one house mortgage bank in every important town in the State to provide long term funds to house owners for renewals, repairs, remodelling or redeeming their houses.

Mr. A. Palaniappa Mudaliar, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, who announced this in a broadcast talk also said that proposals for the organisation of a Central House Mortgage Bank at State level were under the consideration of the Government with a view to raising funds by the issue of debentures backed up by house mortgage and Government guarantee to finance these primary banks.

Mr. Palaniappa Mudaliar reviewed the co-operative housing schemes in the State and traced the origin and growth of co-operative house building societies. He pointed out that while there were a good number of co-operative societies to provide finance for construction of new houses, there were not many institutions to provide funds to house owners for renewals, repairs, remodelling or redeeming their houses. At present there were only four house mortgage banks at Madras, Tanjore Erode and Coimbatore. The maintenance of existing houses in a state of good repair was as important as the construction of new houses and it was therefore proposed to organise one house mortgage bank in every important town, he said.

(Source : *The Hindu*, dated 19-11-1956).

SRI K. KAMARAJ'S PORTRAIT UNVEILED AT SAIDAPET CO-OPERATIVE WEAVERS' SOCIETY LTD.

Dr. P. Varadharajulu Naidu, M.L.A. unveiled the portrait of Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister of Madras at the premises of the Saidapet Co-operative Weavers and Sale Society, Madras on the 25th November 1956. He paid a tribute to Sri K. Kamaraj for his patriotic and selfless service to the country. Sri M. L. Chengalvorayan presided over the meeting. The occasion was availed of to unveil the portraits of Sri A. Palaniappa Mudaliar, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras and of the late Sri A. D. Balasundara Mudaliar, Former Director, All India Handloom Board.

Dr. P. Natesan, President, The Madras District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., while unveiling the portrait of Sri A. Palaniappa Mudaliar said that he rose to the position by dint of steady work and had given a fillip to the movement in rural areas by starting as many as 26 rural banks to provide credit to the agriculturists and also helped the promotion of sugar and spinning mills on a Co-operative basis.

Sri M. Kanniappan, Councillor unveiled the portrait of late Sri A. D. Balasundara Mudaliar and paid a tributre to his services in the cause of stabilising the handloom industry in the State. Sri C. R. Ramaswamy, M.L.A. also spoke.

Sri M. Nagappan proposed a vote of thanks.

12TH TAMIL NADU CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE AT COIMBATORE

The 12th Tamil Nadu Co-operative Conference, will be held on the 29th December 1956 and 30th December 1956, respectively at Coimbatore.

All the Societies are requested to send their delegates to the Conference and make it a success. Their will be an exhibition in connection with the Conference. Ministers of the State Government and leading co-operators are expected to participate. An appeal has been issued by Messrs. S. K. Chenniappa Gounder, President, the Coimbatore District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., Dr. T. V. Sivanandam, Vice-President, the Coimbatore District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., R. Venkataswamy Naidu, President, Coimbatore Central Co-operative Stores Ltd., D. Krishnamurthi Gounder, President, N. S. Ramalinga Mudaliar, Vice-President, M. S. Palaniappa Mudaliar, and A. R. Ramakrishna Naidu, Secretaries of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Federation, Coimbatore.

Resolutions to be moved at the Conference should reach the Hon. Secretary, Tamil Nadu Co-operative Federation on or before **15th December 1956**. For details regarding the number of delegates, delegate fees, boarding and lodging fees, etc.,—please contact the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Co-operative Federation, Coimbatore or the Coimbatore District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., Coimbatore.

The Madras State Co-operative Union,

(THE MADRAS STATE TAMIL NADU—MALABAR—SOUTH KANARA CO-OPERATIVE UNION, (MADRAS) M.S.C. BANK BUILDINGS, 379, NETAJI ROAD, MADRAS-1.

M.S.C.U. EXAMINATION RESULTS—JUNE 1956.

The following is the list of candidates with their Register Numbers who have come out successful at the **Malabar** Co-operative Training Institute Examination, in Theory, held in the month of June 1956 at Kozhikode and in the Practical Examination held in September 1956 by various Co-operative Central Banks.

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

First Class

MALABAR CENTRE

S. No.	Name of the Candidate	Regd. No.	S. No.	Name of the Candidate	Regd. No.
1	Bhanumathy, M.	6923	5	Rajagopal, V.	7001
2	Kumaran Nair, K.	6965	6	Ramakrishna Menon, M.	7011
3	Madhavan Nambiar, E. P.	6976	7	Sreedharan Nair, P. P.	7028
4	Mukundan, P. M.	6982	8	Vasudevan. K.	7041

Second Class

MALABAR CENTRE

1	Abdulla, M.	6902	19	Balan, V. P.	6921
2	Abdulla, M. P.	6903	20	Balan Nair, T.	6922
3	Abdusamad, P. V.	6904	21	Bharathan, M. K.	6924
4	Abdurahiman, N. K	6905	22	Chandan, V. P.	6926
5	Achuthan, T.	6906	23	Chandran, M.	6927
6	Ambu Kunhi, M.	6907	24	Damodaran Nair, P. P.	6930
7	Anandavalli, K. P.	6908	25	Damodaran Nair, U.	6931
8	Arumughan, K.	6909	26	Dasan, K.	6932
9	Babu Narayanan, P.	6911	27	Dayanandan, N. C.	6933
10	Bala Kurup, P.	6912	28	Dharmanathan, T. R.	6934
11	Balakrishna Kurup, P.	6913	29	Dharmapalan, T. K.	6935
12	Balakrishna Menon, V. V.	6914	30	Divakaran Nair, K.	6936
13	Balakrishnan, A.	6915	31	Gangadharan, E. V.	6938
14	Balakrishnan, K.	6916	32	Gangadharan, V. S.	6939
15	Balakrishnan, K. C.	6917	33	Gangadharan Nair, K.	6940
16	Balakrishnan, K. P.	6918	34	Gopalakrishna Kurup, M. E.	6941
17	Balakrishnan Nair, C. N.	6919	35	Gopalan Nambiar, N.	6942
18	Balan, M. P.	6920			

Malabar Centre—(*Contd.*)

S. No.	Name of the Candidate	Regd. No.	S. No	Name of the Candidate	Regd. No.
36	Gopalan Nambiar, P.	6943	75	Rajagopalan, K.	7000
37	Gopalan Nair, K.	6944	76	Rajagopalan Nair, M.	7002
38	Govinda Menon, M.	6945	77	Ramachandra Menon, M. K	7003
39	Govindan Nair, A. P.	6946	78	Ramachandran, P. K.	7004
40	Govindan Nair, M.	6947	79	Ramachandra Manjithaya, R.	7005
41	Hanumantha Rao, K.	6948	80	Rama Chandran, M.	7007
42	Johnson, K. A	6951	81	Ramadas, C. V.	7009
43	Karappan, N.	6953	82	Rama Kurup, K.	7010
44	Karunakaran, M. P.	6954	83	Raman Moosad, P.	7013
45	Kelan, M.	6956	84	Ravindran, E. R.	7014
46	Kochu Madhavan, P. K.	6958	85	Ravindran Nair, N.	7015
47	Krishnan, N	6960	86	Sadanandan, A.	7016
48	Krishnan, V.	6961	87	Sadasivan, P. S.	7017
49	Krishnan Namboodiri, P.	6962	88	Sankunny, K.	7018
50	Krishnan Thamban, N.A.	6963	89	Shanmughan, K. S.	7020
51	Kumaran, V. K.	6964	90	Sivadas Menon, V.	7021
52	Kumaran Nair, P.	6966	91	Somasundaram, V. V.	7022
53	Kunhikrishnan Nambiar, T.	6970	92	Sreedharan, C. T.	7023
54	Lakshmanan C.	6972	93	Sreedharan, P.	7025
55	Leela, K. V.	6974	94	Sreedharan, T. C.	7026
56	Madhavan, C.	6975	95	Sreedharan, Nair P. M.	7027
57	Manan, C. P.	6977	96	Sreenivasan, M. K.	7029
58	Mohamed, Kiliyan Parambil	6978	97	Subhadra, P. K.	7030
59	Mohamed Kolla Parambil	6979	98	Subramanian, C.	7031
60	Moosa Koya, K. V.	6981	99	Sukumaran, T. P.	7034
61	Narayanan, K. V.	6983	100	Syed Mohamad, P. K.	7035
62	Narayanan, Nair, E. P.	6984	101	Unnikrishna Panikker, M	7037
63	Narayanan Kutty Nair P. K.	6985	102	Usman Koya, P T.	7038
64	Padmanabhan, M N.	6986	103	Vamadevan Namboodiri, V.	7039
65	Padmanabhan, P. M.	6987	104	Thamby Varghese, K	7040
66	Padmanabhan Nair, P K.	6988	105	Vasudevan Nair, P. C.	7043
67	Parameswaran Nambudiripad, K.	6989	106	Veluthambu, K.	7044
68	Prabhakaran, T.	6990	107	Veera Varma Raja, M.C	7046
69	Prabhakaran Nair, K. P.	6991	108	Venugopala Menon, M.	7047
70	Radhakrishnan, P.	6992	109	Venugopala Menon, P.K	7048
71	Radhakrishnan, U.	6993	110	Venugopalan Nair, K	7049
72	Raghavan, K. V.	6995	111	Venugopalan Nair, M.	7050
73	Rajan, I. C.	6997	112	Vijaya Raj, N. S.	7051
74	Rajan, M. R.	6998	113	Viswanathan Nair, P.K	7052
			114	Xavier, S.	7053

PASSED IN PARTS I, II AND III (Theory) Only

1	Chathu Kurup, U.	6929	5	Ramachandran Nair, K	7006
2	Hassan Mohammed, A.	6950	6	Ramakrishna Yelachithaya, U.	7012
3	Kunhambu, K.	6967			
4	Raghavan Nair, V.	6996			

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

PASSED IN PARTS II, III AND IV

1	Eni, P.	6937	2	Sreedharan, K. B.	7024

PASSED IN PARTS II AND III

1	Veerarayan Raja, P. K.	7045	2	Janardana Menon, V.	+7054

PASSED IN PARTS II AND IV

1	Assan Kutty, K. K	6910	6	Mohamed Habibulla, R.M	6980
2	Bhaskaran, E.	6925	7	Radhakrishnan, V.	6994
3	Haridasan, V.	6949	8	Rajan, P.	6999
4	Karunakaran Nayar, K	6955	9	Sathyanathan Nair, K. P.	7019
5	Lakshmi Devi, T.	6973			

PASSED IN PARTS III AND IV

1	Ramachandran Nambiar, E C.	7008

PASSED IN PART IV ONLY

1	Chandran, R.	6928	5	Lakshmanan, A.	6971
2	Kanaran, V	6952	6	Subramanian, P. B.	7033
3	Kunhikrishnan, K. V.	6968	7	Unni, R. V.	7036
4	Kunhikrishna Nambiar, P.	6969			

List of Candidates who obtained Distinction

The following candidates have obtained distinction at the State Co-operative Union Examination, June 1956 in the subjects noted against their names: (Distinction is awarded to those who have obtained at least 60 per cent in any subject and also a First Class.)

S. No	Name of the Candidate.	Regd. No.	Subject or Subjects in which distinction obtained.
1	Bhanumathy, M.	6923	Co-operative Law, Book-keeping and Practical Training
2	Kumaran Nair, K.	6965	Co-operative Law and Book-keeping.
3	Madhavan Nambiar, E P.	6976	Co-operative Law and Book keeping.
4	Mukundan, P. M.	6982	Co-operative Law and Book-keeping.
5	Rajagopal, V.	7001	Book-keeping.
6	Ramakrishna Menon, M.	7011	Co-operative Law, Auditing and Book-keeping.
7	Sreedharan Nair, P. P.	7028	Co-operative Law and Book-keeping.
8	Vasudevan, K.	7041	Co-operative Law.

Book Review

A Guide to Village Co-operatives: By Sri A. P. Jegaraj, B.A., (Hons) Co-operative Sub-Registrar, Madras; Published by the Christian Literature Society, Madras-3; pp. 68; Price Rs. 1-2-0.

Sri A. P. Jegaraj has done an invaluable service to the rural co-operators in writing this excellent Guide to Village Co-operatives in simple and racy Tamil. So far as this State is concerned, the objective of the planners of the Second Five Year Plan is to increase the quantum of credit dispensed by co-operatives to 21 per cent of the total credit requirements of the ryots and bring about 50 per cent of the rural population into the Co-operative fold. There is a vigorous drive to start 375 agricultural banks and 25 rural banks in the Madras State by the end of the year 1960-61. A good lot of work remains to be done and more than that an intense educative propaganda among the rural people has to be done, in order to popularise the new techniques of co-operation and render the message of co-operation more meaningful and dynamic. This small booklet is an admirable tool of such educative propaganda and within a compass of 68 pages, it brilliantly sets out the aims of co-operation, its history in India, the working of the village credit societies, its finances, the agencies of supervision, the rights and duties of members and office-bearers, the Central financing bank and other matters pertaining to the working of village credit co-operatives. References have also been made to the formation of larger-sized credit societies, the construction of godowns and related aspects of the Integrated Credit Scheme recommended by the Committee of Direction, All India Rural Credit Survey. Of particular interest is the detailed and comprehensive description of the scope and functions of the General Body and the Panchayat narrated in Chapter III and Chapter IX. On the whole, the book is, at once, a popular and practical Guide to village co-operators. Sri J. C. Ryan, former Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras in his Forward has aptly recommended the Guide as a must-be-read book for all extension workers, who are interested in village uplift.

C. M. J.