

1356

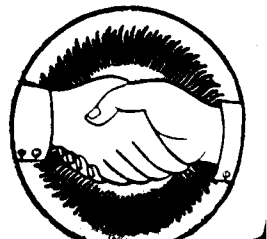
MADRAS JOURNAL OF

NOVEMBER

1957



Journal of the Madras State Co-operative Union



**The George Town
Co-operative Bank, Limited, No. 8512.**

(The Premier Urban Bank in Madras State)

**No. 29, Krishnappa Naicken Agraharam Street, Madras-1.
(Registered in 1923).**

PRESIDENT:

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

VICE-PRESIDENT:

SRI R. S. SUBRAHMANYA AIYER, B.A., L.T.

DIRECTORS:

SRI P. SESHADRI IYENGAR	SRI P. RANGANATHA IYER, M.A.
SRI P. R. DESIKAN	DR. T. SELVASEKARAN, L.M.P.
SRI P. A. KRISHNASWAMY	SRI M. A. BADSHA J.P.
SRI B. MANICKAVASAGAM	SRI N. T. MURUGAPPA MUDALIAR
SRI S. SESHACHALA IYER	

Authorised Capital	Rs. 5,00,000.
Working Capital	Rs. 50,00,000.

**FIXED AND OTHER DEPOSITS ARE ACCEPTED AT RATES
MENTIONED BELOW.**

(A) FIXED DEPOSITS

6 Months	4½ % P. A.
1 Year & upto 3 years.	5 „

(B) OTHER DEPOSITS

(i) Current.	½ „
(ii) Recurring.	6½ „
(iii) Savings-members.	2 „
(iv) do non-members	1½ „

(C) (i) LENDING RATES

Loans on Houses, Jewels, Fixed Deposits
and other Government Securities. 7-1/32 % P.A.

(ii) Surety Loans. 7-13/16 % P.A.

There are more than 5,000 members who subscribe towards
Recurring Deposits in the Monthly Savings and Loan Fund which
runs to 84 months.

Further particulars can be had from the undersigned:

S. R. MANIVANNAN,
Secretary.

THE
Madras Journal of Co-operation

EACH FOR ALL AND ALL FOR EACH

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

HONY. EDITOR :
P. NATESAN, M.B., B.S.

ASSOCIATE EDITOR :
C. M. JANARTHANAM, B.A., B.COM.

NOVEMBER 1957.

No. 5, VOL. XLIX

PRICE As. 12 NET

THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

Co-operative Dharma

Co-operation needs two to co-operate. Yet the two operate as if they were one. Co-operation has thus a dual nature—diversity and unity. This duality is at the very basis of human life. Both in body and in mind, men have two sides. The duality in human nature finds its reconciliation in co-operation—of man with man, of all men with each man. Like Co-operation, Democracy, too, has a dual nature. Democracy is not the freedom of each man, it is the reconciliation of the freedom of each with the freedom of all. Each and all are the two sides of the same concept. In the union of Co-operation and Democracy, we shall, perhaps, find an ideology, which suits the Indian genius more than Individualism or Communism. India needs a modern form for its ancient concept of *dharma*, which is neither individual right nor social duty, but a synthesis of both. In the progress of Co-operation and Democracy in India, I see, the incarnation of our Indian concept in a more modern European form.

—SRI S. V. RAMAMURTHI, I.C.S.

Extract from a speech delivered by him, while unveiling the portrait of Sri V. Ramadas Pantulu on 10-2-1945, vide pp. 157, M.J.C. January 1945.

IN THIS ISSUE

Thought for the Month	... 255
Editorial Notes	... 257
All India Co-operative Week	... 263
Problems of Co-operative General Insurance	... 268
Recovery of Members' Dues to Co-operative Societies	... 271
The Achievements of Co-op. Building Societies	275
A Report on the Working of the Indian Medical Practitioners' Co-op. Pharmacy and Stores	... 278
State Co-op. Advisory Council	... 283
G. Os. and Circulars	... 287
All India Co-operative Week Celebrations in Madras State	... 299
News and Notes	... 312
M.S.C. Union Examination Results	320

ON THE COVER

Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, Labour and Co-operation, Madras is seen addressing a gathering of Co-operators, when he inaugurated the Arani Co-operative Agricultural Bank in Chingleput on 10-11-57. The starting of 300 large-sized credit societies is a main plank in Programme of Integrated Credit and Marketing Scheme, implemented in Madras State under the Second Five Year Plan. Sri A. Palaniappa Mudaliar, M.A., I.A.S., Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras is also seen in the picture.

125719
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
Ministry of Agriculture
New Delhi
12-5-57

Pandit Nehru's Message

CO-OPERATION—THE KEY TO RURAL PROGRESS

Even so, how will the peasant function with his small patch of land? It is not possible for him to take advantage of modern techniques or the facilities offered by new methods unless he works in co-operation with others of his kind. Co-operation is the key to his future growth and the co-operative movement thus must spread all over the country and comprise all the villages and peasants of this vast land.

What kind of Co-operation? There are the so-called service Co-operatives, there are those which deal with credit. We have in the past laid stress mostly on credit co-operatives and they are no doubt helpful, but they are not enough. We must cover a much larger field through our co-operative movement. Indeed, the co-operative movement should enter into the life of the peasant in as many ways as possible and, together with the Panchayat, must be the main bulwark of our rural structure. The next stage of co-operation is joint farming and there has been some argument about this. I have no doubt that joint farming, wherever possible and agreed to, will be good, but it must be clearly understood that this can be no imposition and can only be brought in by the agreement of the parties. To begin with, there must be the Service Co-operatives and as these succeed, the next step may well be some joint farms. Where new land is brought into cultivation, it may be possible to have this joint cultivation to begin with.

I would prefer relatively small co-operatives comprising one or two or three villages. It seems essential to me that a co-operative should not be controlled from above, not too officialised, but should represent the spirit of self-reliance and self growth of the people. Also there should be an intimacy about its members, otherwise it becomes impersonal and difficult for the villagers to consider as something their own.

This whole movement, as our entire political and economic structure in India, must be conditioned by the democratic process.

—PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU,
in a Message to KURUKSHETRA, Oct. '57 issue.

57-40.5

Editorial Notes

ALL-INDIA CO-OPERATIVE WEEK CELEBRATIONS

In response to our appeal to celebrate the All-India Co-operative Week in a fitting manner, we are glad to note that the Week was celebrated with great enthusiasm by all Co-operators both in the urban and rural areas. Fortunately, the week synchronized with two important events, namely the extensive drive for the starting of co-operative agricultural banks and the completion of the 3 day orientation course of the Member-Education Campaign.

In the City of Madras, the week was organised in a planned manner by the Madras State Co-operative Union in collaboration with the Madras Dist. Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., The Co-operative Fire and General Insurance Society, Ltd., The Madras Co-operative House Construction Society, Ltd., The Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union, Ltd., The Madras State Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, Ltd., and the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society, Ltd.

Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister of Madras inaugurated the Week on 2-11-1957 and exhorted the Co-operators to propagate the ideals of Co-operation to the masses and bring them into the co-operative fold. Sri M. Bhakthavatsalam, Minister for Home, who presided on the "Credit and General Insurance Day" said that Co-operatives should play an important role in the distribution of timely and cheap credit to the agriculturists. Sri P. Kakkan, Minister for Public Works, presiding over the "Housing Day" said that co-operative housing societies promoted social peace and appealed to the Co-operators to serve the cause of Co-operation, eschewing communa-

lism and nepotism. Sri C. Subramaniam, Minister for Finance addressing the meeting on the "Milk Day" said that only men of integrity should be associated with co-operative institutions and emphasised that milk co-operatives should endeavour to increase milk production and distribute wholesome milk to the people.

Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, Labour and Co-operation speaking on the occasion of the 'Weavers' and Artisans 'Day' exhorted the weavers to join the co-operatives in large numbers and improve their techniques of production and capture the foreign markets. Sri M. A. Manikavelu, Minister for Revenue and Public Health presided over the "Consumers Day" celebrations and said that consumer organisations should discharge their duties diligently and should prevent adulteration of food-stuffs. He also appealed to them to popularise hand-pounded rice. The Hon'ble Justice Sri P. Rajagopalan, I.C.S., presiding over the "Students' Day" exhorted the young students to participate in the constructive efforts of the Co-operative Movement and said that the concept of the welfare State could be fulfilled only through the Co-operative Movement. Sri A. Palaniappa Mudaliar, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, took a keen interest in the celebrations of the Week and explained the programmes of Co-operative development in Madras.

On the whole, the celebrations of the Week were purposive and contributed to the propagation of the ideal and programmes of Co-operation among the citizens of Madras State in a very effective manner.

THE MADRAS SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1947 CANCELLATION OF EXEMPTION TO CO-OPERATIVES

We have published the G. O. M. S. No. 3423 dated 18-10-1957 in this issue of the Journal. As per that G. O., the general exemption given to all Co-operatives from all the provisions of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947 had been cancelled. Even last year, we had pointed out to all Co-operatives, that unless they adopt the special by-laws and embody the provisions of chapters II, III, V and VII of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947 in their Standing Orders and exhibit them in the premises of the Societies, the Act of 1947 would be fully enforced by the Commissioner of Labour. Reviewing the position, the Government have pointed out the slow progress in the adoption of the special by-laws as required in the G. O. and have cancelled the general exemption granted to all co-operatives from all the provisions of the Act of 1947.

However, the Government consider the policy of granting exemption to Co-operative Societies, which employ non-members, subject to the conditions stated above should be continued and have requested the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras to apply for exemption with a list of societies, that have adopted special

by-laws so far and embodied the provisions in chapters II, III, V, and VII of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947 in the Standing Orders of the Societies. The Government have also requested the Commissioner of Labour not to enforce the provisions of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947 in regard to societies, which have adopted the special by-laws and embodied necessary provisions in their Standing Orders pending the issue of formal orders exempting them by the Government. In regard to other societies, the Government have requested him to enforce the provisions of the Act strictly.

We, therefore, appeal to all co-operatives to adopt the special by-laws relating to service conditions and incorporate the provisions of chapters II, III, V and VIII of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947 and exhibit them in the Standing Orders of the Societies. After conforming to the procedure stated above, they are also requested to apply to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for necessary exemption from the provisions of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947 as expeditiously as possible.

COMPULSORY RECOVERY OF MEMBERS' DUES TO CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES—A PLEA FOR LEGISLATION

During the All-India Co-operative Week Celebrations in the Madras City, the problem of compulsory recovery of members' dues to co-operative societies came to the fore more than once. The President of the Madras Circle Postal Co-operative Bank, Ltd., points out in an article the difficulties experienced by his bank due

to the absence of a provision in the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, for effecting compulsory recovery of member's dues to societies from the salaries of public servants.

We are aware that the Salary-Earner's Co-operative Societies, which are more than 500 in

Madras State are doing a great service to their members by providing cheap and timely credit to tide over a temporary shortage in their family budgets and providing them funds for their most essential needs like medical expenses, educational expenses etc. But for these institutions, these employees would have gone to the money-lenders, pawn-brokers and the pathans and got into their usurious grips. One might well imagine the plights of such indebted men and the agonies, which they undergo to get themselves extricated from the clutches of the money-lenders. The dignity and the esteem of such hapless borrowers are lowered and they become helpless and pay exorbitant rates of interest and thus become impoverished. Thanks to Co-operation, they are now provided with congenial instruments of credit service—the Employees Societies. These societies build up a sense of self-help and mutuality. The borrowers join together on an equal footing and administer these societies for their mutual benefit. These societies advance money upto 5 to 8 times the basic pay of each member and recover them in monthly instalments spread over 2 to 3 years. The method of loan issue and the monthly recovery are designed to promote punctuality, a regard for agreements entered into and above all increase the capacity of the members to save. The sense of thrift is inculcated in the borrowers and large amounts are accumulated in the form of thrift deposits by these institutions. It is clear, therefore, that these institutions should be strengthened and their interests should be safeguarded, so that the large members of middle class people working in the offices of the Government and the business houses may be

provided with an efficient and ennobling instrument of cheap and timely credit, a service which is very indispensable to this class of fixed income-earners.

The crucial problem confronting the employees societies is the one relating to the recovery of member's dues to societies. The existing procedure is that a member of the society executes an agreement to the Pay Disbursing Officer to deduct his dues to the society from the pay. It is only an informal agreement and has no statutory sanction. Some times, it happens, that some members revoke these agreements and object to the recovery of dues from the salaries. It is, indeed, unfortunate that such members should have failed to understand their responsibilities to the societies. To add to the difficulty, the Civil Procedure Code has been amended and the non-attachable limit of salary has been raised from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100. Some Employees' Societies are in a great predicament on account of the members' failure to abide by their agreements to allow their pay disbursing officers to deduct their dues to Societies from their salaries. Therefore, the only way out of this difficulty seems to be to ensure the compulsory recovery of member's dues to co-operative societies from the salaries through suitable legislation.

It might be appropriate to point out here that this principle was agreed to by the Government as early as 1943. For the past 13 years, the Government have been examining the question; they have incorporated a provision as section 28 in the draft consolidated Amending Bill. The Committee on Co-operation, 1955 have observed that "*though deductions at source are not calculated to inculcate habits of thrift in a deliberate*

and conscious manner, it has many advantages, administrative and otherwise and may be rigorously enforced in the interests of the societies as well as their members. We, therefore, recommend that the Co-operative Societies Act, may be suitably amended to make it mandatory on the part of the employers to recover the loan instalments due to the Societies.

We emphatically endorse the plea for the compulsory recovery of members' dues to Co-operative Societies from the salaries and request the Government to bring suitable legislation at a very yearly date and safeguard the interests of employees societies.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Department of Agriculture, Madras, is publishing a Monthly Journal in Tamil, called **Mezhicheivam**. It contains very useful articles on agriculture and allied subjects written by experts as well as agriculturists in the language and style that can be easily understood by ryots.

The present circulation of the journal is 20,000 copies every month.

Agriculturists are requested to enrol themselves as members and get the benefit of the information this journal imparts. The annual subscription is Rs. 3-0-0 only and this may be paid to the nearest Agricultural Demonstrator.

The Journal commands a wide circulation in areas not covered by many other journals and therefore offers an excellent medium for advertisement. In order to encourage such advertisement and thereby serve the readers of the journal also, the advertisement tariff has been fixed at very low rates as given below.

Advertisement Tariff:

Full page	Rs. 25	} per insertion on the inside pages of the journal.
Half page	Rs. 15	
Quarter page	Rs. 10	

The journal offers an excellent opportunity to businessmen indent on reaching even simple villagers.

A fair commission will be allowed to approved agents for canvassing advertisements.

For further particulars apply to:

The Director of Agriculture

Post Box. No 412, : : MADRAS-5.

TELEGRAMS: "CENMORBANK"

TELEPHONE: 71081

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

POST BOX No. 609, LUZ, MYLAPORE, MADRAS-4.

President:

SRI N. S. RAMALINGAM, B.A., DIP., POL. & PUB. ADMN., M.L.A.

Authorised Capital	...	Rs. 30,00,000.
Paid up Capital	...	Rs. 18,17,000.
Reserves	...	Rs. 23,69,303.

The Bank is the Apex Co-operative Bank for long term agricultural credit and issues debentures for 15 and 20 years on the security of first mortgages transferred to it by Primary Land Mortgage Banks and its assets.

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

*Summary of Balance Sheet as on 30-6-'57.

Liabilities.		Assets	
	Rs.		Rs.
Paid up-Share Capital	18,17,000	Cash on hand and balance with Banks	94,744
Reserve and other Funds	23,69,303	Loans to Primary Banks	4,05,43,691
Debentures	5,13,64,600	Sinking Fund Investments	1,66,39,437
Deposits, Loans and Overdrafts	44,94,789	Other Investments	29,47,727
Sundry Liabilities	9,41,652	Sundry Assets	9,27,410
Net Profit	1,65,665		
Total	6,11,53,009	Total	6,11,53,009

*The figures are subject to revision after audit.

O. V. CHINNASWAMY, B.A., B.L.

Secretary.

ESTD : 1927

PHONE : 61068

The Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union, Ltd., AYANAVARAM : : MADRAS-23.

SRI K. NACHINARKINIASIVAM.
President.

DRINK MORE MILK

(Nature's own perfect food)
SOLE SUPPLIERS TO

State Hospitals, Hotels, Institutions, & Civilian population
served through depots & through cycle delivery boys.

Paid up Capital	...	Rs. 1,82,024
Reserve Fund	...	Rs. 1,06,575
Plant. Machinery and other assets owned	...	Rs. 4,96,700
Daily Handling	...	33,000 lbs. of Milk
Annual turnover	...	Rs. 30.31 lakhs.

Pasteurised milk is whole milk subjected to heating to 180°F and suddenly cooled to 45°F and thereby rendered free from pathogenic bacteria without any change of its natural, original, nutrients and untouched by hand. It is always safer and cleaner than fresh milk drawn and distributed under ordinary circumstances.

RATES from 1-4-1957

Depots, House delivery Etc.,

1 Measure	Rs. 1.20	Naye paise
1 Ollak	Rs. 0.15	"
Hotel, Institution etc., 1 Measure	Rs. 1.28	"
Special order 1 Measure	Rs. 1.38	"
Ghee 1 viss	Rs. 7.60	"
Palkova (Sweet) 1 viss	Rs. 6.00	"
Palkova (without sugar) 1 viss	Rs. 6.50	"

For home-delivery Rs. 2 is charged per month as service charges, irrespective of quantity.

BRANCH OFFICES

TRIPLICANE	Near Parthasarathy Koil Post Office, Big Street
T'NAGAR	No. 13, G. N. Chetty Road (entrance Lakshmana Chetty Street.)
MYLAPORE	No. 5, Madala Narayanan Street,
BASIN BRIDGE	Corporation Model Cattle Yard near bridge.
PURASAWALKAM.	31, Swami Pillai Street, Choolai.
EGMORE	11, Mukkathal Street, Purasawalkam.

M. ARULANANDAM, B. Com. (Hons.)
Secretary.

Under Print

Will be ready by 15-12-57

CO-OPERATIVE DIARY—1958

Full Cloth Bound—Size 7" x 4"

One Page per Day Containing useful Co-operative and General
information with Panchangam and week days

Limited copies are available.

The Central Co-operative Printing Works, Ltd.,

Phone: 85739

1/17, Mount Road

Madras-2

THE NILGIRIS CO-OPERATIVE CENTRAL BANK, LTD., NO. J. 90.

"Co-operative Central Bank Buildings," Ootacamund.

DR. N. BASUVIAH.

SRI B. HALA GOWDER,

President.

PHONE 3420

Vice-President.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 10,00,000
Paid up Share Capital	Rs. 7,09,100
Statutory & Other Reserves	Rs. 2,78,591
Working Capital	Rs. 71,00,000
Loans and Overdraft business exceed rupees one crore.	

Deposits are accepted at the following rates

Fixed Deposits:

3 months and upto 6 months	2%	Current Deposits	1½%
6 months	"	1 year	2½%
1 year and upto 2 years	3%	Savings Deposits	2%
2 years	3½%	Recurring Deposits	2%
Above 2 years	3½%	Provident Deposits	3%

All Kinds of Banking Business Transacted

Ootacamund,
16-9-1957.

SRI G. MADALAIMUTHU UDAYAR, B.A.,
Deputy Registrar-Secretary.

**THE RAMANATHAPURAM
DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE CENTRAL BANK, LTD.,**
No. 5184.

6, West Masi Street, Madurai.

TEL : { Grams : "RAMCENBANK". POST BOX No. 96.
 { Phone : 444.

Branch at : Karaikudi.

Authorised Capital Rs. 15,00,000
Paid up Share Capital Rs. 9,53,639
Reserves Rs. 7,33,718
Working Capital Exceeds One Crore

Deposits are accepted at the following rates:

Fixed Deposits: 6 months	2½ per cent	3 years	3½ per cent
1 year	3 per cent	4 years	3½ per cent
2 years	3½ per cent	5 years	4 per cent

Season Deposits for Rs. 5,000 and above for 4 months onwards 3 per cent

Savings Bank Deposits 1½ per cent

Current Deposits upto Rs. 5,000 ½ per cent

Provident Fund Deposits 3½ per cent

Season Deposits are accepted at decent rates in our Karaikudi Branch
All kinds of banking business transacted.

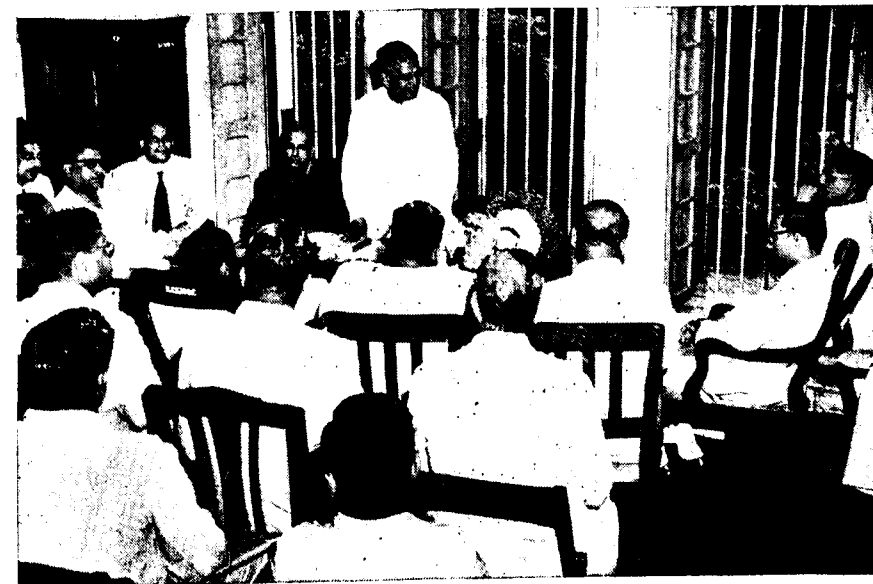
R. Nagulswami Naidu,
President.

Inauguration of Harijan Housing Colony.



Sri R. Venkatraman opened the Krishnasamudram Co-operative Harijan Housing Colony in Tiruchy Circle on 27-9-'57.

Co-operative Advisory Council.



Sri R. Venkatraman, Minister for Industries, Labour and Co-operation, is seen addressing the Co-operative Advisory Council on 25th October 1957.

THE NILGIRIS CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING SOCIETY LTD.
OOTACAMUND.

SRI H. B. ARI GOWDER, B.A.,
President.

Wholesale dealers in Nilgiris Potatoes.

Number of Members :

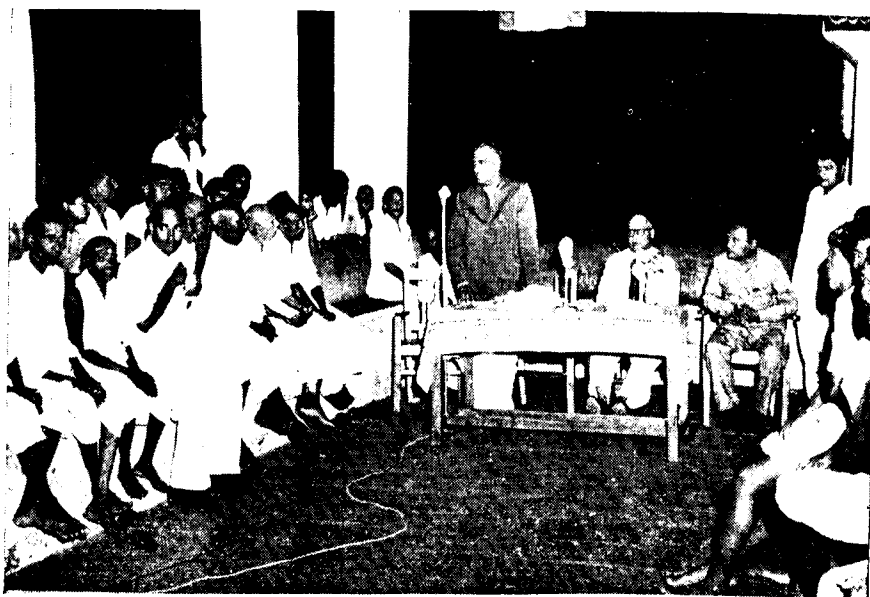
Individuals	...	3156
Agricultural Societies	...	138
Paid up Share Capital	...	Rs. 1,05,470
Reserve Fund	...	Rs. 4,12,818
Other Reserves	...	Rs. 4,05,689
Value of Potatoes, Tea and Coffee Manure		
Mixtures sold (1956)	...	Rs. 22,89,298
Value of Potatoes sold (1956)	...	Rs. 21,25,056

Undertakes daily or weekly supplies of potatoes to
consumers' Co-operative Stores and others.

For terms, apply to :

TELEGRAMS : "COOPERATE"	K. P. RAMUNNI MENON,
TELEPHONE :	<i>Business Manager, Nilgiris</i>
Head Office, OOTACAMUND: 3412	<i>Co-operative Marketing</i>
Branch at METTUPALAYAM: 37	<i>Society Ltd, Ootacamund.</i>

Member-Education Campaign.



Sri A. Palaniappa Mudaliar, Registrar is seen delivering the Valedictory Address of the 3 day orientation course at Tirukalikunram.



Dr. P. Natesan, General Secretary, Madras State Co-operative Union is seen addressing the gathering on the occasion.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

All India Co-operative Week*

By

SRI K. NACHCHINARKINIA SIVAM,

President, The Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union, Ltd.

It is my happy privilege, to-day, to send my warm greetings on the occasion of the celebrations of the All-India Co-operative Week. This week is a national festival to all co-operators and millions of co-operative members throughout the length and breadth of the country would be celebrating this week with great enthusiasm. We have been celebrating the Week for the past three years with redoubled vigour and enthusiasm and it is, indeed, a happy augury for the future of the Co-operative Movement in India, that not only co-operators but also the Government of India and the State Governments are taking a very active interest in the celebrations of the Week.

The Programme

Let me now pass on to explain the procedure for the celebrations. Every year, on the first Saturday in the month of November, the All-India Co-operative Union issues a circular to observe the All-India Co-operative Week as a national festival. Accordingly, this year, Sri K. D. Malaviya, President of the All-India Co-operative Union and Dr. Punjabrao S. Desai, Union Minister for Co-operation have issued Messages for the year. Further, on the 2nd November, 1957, which had been observed as the All-India Co-operative Day, the Declaration of the International Co-operative Alliance was read. Co-operators assembled at the meeting took the affirmation of the messages and the

Declaration of the International Co-operative Alliance.

In Madras State, the Madras State Co-operative Union has issued appeals to all co-operative associations to celebrate the All-India Co-operative Week in a fitting manner from the 2nd to 8th November 1957. In Madras City, on the 2nd November 1957, Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister of Madras inaugurated the All-India Co-operative Week Celebrations and said that the Co-operative Movement had a great role to play in raising the social and economic conditions of the people and urged that strenuous efforts should be made to spread the Movement to every nook and corner of the State. Arrangements have been made by the Madras State Co-operative Union to celebrate the "Credit Day" "Housing Day" "Milk Day" "Weavers Day" "Consumers Day" and "Students Day".

Significance of the Week

What is the significance of the celebrations of the All-India Co-operative Week? Sri K. D. Malaviya, President of the All-India Co-operative Union in his stirring message said;

"Let us recall on these days what Co-operation stands for, its basic tenets, its role in the life of the Community and take a pledge to dedicate ourselves to the cause of Co-operation. Co-operators would take advantage of the

*Source: Text of the Radio Talk delivered by Sri K. Nachchinarkinia Sivam at the Madras A.I.R. Station on 3-11-1957.

occasion to assess the progress in different sectors of co-operative activity and re-dedicate themselves to the task of advancing the cause of co-operation.

We are aware that the Co-operative Movement has to play a very significant part in improving the social and economic well-being of the people. Programmes of development in the sphere of rural credit, marketing, processing and warehousing and other economic activities have been included in the Second Five Year Plan. Cottage and small-scale industries are also to be developed on co-operative lines. Co-operation, in fact, must pervade the entire economic life of the community. We are happy to note that the creation of the 'Co-operative Sector' has been accepted as one of the central objectives of national policy. The adoption of this policy by the Government is a land-mark in the history of the Co-operative Movement in this Country.

Why is it that the Government—which is fast blossoming into a Welfare State—should be so keen to develop the Co-operative Movement? The answer is at once simple and sublime. The Co-operative principles of self-help and mutual help combines within itself the advantages of an efficient business organisation and an ennobling economic brotherhood. In the words of Prof. Alfred Marshall, the eminent economist "What distinguishes co-operation from all other movements is that it is at once a strong and calm and wise business, and a strong and fervant and proselytising faith". It is quite evident that the co-operative technique is eminently suited to offer the advantages of scale and organisation to the several millions of men of small means like our farmers, artisans and handicraftsmen,

while at the same time preserving and fortifying a sense of partnership and belonging to a community, which is the very essence of a true democratic way of life.

But the mere awareness of the inherent superiority of the co-operative method is not enough. The message of Co-operation, its immense potentialities, both social and economic should be brought home to the millions of people in our country. Dr. P.S. Deshmukh, Union Minister for Co-operation has very rightly stressed that the Celebration of the All-India Co-operative Week should bring home to the workers in the Movement and to the public the importance and the necessity for application of the co-operative technique and the adoption of the co-operative ideals in pursuit of life, so that the concept of the socialist pattern of society finds its expression in concrete forms of democratic action in every sphere of human endeavour.

But the active realization of co-operative ideals in life by the vast millions of people is an enormous task. The success of the Co-operative Movement as a People's Movement depends upon their intelligent appreciation and active participation. To carry the message of co-operation to every rural family in our country demands a very extensive and intensive propaganda and publicity drive. The celebrations of the All-India Co-operative Week is intended to create a spirit of awareness and understanding of the values of Co-operation, both economic and social.

Progress of Co-operative Movement in Madras

Let me now for a moment give you a picture of the progress made

by the Co-operative Movement in Madras State. Madras is among the earliest States in India, which introduced the Co-operative Movement to solve the problem of agricultural credit as early as 1904. Many pioneers of Co-operation, both non-official and official had done yeomen service to the cause of co-operation like, Sri Ramdoss Pantulu, Mocherla Ramachandra Rao, T. Ramalingam Chettiar, Sri Hemingway, Sri Hood, Sri Austin, and Sri Deivasigamani Mudaliar and others.

In the field of credit, we have already built up a sound co-operative credit structure, with the State Co-operative Bank at the apex, the 15 Central Banks at the district level and 10,701 credit societies at the base. Together they constitute a finely poised and firmly built credit structure, which has become the pride of the Co-operative Movement in India and a marvel to many visiting co-operators from other parts of Asia. In the long term sector, the apex bank and 72 primaries are doing a signal service to the farmers of our land in the matter of providing long-term credit at cheap rates for purposes of land-improvement and discharge of prior credit. With the implementation of the Integrated Credit Scheme, the marketing system is being steadily strengthened; marketing societies are intensively developed according to a phased programme; godowns are built with the help of Government loans and subsidies. A new development is the organisation of processing societies like sugar mills, cotton spinning mills, groundnut decorticators, saw factories etc. Similarly, we notice a spectacular progress in non-credit activities like co-operative dairying, weavers co-operative, housing societies and consumer stores.

Co-operative Dairying happens to be my special field work. At present there are 549 milk co-operative societies and 19 milk Unions, with an average production of 45,000 M.M. per diem. Though this is a good enough record, we cannot be complacent with this achievement. The per-capita consumption of milk is as low as 3.6 oz; it should be stepped up to at least 10 oz; till then, we have to make ceaseless efforts to improve co-operative dairying. In the Second Five Year Plan for Madras, schemes have been drawn up to start 150 more societies, to increase milk production to 60,000 M.M. per diem, to increase the grant of loans for purchase of milch animals from Rs. 8 lakhs to 12 lakhs per year, to instal 7 pasteurization plants, to improve the hygienic handling of milk in the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union, to start 5 salvage farms and to organise 12 cattle breeding societies. The Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union is one of the finest institutions of the kind and is equipped to supply nearly 33,000 lbs. of milk per day. It has nearly 150 primaries affiliated to it. It has a pasteurization plant. The working of the Union has attracted world-wide attention and many experts from F.A.O. and other bodies have complemented the Union on its excellent work.

Similarly, in the field of weavers co-operation, striking progress has been made. Nearly 900 societies, supported by the Madras State Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society has brought 1.75 lakhs looms in the Co-operative fold and the production capacity has increased to Rs. 646 lakhs, while sales have increased to Rs. 590 lakhs per year. The increased tempo of activity in the handloom sector is not a little due to the liberal financial aid to the tune of

Rs. 4.87 crores given by the Government of India. The Weavers have now been advantageously knit together in the co-operative fold.

In the field of housing, after the World War II, much progress has been reported. So far nearly 7,000 houses have been constructed, through the agency of 175 housing societies. The Government of Madras disburses loans to the extent of Rs. 10,000 for each member and this has been very helpful in building new houses. Housing schemes for low-income groups, harijans, weavers and others are also being implemented.

Though after the decontrol, consumer stores are not faring well, yet attempts are being made to convert Dist. Wholesale Stores into District Marketing and Supply Organisations; the weak societies are being liquidated; vigorous efforts are being made to rationalise the working of the stores and make them more efficient instruments of distributive service. But even among this gloom, there are some outstanding examples of consumer stores like the Chandra-sekarapuram Co-operative Stores, which have demonstrated the utility and—service-potential of consumer co-operatives, if and when they are properly worked and wisely directed.

Co-operative Education and the Madras State Co-operative Union

Lastly, I would like to mention about the Co-operative Educational activities of the Madras State Co-operative Union. It is the apex organization in charge of co-operative education and propaganda. It publishes a monthly Journal in English "*The Madras Journal of Co-operation*", which has earned well-deserved tributes from people like Margaret Digby

and others. It frames curricula and conducts examinations for co-operative supervisors and through the three co-operative training institutes, it trains nearly 600 supervisors every year. It represents the problems of diverse co-operatives to the Government and helps them in the solution of their problems. It participates in Exhibitions. It conducts conferences and meetings and seminars. Very recently, it has been working the member-training scheme in Tirukalukundram and Madurai Blocks and it has trained more than 2,000 co-operators in 60 villages in the principles and practice of co-operation. In short, the Madras State Co-operative Union has become the educational spear-head of a vast and growing Co-operative Movement in Madras State.

International Value of Co-operation

I wish to conclude with an international note. Co-operation, more than anything else, is an integrating and unifying influence in the World, rend by conflicting forces and power intrigues. 120 millions co-operators in 39 countries have taken a pledge on the occasion of the 35th International Co-operative Day, to put an end to deadly weapons and to use nuclear energy for human welfare, to bring about help to the undeveloped countries and to bring about enduring prosperity and social well-being through the unrestricted extension of co-operation both within and between the nations. That is the energising message of co-operation, an international ethico-moral force.

Let all nations, small and great, well-advanced and undeveloped understand and apply the principles of co-operation and justice and fair play and bring about peace, prosperity and happiness

to a world, so sharply torn by mutual rivalries, ideological conflicts, and power-hunting. If the message of co-operation is imbibed by nations, there shall emerge a New World, where:

"Nation with Nation, Land with Land
Unarmed, shall live as comrades free;
In every heart and brain shall throb,
The pulse of one Fraternity!"

The Co-operative Central Bank Limited, Vellore, N. A. District.

Telegrams: "COBANK"

Telephone No. 52.

Share Capital:

	Rs.
Authorised	... 10,00,000
Paid up	... 4,81,050

Reserve Funds:

Statutory	... 3,92,090
Others	... 1,78,788

All types of Banking business done and every kind of deposits accepted at favourable rates of interest.

B. Bakthavatsulu Naidu M.L.A.,

President,

Problems of Co-operative General Insurance

By

SRI P. SHANMUGAM, B.A.

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

On this occasion of the All-India Co-operative week, we have to take stock of the past achievements during the year, consolidate our gains and reaffirm our faith in the co-operative ideals. We must turn the search-light inward and find out the omissions and commissions during the year and rectify the mistakes in the year to come. You are doubtless aware that a very vital role has been assigned to the Co-operative Movement in the Second Five Year Plan. According to the Rural Credit Survey Report, only 11 per cent of the Credit requirements have been met by the Co-operatives in the State. This has just touched the fringe of the problem. A target of about 30 per cent has been fixed in the Second Five Year Plan. If this is to be reached at the close of the Second Five Year Plan, we must canalise all our efforts in this direction. I now refer to two of the more important problems that are confronting the Co-operative General Insurance Industry.

Income-tax Exemption

The first is the problem of Income tax exemption. You are aware that all Co-operative Institutions are exempted from payment of income tax on their business profits. The Co-operative Fire & General Insurance Societies were likewise exempted. But from 1955 the Central Government has withdrawn this concession and all Co-operative General Insurers were called upon to pay Income-tax on the trading results. A memorandum has, therefore, been submitted to the

Central Government through the All India Co-operative Union setting out the details as to how the Co-operative General Insurers are in a different footing from other Joint Stock Insurance Companies and Mutual Insurance Societies and how the work of the Co-operative Insurer lies mainly in the rural parts as against the work of the Joint Stock Insurance Companies and Mutual Insurance Societies concentrating their attention only on Urban and City areas. To cite an instance to fetch a premium of about Rs. 1 lakh, a Joint Stock Insurance Company has to issue about 500 policies whereas the Co-operative General Insurers to get the same quantum of premium have to issue about 2,500 Policies. These Societies have in their books a large number of small risks; whereas Joint Stock Insurance Companies have small number of large risks. Besides the Co-operative General Insurers have been giving "No Claim Bonus" to their Fire Policy-holders; while no Joint Stock Insurance Company has been doing this. This is a unique feature and the exemption given by the Central Government from tax payment had enabled these Societies to allow "No Claim Bonus" to its Fire Policy-holders. The Central Government have now called for some statistical information and the Insurance Societies have supplied them giving the details of the nature of work done by the Co-operative General Insurance Societies in the rural parts. It is now confidently hoped that the Central Government will restore the *status quo ante*. If, for any reason, the

Central Government does not see its way to remove the withdrawal of tax-exemption, lock stock and barrel, it is requested that at least that portion of the profits which goes to the benefit of the Policy-holders in the shape of "No Claim Bonus" is exempted from payment of Income-tax. It is an admitted principle that whatever amount that goes to the Policy-holders by way of Bonus is exempted from tax payment. The exemption granted to the Life Insurance Companies in respect of the Bonus amount is an instance in point.

Amalgamation

The other problem that I wish to refer to now is the question of merger or amalgamation of all Co-operative General Insurance Societies. There are four Co-operative General Insurance Societies in India, viz., Madras Society, Bombay Society, Hyderabad Society and Orissa Society. There is a proposal for merger. The protagonists of the proposal say that, if all these Insurance Societies are amalgamated, the capital and reserve would aggregate to about Rs. 40 lakhs and thus constitute a viable unit, and as such could effectively compete with the Joint Stock Insurance Companies in the market, and therefore show a substantial premium revenue. They also feel that by such a merger there would be economy in expenditure by elimination of duplication of work, reduction in the strength of the Board and a centralised machinery to carry on the insurance work and thus augment the premium income. There is a second school of thought. According to them, the identity and entity of Co-operative General Insurers working in the particular areas will be destroyed by such a merger and there will

not be the requisite initiative, drive and enthusiasm and according to them nothing could supplant the local patriotism, sentiments and attachment. They feel there could not be any intensive canvassing work, contact, efficiency and promptness, which are so well necessary for the building up of insurance business in rural areas. The four Societies are also in different stages of development with varied payment of dividends, share-capital, claims experience etc. The Board will not be so representative as in the case of each area having an insurance Institution. If they compete with Joint Stock Insurance Companies for insurance business where is the *raison d'être* of an Insurance Society in the Co-operative sector? Where then is the Co-operative character? It will only be another edition of a Joint Stock Insurance Company. There is vast scope in the co-operative sector for insurance business and therefore they are of the opinion that there should be no merger and the *status quo* should continue. There is yet a *tertium quid*. According to this proposal the present Insurance Societies might continue as they are but they may federate to which subjects like Reinsurance, Inter-State premium revenue and Inter-State claim payments could be transferred. The four Insurance Societies are mostly confining their activities to their respective territories and only a small portion of the total premium is being collected outside the areas. The four societies might enter into an arrangement by which no Insurance Society shall have any office or Agency arrangement in the territory of another Society, so that there may not be any suicidal competition in respect of insurance business of the Co-operative Institutions and

the Federation of Insurance Companies suggested above might underwrite insurance business not pertaining to these four territories. For instance, in Uttar Pradesh, Bengal, Delhi, Bihar where there are no Co-operative Insurance Companies the Co-operatives might place their insurance business with the Federation and the premium revenues, expenditure and profits could be divided among the four insurance Societies on the basis of capital of each Society, Premium Income etc., or on any other mutually agreed basis. Problems of course, bristle with difficulties but no problem is insuperable. The question is how to cut the Gordian Knot. Given goodwill, understanding, sympathy and proper appreciation, it is possible to solve

the problem. While a merger of all Insurance Societies might be an ideal solution, practical difficulties will have to be taken into consideration. We have to face the situation as they are and not as they ought to be. These are the pros and cons of the problem and the whole question will have to be considered by the respective Board and General Body and then by the Registrars of the concerned areas. Whatever be the decision, it should be remembered that in the words of the revered Prime Minister: "India lives in Villages and if the Villages prosper, the country also prospers. There seems to be no surer and quicker way of achieving the Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth than by the Co-operative way of life."

The Madurai District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Madurai (South India)

Grams "CENCOBANK"

Phone: "134"

POST BOX NO. 14.

THENI

Branches

DINDIGUL

Authorised Capital	Rs.	20,00,000
Paid up Share Capital	Rs.	11,75,600
Reserve Fund	Rs.	7,19,000
Other Reserves	Rs.	4,87,000
Working Capital	Rs.	2,06,65,100

Bankers for all Co-operative Institutions in the District
Drafts issued at concessional rates to all places of importance in the Presidency.

All Types of Deposits Accepted
Rates of interest on Fixed Deposit range from 2½% to 3½% P.A.

Enquiries Solicited

V. ALAGAPPAN, B.A., B.L.,
Secretary.

Recovery of Members' Dues to Co-op. Societies— A Plea for Legislation

By

C. G. SHANMUGASUNDARAM,

President, The Madras Circle Postal Co-op. Bank, Ltd.,

The Madras Circle Postal Co-operative Bank is a Co-operative Bank registered under the Co-operative Societies Act. Its object is to lend money to its members on credit. The membership is confined to the employees of the Postal Department. Any permanent Postal Employee in the Madras Circle can become a member and take loans. Loans are advanced to the extent of 5 times the share capital or 6 times the basic pay whichever is less repayable in 30 monthly instalments at 7 13/16 per cent interest. If a member's pay is Rs. 100, he can take a loan upto Rs. 600 provided he has a share capital of Rs. 120. This loan he has to repay in 30 instalments of Rs. 20 each besides interest. Out of Rs. 600 advanced to the member, Rs. 120 is his own capital and the balance of Rs. 480 is met from the funds collected from the public by way of deposits or by way of loans from the Co-operative Central Bank. The Bank has now about 15,000 members on its roll. It has advanced loans to its members to the extent of Rs. 20 lakhs. Out of this Rs. 20 lakhs, Rs. 7,40,000 represents share capital contributed by the members, Rs. 12,27,000 deposits taken from the public and Rs. 33,000 loans from the Co-operative Central Bank.

Every member taking loan from the Bank executes an agreement that the monthly instalments due to the Bank in repayment of the

loan may be recovered from his pay. The Bank advances money only on this solemn undertaking. On the 1st of every month, a demand list is sent to every Post Office showing the names of the members indebted to the Bank and the amount payable by them to the Bank. The Postmaster or the Postal Authority concerned who disburses the pay of the officials make recovery from the pay and remits to the Bank the amount thus collected. But it so happens that some members object to the recovery being made. The Postmaster or the Postal Authorities concerned simply leave off the members without making any recovery. The Postal Authorities say that they have no legal sanction to enforce the recovery and that the Bank can go only to a Court of Law to enforce the agreement. The result is that out of a total loan of Rs. 20 lakhs outstanding against the members, nearly 5 lakhs are overdue and the Bank is faced with the problem as to how the accumulated arrears can be recovered.

The Bank approached the Director-General, Posts & Telegraphs, Delhi, the highest authority in the Postal Administration in India in 1941 and sought his help in enforcing the recovery. He replied as follows:

"Even if the borrower states that the agreement to make the recoveries from his pay is not open to be revoked, there is nothing to

Source: From a Memorandum submitted by the Madras Circle Postal Co-op. Bank, Ltd. to the Minister for Co-operation.

prevent him from revoking it all the same and the Pay Disbursing Officer of the Department cannot undertake to enforce an agreement between the borrower and the Bank, when the borrower is deliberately breaking it. The relation between the borrower of the Bank and the Department is that of an employee and employer and as employer, the Department is legally bound to pay full salary making only such deductions as are *Compulsory* under Law. It cannot make compulsory deductions on account of claims of a third party. All that the Departmental Rule provides is that the Pay Disbursing Officer shall recover the *bona-fide* dues of a Co-operative Credit Society from the salary of the official. But, whenever, the borrower object to the deductions being made for whatever reason, the Department cannot enforce it. The proper authority to enforce the agreement is either the Registrar of Co-operative Societies or a Court of Law."

According to the above opinion of the Director General, the Bank has to move the Registrar for obtaining an award under the Co-operative Societies Act and to enforce it against the debtors with the help of Co-operative Department or through the Court of Law. This, the Bank is already doing. But in the enforcement of the decrees or awards as they are called, a lot of difficulties crop up. The members are all Government Servants. It is a well known fact that their pay is attachable only when it exceeds Rs. 100. Even in cases when it exceeds Rs. 100 it is only 50 per cent of the amount over and above Rs. 100 that can be attached. The salary attachment can continue for a period of two years only and then it lapses and the debtor is given respite for a year. Thus in the

case of a member, whose pay is Rs. 100 and who has taken a loan of Rs. 600, the Bank cannot legally attach his salary and effect any recovery. If the basic pay is Rs. 104, the Court can attach the pay and the Bank will get Rs. 2 per mensem Rs. 104—Rs. 100. The Bank will get this amount of Rs. 2 per mensem for a period of one year. In the 2nd year it will get Rs. 4 per mensem (i.e.) 50 per cent of the amount over and above Rs. 100 including increment of Rs. 4. In all for two years it will get Rs. 72. After a recovery of Rs. 72 the attachment will lapse and the debtor gets respite. Out of a loan of Rs. 600 the Bank can effect recovery of Rs. 72 only in 3 years. (Salary attachment for 2 years and respite for 1 year). Rs. 528 will be left uncollected and so also the interest on the loan for 3 years will accrue.

In cases, where the salary of a member is below Rs. 100 the Bank moves the Registrar or the Court of Law for distraint of movable property. In actual practice, it has been noticed that 90 per cent of the members have no property at all worth attaching and the proceedings for distraint ends only in dismal failure. The Bank is thus placed in a very helpless position in the matter of recovery of the loans advanced.

On receipt of the Director General's letter in 1941, the Bank took up the matter with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies Madras and prayed that suitable legislation may be made to make the agreements non-revokable. In his reply No. R. C. D. 1078/43-B dated 11-12-1943, the Registrar replied that the Government have decided on suitable legislation for amending the Madras Co-operative Societies Act for the recovery of the dues by the Pay Disbursing

Officer and it would be done after the War. After the War, the Bank approached the Government again to amend the Act. The Secretary to the Government replied in his letter No. 29412-B-III/48 I dated 18-3-48 that necessary provision for the compulsory deduction of dues to Co-operative Societies from Members' salaries by Pay Disbursing Officers has already been included in a draft consolidated Bill to amend the Madras Co-operative Societies Act of 1932 and that the Bill was under the consideration of the Government. In 1949 also the Government replied that the Bill was still under consideration. The Bank's President waited on deputation on the successive Hon'ble Ministers for Co-operation namely, Sri Chandramouli, Sri Krishna Rao and Sri A. B. Shetty. Even after the expiry of 13 years the consolidated Bill is yet to be placed before the Assembly. The Government appointed a Committee (Narayanaswamy Pillai Committee) to enquire into the working of the Co-operative Movement in the State and to make recommendations regarding consolidation, reform and development. The Bank made representation to that Committee also and it has also recommended the amendment of the Co-operative Societies Act to make the recovery compulsory.

It may be interesting to note that in almost all other States like Assam, Bombay, Uttar, Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sourashtra, Mysore, Jammu and Kashmir, Delhi, Travancore-Cochin, Cutch and even in Andaman and Nicobar, the Co-operative Societies Acts have been suitably amended providing compulsory recovery of public servant's dues to Co-operative Societies and it is only in the Madras State that

the Act is not yet amended. Though the principal is agreed to as far back as in 1943, there is unfortunately inordinate delay in the enactment of the legislation.

After the separation of Andhra, the members in the Andhra State are not paying their dues. About 2 lakhs of rupees have got stuck up in that area and this has added to the worries of the Bank. Had this legislation been undertaken prior to the separation of Andhra, the members from Andhra would not have defied the Bank in the manner they are now doing. There is no reciprocal arrangements also between the Andhra State Government and this State for execution of awards. A separate State has been formed for Kerala. There is a move to form a separate Postal Circle for Karnataka and Kerala. If this takes place, the Bank will have to face further difficulties from those States also. Amendment of the Act without further delay will go a long way to help the Bank for the recovery of the loan outstanding against the members in Kerala and Karnataka States atleast.

It is not the Postal Co-operative Bank alone that stands to gain by this legislation. In almost all Co-operative Societies of Public Servants, the problem of collection of overdues is serious and the Government have to go to their rescue. Adoption of coercive measure is no remedy to eradicate overdues. Further coercion is opposed to the spirit of co-operation. A remedy should be sought at the very outset by preventing loans from becoming overdue. This can be done only by making the method of recovery effective by introduction of compulsory recovery. No debtor should escape on any plea and the safety of the funds of the Societies should be ensured.

The amendment is non-contraventional. Its scope is only to regularise the existing practice of recovery of the dues of members from the salaries. It is in agreement with the similar enactments made by other States. The amendment does not affect other sections of the Co-operative Societies Act. The Central Government have agreed to make the recovery compulsory, the moment the Co-operative Societies Act is amended. The

amendment does not affect any action of the public except the public servants and there will be no opposition from them. Last but not the least, the Government have agreed to do this so early as in 1943.

It is, therefore, prayed that the Government will be pleased to take up the amendment of the Act as early as practicable and have it passed into Law.

The Achievements of Co-operative Building Societies

By

SRI M. V. KUTTALAM,

Hon. Secretary, The Thyagarayanagar and City Co-operative Building Society Ltd., Madras-17.

Housing—The Prime Need

It is, needless, for me to emphasise at the outset that the three essential necessities of human life are food, clothing and shelter. Although housing is mentioned last it is not the least, as ideal housing conditions are very necessary for the promotion of health and character of the family. With the increase in population and the steady flow of people from villages to towns after the second world war, the housing problem in the urban areas and cities has increased proportionately. This has been aggravated during the past few years due to the very high cost of building materials, cost of building sites and the steep rise in the cost of labour. The housing societies have been able to contribute not a little to relieve housing shortage in the urban areas and cities, thanks to the liberal allotments of money to housing societies by the Government, especially during the past 3 years after the limit was raised from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 10,000.

Progress of Housing Co-operatives

The question of financing co-operative housing societies by the government was taken up even as early as 1924, when, the maximum amount of Government loan sanctioned to each individual was Rs. 4,000. As the cost of construction was very much less then, the limit of Rs. 4,000 was found to be adequate. However, the maximum was raised to Rs. 5,000 in 1929, and during the war period

it was further raised to Rs. 8,000 and finally during the year 1948-1949 it was further raised to Rs. 12,000 on account of the steady increase in the cost of building materials. But, in 1953 it was unfortunately reduced to Rs. 3,000 and consequently there was a set back in the progress and development of co-operative housing societies, so much so, the number of loans sanctioned in the entire city of Madras during this period was only five. In the agitation that ensued thereafter, all the housing societies in the city lent their support and the Government were pleased once again to raise the limit from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 10,000 on 15th October 1954. It was only after the maximum amount of loan was raised to Rs. 10,000 that there has been a steady progress in the construction of houses by housing societies. Prior to 1947 the total number of houses constructed through co-operative housing societies in the composite Madras State was 2530 and the amount outstanding under government loan was Rs. 4½ lakhs. In 1955 there was a marked progress. The number of houses constructed in the residuary Madras State was 6152 and the government loan outstanding on 30-6-1955 was about Rs. 289½ lakhs. The position has been steadily increasing during the past two years on account of the prominence given to housing schemes in the 2nd Five Year Plan. A total sum of Rs. 120 crores has been earmarked for housing schemes during the plan period, out of which a sum

The Madras District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd.,

13/14, Mukkur Nallamuthu Chetty Street, Madras-1.

ESTD. 1930

TELEPHONE NO. 2384

President:

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

Authorised Capital	...	Rs. 15 lakhs
Working Capital	...	Rs. 60 lakhs

Loans are issued to all Primary Societies and Co-operative Urban Banks.

All kinds of deposits accepted.

Rates of Interest.

Current Deposits	...	...	1½%
Savings Deposits	...	...	2%

Fixed Deposits for

Six Months	...	...	3¼%
One Year	...	...	3½%
Two Years & above	...	...	3¾%

Further particulars can be had from the undersigned:

N. M. SIVAPERUMAL,
Acting Secretary.

of Rs. 40 crores and Rs. 10 crores have been set apart for schemes under the low income group and rural housing respectively and another Rs. 3 crores for middle income group housing schemes. It is thereby programmed to construct about 73,000 houses under the above schemes throughout the country. This has created a mass awakening in the minds of the public and there is a rapid and steady increase in the number of admissions in housing societies and applications for government loans. As far as the Madras State is concerned the number of houses constructed by different types of housing societies upto 30-6-1957 was 7090 and the amount of government loans outstanding on that date was Rs. 302½ lakhs.

Loans for Sites

Notwithstanding the encouraging measures undertaken to promote housing schemes both by the Government of India and the State Government, it cannot be denied that the different types of housing societies have so far rendered major help only to the rich and the upper middle class people. The difficulty to raise the initial amount of money for the purchase of the house sites by the lower middle class and the poorer classes of people have practically barred them from availing of the facilities offered by Government. It is with reference to this impediment and other bottlenecks experienced in obtaining loans through building societies that I now wish to say a few words.

Although Government of India have provided in their schemes funds for purchase of house-sites, at present, this facility is confined only to local bodies. I understand that the State Government have already taken up the matter with

the Central Government to extend the same facility to the co-operatives as well. Let us hope that Government of India will accede to this request, so that larger number of lower middle and poor classes can also secure loans for purchasing house-sites through co-operatives. The Committee on Co-operation, while dealing on this issue have recommended that a government loan of 50 per cent of the cost of the site repayable in a period of 7 years may be granted for the purchase of sites. Another alternative arrangement may also be provided for persons employed in firms, companies and banks. Suitable legislation may be thought of and introduced by which employers may advance amounts from the Provident Fund accumulations towards the purchase of sites for construction of houses. Another important factor which stands in the way of the lower middle class people availing of the opportunities of raising a loan for construction of houses is the payment of heavy monthly instalments. This can be reduced by calculating the monthly instalments of interest and principal on the government loan amount and interest only on the share capital loan.

Adequate Funds Necessary

It has also been the experience in the past that the sanction of loans are sometimes restricted when the allotment of funds gets exhausted. This, I am sure, you will all agree, halts the progress of the construction of houses and there is an inevitable set back in the flow of loan applications. To avoid such happenings, Government may come forward to place adequate funds year after year to housing societies with reference to the volume of transactions in the previous year.

Housing Wing

It is an admitted fact that both the Central Government and the State Government have always been watching with interest the development and progress of housing schemes. I wish to state that at least as far as Madras city is concerned, a separate housing wing with a Deputy Registrar and a full compliment of staff to supervise all the societies in the city may be formed, as already suggested by me on a previous occasion. This will facilitate the prompt and expeditious disposal of loan applications and the periodical drawals of the instalments at various stages.

It is a matter of happy augury to all concerned that only lately I understand that the recommendations of the Registrar on the following points are under the consideration of the State Government ;—

(1) Loans to societies at five times and to the members at six times the share capital.

(2) Increase of loan limit from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000.

(3) Establishment of a technical organisation to serve as an advisory body in house building.

(4) Loans for purchase of houses sites by housing societies.

(5) Fixation of legal fee of Rs. 10 for applications for loans not exceeding Rs. 5000 and Rs. 20 for loans above Rs. 5000 but not exceeding 15,000.

(6) Formation of a Central House Mortgage Bank for financing primary house mortgage banks, which give loans on long term basis on the constructed houses.

We may all hope that the Government will give favourable decisions on the above issues, besides removing other hardships.

I would also venture to suggest that in connection with the growing demand in the field of housing, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies may hold a Press Conference once in 3 months and a conference with housing societies Presidents and secretaries of Madras city once in 3 months and of mofussil societies once in 6 months.

A Report on the Working of The Indian Medical Practitioners' Co-op. Pharmacy and Stores, Adyar, Madras.

BY

CAPTAIN G. SRINIVASAMURTHI, B.A., B.L., M.B. & C.M.,
VAIDYARATHNA,

President, The Indian Medical Practitioners' Co-op Pharmacy and Stores, Ltd., Adyar, Madras.

History

The idea of starting a Central Institute, where genuine preparations of Indian Medicine could be manufactured and made available to Practitioners of Indian Medicine at favourable rates was in the air for many years before our Co-operative Society was started. It gathered great momentum in war years due to the great difficulty experienced in obtaining supplies of raw materials as well as prepared medicines. To meet these difficulties, it was proposed by the alumni of the Government School of Indian Medicine that they could join together and start a Co-operative concern, where the ruling motive would be social service and Co-operative enterprise unlike in a joint stock concern, where it would be very difficult to resist the dominating influence of the profit motive and competitive spirit. The proposal was readily agreed to and an application was duly made to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras for registration on 23-4-1944 and the Society was registered on 6th September, 1944.

At first, the Institution was intended to be organised for the benefit of the public through qualified practitioners of Indian Medicine only. The original draft by-laws sent to Government did not provide for local bodies to become Institutional Members and obtain their supplies from our Co-

operative Society. It was at the instance of the Government (combined State) that the by-laws were revised so as to permit Local Bodies to become Institutional Members. This was referred to in the following pronouncement made on behalf of the Government in 1945 by Sir Thomas Austin (the then Adviser in charge of Medical Portfolio) who recounted certain measures adopted by the Adviser Regime for the development of Indian Medicine and referred to the organisation of our Co-operative Pharmacy and Stores in the following terms:

"The necessity for a recognised Pharmacy of Indian Medicine and drugs had recently been met by the establishment of the Madras Provincial Indian Medical Practitioners' Co-operative Pharmacy and Stores, (Now The Indian Medical Practitioners' Co-operative Pharmacy and Stores, Ltd.) The Government had brought the existence of this stores to the notice of all Local Bodies and permitted them to become Shareholders in the Society by G.O. No. 2591 E. P. H. dated 15-9-1944." In this sense, this co-operative concern had the imprimatur of the Government from the very start.

Progress

The Society was registered on 6-9-1944 with a share capital fixed at Rs. 40,000. This was on the basis that the supplies would be

made only to qualified practitioners of Indian Medicine, to whom eligibility for membership was then intended to be restricted. When Local Bodies were admitted as Institutional members, indents far in excess of what we were prepared for poured in; and our Institution put forth its best efforts to meet the demand and began making supplies to Local Boards within six months of our starting work. All the Municipalities and Panchayat Boards, who are maintaining Institutions of Indian Medicines have now become Members of the Society and are obtaining their supplies from us. Almost all the District Boards have become members and are obtaining their supplies. To meet the cost of increasing demand, the Share Capital was raised to Rs. 1,00,000.

There were certain compelling reasons why I accepted the heavy responsibility to serve as President of our Co-operative concern. While I was serving Government as Principal of the Government School of Indian Medicine and Ex-officio Controller of supplies of Indian Medicine to all Institutions maintained or aided by Government and Local Bodies, I had come to know that, from the stand point of ensuring genuine supplies the prevailing system of obtaining supplies through the cheapest tenderer had proved very unsatisfactory in many ways. Complaints were being frequently received that the quality of supplies was poor. It was also complained that certain tenderers succeeded in securing tenders by offering low rates, hoping to make up high profits by supplying poor qualities specially of costly medicines, prepared with costly ingredients left out. Such manipulations are in many cases very difficult to be detected before hand by Medical Officers, who would, however, come to know of the poor quality,

only later on after using the medicines on patients. I feared that this would inevitably tend to bring down the reputation for efficacy of Indian Medicine; and brought to the notice of the Government the various unsatisfactory features of the prevalent tender system and strongly urged on them the great necessity for the Government opening a Central Stores of Indian Medicine to serve the same purpose as that served by Government Medical Stores in respect of Allopathic supplies. It was because of the fact that we had all these facts in our minds, we agreed to the Governmental suggestion to admit Local Bodies as Institutional Members for the purpose of making supplies of Indian Medicine in the hope that the Government would treat the new Co-operative Institution on the same footing as the Government Medical Stores in regard to Allopathic Supplies. I am thankful to say that the Government did take certain steps towards this end and stated, in regard to our Stores, that this Co-operative stores has been established mainly to supply genuine Indian Medicine prepared under proper supervision for use by its members including Local Boards and Municipal Councils. The Government strongly advised all the Local Bodies to make their purchase from the Co-operative Stores so as to ensure genuine supply of Indian Medicine at reasonable price." They were also pleased to grant us a loan of Rs. One lakh and a half.

Membership and Share Capital

At the end of the first year, (30-6-1945) there were 224 members with a paid up Share Capital of Rs. 19,680. Now, the Society is having 1703 Individual and Institutional Members with a paid up Share Capital of

Rs. 67,135 as on 30-9-1957 with the particulars of membership and area of operation extending over paid up Share Capital in the the whole of Indian Union. The following is the statement showing the respective States:—

Particulars	Madras State		Andhra Pradesh		Mysore State		Kerala State	
	Members	Share Capital Rs.	Members	Share Capital Rs.	Members	Share Capital Rs.	Members	Share Capital Rs.
District Boards	... 10	4,125	10	6,150	2	1,100	1	1,000
Municipalities	... 20	5,320	17	6,795	2	850	3	1,105
Panchayat Boards and other institutions	... 10	305	14	335	1	125	11	175
Individuals	... 814	22,705	618	14,010	100	2,050	63	410
Total	... 854	32,455	669	27,290	105	4,125	78	2,690

Other States		District Boards and other Institutions	
Panchayat Boards and other Institutions	... 7	575	...
Individuals	... 7	575	...
Grand Total. Members:	... 1,703	Share Capital	67,135

Total Number of Dispensaries Served		Value of Medicines Supplied	
No. of Dispensaries		Rs.	
Madras State	... 260	1,78,138	
Mysore State	... 37	27,856	
Kerala State	... 41	29,994	
Andhra alone Excluding Telengana	... 250	1,50,000	
Total	... 588	3,85,988	

Business

The Society procures and purchases Raw Drugs of good quality from various places in Indian Republic for utilization in the preparation of Indian Medicines (Ayurveda, Unani, and Siddha). These medicines are prepared under expert supervision of qualified practitioners of Indian Medicine and supplied to the Members, who are qualified practitioners and Local Bodies such as District Boards, Municipalities and other Corporate Institutions maintaining dispensaries of Indian Medicine. Care has always been taken to see that our sale prices are fixed at as reasonably a low rate as possible consistent with the high quality and genuineness, which we ever strive to maintain. In recent years, there has been a steady increase in demand for our medicines both by Institutional and Individual members as may be seen from the following figures:

Years.	Sales of Medicines.	
	Rs.	A. P.
1951—1952	... 3,44,929	1 6
1952—1953	... 4,26,352	5 0
1953—1954	... 3,34,793	9 0
1954—1955	... 4,56,913	14 0
1955—1956	... 5,81,240	7 0
1956—1957	... 6,15,431	11 0

From the very start of our stores, there has been a demand to throw open the sales of our products to the Public generally and to enable them to obtain genuine products direct from us. At present our membership is restricted to Individuals coming under the category of recognised practitioners of Indian Medicine and to public bodies (Institutional Members) maintaining Institutions of Indian Medicine. This ensures that the orders for medical supplies come to us from indents and prescriptions of recognised medical practitioners only.

Throwing the sales open to the Public would involve self-prescription by non-medical members which is not considered desirable. With a view, however, to provide some way for making our medicines more readily available to the public through Medical Practitioners, we have decided to stock our products with the Co-operative Wholesale and Primary Stores in all provinces, under certain conditions.

Finances

The Society is mainly financed by the advances received from the Institutions and Individuals for supply of medicines and the Paid-up Share Capital.

Buildings and Machinery

The Society purchased about 8 acres of land in Tiruvannamur (Madras) and constructed pucca buildings worth Rs. 3 lakhs with the aid of the Government loan of Rs. 1 lakh and a half noted above. The Pharmacy, the Pakasala, Stores, and office are all located in the New Buildings. In addition to these, quarters have also been constructed for some of the staff of the Society. We also have purchased a site of nearly 7 acres for our Regional Office, Andhra Pradesh at Vijayawada and we hope to construct the buildings shortly. It is the intention of the management to build up a multi-purpose ideal centre for Indian Medicine in Andhra. We look forward for the patronage of the Andhra Pradesh Government with a loan of Rs. 1.5 lakhs like the then combined Madras Government to construct buildings in Vijayawada and start useful enterprises there at Tadepalle.

In order to improve efficiency in preparation of medicines, certain mechanical contrivances

have been introduced to a value of Rs. 1½ lakhs. In order to meet the demand of our members in the Madras City and nearby, we are running a Sales Depot at Mount Road.

After reorganisation of states, the Society opened Regional Offices for Kerala in Kozhikode and for Mysore in Bangalore. It is decided by the management to open a Sales Depot in Hyderabad shortly—sometime in December 1957 to serve the public of the Andhra Capital City and the Telengana area.

Dairy Farm

Some of our preparations require pure cow's milk and to meet our requirements of pure milk, a Dairy Farm is being maintained with cows.

General

At first, the area of operation of the Society was only over the composite State of Madras. After Andhra State was inaugurated and also with a view to make our medicines available to the practitioners of Indian Medicine in the whole of Indian Republic, the area of operation of the Society was extended to the whole of Indian Union. As a first step in this direction, we opened our Regional Office for Andhra Desa at Vijayawada on 30-1-1954.

Bellary, South Kanara and Malabar Districts were served by us when they were in Madras State. It became a matter of urgent necessity for making our supplies readily available to Medical Practitioners and through them to the general public not only in Bellary, South Kanara and Malabar Districts but also in other parts of Mysore and Kerala States. Hence, the Regional Offices were opened in those States recently as stated above.

Ours is a unique and pioneering Institution in the Co-operative Line, where every one of members is vitally interested in various multi-purpose activities as Producers, Consumers, Purchasers, Manufacturers, Sellers, Distributors and Research Workers, etc., and brings to bear his own share of honorary professional service and enthusiasm to the working and success of the common Co-operative concern, while welcoming Government control over the general policy and working of the enterprise. A government controlled Institution (as distinguished from the Government-owned one) has certain features which make for its special success from the standpoint of economic working, Co-operative management and Social Service, so far as we could judge from our experience of these few years.

CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

Proceedings of the Meeting of the State Co-op. Advisory Council held on 25-10-1957 in the Office of the Registrar of Co-op. Societies, Madras

PRESENT :—

1. Sri R. Venkatraman, M.A., B.L., M.L.C., Minister for Industries, Labour and Co-operation, Government of Madras CHAIRMAN.

2. Sri N. S. Ramalingam, B.A., Dip. in Pol., and Pub. Admn., M.L.A., President, Central Land Mortgage Bank, Madras.

3. Dr. P. Natesan, M.B.B.S., General-Secretary, The Madras State Co-operative Union, Madras.

4. Sri M. P. Nachimuthu Mudaliar, B.A., B.L., President, Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, Ltd., Madras.

5. Sri R. Naguluswamy Naidu, President, Ramnad District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., Madurai.

6. Sri S. Ellappa Mudaliar, President, Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., Conjeevaram.

7. Sri A. Palaniappa Mudaliar, M.A., I.A.S., Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras.

8. Sri A. Hirudayaswamy, B.A., Joint Registrar and Secretary.

By invitation, Sri G. Ramachandran, I.A.S., Director of Handlooms, Sri Muhammad Abdul Hafeez, M.A., Joint Registrar, Sri V. K. Appandaram, B.A., (Hons.) Joint Registrar, Sri T. M. Kuttikrishnan Nambiar, B.A., Personal Assistant to the Registrar, Sri S. V. Ramachandrar, B.A., Deputy Registrar (Housing) Sri V. Venkatachalam, B.A., Deputy Registrar (Credit and Marketing)

Sri D. A. Swayamprakasam, M.A., Deputy Registrar (Land Mortgage Banks) and Sri M. Venkoba Rao, B.A., Special Development Officer were also present. Sri N. Swaminathan, representative of the Life Insurance Corporation of India was also present on invitation.

The Minister in his introductory speech, extended a cordial welcome to the members of the Council, which met for the first time after its reconstitution. He observed, that after independence, co-operation was no more confined to the field of rural and urban credit but had extended to various aspects of life and that the Second Five Year Plan was intended to be fulfilled very largely through the medium of co-operative organisations. He further stated, that this council, consisting as it did, of representative co-operators with experience in the field, could give valuable advice and guidance which would be helpful to Government in considering the problems before it. The Chairman looked forward to a period of fruitful co-operation, in the discharge of the obligations of this council. The subjects in the agenda were taken up for consideration.

Subject No. 1.

Formation of an Apex Co-operative House Mortgage Bank at Madras :—

The Council recommends the formation of a separate co-operative House Mortgage Bank on a State basis on the lines indicated in the note circulated to the

members and makes the following further suggestions:—

(1) That the rate of interest on the debentures to be floated may go upto 5 per cent, if necessary.

(2) That the rate of interest to the ultimate borrower may go upto 7½ per cent.

N.B.—The representatives of the Life Insurance Corporation, who were present at the meeting on invitation stated that debentures for a period not exceeding 10 years would be preferable to the Corporation for investment of its funds and that the rate of interest on the debentures should be at least 5 per cent.

Subject No. 2:

Full Finance Scheme—Extension to some more select areas.

Resolution:

The Council recommends (i) that the full finance scheme may be extended to the Poonamallee and the Sriperumbudur blocks in the Chingleput District during 1957-'58 and to four more blocks in four districts namely Tanjore, Tiruchy, Nilgiris and Salem during

Non-Recurring:

(i) Seeds and manure:	Free grant of Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per acre for seeds, and Rs. 5 to 10 per acre for manure, both during first year only.
(ii) Share capital of members.	Free grant 100% Loan: Nil.
(iii) Purchase of Bulls.	" 50% " 50%
(iv) Reclamation of land.	" 50% " 50%
(v) Agricultural implements, tractors, bull dozers.	" 50% " 50%
(vi) Irrigation Schemes, surface wells and water lifting appliances (including pump sets).	Free grant 50 per cent Loan 50 per cent (The grant of full subsidy, will, however, be considered, on merits in individual schemes).

(Continued on next page)

1958-'59. It also recommends that the Government may be approached for providing guarantee on the basis indicated below in respect of losses, if any, that might be sustained by the societies in working the full finance scheme. 10 per cent of the total amount of loans issued by the societies, and subject to this over-all limit, the loss in any individual case upto 66⅔ per cent to be borne by Government, the remaining 33⅓ per cent to be shared by the State Co-operative Bank, the Central Banks and the primary societies concerned. The Council suggests that the State Government might approach the Central Government to share a portion of the losses.

Subject No. 3:

Co-operative Farming—Experiments to be conducted in Co-operative Farming—Financing of Co-operative Farming societies and scale of financial assistance to be formulated:

Resolution:

The Council approves the pattern of financial and other assistance suggested by the Registrar, as indicated below:

(from previous page)

(vii) Godowns.	Free grant	50%	Loan	50%
(viii) Cattle sheds.	"	50%	"	50%
(ix) Carts and other transport vehicles.	"	50%	"	50%
(x) Recurring expenditure for cultivation expenses:	Loans will be taken from the Central Banks and the Government will guarantee the repayment of the loans to the Central Banks.			
(xi) Staff:	Cost of the managerial and supervisory staff will be met entirely by Government for the first 3 years.			

The council also recommends, that Co-operative Farming should be tried as an experiment in each block in the National Extension and Community Development areas, wherever there are possibilities for the formation of such societies.

Subject No. 4:

Acts and Rules—Amendments to Act and Rule providing for enhancing the percentage of net profit to be set apart by a co-operative society to its common good fund from 7½ per cent to 12½ per cent.

Resolution:

The Council recommends that Section 36 of the Co-operative Societies Act may be amended to read as "16 2/3 per cent of the remaining net profits and that the limit of 7½ per cent of the net profits for Common good fund, fixed in Rule XII (a) may be altered as 12½ per cent.

Subject No. 4 (ii):

Acts and Rules—Amendment to rule XIV of the rules under the Act.

Resolution:

The Council recommends the deletion of the provision for contribution to the Madras Governor's War Fund in sub rule (3) of rule XIV.

Subject No. 4 (iii)

Acts and Rules—framing of a rule prohibiting a person from ser-

ving on the Board of Management of more than five co-operative societies.

Resolution:

The Chairman suggested that it was necessary to have some restriction with regard to the number of institutions, on the committees of which, a co-operator could serve. This would enable him to specialise in his work and concentrate his efforts on intensifying the activities of the institutions in which he serves. He observed that if it was not possible to place restriction with reference to the number of societies, it might be at least with reference to the class of societies. The Council, after discussion, resolved that the particulars of classification of societies with reference to which restriction may be imposed may be worked out by the Registrar, and placed before the next meeting.

Subject No. 4 (iv):

Acts and Rules—Amendment to Madras Co-operative Societies Act 1932—Amendment to section 12 providing for conversion of one type of society into another:

Resolution:

The Council recommends that an amendment to the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, be made providing for conversion of one type of society into another type of society.

Subject 5 :

Audit—Audit fees—revision—enhancement of the rate of audit fees :

Resolution :

The Council recommends that the rate of audit fees may be raised from Rs. 7 to Rs. 8/50 nP. in the case of the following societies.

- (i) Central Banks.
- (ii) Urban Banks with a working capital of Rs. 1 lakh and over.
- (iii) Societies other than the Central Banks and Urban Banks whose working capital or the value of whose purchases, sales of articles or goods produced as the case may be in the Co-operative year is Rs. 1 lakh and over.

The Council further recommends the enhancement of the present rate of Rs. 5.25 to Rs. 6.50 in respect of the following societies : i. e. Urban Banks with a working capital of less than Rs. 1 lakh and other types of societies liable to pay audit fees under the rules.

The Council also suggests that the Registrar may examine whether there is scope for changing the procedures and practices adopted at present in audit, with a view to reduce the time taken by the auditors.

Subject No. 6 :

Arbitration — Rate of fees—enhancement.

Resolution :

The Council recommends the revision in the rate of arbitration fees as follows :

- (i) Re. 1 each for all claims upto a monetary limit of Rs. 150.
- (ii) Rs. 2 for claims exceeding Rs. 150.

Subject No. 7 :

Execution fees—Continuance of the enhanced rate of execution fees for a further period of one year from 1-4-1957.

Resolution :

The proposal is approved.

Subject No. 8 :

The Co-operative Movement and Rural savings.

Resolution :

The Council recommends, that the District Co-operative Central Banks may be requested to appoint special Savings Organisers to organise propaganda meetings and campaigns for promotion of savings and that the cost of these organisers might be met by Government, in the initial stages.

The representative of the Life Insurance Corporation who was present at the meeting explained that the main features of the Janatha Policy were the following:

- (i) Policies with a minimum limit of Rs. 250.
- (ii) Eligibility of even illiterate persons to take policies.
- (iii) No medical examination.
- (iv) No age proof.
- (v) The collection of insurance premium by the Insurance agent himself who goes from door to door for this purpose ; and
- (vi) Issue of policies in the regional languages.

The Council resolves that the thrift fund collected by the societies, may with advantage, be utilised for the payment of premia of the Janata Policies and that the Director Handlooms and a representative of the Insurance Corporation, may jointly work out a scheme in respect of certain select Weavers' Societies. Employees' Societies and Agricultural Banks may also be encouraged to popularise the Janata Policies.

Subject No. 9 :

Celebration of membership week in co-operative societies :

Resolution :

The Council approves the proposal of the Registrar regarding the celebration of membership week.

G.O.'s AND CIRCULARS

G.O.'s and Circulars
METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Department of Industries, Labour and Co-operation

U.O. Note No. 33139 GII/57-3

Dated: 14-5-1957.

SUB: Weights and Measures—Introduction of metric system—The standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956 (Central Act 89 of 1956)—Conversion of existing weights and measures into standard mass and measure.

Departments of the Secretariat are aware of the proposed introduction of the metric system of weights and measures throughout the country. A copy of the standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956 and (Central Act 89 of 1956) enacted by the Government of India on the subject is enclosed. The Government of India have proposed to bring the Act into force on the 1st April 1958. They have, therefore, suggested that laws, notifications

orders, contracts, deeds etc., with which this Government are concerned might be examined with a view to their modification as provided in Section 16(3) of the Central Act referred to when it is brought into force. The Departments of the Secretariat may accordingly be requested to take necessary action with reference to the Acts, notifications, orders, contracts, deeds etc., with which they are concerned.

M. G. L. JAMES,

Assistant Secretary to Government.

(True Copy).

ENCLOSURE

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA

EXTRAORDINARY

Part II—Section I—Published by Authority

No. 78	New Delhi,	Saturday,	December, 29, 1956
--------	------------	-----------	--------------------

MINISTRY OF LAW

New Delhi 29th December, 1956.

The following Acts of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 28th December, 1956, and are hereby published for general information.

The Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956 No. 89 of 1956
(28th December, 1956)

An act to establish standards of weights and measures based on the metric system.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Seventh year of the Republic of India as follows :—

Short Title, Extent and Commencement

1. (1) This Act may be called the standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1936.

(2) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(3) It shall come into force on such date, not being later than ten years from the passing of this Act, as the Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint; and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act or for different areas or for different classes by undertaking or for different classes of goods.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires-Definitions.

(a) "First general conference of Weights and Measures" means the conference general *des poids et Mesures* held at Paris in 1889.

(b) "International Bureau of Weights and Measures" means the *Bureau Internationale des poids et Mesures* at Severs in France;

(c) "Kilogram" means the mass of the platinum-iridium cylinder deposited at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures and declared international proto-type of the Kilogramme by the First General Conference of Weights and Measures.

(d) "metre" means the distance, at zero degree centigrade and under normal atmospheric pressure, between the axes of the two meridian lines traced on the platinum-iridium bar deposited at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures and declared international proto-type of the metre by the First General Conference of Weights and Measures;

(e) "normal atmospheric pressure" means the pressure exercised by 1.01,325 newtons per square metre, a newton being the force which imparts to a mass of one kilogram an acceleration of one metre per second.

Primary Unit of Length

3. (1) The primary unit of length shall be a metre.

(2) For the purpose of deriving the value of the metre, the Central Government shall cause to be prepared a national proto-type of the metre and shall cause the same to be certified in terms of the international prototype of the metre and shall deposit the same in such custody and at such place as the Central Government may think fit.

Primary Unit of Mass and Standard Unit of Weight

4. (1) The primary unit of mass shall be a kilogram.

(2) For the purpose of deriving the value of kilogram, the Central Government shall cause to be prepared a national proto-type of the kilogram and shall cause the same to be certified in terms of the international proto-type of kilogramme and shall deposit the same in such custody and at such place as the Central Government may think fit.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) of this section and section 12, the primary unit of mass for precious stones shall be a carat which is equal to one-five-thousandth of one kilogram.

(4) The standard unit of weight at any place shall be the weight of the primary unit of mass at that place.

Unit of Time

5. (1) The primary unit of time shall be a second.

(2) A second means $1/31556,925.975$ of the length of the tropical year for 19,000.0, the year commencing at 12.00 hours universal time on the 1st day of January 1900.

Unit of Electric Current

6. (1) The unit of Electric current shall be an ampere.

(2) An ampere means that constant current which flowing in two parallel straight conductors of infinite length, of negligible circular cross section and placed at a distance of one metre from each other in vacuum, produces, a force of 2×10^{-7} newtons per metre length between the conductors.

Scale of Temperature

7. The scale of temperature shall be the centigrade scale otherwise known as celsius where the temperature, under normal atmospheric pressure, is taken to be zero degree at the melting point of ice and one hundred degrees at the boiling point of water.

Unit of Luminous Intensity

8. (1) The Unit of Luminous Intensity shall be the candela.

(2) A candela means one-sixtieth part of luminous intensity normally emitted by one, centimetre square of integral radiator (black body) at the temperature of solidification of platinum.

Primary Unit of Area

9. The primary unit of area shall be the square metre.

Primary Unit of Volume

10. The primary unit of volume shall be the cubic metre.

Unit of Capacity

11. The Unit of capacity shall be a litre which is the volume occupied by the mass of one kilo-

gram of pure air-free water at the temperature of its maximum density and under normal atmospheric pressure.

Secondary Unit of Mass and Measures

12. The Central Government, may by notification in the Official Gazette, declare in relation to the units of mass and measures referred to in sections 3 and 4 and sections 9 to 11, both inclusive, the magnitude and denominations of such units of mass and measures as it thinks fit to be the secondary unit of mass and measures under this Act;

Provided that every such secondary units shall be an integral power of ten (positive or negative) of any one of such units.

Standards of Mass and Measures

13. (1) The units of mass and measures referred to in sections 3 and 4 and sections 9 to 11, both inclusive, and the secondary units of mass and measures declared under section 12 shall be the standards of mass and measures.

(2) No unit of mass or measure other than the units of mass and measures referred to in sub-section (1) shall be used as a standard mass or measure.

Continuance of Certain Weights and Measures during Transitional Period

14. (1) Notwithstanding that this Act has come into force in respect of any area or class of goods or undertakings, the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, permit the continuance of the use, after such commencement, in respect of that area or class of goods or undertakings, of such weights and measures, in addition to the standards of mass and measures

and for such period, not exceeding three years, as may be specified in the notification.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to empower the Central Government to issue any such notification in respect of any weight or measure which was not in use immediately before the commencement of this Act.

Sets of Mass and Measures

15. (1) The Central Government shall cause to be prepared as many sets as it may deem necessary of such standards or mass and measures referred to in section 13 or multiples or sub-multiples thereof as the Central Government may consider expedient, and shall cause each mass and measure of such set to be authenticated as having been ascertained from the primary units of mass and measure, as the case may be.

(2) The Central Government shall supply to each of the State Government as many such sets as it may deem fit.

Conversion of existing Weights and Measures into Standard Mass and Measures

16. (1) The value expressed in terms of any weight set for in sub-section (1) of section, of the standards of Weight Act, 1939, 9 of 1939 or in terms of any measure expressed in inches, feet, yards or miles or in gallons may be converted into the value expressed in terms of a standard mass or measure at the rates specified in the first Schedule.

(2) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify the rates at which the value expressed in terms of any weight or measure other than those referred to in sub-section (1) may be converted into the value

expressed in terms of a standard mass or measure.

(3) All references in any enactment or in any notification, rule or order under any enactment or in any contract, deed or other instruments to a value expressed in terms of any weight or measure other than those of a standard mass or measure shall be construed as references to that value expressed in terms of a standard mass or measure, as the case may be, converted thereto at the rates specified in the First Schedule or in the notification issued under sub-section (2), as the case may be.

(4) Where in any transaction the value expressed in terms of any weight or measure is required to be converted into that value expressed in terms of a standard mass or measure under this section, the calculation, for the purposes of such transaction, shall be made in such manner as may be prescribed by rules.

Power to make Rules

17. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the preparation of the standards of mass and measures under section 15;

(b) the custody of the set of standards of mass and measures which are to be maintained by the Central Government and the periodical verification and adjustment thereof;

(c) the periodical verification and adjustment of sets of standards of mass and measures supplied to the State Governments;

(d) the limits of error which may be tolerated in the standards of mass and measures when they are manufactured for being used or are being used in transactions generally, or in any class of transactions in particular;

(e) the manner in which the value expressed in terms of any weight or measure other than in terms of a standard mass and measure may be converted thereto; and

(f) any other matter which has to be, or may be prescribed;

(3) All rules made under this Act shall be laid for not less than thirty days before both Houses of Parliament as soon as possible after they are made, and shall be subject to such modifications as Parliament may make during the session in which they are so laid or the session immediately following.

2 of 1889. 9 of 1939.

(1) The Measures of Length Act, 1889, and the *Repeal* standards of Weight Act, 1939, are hereby repealed.

(2) The enactments specified in the Second Schedule shall, to the extent to which they contain any provision which corresponds to any provision of this Act, stand repealed.

(3) If, immediately before the commencement of this Act or any provision thereof in respect of any area or class of goods or undertakings, there is in force in respect of that area or class of goods or undertakings, any law which corresponds to this Act or to any provision thereof and which is not repealed by sub-section 1 or sub-section 2, that corresponding law shall stand repealed.

The First Schedule

See section 16 (1).

Standards of Weight.

1 grain	=	0.000054799	kilogram.
1 ounce	„	0.0283495	„
1 pound	„	0.4535924	„
1 cwt.	„	50.802	„
1 ton	„	1016.05	„
1 tola	„	0.0116638	„
1 seer	„	0.93310	„
1 maund	„	37.3242	„
Standards of Length and capacity			
1 inch	=	0.0254	metre (exact)
1 foot	„	0.3048	„
1 yard	„	0.9144	„
1 mile	„	1609.344	metres (exact)
1 imperial gallon	„	4.54596	litres.

The Second Schedule

(See Section 18 (2).)

1. The Assam Adoption of Standard Weights Act, 1955 (IX of 1955).

2. The Bhopal State Weights and Measures Act, 1953 (XV of 1953).

3. The Bihar Weights Act, 1957 (XVII of 1947).

4. The Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932 (XV of 1932).

5. The Central Provinces and Berar Weights and Measures of Capacity Act, 1928 (II of 1928).

6. The Cochin Weights and Measures Act, 1912 (LXIII of 1912).

7. The Coorg Act, 1954 (VII of 1954).

8. The Hyderabad Weights and Measures Act, 1956 Fasli (XIV of 1956 Fasli).

9. The Madhya Bharat Weights Act, 1954 (21 of 1954).

10. The Madras Weights and Measures Act, 1948 (XXII of 1948), as in force in the State of Madras or of Andhra.

11. The Mysore Weights and Measures Act, 1902 (III of 1902),

- | | |
|---|--|
| 12. The Orissa Weights and Measures Act, 1943 (VII of 1943), | 15. The Travancore Weights and Measures Act, 1085 (VI of 1085). |
| 13. The Punjab Weights and Measures Act, 1941 (XII of 1941). | 16. The United Provinces Weights and Measures Act, 1947 (XXIII of 1948). |
| 14. The Rajasthan Weights and Measures Act, 1954 (XIX of 1954). | |

SMALL SAVINGS SCHEME AND CO-OPERATIVES

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

SRI A. PALANIAPPA MUDALIAR, M.A., I.A.S.,

Registrar.

Re. 115823/57-A, 1.

Dated, 30-9-57.

SUB: Co-operatives—Investment of funds in Small Savings Scheme—
Instructions issued.

Under the Second Five Year Plan, a target of Rs. 130 crores a year on an average has been fixed for small savings collections. The support of 'Small Savings Movement' in a sustained and practical manner is an important item in the work and activities of every institution and undertaking throughout the country. The success of the National Plan depends on the ability to mobilise the internal resources of the country. How far the co-operatives can take part in this was considered by the 29th Session of the Central Banks' Conference held in July 1957, and it passed the following resolution.

Resolution No. 26:

This Conference suggests that such of the Central Banks which have surplus funds may invest them in National Savings Certificates, if they are declared as trustee securities and pledgeable. This Conference requests the Government to relax the upper limit for investment in the National Savings Certificates by the co-operative institutions. This conference also suggests that such of the Central Banks and other co-operative institutions which are willing to take the agency for the

sale of these certificates may do so".

2. (i) The Deputy Regional National Savings Officer, Madras has stated that National Plan Savings Certificates have been issued in place of National Savings Certificates, that as the National Savings Certificates were securities of the Central Government they are automatically covered by clause (a) of section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act 1882. National Plan Savings Certificates are therefore Trust securities under clause (a) of section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.

(ii) As regards relaxation of the maximum limit upto which the co-operative banks can invest in the National Plan Savings securities, the matter is being taken up with the Government and the Deputy Regional National Savings Officer, Madras. Further instructions in this regard will issue in due course.

(iii) The National Plan Savings Certificates are not negotiable and cannot be pledged for raising loans at present. But the Deputy Regional National Savings Officer has stated that the Ministry of Finance will shortly issue orders enabling National Plan Savings

Certificates for being pledged with scheduled banks etc. for raising loans. A copy of the order will be communicated when received. But the Ten Year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates can be pledged with Scheduled Banks and co-operative societies and Banks for raising loans.

3. Such of the Central Banks and other co-operatives as are willing to take up the agency for the sale of the National Plan Savings Certificates may do so. A copy of the agreement to be executed by co-operative societies for taking the agency, is enclosed. It is stated that there is no prescribed form of application to take up the agency. The co-operative institutions may apply for the agency by a letter. The application may be sent to the appointing authority concerned i.e. the Regional National Savings Officer, Madras in the city, and the Collector/Revenue Divisional Officer, Tahsildar, independent Deputy Tahsildar in the mofussil. No security is required from the co-operatives to take in the agency. Commission will be paid at a uniform rate of 1½ per cent on sales of all denominations of 12 year National Plan Savings Certificates provided the sale does not represent Provident Fund Money.

The employees' Co-operative societies may arrange to purchase the National Plan Savings Certificates for their members and promote thrift among them, by popularising the certificates.

4. The nature of funds of the co-operatives which can be invested in the National Plan Savings Certificates has been

examined and the following instructions are issued.

The statutory Reserve Fund of the co-operatives should be invested in the financing banks of the institutions concerned. Other reserves such as the Bad Debts Reserve, Investment Depreciation reserve etc., the security deposit and Provident Fund of the employees may be invested in the National Plan Savings Certificates. The National Plan Savings Certificates are not negotiable at present; and hence if the general funds of co-operatives are invested in the National Plan Savings Certificates, the fluidity of the funds will be affected. It is, therefore, desirable that only after these certificates are declared negotiable and pledgeable by the Central Government the State Co-operative Bank, the central banks and big urban banks, may invest in the National Plan Savings Certificates their surplus funds, if any.

5. The Co-operative Agricultural Banks and Rural Banks may also interest themselves in this activity. They can take up the agency for sale of National Plan Savings Certificates and mobilise savings in the rural areas. It has been suggested that as the National Plan Savings Certificates are small in size, it may not be possible for the villagers to preserve them carefully. The Agricultural Banks may therefore, accept these certificates for safe-custody framing suitable regulations for the purpose.

6. The Deputy Registrars are requested to issue suitable instructions to the societies in their circles and give effect to the above suggestions to the extent feasible.

A. PALANIAPPAN,
Registrar.

AGREEMENT

(For Co-operative Societies)

Articles of Agreement made atthis... day of.....one thousand nine hundred and fiftyBetween the President of India hereinafter called 'the Government' (which expression shall be deemed to include his successors and assigns wherever the context so admits or requires) of the One Part; and (here insert the name of the Society)'a body incorporated under Co-operative Societies Act and having its registered office at hereunder called 'the Agent' (which expression shall be deemed to include its successors and assigns wherever the context so admits or requires) of the Other Part.

Whereas the Government under their Small Savings Scheme issue 12 Year National Savings Certificates and 10 year National Plan Certificates of various denominations for sale to the investing public under the Post Office National Savings Certificate Rules 1944, issued under the Post Office National Savings Certificates Ordinance, 1944.

And Whereas with a view to expanding the said scheme the Government are desirous of appointing authorised agents for sale of 12 year National Savings Certificates and 10 year National Plan Certificates.

And Whereas the Agent has agreed to act as such authorised agent on the terms and conditions hereinafter appearing.

Now it is Hereby Agreed by and between the parties hereto as follows :—

1. The Agent is hereby appointed as the authorised agent of the Government for the purpose of effecting sales of 12 Year

National Savings Certificates and 10 Year National Plan Certificates of various denominations in accordance with the Post Office National Savings Certificates Rules, 1944 as amended from time to time, or such other rule or rules as may from time to time be made in that behalf.

2. The Agent shall sell 12 Year National Savings Certificates and 10 Year National Plan Certificates in the Town or Taluka or District of ..

3. The Agent shall on behalf of the Government receive from the prospective investors monies for the purchase of 12 Year National Savings Certificates or 10 Year National Plan Certificates and pass appropriate receipts for the same to the investors, in the prescribed form, from the printed Receipt Books which the Government will at their own cost supply to the Agent for the purpose. In no case, shall the Agent, accept money for which it is not able immediately to issue a proper valid receipt or receipts from the printed Receipt Book(s).

4. The Agent shall within 10 days from the receipt of the monies as aforesaid deposit the same in the Post Office(s) to which it may be attached for the purpose of purchasing the said Certificates and pending such deposit the Agent shall hold the said monies in trust for and on behalf of the Government.

5. The Agent shall obtain from the prospective investors such documents or writings as may from time to time be prescribed by the Government in regard to the purchase of the said Certificates.

6. The Government shall through the Post Office(s) concerned issue and furnish to the Agents 12 Year National Savings Certificates or 10 Year National Plan Certificates, as the case may be in the name or names of such person or persons and for such amounts as the investors shall have applied for. The Agent shall on obtaining such Certificates deliver the same to the investor or investors in exchange for the original receipt or receipts that may have been passed to them, duly discharged by the investors.

7. The Agent shall be entitled to receive a commission at the rate of 1½ per cent, on the value of 12 Year National Savings Certificates and 10 Year National Plan Certificates of all denominations sold to investors through the Agent under the terms of this Agreement provided the money invested does not belong to a provident Fund. This commission shall be payable on the sale of the Certificates as aforesaid, on production of the receipts duly discharged by the investor or investors to the Paying authority appointed in this behalf. The Agent shall not be entitled to any other commission, remuneration or payment whatsoever for the work done under these presents except the commission, as aforesaid notwithstanding any expenses the Agent may incur for the purpose. No Commission shall be paid on sales of Certificates representing investment of Provident Fund money.

8. The Agent hereby undertakes to carry out such direction and instructions as may from time to time be issued by the Government or by persons duly authorised by the Government and to comply with the Post Office National Savings Certificates Rules, 1944, as amended

from time to time and orders and regulations issued by the Government together with any modifications or additions thereof and to keep itself acquainted with the aforesaid rules, orders and regulations, and in particular undertakes :

(a) To follow all instructions printed on the cover of the official Receipt Books issued by the Government.

(b) Never, under any circumstances to alter the value for which the receipt forms, counterfoils in the Receipt Books are printed nor to make any alteration in the matter printed on the receipt forms and counter foils except that, when the application is for the purchase of 10 year National Certificates, the words "12 Year National Savings Certificate" wherever they appear may be altered to read "10 Year National Plan Certificate". Such alteration should be duly attested by the signature or initials of the Agent.

(c) (i) To ascertain from the investor before accepting any monies that the 12 year National Savings Certificates for which he applies will, if bought, not render his total holding of the National Savings Certificates of all series in excess of the limit laid down in the Post Office National Savings Certificates Rules, 1944, as amended from time to time.

(ii) To ascertain from the investor, before accepting any monies that the 10 Year National Plan Certificates for which he applies will, if bought not render his total holding of the 10 year National Plan Certificates in excess of the limit laid down by the Government from time to time.

(d) To forthwith refund to the Government any Commission that may have been paid in respect of such 12 year National Savings

Certificates or 10 year National Plan Certificates as may have been sold to the investor or investors in excess of the prescribed limits of holding.

(e) To keep the Certificate(s) of Authority and Receipt Books issued to it with care and in case of loss immediately report the same to the Appointing/Issuing Authority and the Post Office(s) to which it is attached.

(f) In case of loss of any Receipt Books not to claim any Commission on sales of National Savings Certificates recorded therein.

(g) To produce the Receipt Books to the Paying Authority for the purposes of checking or payment of commission as herein provided and claim commission within four months from the date of receipt of money for the said Certificate, failing which such commission shall be forfeited.

(h) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-clause (g) above to produce the Receipt Books to the Checking Authority for the purposes of checking whenever demanded by the said authority.

(i) To deliver the Certificates (purchased by the Agent on behalf of the investors) to the investors without undue delay and in any case within one month of the date of receipt of the money failing which the Agent shall forfeit the commission earned on the sale of such Certificates and if the same may have been paid will forthwith refund it to the Government.

(j) To carryout this Agreement faithfully and diligently and to the best of its ability to promote the said scheme.

(k) Not to assign or otherwise transfer the benefit of this Agreement or any part thereof to a third party.

9. The agency would be liable to be terminated by the Government without giving notice or assigning any reasons if the Agent's work or conduct is adversely commented upon by the supervising authorities or if it is, in the opinion of the Government guilty of breach of any provision of the Agreement or if it is dissolved, or it is discovered that a part or the whole of the business was secured by it with the help or connivance of an official of the Posts and Telegraphs Department or National Savings Organisation. The Commission earned on such business would also be liable to forfeiture and if the Commission on such business has already been paid, the Agent must refund it to the Government.

10. Subject as aforesaid this Agreement can be terminated by the Government giving three months' notice to the Agent or by Agent giving three months' notice to the Government.

11. The Stamp duty on this Agreement will be payable by the Government,

12. On termination of this Agreement how so ever occasions the Agent shall forthwith deliver to the Government all monies and papers including the Certificate(s) of Authority, used, partially used and unused Receipt Books, documents, National Savings Certificates and National Plan Certificates, which may have come to its possession or custody for the purchase and sale of National Savings Certificates and National Plan Certificates under the terms of this Agreement.

13. The Agent hereby agrees to well and sufficiently protect and keep harmless and indemnify the Government against all manner of embezzlement, misappropriation or misapplication of moneys and

the National Savings Certificates and National Plan Certificates which may from time to time during the continuance of this Agreement come into its possession or control and belonging either to the Government or to the investor or investors and also against the carrying away, loss, destruction or otherwise of any writings, evidence, books or papers belonging to the Government or to any of the investor without directions and authority of the Government or person or persons duly authorised by the Government and against all costs, charges and expenses in relation thereto. The Agent shall also indemnify the Government against all losses or claims that may arise on account of its defaults, and the Government shall be indemnified against all such loss or damage as aforesaid at any time.

14. The Appointing Authority, the Issuing Authority and Paying Authority and the Checking Authority shall be such authority, as may be appointed from time to time by the State Government in the matter.

15. All disputes arising under or concerning the terms of this Agreement or in any manner relating to this Agreement shall be referred to the sole arbitration of the Head of the Postal Circle concerned, whose decision shall be final and binding on the parties and such reference shall be governed by the Arbitration Act X of 1940 or such statutory modification thereof as may for the time being be in force.

In Witness Whereof the parties hereto have set their respective hands hereunto the day, month and year first hereinafter written.

Signed and delivered by.....
in the presence of

.....
.....
.....

Signed by.....
for and on behalf of the President
of India in the presence of

.....
.....
.....

(True Copy)

MADRAS SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS ACT—EXEMPTION TO CO-OPERATIVES—CANCELLATION OF

Copy of G. O. Ms. No. 3423, dated 18-10-'57, Department of Industries,
Labour and Co-operation, Government of Madras.

Acts—Madras shops and Establishments Act, 1947—Co-operative
Societies—Exemption from the provisions of the Act—Cancelled.

Read the following :

G. O. Ms. No. 4546, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated
24-10-1956.

From the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, letter No.
Rc. 145453/56 dated 28-6-1957.

ORDER :—

In G. O. Ms. No. 4432, Develop-
ment, dated 29-9-'53, the Govern-
ment granted exemption to the
Co-operative Societies, which

employed non-members from the
provisions of the Madras Shops
and Establishments Act, 1947
subject to the condition that the

Co-operative Societies adopt the special by-laws and embody the provisions of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947, regarding opening and closing hours, daily and weekly hours of work, weekly holidays, health and safety and wages in the Standing Orders of the Society. The said exemption was continued year after year and the exemption last granted in the G.O. read above will expire on 14-10-'57. The Government have reviewed the position regarding the progress made in the adoption of the special by-laws by the Co-operative Societies. After a lapse of nearly four years only 578 societies out of 1494 have adopted the special by-laws. There does not appear to be any prospect of further substantial progress in the near future. The Government consider that the policy of granting exemption to Co-operative Societies which employ non-members subject to the conditions mentioned above should be continued, but that the general exemption granted to all Co-operative Societies should be cancelled and that exemption should be granted to such of the individual Societies as have adopted the special by-laws and embodied the provisions of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act referred to in the Standing Orders of the Society.

2. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies is requested to apply for exemption with a list of societies that have adopted special by-laws so far and embodied the provisions in Chapters II, III, V and VII of the Madras Shops and

Endt. Rc. 145453/56-Q.

Copy of G. O. Ms. No. 3423, Department of Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 18-10-'57 is communicated to all Deputy Registrars on general duty except Deputy Registrar. Nagarkoil for information and necessary action.

MD. ABDUL HAFEEZ,
For Registrar.

Establishments Act, 1947, in the Standing Orders of the Society, and to apply for such exemptions from time to time in respect of other Co-operative Societies after they have adopted the Special by-laws and embodied necessary provisions in the Standing Orders of the Society.

3. The Commissioner of Labour is requested not to enforce the provisions of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947, in regard to societies which have adopted the special by-laws and embodied necessary provisions in their Standing Orders pending the issue of formal orders exempting them by the Government. In regard to the other societies, he is requested to enforce the provisions of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947, strictly.

4. The following notification will be published in the Fort St. George Gazette. The Senior Translator to Government is requested to supply the Controller of Stationery and Printing with the Tamil Translation of the notification.

Notification

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947 (Madras Act XXXVI of 1947), the Governor of Madras hereby directs that the exemption granted to the Co-operative Societies in G. O. Ms. No. 4546, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 24-10-1956 be cancelled with effect from the date of this order.

Office of the Registrar of
Co-operative Societies, Madras,
Dated, 4-11-57.

All-India Co-operative Week All-India Co-operative Day.



Srimathi Sarojini Varadappan is seen addressing the Meeting on 2-11-'57.

Credit and General Insurance Day.

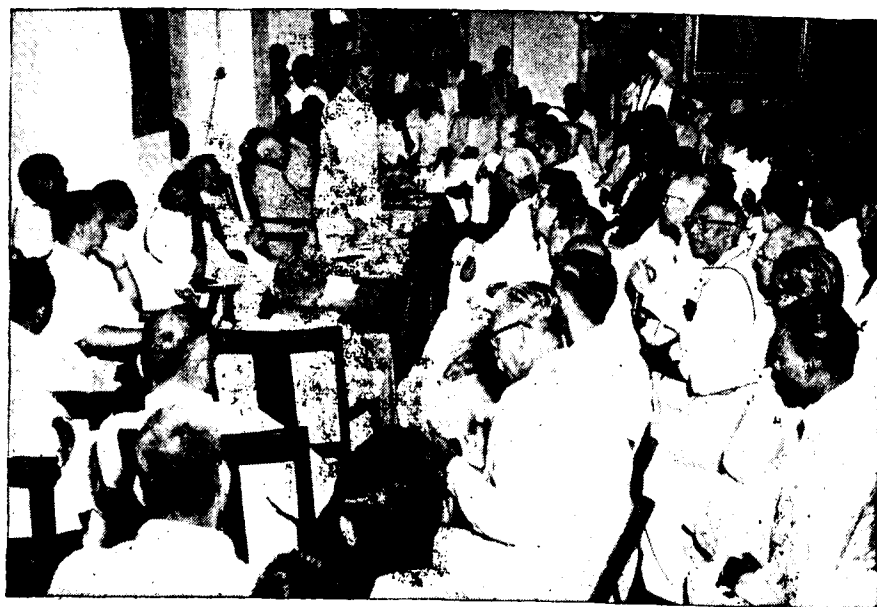


Sri M. Bhakthavatsalam, Minister for Home presided over the 'Credit Day' on 3-11-'57.

All-India Co-operative Week (2nd November to 8th November '57.) All-India Co-operative Day.



Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister of Madras, inaugurated the All-India Co-operative Week on 2-11-'57.



Sri A. Palaniappa Mudaliar is seen addressing the meeting on the All-India Co-operative Day.

All India Co-operative Week Celebrations in Madras State

[In response to the appeal issued by the President of the All India Co-operative Union, Sri K. D. Malaviya, Union Minister for Mines and Oils and Dr. Punjabrao S. Deshmukh, Union Minister for Co-operation, the Madras State Co-operative Union made elaborate arrangements to celebrate the Week in a fitting manner in joint collaboration with the Madras Dist. Co-op. Central Bank, Ltd., The Co-operative Fire and General Insurance Society, Ltd., The Madras Co-op. House Construction Society, Ltd., The Madras Co-op. Milk Supply Union, Ltd., The Madras State Handloom Weavers Co-op. Society, Ltd., and T.U.C.S., Ltd. Appeals were issued to all members of the Unions, Dist. Central Banks and Stores and other institutions to make similar arrangements in the mufassal areas to celebrate the Week. We are publishing in the following pages a report of the celebrations of the All-India Co-operative Week.—Edr.]

ALL INDIA CO-OPERATIVE WEEK IN MADRAS CITY

All-India Co-operative Day—2nd November, 1957

Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister of Madras inaugurated the All-India Co-operative Week on the 2nd November 1957 at the premises of the Madras State Co-operative Bank and exhorted co-operators in the State to educate the masses on the benefits of Co-operation and to see that the Movement embraced all fields of human activity in the remotest villages.

The function was attended by Co-operators and several high ranking officials of Madras. Messrs. A. Palaniappa Mudaliar, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, S. Thayappa Thevar, Collector of Madras, S. A. Ayyaswami Chettiar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, M. G. Rajaram, Additional Development Commissioner, Madras and others attended the Meeting.

Dr. P. Natesan, General Secretary, Madras State Co-operative

Union welcomed the Chief Minister and others and said that Madras State Co-operative Union was the apex organisation in charge of co-operative education and propaganda in the State. He explained the working of the Union and requested the Chief Minister to help the Union in putting up a building. He said that honesty, efficiency and enthusiasm were the three essential requisites of a co-operator and said that nearly a lakh of honorary directors were doing selfless service to promote the cause of co-operation.

Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister of Madras unfurled the Co-operative Flag and said that many among the people were not aware of the advantages of the Movement. In fact, some were even ignorant of the existence of such a movement. In his opinion, this was due to the fact that there was a general feeling among the masses

that these agencies were intended only for the rich and that poor people could not easily secure benefits from them. It was the duty of the Co-operators to allay this feeling and create necessary climate for the development of co-operation. A lot of groundwork yet remained to be done in this regard. The people in the villages should be made to ponder over the value of co-operation and made to realise that it would help them to remove their mutual differences and understand each other better. The celebration of the Week would have served its purpose if it could achieve this end.

The Chief Minister emphasised that the Movement should not confine itself merely to the provision of credit facilities to the people, but should permeate every sphere of activity. Even in regard to rural credit, he pointed out, that despite the lower rate of interest charged by the Co-operative Societies, they found more and more people getting loans from private parties at a higher rate of interest. Probably the people thought that it might not be easier for them to secure loans from Co-operative bodies, which insisted on securities etc. He would point out that the practice of getting loans on the basis of mutual trust had been in vogue in the villages traditionally and never had the agriculturist failed to repay the loan at the time of the harvest. Therefore, he would like those in charge co-operative bodies not to interpret the rules in such a manner as to put obstacles in the way of the people getting the benefits easily.

Sri A. Palaniappa Mudaliar, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras referred to the important place assigned to co-operation in the Second Five Year Plan and explained the steps taken to promote it. He pointed out that agri-

cultural banks had been organised in villages, which had greatly benefited the agriculturists. It had inculcated the habits of thrift and savings and deposits had been collected in the rural parts. It was their aim that all the villagers should come into the fold of the Co-operative Movement and benefit by it. He also explained the need for starting co-operative farming societies and working them successfully, in order to attain increased agricultural production.

Shrimathi Sarojini Varadappan said that Co-operative Movement was very helpful in providing adequate and cheap finance to the Women's Cottage Industry Societies. It was only when she was elected the President of a Society in Madras then she realised the immense advantages of co-operative institutions. He pleaded that a large number of co-operative societies for Woman should be started in the villages, so that they may join and learn some useful trade or other and earn during their leisure hours and thus improve their economic position.

Sri M. G. Rajaram, Additional Development Commissioner said that he hoped that a time would come, when there would be no other agency except co-operatives in the State to provide credit and other facilities for the poor. He explained how co-operative organisation could help in making available to the villager, seeds and manures.

Earlier Major-General S. C. Alagappan read the messages received from Sri K.D. Malavaiya, Union Minister for Mines and President of the All India Co-operative Union and Dr. Punjabrao S. Deshmukh, Union Minister for Co-operation. He also read the 35th International Co-operative Day Message from the International Co-operative Alliance.

Dr. P. Natesan proposed a vote of thanks.

Co-operative Credit and General Insurance Day—3rd Nov. 1957.

"The Co-operative Credit and General Insurance Day" was celebrated with great enthusiasm on the 3rd November 1957 at the premises of the Madras State Co-operative Bank, Ltd., under the joint auspices of the Madras Dist. Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., and the Co-operative Fire and General Insurance Society, Ltd., Sri M. Bhakthavatsalam, Minister for Home, presided over the function.

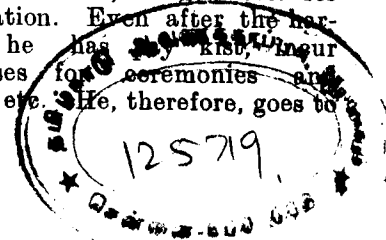
Dr. P. Natesan, General Secretary, Madras State Co-operative Union, welcomed the Hon. Minister and the audience. He expressed the wellwishes of the Co-operators on the occasion of the 60th birthday of Sri M. Bhakthavatsalam and offered the greetings of co-operators. He traced the history of the Co-operative Movement since 1904 and said that so far as this State was concerned, much progress had been achieved in the credit sector. Nearly 12 to 15 per cent of the credit needs of the agriculturists are being met by the co-operatives. Not only that. In no other state, do we find, that credit is being provided at as cheap a rate as 6½ per cent as we do in Madras. Recently I had been to Ceylon and Jaipur. In both the places, I have observed that the ultimate borrowers' rates of interest are much higher. Again it is being said that there are too many agencies in the credit system at Madras and that takes away a large margin. This view is not correct. We have three agencies—the apex bank, the district banks and the village credit societies. Between these three agencies, they take nearly 4½ per cent

and this margin is absolutely essential to discharge credit service in the most efficient and economical manner among the vast agriculturists spread out in the far-flung rural areas. No other agency could do that work, with such a small margin. And there is another problem namely that credit is not the only requirement of the villagers. They need a whole gamut of facilities like irrigation, better seeds, pesticides, roads, timely rain etc. More than that, they must be provided with subsidiary occupations like cottage industries, poultry farming, dairying etc. and thus assured of a real secondary income. Only when these improvements are effected in the rural parts, the agriculturists will be in a position, to balance his slender budget and increase his standard of life. This fact should be borne in mind.

Dr. P. Natesan also referred to the problem of non-recovery of dues from members in many of the employees societies and stated that suitable legislation should be enacted to provide for compulsory recovery of dues from the salaries.

Sri M. Bhakthavatsalam, Minister for Home and Agriculture, who presided over the meeting said that man's progress depended to a large extent on the degree of progress of co-operation. He also said that credit is required not only for agriculturists, but even for big industries and business. There is nothing derogatory about credit. Particularly, the agriculturists are in need of credit. Their vocation demands credit. There is a time lag between planting and harvest. He has to incur expenses by way of seeds, manures, wages etc. for cultivation. Even after the harvest he has to incur expenses for ceremonies and illness etc. He, therefore, goes to

JL
XN 21.11.57
NS 7.4.9.5

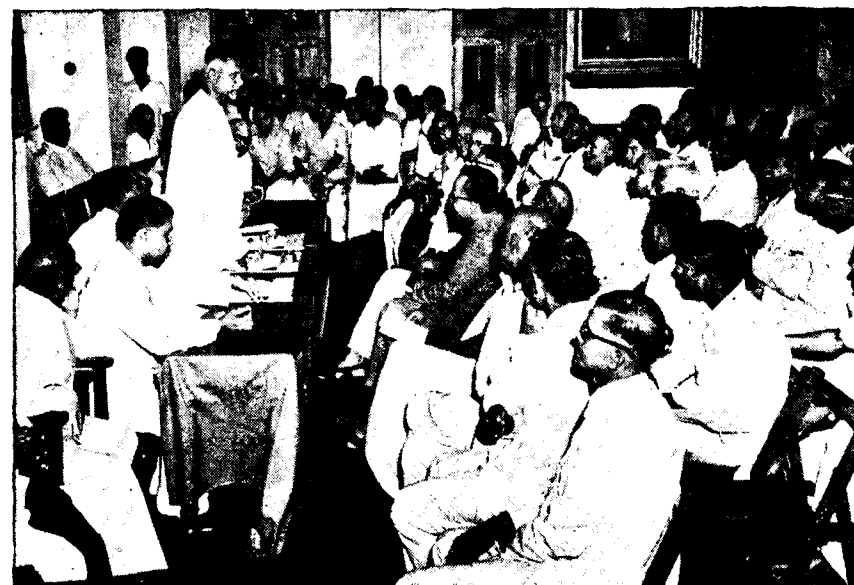


the moneylender and borrows. The money-lenders press for payment at the harvest time, so the ryot is forced to sell produce at very low prices. That is why the need for co-operative credit agencies become great. Co-operative credit institutions are doing yeoman service by providing cheap timely credit to the agriculturists. Even urban credit institutions should be encouraged. There should be an effective link between urban and rural credit institutions. He said that vigorous attempts should be made to give at least 50 per cent of the credit requirements of agriculturists. A very heavy responsibility devolves on co-operators. He said that there was also good progress in general insurance. Lastly he said he was extremely glad to note that co-operative institutions worked well under non-official leadership and hoped that non-officials would continue to work with the same vigour and enthusiasm.

Sri R. Krishnamurthi, Principal, Pachaiyappa's College said that on occasions such as these, we should find out what has been achieved, what the defects and what to achieve in the future. Though Co-operative Movement is essentially a people's movement, yet there is a need for official guidance. The credit side of the Movement has been expanding. But the question is: has it been sufficient? and has it satisfied the credit needs of our rural and urban people? Whatever might be the defects, there is no gain-saying the fact that the credit movement has had a creditable record. We should not magnify small defects here, small deficiencies there. Though many movements analogous to co-operation have been doing good work in the rural sector, like the Ghandian Movement, the Community

Development Movement, there are quite a number of basic drawbacks like the excessive pressure of population, sub-division and fragmentation of lands, absence of subsidiary occupation, dependence of agriculture on uncertain monsoons, pests, etc. which have stood in the way of progress of the rural folk. And then there is the moneylender. He has taken advantage of the situation; he has been unconscionable; wicked and often has falsified accounts, but still he has a role to play. The importance of co-operative credit organisations becomes great in this context. Credit organisations must advance money at cheap rates for seasonal agricultural operations, for purchase of seeds, manures, fertilisers, bullocks, pumpsets, etc. for the reclamation of lands etc. Thanks to the imagination of co-operative leaders in this State, much brisk work has been done. Our Registrar in his latest report has stated that during 1955-56, that co-operatives covered nearly 65 per cent of the villages and benefited nearly 24 per cent of the rural families. It is a remarkable achievement. Lastly paying a tribute to the excellent qualities of the Registrar Sri A. Palaniappa Mudaliar, Sri R. Krishnamurthi said. "Non-officials are touchy people. It requires a very able Registrar and a team of officers to see that they give guidance, remaining always in the background. An ideal Registrar is one, who not only deals with files, but keeps an open and alert mind, who wills, thinks, writes, directs and puts the necessary energy into the people, but remains always in the background. I am sure, with such a person to guide us, the Movement, which has had a bright past, which is having a good present shall have a glorious future."

All-India Co-operative Week Housing Day 4th November, '57.



Sri P. Kakkan, Minister for P.W.D. is seen addressing the meeting on the 'Housing Day', on 4-11-'57.

Co-operative Milk Day, 5th Nov. 1957.



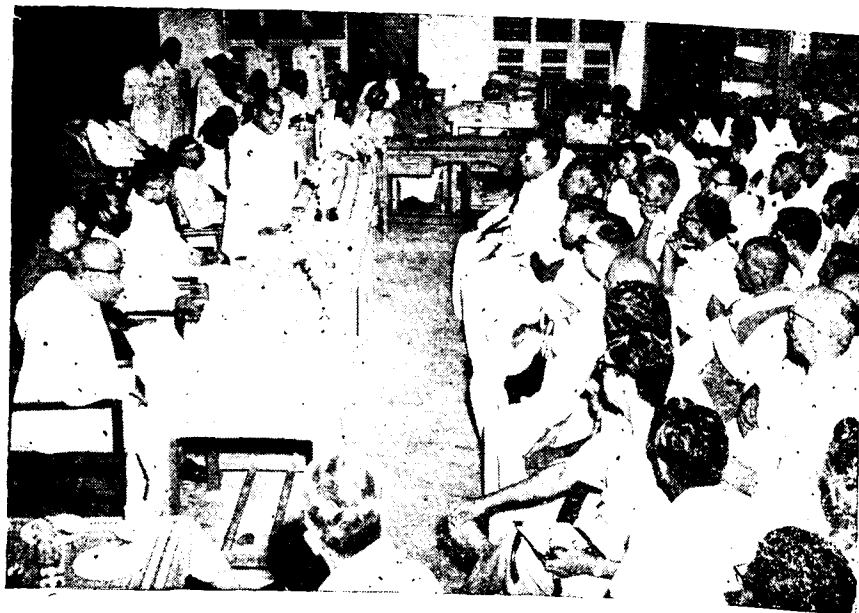
Sri. C. Subramaniam, Minister for Finance presided over the 'Co-operative Milk Day' on 5-11-'57.

All-India Co-operative Week Co-operative Milk Day, 5th Nov. 1957.



Sri K. Nachchinarkiniya Sivam, President, The Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union Ltd., is seen addressing the meeting.

Weavers' and Artisans Day, 6th Nov. 1957.



Sri M. P. Nachimuthu welcomed the audience on the occasion of the celebration of 'Weavers and Artisans Day' on 6th November 1957.

Sri P. Snanmugam, Secretary, The Co-operative Fire and General Insurance Society, Ltd. then addressed the gathering on the problems of "Co-operative General Insurance," the text of which has been published in the form of an article in this issue of the Journal.

Sri V. Venkatachalam, Vice-President, The Government Servants House Mortgage Bank, Ltd. said that Co-operation was the only means by which we could ward off 'isms' of all kinds. He said that Co-operative Movement could utilise some of the funds of the Life Insurance Corporation, especially to finance Co-operative House Mortgage Banks.

Sri V. V. Ramaswamy, M. L. C., said that the welfare State can be ushered into existence through the medium of co-operatives and said that the yeoman services rendered by the non-officials had been great. "It is our aim that the standard of living of our masses should be raised. The burden of indebtedness is great. Moneylenders increase the burden. Co-operatives try to help the backward peoples by teaching them, self-help and thrift. A ryot needs credit for cultivation, for consumption and for investment. The idea of crop-loan system has been boldly conceived. The proposals for strengthening marketing system and for starting rural banks and large-sized units are enthusiastically welcomed by the people. I hope that these proposals will instil confidence and self-reliance in the people. It is my view that Co-operatives should be worked in a spirit of service, and co-operators should keep themselves away from caste and political squabbles."

Sri C. G. Shunmugasundaram, President, The Madras Circle Postal Employees Bank Ltd. then spoke

and stressed the need for making statutory provision in the Madras Co-operative Societies Act for compulsory recovery of members' dues to the Co-operative Societies from their salaries.

Dr. P. Natesan proposed a vote of thanks.

Co-operative Housing Day 4th November 1957.

'Co-operative Housing Day' was celebrated on the 4th November 1957 at the premises of the Madras State Co-operative Bank under the joint auspices of the Madras State Co-operative Union and the Madras Co-operative House Construction Society, Ltd. Sri P. Kakkan, Minister for Public Works presided over the meeting.

Dr. P. Natesan, General Secretary, Madras State Co-operative Union welcomed the Minister for Public Works and said that there were different classes of housing co-operatives like the House Construction Societies, House Building Societies, House Mortgage Banks, townships etc. He said next to food and clothing, house was an important necessity for happy and healthy living. Sanitation and ventilation are essentials for a decent house. He said that sewage was not found even in important towns and cities. Similarly sanitary flush was a necessity in modern urban areas and he observed that a sanitary outlook was lacking even among well-to-do people. He would say that due care should be taken in providing neat and sanitary latrine and latrines should be the cleanest part of any house. The population is growing and houses have become overcrowded. Family Planning has become an urgent necessity. The Government of India have set apart Rs. 3 crores for the popularisation of Family Planning and he

welcomed the move. There is a conspicuous increase in birth rate, followed by the equally striking fall in the death rate, mostly due to the use of anti-biotics. This is the reason for the increasing growth of population. When population increases, food becomes scarce, employment difficult and houses over crowded. In Ceylon, the population is 80 lakhs in an area of 25,000 square miles; while in Madras, with an area double that of Ceylon 50,000 square miles, the population is nearly four fold i.e. 3 crores. The above figures emphasise the population problem.

Sri P. Kakkan, Minister for Public Works, who presided over the meeting said that he was glad that both the people and the Government were interested in promoting co-operation. Good housing was essential for promoting social peace among the people. He recently visited two colonies for Harijans built by the Co-operatives at a cheap cost of Rs. 1,500 per house. The houses were well built. Such activities were bound to enhance the social value of Co-operation. He was of the opinion that instead of employing contractors to build houses, we could very well entrust the work to co-operatives. We are now implementing a scheme for housing harijans called the "centrally sponsored Harijan Housing Scheme" in every district. The houses are constructed nicely with good materials. We must construct houses with good designs and at low cost suited to the tastes and requirements of our people. He said that those who worked in co-operative institutions should discharge their duties eschewing communalism and nepotism and should ceaselessly strive for the improvement and advancement of the Societies.

Sri B. C. Panchanatham, Vice-President, Madras Co-operative

House Construction Society said that he was glad to participate in the function. The Society, which he represented had done some good work; it had built nearly 1,000 houses so far on a no profit and no loss basis. But he would like to suggest a few ideas to improve the working of housing societies. The housing societies were working like a "chief contractor", for they entrusted the work to contractors. Instead, construction should be done by societies themselves and such a procedure would keep their technical staff fully engaged. The Government should help the societies in purchasing land; the societies should improve the land and provide all amenities like drainage, water supply, conveyance, school, hospital etc. and then only allot the plots to members according to a scheme of priority. The societies should be responsible for the maintenance of houses during the hire-purchase period. He said that audit should be more economical and he was of the view that audit by chartered accountants may be more cheaper than departmental auditors. He further stated that best materials should be purchased at cheap rates and utilised by housing societies. Lastly, he said that housing co-operatives should foster a sense of community and said, that measures should be taken in a planned manner to house the pavement dwellers and other people of the low-income group and only then it could be said that housing co-operatives had done their duty.

Sri M. V. Kuttalam, Hon. Secretary, The Thyagarayanagar & City Co-operative Building Society Ltd. spoke on the achievements of housing societies and suggested several measures for improving the working of the societies. (A full text of his speech has already been published in the form of an

article in this issue of the Journal.)

Sri V. K. Appandarajan, Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, said that housing was not only the problem of the Cities and towns, but also of the villages. The main problem relating to housing was the rapid increase in population. How to tackle it? He suggested the following measures:

(i) There should be a planned disposal of offices of Government and business houses to mufusal parts.

(ii) Loans should be given even for the purchase of lands.

(iii) Houses should be constructed and let out to occupants at cheap, economic rents.

(iv) The problems with respect to rural housing was not the scarcity of houses, but only improving the sanitary conveniences of rural housing. The present scheme of Rs. 750 per each house, of which Rs. 500 was subsidy and Rs. 250 was the contribution of the member was a good one.

(v) There was a need to reduce the percentage of contribution of the labourer from 25 per cent to 10 per cent in respect of the Industrial Housing Schemes.

(vi) There was a need to start a Housing Corporation and establish a Research Section on Housing under the auspices of the Corporation. Lastly, he said that the development of co-operative housing would ultimately lead to the establishment of the socialist pattern of society.

Dr. P. Natesan proposed a vote of thanks.

Co-operative Milk Day 5th November, 1957.

'Co-operative Milk Day' was celebrated on 5th November 1957

at the premises of the Madras State Co-operative Bank under the joint auspices of the Madras State Co-operative Union and the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union. Sri C. Subramaniam, Minister for Finance presided over the meeting.

Dr. P. Natesan, General Secretary, Madras State Co-operative Union, welcomed the Minister and paid tributes to the scintillating brilliance of the Minister. He said that there were 19 Milk Supply Unions and 600 Milk Supply Societies in the State. Milk Societies are producers organisations and not consumers organisations; but still the consumers' interests are safeguarded by Milk Societies. Moreover, Milk Societies provided the villagers with a subsidiary occupation. He said that he wondered how it was possible for the producers in Australia and other countries to process the milk, and make it into powder, tin it, pack it, and then sell it in India, at a rate that was far cheaper than milk here. That was matter in which thorough research should be done.

Sri C. Subramaniam, Minister for Finance, who presided over the meeting said that to-day everybody realised the importance of Co-operation. Co-operative Movement had become diversified and permeated in different sectors of economic life. Through the Co-operative method they had solved many problems. In the case of solving the land problem also, the co-operative method could be tried on condition that production would not go down after introducing the system. People must be educated about the efficacy of the co-operative method. The Common-man would have faith in the Co-operative Movement only if the existing Co-operative Institutions functioned on right lines.

Therefore, only honest persons must be associated with the administration of such institutions. Referring to malpractices prevalent in business community, he said that though they knew that ghee could emanate from butter, they could see advertisements like 'pure butter-melted ghee'. In the same manner, milk was adulterated with water and milk powder, which was cheaper than fresh milk. Adulteration was widely prevalent. Even in some co-operative institutions, unethical practices had crept in. If such things happened, people would lose faith in co-operative institutions.

The Minister stressed the need for increasing milk production and said that they were not producing enough milk to meet the needs of children. They must develop their cattle wealth and improve their milk yields. We must also strive to maintain a uniform standard and quality of milk every where, as in U. S. A. He said the Government were doing their best to allot sufficient funds to all important activities.

Sri K. Nachchinarkinia Sivam, President, The Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union said that Madras had shown the way as to how to organise small scattered farmers into a big co-operative society. He said that the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union distributed 8,000 M.M. of milk per day and nearly 10,000 producers benefited by it. He was of the view that we can supply all services and goods needed by the people through the Co-operative Movement. He further stated that milk societies worked on very small margins. He appealed to the Government to consult Co-operative Milk Supply institutions before the Government themselves

entered the field of production and distribution of milk.

Janab Mohamed Abdul Hafeez, Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras said that since 1927, milk co-operatives had increased and he paid a tribute to the pioneer Sri K. Deivasigamani Mudaliar. He said that there were 604 Milk Supply Societies, with a total membership of 16,000, which had federated into 19 Milk Unions. They had contributed their best to supply pure milk and measures had been taken to check adulteration. Nearly 95 per cent of the animals were owned by cultivators, but still the milk yield was low; lactation period was only 5 to 6 months; again, energising cattle feed was not available. In Sweden, they raised fodder crops. We had to take steps to encourage fodder crops, by reserving lands and by providing loans and subsidies. Measures had been taken to step up select breeding; 10 cattle breeding societies would be organised. 1,300 breeding bulls had been distributed; 3 breeding stations had been organised at Nilgiris, Orathanad and Hosur. First Aid to animals had been given and key Farms had been organised. In order to improve the keeping quality of milk, schemes have been drawn up for the installation of 7 pasteurization plants. He said that toned milk was cheaper than Whole milk and said measures were under consideration for the production of milk powder from the surplus milk. He also endorsed the plea for exempting milk from sales tax.

Sri V. V. Ramaswamy, M.L.C. said that Local Bodies should consider it as their duty and take steps to cultivate fodder on a large scale and arrange to supply fodder at cheap and reasonable prices to the owners of milch

animals. He requested the Animal Husbandry Department to extend their activities and provide veterinary assistance in the mufasil parts. He also stressed the need for installing Pasteurization Plant. He stated that in Virudhunagar, more than 1,000 members of the milk society were women and they were greatly benefited by the society and earned a substantial additional income by being the members of the Society.

Sri P. Rayappa Naidu, Vice-President, The Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union said that the members of Primary Societies were endeavouring to supply pure and wholesome milk to the people of Madras. They took their milch animals to the Common Milking Yard and supplied milk. He said that steps should be taken to develop membership and also poultry-farming. He also stated that facilities for tractor farming should be given to ryots, who had to cultivate dry cultivable waste lands. He also pleaded for the exemption of milk from sales tax.

Dr. P. Natesan proposed a vote of thanks.

Weavers' and Artisan's Day 6th November, 1957.

The Weavers and Artisans Day was celebrated on the 6th November 1957, at 6 p.m. in the premises of the Madras State Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society at Egmore under the joint auspices of the Madras State Co-operative Union and the Madras State Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Ltd., Madras. Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Co-operation presided over the function.

Welcoming the Minister, Sri M.P. Nachimuthu, President of the Madras State Handloom Weavers

Co-operative Society explained the measures taken by the Central and State Governments to render financial aid to the Handloom Weavers in the shape of loan and grants from the cess fund towards share capital, working capital, purchase of improved appliances etc., and to regulate the nature and extent of assistance to the Weavers from the Cess fund through the All-India Handloom Board. He said that the Co-operatives have stepped up the production of handloom cloth as laid down in the Second Plan and that their problem was only to find out ways and means to market the goods in India and abroad. He expressed the hope that this problem would be temporary and would be solved in the near future.

Referring to the proposed reduction of rebate on sales of handloom cloth from nine naye Paise to six naye Paise in the rupee, with effect from 1st December 1957, Sri M. P. Nachimuthu said that the Director of Handlooms, Madras and himself made a representation in the recent meeting of the All-India Handloom Board that the proposed reduction would result in a serious disadvantage to the handloom industry. He requested the Minister to press on the Centre the need to maintain the existing rates of rebate on sales of handloom cloth by Co-operatives.

In his presidential address, Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Co-operation, said that any problem facing the Handloom Industry or Agriculture was bound to seriously affect the country. Although the production of handloom goods has increased in recent years, it was far less than the production in other countries. Alongside the increase in production, the weavers should

explore the possibilities of capturing the foreign markets.

Pointing out the difficulties caused by the reduction of rebate, the Minister said that the Co-operatives should take steps to overcome these difficulties, without depending much on the Cess fund schemes in future and that more funds are likely to be spent by the Centre on other development schemes in the handloom industry.

He appealed to the Co-operators that they should bring more looms into the Co-operative fold, that they should improve the standard and texture of the cloth by applying improved techniques and earn a reputation for their goods in the foreign markets. The Minister concluded his presidential address with the earnest hope that the handloom would have a bright future.

Speaking next, Sri G. Ramachandran, I. A. S., Director of Handlooms, Madras, said that it was quite appropriate and unique that they have set apart one day for Weavers and Artisans in the Co-operative Week celebrations in Madras State. He stated that there were now 900 Weavers Co-operatives in Madras State as against 600 before the introduction of Cess fund scheme and that 1,90,000 looms have come into the co-operative fold as against 98,000 looms prior to the Cess fund scheme. The starting of a large number of co-operatives has contributed to a considerable extent to the raising of wage rates and standard of living of the handloom weavers. More over, the co-operatives had the influence of maintaining the reasonable wages not only for their members but also the market rates outside the fold. He said that there was stagnation in

respect of superior varieties of cloth for want of patronage by the urban population. He exhorted Marketing Officers to pay concerted attention to pushing through the sales in the branches and depots and to have frequent contacts with the primaries. A great responsibility rested on the staff employed in the branches especially the Salesmen in effecting larger sales. Concluding his speech, the Director of Handlooms stressed that financing agencies like Central Bank should come forward to grant loans liberally to the Weavers Societies.

Proposing a vote of thanks, Dr. P. Natesan stressed the need for high standards of texture, durability and price in respect of handloom goods. He suggested that weavers should be in a position to switch over to weaving new type of cloth. He also pleaded that suitable legislative measures should be introduced to make the pay disbursing officers responsible for the collection of dues from their subordinates who are members of employees Societies and that the Minister may extend his helping hand in carrying out the proposal of the State Union for the construction of a suitable building in the City to house its office, library and meeting hall.

Consumers' Day 7th November 1957

"Consumers Day" was celebrated on the 7th November 1957 at the premises of the Triplicane Urban Co-op. Society Ltd., under the joint auspices of the Madras State Co-op. Union and T.U.C.S. Ltd., Sri M. A. Manickavelu, Minister for Revenue presided over the function.

Dr. P. Natesan, General Secretary, Madras State Co-op. Union welcomed the Minister and said

that it was appropriate that the Minister for Public Health should preside over the Consumers Day. He said that running a credit institution was rather easy, but it was very difficult to run a non-credit institution successfully. The T.U.C.S. Ltd., had the reputation of being the biggest consumer organisation in the Far East and it had nearly 29,000 members and a turnover of Rs. 1.5. crores per year. Besides, its financial position was sound and it was his experience as the President of the Dist. Co-op. Central Bank that the T.U.C.S. Ltd., was financially very sound and remarkably credit worthy. Whenever he came across any non-credit institution, he would first examine whether its income balanced with its expenditure. That was the ready test to judge the business soundness of any institution. He said consumer organisations flourished very well during the control period. After that, there was a set-back. But he was sure, that once the consumer organisations functioned efficiently, purchased quality articles required by the people and sold them at reasonable prices, there was a good future for them. As he was never tired of repeating, the directors should work honestly, efficiently and enthusiastically.

Sri M. A. Manickavelu, Minister for Revenue and Public Health paid tributes to the good service rendered by the T.U.C.S. Ltd., to the Citizens of Madras. But he uttered a warning, that as an institution expanded, many defects crept into its working. So those, who were in charge of such institutions should be vigilant and watchful and administer them carefully and efficiently. He was aware of the good services rendered by consumer organisations during the control period and he stated that even after

de-control, the need for consumer organisations was great. Particular care should be taken that food stuffs did not get adulterated. In these days, despite stringent food laws, adulteration became rampant. Only by expanding the consumer Movement and working them diligently could we hope to put an end to adulteration. He pleaded for the popularisation of hand-pounded rice through consumer stores.

Sri A. Palaniappa Mudaliar, Registrar of Co-op. Societies, who addressed the meeting said that T.U.C.S. Ltd. was the biggest institution of its kind and was built up by the pioneering efforts of an illustrious line of non-official leaders. Even to-day, it maintained the high position it had attained in the consumer movement. But he would not be content with its achievement. He said that it had worked for more than five decades; its membership was only about 25,000 in a city, the population of which had shot up to more than 16 lakhs. Consumer organisations was a force of social cohesion and by organising consumer service efficiently, it was discharging one of the best forms of social service. Indirectly, it promoted self-help, unity and a higher standard of life. The T.U.C.S. should endeavour to enrol fresh members not only from the middle class but also from the labour class. It was only when the organisation went out to the labour class and served them, it would be doing social service of the highest kind. He suggested that mobile vans should move into labour areas and supply all necessary consumable articles at moderate prices to the poor people. He also suggested that the T.U.C.S. should distribute handloom cloth, and other requirements of the people. They should endeavour to popularise the products of

Government factories and cottage industrial products. It was by expanding the activities of the consumer organisations could we hope to bring in new members and also increase the turnover. He suggested that salesmanship should be improved and towards that end requested the State Co-operative Union authorities to explore the possibility of organizing a short term course on "Salesmanship". Lastly he said that it was necessary to expand consumer organizations even in the rural parts. Supply service was as essential as credit and marketing services to the villagers. He commended the example of the Chandrasekarapuram Co-operative Stores Ltd., near Kumbakonam, which was providing a highly efficient distributive service to the villagers and supplied them with all goods, like food stuffs, cloth, kerosine, manures, cement and all other requirements of villagers at cheap and moderate prices. The success of that store was mainly due to the diligence and enthusiasm of the Board of Directors. He appealed to all Co-operators to work with devotion and zeal for the development of consumer organisations, so that they may become efficient instruments of service like other types of co-operatives.

Sri K. Veeraraghavalu, President, of the T.U.C.S. Ltd., proposed a vote of thanks.

There was a mimicry entertainment at the end.

Students' Day

8th November 1957

"Students' Day" was celebrated on the 8th November 1957 under the auspices of the Madras State Co-op. Union at the premises of the Madras State Co-op. Bank, Ltd. An Oratorical Contest in Tamil on the "Achievements of Co-operation" was held. Nineteen students participated in the contests. The following institutions sent representatives: The Madras Christian College, Pachaiyappa's College, Vivekananda College, Loyola College, Lady Willington Training College, Stanley Medical College, Queen Mary's College, Ethiraj College for Women, Meston Training College, Teachers' College, Saidapet, Central Co-operative Training Institute, and Pandia Nadu Co-op. Training Institute, Madurai.

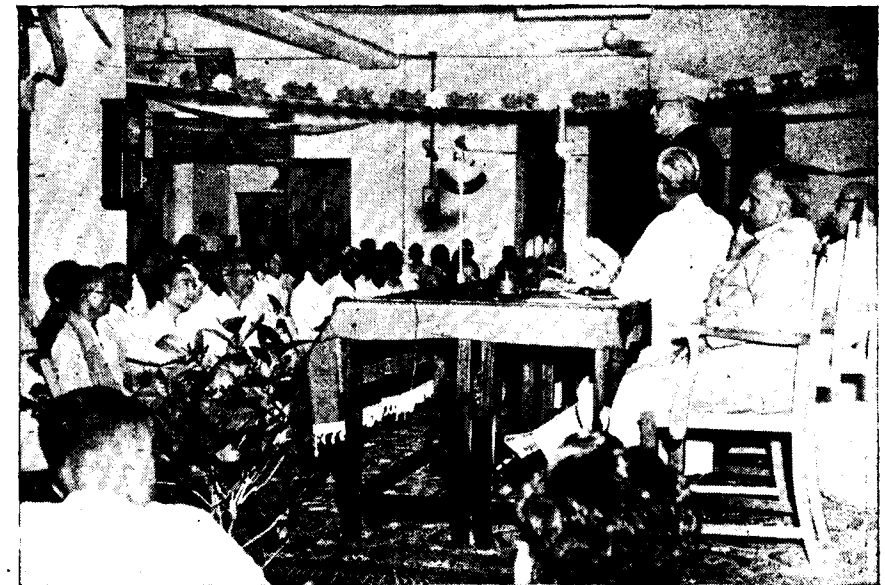
Preliminary Contest

There was a preliminary Oratorical Contest at 3 p.m. Sri P. Shanmugam, Secretary, The Co-op. Fire and General Insurance Society, Ltd., Sri P. Raman, Principal, Central Co-operative Institute, Madras and Sri S. Natarajan, Co-op. Development Officer, Madras acted as Judges for the contest. The Judges selected a panel of eight candidates for the final Contest. The names of the eight candidates and the institutions, which they represent are shown below:—

Name of the Candidate.	Institution.
1. Sri Dhanasekaran	... Teachers' College, Saidapet,
2. Kumari S. Jayalakshmi	... Queen Mary's College, Madras.
3. Sri K. P. Sankaran	... Central Co-op. Institute, Madras.
4. Sri S. Sripal	... Loyola College, Madras.
5. Kumari L. Lalitha	... Ethiraj College for Women, Madras.
6. Sri S. Balasubramaniam	... Vivekananda College, Madras.
7. Kumari A. R. Alamelu	... Lady Willington Training College, Madras.
8. Sri D. Gasper	... Stanley Medical College, Madras.

All-India Co-operative Week

Consumers Day, 7th Nov. 1957.



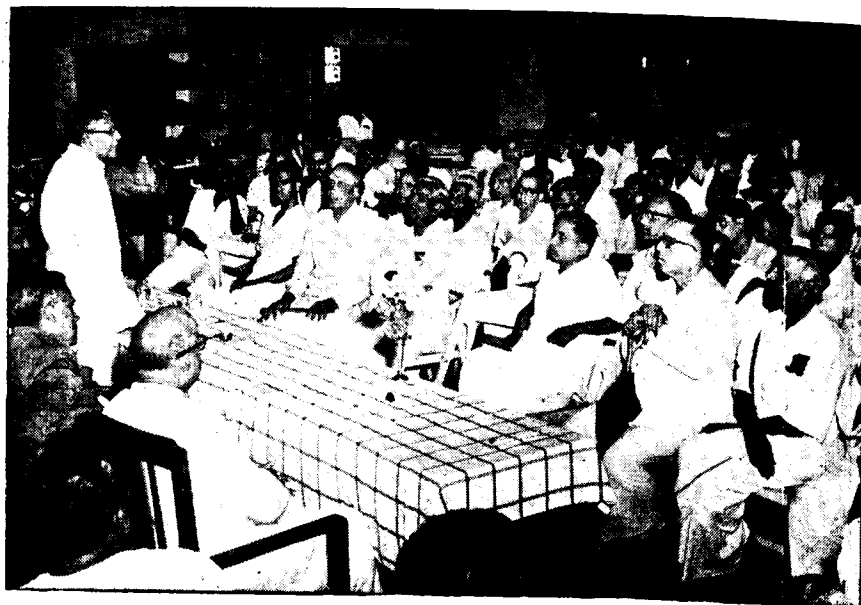
Sri M. A. Manickavelu, Minister for Revenue is seen delivering the presidential address.

Students Day, 8th November, 1957.



Kumari L. Lalitha of the Ethiraj College is seen delivering a speech. She was one of the prize winners in the Oratorical contest. The Hon'ble Sri P. Rajagopalan, I.C.S., Chief Justice presided over the day.

All-India Co-operative Week Weavers' and Artisans' Day.



Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, Labour and Co-operation is seen addressing the meeting on the Weavers' and Artisans' Day.

Consumers Day 7th Nov. 1957.



Sri M. A. Manickavelu, Minister for Revenue is seen visiting the Triplicane Branch of the T.U.C.S. Ltd., on 7th Nov. 1957, when he presided over the Consumers Day.

The Hon'ble Justice Sri P. Rajagopalan, I.C.S., Chief Justice of Madras and Sri A. Palaniappa Mudaliar, M.A., I.A.S., Registrar of

Co-op. Societies, Madras acted as Judges for the final contest. The following students were adjudged as prize winners:—

Name of the Candidates.	Institution.	Prize.
1. Sri S. Balasubramaniam...	Vivekananda College, Madras.	I Prize.
2. Sri K. P. Sankaran ...	Central Co-op. Training Institute, Madras.	II Prize.
3. Sri Dhanasekaran ...	Madras Teachers' College, Saidapet.	III Prize.
4. Kumari L. Lalitha ...	Ethiraj College for Women, Madras.	Special Prize.

Dr. P. Natesan, General Secretary, Madras State Co-op. Union, welcomed the Chief Justice and said that the Union was conducting the Oratorical Contest to foster co-operative consciousness among the students. He said that the Chief Justice had been very kind in accepting their invitation and said with his blessings, the Co-operative Movement would go forward.

The Hon'ble Justice Sri P. Rajagopalan, I. C. S., Chief Justice of Madras said that he was glad to associate himself with the function. It was a happy augury for the Co-op. Movement that students were taking a keen and intelligent interest in the development of various activities. He said that contests of this kind would promote an understanding of the moral values of the Movement among the young people.

He observed that the very basis of Co-operation was something voluntary, people combining together of their own accord to help and trust one another. The Co-op.

Movement had been designed to help the various sections of the community, especially the smaller sections and make them reliable, selfless and mutually trustworthy. He expressed the hope that the students would take to constructive work in the Movement and do something to make the spirit of the older generations a reality by removing some of the lapses now found, and make it a real and effective instrument in establishing a Welfare State in this country as quickly as possible, as in the success of the Co-op. Movement lay the success of our people and country.

The Chief Justice distributed the prizes to the Winners.

Dr. P. Natesan proposed a vote of thanks.

[The Report of the All-India Co-operative Week celebrations in the mufassal centres will be published in the next issue of Journal—*Edr.*]

News and Notes

[Synchronising with the All-India Co-op. Week celebrations, there has been a State-wide drive for starting Co-op. Agricultural Banks in the districts. Reports of the inauguration functions are pouring in. We are publishing hereunder the reports, that have reached us so far.—*Edr.*]

TANJORE DISTRICT

Inauguration of Agricultural Bank at Lakshmangudy

The Lakshmangudy Agricultural Bank, Tanjore District was inaugurated on 10-11-1957 under the Chairmanship of Sri G. Viswanatha Iyer, President of the Manargudy Supervising Union. Sri P. Subbiah Mudaliar inaugurated the Bank. Sri C. Raghavan Nair, Special Deputy Registrar spoke on the Integrated Credit Scheme and stressed the need for strengthening marketing societies. Sri G. Sankarasubramaniam, Secretary of the Central Bank explained the by-laws of the Agricultural Bank. Sri G. Santhanam proposed a vote of thanks.

Inauguration of Kottur Agricultural Bank

The Kottur Co-operative Agricultural Bank was registered on 26-10-57 and commenced working on 16-11-1957. The Bank was opened by Sri P. Subbiah Mudaliar at a meeting held on 16-11-1957, presided over by Sri G. Viswanatha Iyer. Sri C. Raghavan Nair, Special Deputy Registrar stressed the value of co-operation and appealed to the members to take an active part in the working of the institution. Sri S. Venkataraman then addressed the meeting. Sri V. Rajagopala Mudaliar proposed a vote of thanks.

Manalamedu Agricultural Bank

The Manalamedu Agricultural Bank in Mayavaram Taluk was inaugurated on 31-10-1957 by Dr. P. V. Mathuranayakam, Block Development Officer, Mayavaram. Sri S. Thirugnanam Pillai presided over the meeting. Sri M. A. Jaganatham Pillai hoisted the Co-operative flag. Sri S. Kandaswamy, Special Deputy Registrar explained the objects of the Bank. Sri Ramakrishna Naidu was nominated the president of the board of directors. Sri Ramakrishna Naidu proposed a vote of thanks.

TIRUCHY DISTRICT

Inauguration of Thogamalai Co-operative Agricultural Bank

The by-laws of the Thogamalai Multipurpose Co-operative Society were amended and the bank was converted into an Agricultural Bank on 20-10-1957. The Agricultural Bank was inaugurated on 30-10-1957 by Sri P. Ponnambala Gounder, President, Mannaparai Co-operative Union. Sri V. Murugesan explained the by-laws and objects of the Bank. Sri S. Christopher also addressed the meeting. Sri Chakrapani proposed a vote of thanks.

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT

Inauguration of the Arani Agricultural Bank by the Minister for Co-operation

Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Co-operation inaugurated the Arani Agricultural Bank at Arani, Ponneri Taluk on 10-11-1957. Sri A. Palaniappa Mudaliar was present on the occasion. Sri V. Govindaswamy Naidu, M. L. A., presided over the function.

Sri R. Venkataraman said that Planning Commission laid great emphasis on the co-operative

method. He said that there was a proposal to start 300 agricultural banks in the State before the close of the Third Year of the Second Five Year Plan. He said that these banks would serve to increase agricultural production and decrease rural indebtedness. He exhorted the villagers to make use of these banks and deposit small deposits, and thus improve their capacity to save. The Bank should endeavour to mobilise rural deposits as far as possible and should not rely far too much on the Central Banks.

Sri A. Palaniappa Mudaliar, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, explained the scheme of integrated credit and marketing. He said that it has been planned to supply agricultural production loans during 1957-'58 up to Rs. 11 crores and said agricultural banks should play an important part. He laid special emphasis on the saving aspect of credit organisations. He requested the directors to take an active interest in the working of the bank and appealed to them to avail themselves of the godown facilities provided by the Government.

Sri M. Muniramiah proposed a vote of thanks.

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT

Inauguration of Mittamandagapattur Agricultural Bank

The Mittamandagapattur Co-operative Agricultural Bank in Villupuram Taluk, the 5th agricultural bank out of a target of 10 for 1957-'58, was inaugurated on 25-10-1957. Sri Govindaswami Pillai, Advocate, Villupuram presided over the meeting. Sri M. Pachaiyappan, President of the Villupuram Co-operative Union inaugurated the bank. Sri V. Subbaraman unfurled the Co-operative flag. Sri D. N. Duraiswami

Mudaliar, Deputy Registrar Cuddalore and A. B. Natesan, Special Deputy Registrar (Credit and Marketing) and Sri Shanmugham, Assistant Secretary, South Arcot District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd. spoke on the occasion and explained the objects and working of the Bank. Sri K. Doraiswami read the minutes of the bank and said Rs. 20,000 was collected as share-capital.

A 9 man Committee was nominated to be the first set of directors. Sri S. Venkatakrishna Reddiar was elected President.

Sri Ramaswamy Reddiar proposed a vote of thanks.

Inauguration of Veeraperumallur and Kurinjipadi and Chinnasalem Agricultural Banks

The Veeraperumallur Co-operative Agricultural Bank in the Panruti National Extension Service Block was inaugurated on 18-10-57. Sri R. Kanakasabai, M.P., President, South Arcot District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd. inaugurated the bank. He assured the members that the Central Bank would render all possible assistance to the agricultural banks promptly. He exhorted the villagers to take to some subsidiary occupation like poultry-farming, bee-keeping etc. Sri B. A. Ramamurthy, President of the Bank welcomed the gathering. Sri D. N. Doraiswami Mudaliar, Deputy Registrar, Cuddalore, Sri A. B. Natesan, Special Deputy Registrar (Credit and Marketing) and Sri T. R. Dharanidharan Secretary, The South Arcot District Co-operative Central Bank addressed the meeting. Sri K. Duraiswami attended to the starting of the Bank. A sum of Rs. 8,000 was collected as share-capital and Rs. 250 as deposits on the spot.

A Seven-man Committee under the presidentship of Sri B. A. Ramamurthy was nominated as the first set of directors for a period of 3 years.

The Kurinjipadi Co-op. Agricultural Bank was started on its work on 21-10-57. Sri S.K. Sambandam welcomed the gathering. Messrs. D.N. Doraiswamy Mudaliar, A.B. Natesan, Deputy Registrar addressed the gathering. Sri S. K. Sambandam was nominated as President of a seven-man Committee.

The Chinnasalam Co-operative Agricultural Bank was inaugurated 23-10-57 by Sri R. Kanakasabai, M.P., Sri Periaswamy Mudaliar welcomed the audience. Sri C. Natarajan, M.L.A., presided over the meeting. Messrs. T. K. Kothandarama Naidu, Deputy Registrar, Tirukoilur, A. B. Natesan, Special Deputy Registrar, Cuddalore, T. R. Dharanidharan, Secretary of the South Arcot Dist. Co-operative Central Bank and others addressed the gathering. Sri Vasudevan was nominated President of a 7 man committee. Sri Periaswamy proposed a vote of thanks.

TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT

Inauguration of Munnirpalam and Shermadhevi Agricultural Banks

The Shermadhevi Agricultural Bank was inaugurated on 13-11-57 by Sri V. S. Sankarasubramania Mudaliar. Sri Ramiah Pillai presided over the meeting. Sri V. Ramamurthi, Special Deputy Registrar. Sri K. Paramasivam, Block Development Officer, Shermadhevi, Sri P. R. Venkataraman, Extension Officer and Sri Dadivel Mudaliar addressed the meeting. Sri S. Ramasubbu proposed a vote of thanks.

The Munnirpalayam Co-operative Agricultural Bank was inaugurated on 11-11-57. Sri T. S. Srinivasa Rao, Vice-President, Tirunelveli Dist. Co-op. Central Bank presided over the meeting. Messrs. Rao Sahib P. Rajagopala Iyer, V. Ramamurthi, Special Deputy Registrar and K. Radhakrishnan, Secretary of the Dist. Bank addressed the meeting.

Sri Nataraja Pillai proposed a vote of thanks.

Palaniappa Harijan Housing Colony opened at Nilgiris

Sri P. Shankar Rao, I.A.S., Collector of Nilgiris Dist. declared open on 29-10-57, the "Palaniappa Colony" of 25 houses built for Harijans by the Rajendranagar Harijan Housing Co-operative Society at Melur Kaikatti on the Ooty-Kundah Road. Government had sanctioned for the construction of each of these houses a subsidy of Rs. 600 and an interest free advance of Rs. 300 repayable in 15 annual instalments. The function was attended among others by Sri V. M. Surendran, M.P., and Dr. N. Basuviah, Chairman, Ooty Municipal Council. Sri N. Amir John, Deputy Registrar of Co-op. Societies, Ooty read a report on the working of the Society. Sri Abdul Rahim Sait presented the Harijans with lanterns, while C. Govindan presented them with carpets.

Tirunelveli Dist. Handloom Federation

At a Conference held under the auspices of the Tirunelveli Dist. Handloom Federation on 4-11-57, it was resolved to request the Government through the Registrar not to reduce the present rate of rebate of 10 nP. per rupee, as any reduction in the rate of rebate would greatly affect the co-operative handloom industry.

Manavasi Industrial Weavers Co-op. Production and Sale Society.

The looms of the Manavasi Industrial Weavers Co-op. Production and Sale Society, Ltd., Trichy Dist. commenced production on 1-11-57, in the immediate presence of Sri K.M. Mania Pillai, Deputy Registrar, Tiruchi South. The Society was newly started and subsidised under the 'Cess Fund' Scheme.

Rice Handpounding Co-op. Society at Koorainadu opened.

A Rice Handpounding Co-op. Cottage Industrial Society was inaugurated at Koorainadu, Mayavaram block area by Sri D. Maria Soosai, Deputy Director (Small-scale Industries), Madras. Dr. Varadachari, Municipal Chairman, presided over the meeting. Messrs. Sri D. X. Francis, Sri Harikrishnaswamy Nainar, Dr. P. K. Natarajan, Sri Ramachandra Pathar, and others spoke on the advantages of the handpounding of rice industry. Dr. P. V. Mathuranayagam, B.D.O., Mayavaram proposed vote of thanks.

General Body Meeting of the Dindugul Co-op. Urban Bank.

The annual general body meeting of the Dindugul Urban Co-op. Bank was held on 20-10-57 under the presidentship of Sri K. R. Narayana Iyer. The administration report and audit review for 1955-56 were approved. The Bank earned a net profit of Rs. 9,843-12-0.

Proceedings of the Tirunelveli District Co-operative Employees' Conference held on 19th November, 1957 at Tirunelveli

The Third Conference of the Tirunelveli District Employees'

Association was held on Tuesday, 19th November 1957 in the 'Golden Jubilee Hall' of The Tirunelveli District Co-operative Central Bank.

Sri G. Daniel, Director, Kanyakumari Co-operative Central Bank hoisted the National Flag and Sri M. P. Nachimuthu Mudaliar, President, Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society hoisted the Co-operative Flag.

After prayer Sri S. Subbiah Mudaliar, President of the Association welcomed the gathering.

Inaugurating the Conference Sri A. Palaniappa Mudaliar, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras said compared with other States, the 10,000 village co-operative societies in Madras had done well. But he pointed out that one third of the societies worked at a loss. It had been decided to open bigger societies called Village Agricultural Banks and out of such 300 Banks proposed, 150 had been formed already and by the year end the number would go up to 245. Next year 60 more are contemplated. The Registrar said that they required a large number of men to run the co-operative institutions. He paid a tribute to the non-officials working in the institutions and asked them to make use of the training facilities provided at co-operative centres in Madurai, Tanjore and Coimbatore. He exhorted the employees to work hard with high sense of duty. He said that he was confident that their grievances will be redressed if they show zeal and enthusiasm in their work. He asserted that non-official employees are the back bone of the co-operative movement.

Sri A. P. C. Veerabahu, M.L.A., who presided said that steady

progress should be maintained in increasing the total amount of loan disbursed and they should not rush through for targets. He advised the employees to work earnestly in the interest of the movement and that of the societies in which they are working. He accepted that the service of non-official employees will have to be reorganised in the new set up so as to attract efficient candidates for this service.

Sri M. P. Nachimuthu, President, Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, Srimathi Rajathi Kunjithapatham, M.L.A., Sri G. Daniel, and Sri A. S. Kuppaswami Iyer, Vice-President, The Tirunelveli District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Society addressed the conference.

In the afternoon session, the resolutions were taken up for discussion.

Sri S. Subbiah Mudaliar, President of the Association proposed vote of thanks. More than 500 representatives of co-operative employees attended the conference. Prominent Co-operators of the District and Members of the Madras Legislative Assembly were present on invitation.

Resolutions passed at the Conference

1. Resolved that all employees of Co-operative Institutions should work hard with zeal and enthusiasm to build up the institutions in which they are working.

2. Resolved that employees working in various Co-operative Institutions should take earnest efforts to reach the targets fixed by the Registrar for the development of the movement.

3. Resolved to request the Government to declare "The All India Co-operative Day" as a holiday to enable all Co-operative employees to participate in the Celebrations.

4. Resolved to request the Government through the Registrar to constitute a district appellate authority consisting of the Presidents of Central Institutions, concerned Deputy Registrars and the President of the District Co-operative employees Association by effecting suitable provisions in the special by-laws governing service conditions of employees.

5. Resolved to request the Registrar that the existing privileges of the Employees are not in any way curtailed by the introduction of the provisions of the Shop Act and by fresh enactments.

6. Resolved to request the Registrar to see that the provident Fund Scheme is introduced in all Co-operative Institutions.

7. Resolved to request the Registrar that any fresh modifications, additions or alterations in the existing Service Conditions of Employees imposed by the introduction of new special by-laws or Rules do not have any retrospective effect and should be made applicable only to new incumbents.

8. Resolved to request the Government through the Registrar to permit the Societies to amend the by-laws so as to pay Bonus of a sum not exceeding 3 months' salary in the case of Central Institutions and a sum not exceeding 2 months salary in the case of primary Institutions.

9. Resolved to request the Registrar to formulate necessary Rules or By-laws for fixing the

strength of the Establishment and also scales of pay for different cadre of Services in Co-operative Institutions according to volume of transactions of those Institutions in consonance with the scales of pay fixed for different cadres for the employees in Government service in consultation with the State Bank and the representative of the Institutions concerned.

10. Resolved to request the Registrar to make provisions in the By-laws for payment of gratuity at the rate of one month salary for each year of service to the employees on retirement or termination of service.

11. Resolved to request all Co-operative Institutions to desist from applying for the loan of services of Government servants in the interest of the Institutions and also in the interest of Co-operative employees and also discourage the appointment of superannuated Government Servants.

12. Resolved to request the Registrar to discourage lending of the services of Departmental Officers to Co-operative Institutions as such a course is detrimental to the interests of non-official co-operative servants.

13. Resolved to request the Registrar to waive the qualifications prescribed in the Service Conditions for posts such as Secretary, Executive Officer, Manager, etc., in the case of promotees who have put in, at least, a minimum service of five years by effecting suitable provisions in special by-law No. 4 governing the service conditions.

14. Resolved to request the Registrar to modify the special By-laws No. 6 and 14 so as to sanction Annual Increment and payment of contribution to Provident

Fund after satisfactory completion of probation of such employees even if there are no permanent vacancies.

15. Resolved to request the Registrar to insist on Co-operative Institutions to sanction Dearness Allowance, House Rent Allowance, Educational and Medical concessions as in the case of Government and Local Board servants in view of the fact that the Services of Co-operative employees are said to be on a par with that of Government and Local Bodies in special By-law No. 11.

16. Resolved to request the Registrar to modify the Circular suitably insisting on getting Agreement from the Employees binding their legal heirs also.

Co-operative Membership Education in Madras State

Under the scheme for organisation of Co-operative education of non-official personal sponsored by the All-India Co-operative Union, New Delhi, the member-education Campaign has been working in two N.E.S. Blocks in Madras State since June 1957. The Co-operative Educational Instructors employed by the Madras State Co-operative Union have been conducting the courses for the education of members and potential members in the principles and practice of co-operation, in the Block areas. The three-day orientation courses have been conducted very successfully in 30 villages in each block upto the end of October 1957. Altogether in the two blocks 4631 persons were imparted co-operative education. It is a matter for satisfaction that the target of 1000 persons per block has been exceeded in Madras State.

In the Madurai Block 2406 villagers have participated and

benefited by this new interesting scheme of member-education, whereas the average attendance of participants was 1,176 in the thirty villages altogether. In the Tirukkalukundram Block, the number of villagers participated and benefited was 2,225 while the average attendance for all the villages was 1,492. A statement of particulars relating to each village is appended.

In the course of evaluation of progress and follow-up activities undertaken by Sri S. Natarajan, Co-operative Development Officer, we gather that the villagers have attended these courses with enthusiasm and that the campaign has created a new awakening for co-operative work among the

people; in a few cases, new members have joined the co-operatives; in others the overdues have been cleared, general body and committee meetings have been convened more frequently than before.

Since the film is the most effective audio-visual aid that stirs the village folk and attracts their attention to the Campaign, the Madras State Co-operative Union had arranged for the film shows in some villages in Tirukkalukundram Block through the propaganda van of the publicity department of Madras. Where such shows were conducted, the villagers used to attend the member-education courses in very large numbers.

Statement Showing the Number of Persons Participated & Benefited

Name of the Village	No. of persons participated on the whole		
	Member	Non-member	Total
MADURAI BLOCK			
1 Kodikulam	8	3	11
2 Panaikulam	40	26	66
3 Nathamangalam	10	2	12
4 Sithakur	17	15	32
5 Rajakur	23	18	41
6 Pudu Thamaraiappattai	18	28	46
7 Tirukanai	19	11	30
8 Thindiyur	50	7	57
9 Thirumukur	36	42	78
10 Uthangudi	25	20	45
11 Narasingam	20	63	83
12 Varichur	41	53	94
13 Elamanur	46	28	74
14 Kolikudi	36	35	71
15 Esalani	25	38	63
16 Kalimangalam	86	117	203
17 Karuppakal	36	60	96
18 Pottapanaiyur	25	25	50
19 Kunnathur	108	159	267
20 Arumbanur	27	91	118
21 Villiakundram	44	34	78
22 Kallandhri	52	157	209
23 Porsupatti	22	14	36

Name of the Village	No. of persons participated on the whole		
	Members	Non-members	Total
24 Pudupatti	11	10	21
25 Mangulam	65	82	147
26 Mathur	26	10	36
27 Poondi	26	21	47
28 Thethangulam	38	26	64
29 Anaiyur	30	111	141
30 Alathur	36	54	90
	1,046	1,360	2,406

TIRUKKALUKUNDRAM BLOCK

1 Salur	21	21	42
2 Anur	13	56	69
3 Vallipuram	20	23	43
4 Mosivakkam	35	15	50
5 Manapakkam	14	19	33
6 Pudupakkam	16	30	46
7 P. V. Kalathur	33	11	44
8 Mambakkam	21	60	81
9 Ponpadirkootam	15	58	73
10 Ozalur	38	8	46
11 Meleripakkam	27	66	93
12 Vilagam	32	92	124
13 Pandur	12	116	128
14 Nallathur	24	88	112
15 Voyalur	16	43	59
16 Veerapuram	46	29	75
17 Manamai	19	43	62
18 Perumaleri	15	32	47
19 Amaipakkam	18	41	59
20 Ammanapakkam	34	35	69
21 Mahabalipuram	44	121	165
22 Sadras	19	102	121
23 Pudupattanam	27	21	48
24 Lattur	22	17	39
25 Nammeli	21	47	68
26 Orakadam	30	46	76
27 Puliyur	20	20	40
28 Mangalam	28	20	48
29 Desimugaipettai	61	28	89
30 Tirukkalukundram	79	97	176
	820	1,405	2,225

The Madras State Co-operative Union

Co-operative Supervisors' Examination June, 1957 Results

The following are the registered number of the candidates who have come out successful at June 1957 Co-operative Supervisors Examination conducted by the Madras State Co-operative Union at **Coimbatore, Tanjore, Madurai, Malabar, and Madras Centres.** *This denotes supplementary candidates.

[A complete list with names and registered number of candidates including those, who completed the examination this year will be printed in the December 1957 issue.—*Editor.*]

Coimbatore Centre

First Class: 7058, 7069, 7087, 7123, 7130, 7139, 7143, 7145, 7163, 7191, 7194, and 7205.

Second Class: 7059 to 7061, 7065 to 7068, 7070, 7072 to 7080, 7082 to 7084, 7086, 7088, 7090, 7091, 7093, 7094, 7096, 7098 to 7102, 7104, 7105, 7107 to 7111, 7114 to 7119, 7121, 7122, 7125, 7127 to 7129, 7131, 7133 to 7138, 7140 to 7142, 7146, 7147, 7149, to 7153, 7155, 7156, 7158, 7160 to 7162, 7164, 7165, 7167, 7171 to 7179, 7183, 7185 to 7189, 7193, 7196 to 7198, 7200, 7201, 7204, 7206, 7208, 7210 to 7212, and 7214.

Parts I, II and III: 7089, 7112, 7213 and 7713*.

Parts I, III and IV: 7132 and 7166.

Parts II, III and IV: 7144 and 7202.

Parts I and II: 7716*.

Parts I and III: 7203 and 7720*.

Parts I and IV: 7057, 7120 and 7184.

Parts II and III: 7717*.

Parts II and IV: 7154 and 7159.

Parts III and IV: 7062, 7095, 7097, 7124, 7157, 7170 and 7199.

Part I only: 7718*.

Part II only: 7192.

Part III only: 7085, 7168, 7169 and 7719*.

Part IV only: 7056, 7064, 7071, 7081, 7103, 7113, 7126, 7181 and 7182.

Tanjore Centre

First Class: 7229, 7254, 7258, 7265, 7268, 7279, 7287, 7288, 7315, 7324, 7339, 7346, 7351, 7364, 7367, 7368, 7369 and 7372.

Second Class: 7215, 7218, 7221, 7222, 7224, 7226, 7228, 7230 to 7232, 7234, 7235, 7237 to 7240, 7242 to 7245, 7249 to

7251, 7253, 7255 to 7257, 7259, 7260, 7262, 7264, 7268 to 7271, 7273, 7276 to 7278, 7280, 7281, 7283 to 7286, 7289 to 7296, 7300 to 7314, 7317 to 7319, 7321, 7322, 7325, 7326, 7328 to 7332, 7334 to 7338, 7342 to 7345, 7347, 7349, 7352, 7353, 7356, 7357, 7359 to 7363, 7365, 7370, 7371, 7374 to 7376, 7377, 7379 to 7384, 7386, 7389, 7390, 7394 to 7401, 7403 to 7405, 7407, 7409 to 7411, 7413, to 7416.

Parts I, II and III: 7216, 7217, 7219, 7354, 7378 and 7721*.

Parts I, II and IV: 7333.

Parts I, III and IV: 7267 and 7272.

Parts II, III and IV: 7274, 7355, 7387, 7392 and 7393.

Parts I and IV: 7275.

Parts II and IV: 7241, 7282, 7323 and 7402.

Parts III and IV: 7220, 7233, 7252, 7261, 7297, 7298, 7316, 7327, 7348, 7358, 7385 and 7408.

Part II only: 7246, 7341 and 7388.

Part III only: 7320, 7724*, 7726* and 7728*.

Part IV only: 7223, 7225, 7227, 7247, 7248, 7263, 7299, 7340, 7350, 7373, 7391, 7406 and 7412.

Madurai Centre

First Class: 7420, 7465, 7474, 7489, 7492, 7499, 7500, 7527, 7531, 7535, 7549 and 7556.

Second Class: 7417 to 7419, 7422 to 7428, 7430, 7433 to 7437, 7440 to 7446, 7448 to 7454, 7457 to 7460, 7462 to 7464, 7466 to 7473, 7475, 7476, 7479 to 7483, 7485, 7487, 7490, 7491, 7493 to 7497, 7501, 7502, 7504, 7506, 7507, 7509, 7510, 7512 to 7514, 7517 to 7523, 7525, 7526, 7529, 7530, 7532, 7533, 7536, 7537, 7540, 7542, 7545, 7550 to 7555, 7558 to 7566.

Parts I, II and III: 7730*.

Parts I, II and IV: 7455, 7477, 7478 and 7484.

Parts I, III and IV: 7534, 7538 and 7539.

Parts II, III and IV: 7447, 7498, 7505, 7546 and 7557.

Parts I and III: 7541.

Parts I and IV: 7421.

Parts II and IV: 7461, 7511 and 7516.

Parts III and IV: 7429, 7432, 7486, 7488, 7524, 7543, 7544 and 7547.

Part II only: 7733*.

Part IV only: 7431, 7438, 7439, 7456, 7503, 7515, 7528 and 7548.

Malabar Centre

First Class: 7567, 7594, 7595, 7604, 7621, 7622, 7630, 7632, 7639, 7643, 7690, 7699, 7703 and 7707.

Second Class: 7569, 7572, 7574, 7875, 7577, 7578, 7580, 7581, 7584, 7585, 7588, 7589, 7592, 7593, 7596, 7598 to 7600, 7602, 7603, 7607, 7610 to 7614, 7616, 7618, 7620, 7623, 7625, 7626, 7629, 7633, 7634, 7636 to 7638, 7640, 7642, 7646 to 7648, 7650, 7652, 7655 to 7657, 7660, 7662, 7666, 7667, 7672 to 7674, 7677, 7679, 7681 to 7886, 7688, 7691 to 7695, 7697, 7698, 7700 to 7702, 7704, 7705, 7708, 7709 and 7738*.

Parts I, II and III: 7641, 7710 and 7737*.

Parts I, II and IV: 7568, 7627, 7634 and 7658.

Parts I, III and IV: 7671.

Parts II, III and IV: 7597, 7609 and 7696.

Parts I and II: 7645.

Parts I and III: 7663, 7664 and 7735*.

Parts I and IV: 7587, 7617, 7624, 7649 and 7711.

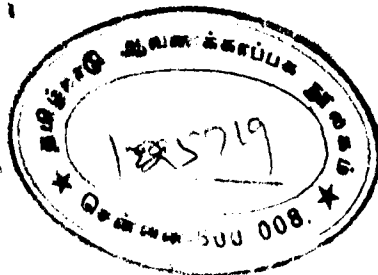
Parts II and IV: 7571.

Parts III and IV: 7579, 7582, 7583, 7608 and 7670.

Part II only: 7644.

Part III only: 7668 and 7740*.

Part IV only: 7573, 7576, 7590, 7591, 7601, 7605, 7606, 7628, 7631, 7635, 7651, 7654, 7659, 7661, 7665, 7669, 7680, 7687, 7689, 7706 and 7712.



Telegrams: "COOPFIRE"

Telephone: 4361

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

MADRAS-1.

(The First of its kind in India)

President:

Sri T. M. CHINNAYYA PILLAI, M.A., B.L.
ADVOCATE, MADRAS.

Director: State Bank of India, Madras.

Transacts: Fire Insurance of all Description, Motor Vehicle & Fidelity Guarantee Insurances

"NO CLAIM BONUS Rs. 50 PER THOUSAND (PREMIUM) TO FIRE POLICY HOLDERS — A UNIQUE FEATURE."

Insure and Share in the Profits

For particulars apply to:

Sri P. SHANMUGAM, B.A.,

Secretary.

Post Box No. 1249.

Madras-1.

OR
the Offices at:

**"Vijayawada Co-operative Central Bank Buildings",
Bunder Road,
Buckinghampet Post,
VIJAYAWADA-2.**

Regional Inspector:
**11/59, Lokamanya Street,
R. S. Puram Post,
COIMBATORE.**

**No. F. 102,
Krishna Buildings,
Avenue Road,
BANGALORE-2.**

- SAREES
- DHOTIES
- LUNGIES
- BED SHEETS
- FURNISHING FABRICS
- TOWELS
- SHIRTINGS
- COATINGS



*Available at our Emporia and Depots
and All over Indian Units.*

**THE MADRAS STATE HANDLOOM WEAVERS'
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.**

"BALASUNDARAM BUILDINGS"

34/A-1, Pantheon Road, Egmore, Madras-8.

Edited and Published by Dr. P. Natesan, M.B., B.S. at M.S.C. Bank Buildings,
Esplanade, Madras. Printed by Sri G. Subramaniam, L. P. T. Secretary, at the
C. C. P. Works, Ltd., 1/17, Mount Road, Madras—1,400-11-57.