

**A Resumé  
of the  
XV INTER-UNIVERSITY NATIONAL DEBATE  
ON  
COOPERATION**

*“Cooperation is the synthesis of the  
best in socialism and capitalism”*

**HELD AT  
VIKRAM UNIVERSITY, UJJAIN  
ON  
FEBRUARY 13 & 14, 1975**

**COMMITTEE FOR COOPERATIVE TRAINING  
NATIONAL COOPERATIVE UNION OF INDIA  
34, SOUTH PATEL NAGAR, NEW DELHI-110008.**

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## **Messages**

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राज मवन

मोपाल-३

दिनांक १ फरवरी, १९७५

मुझे यह जानकर हार्दिक प्रसन्नता हुई कि सहकारिता पर १५वें राष्ट्रीय अन्तर्विश्वविद्यालयीन वाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन, विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय, उज्जैन में किया जा रहा है तथा इस अवसर पर मध्यप्रदेश राज्य सहकारी संघ द्वारा एक स्मारिका भी प्रकाशित की जा रही है।

देश के आर्थिक विकास में सहकारी आंदोलन द्वारा महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई जा रही है। आशा है, प्रतियोगिता के आयोजन से, युवा एवं छात्र वर्ग को इस आंदोलन में अधिक रुचि लेने की प्रेरणा प्राप्त होगी।

शुभ कामनाओं सहित।

सत्यनारायण सिंह

राज्यपाल, मध्यप्रदेश



**SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO  
FINANCE MINISTER  
INDIA**

**NEW DELHI-110004**

**20th January, 1975**

**Shri C. Subramaniam, Finance Minister, is glad to know that the National Cooperative Union of India is organising an Inter-University competition and that all major universities are participating in the competition. Organising debates and essay competitions is an effective method of stimulating in the youth of the country an interest in the ideals and practice of the cooperative movement. He wishes these efforts all the success.**

**V. KRISHNASWAMY**

**CHIEF MINISTER, MAHARASTRA  
SACHIVALAYA, BOMBAY-21 BR  
28th January, 1975**



I am glad to learn that the Committee for Cooperative Training, under the auspices of the National Cooperative Union of India, has been conducting every year Essay and Debating Competitions on Co-operation with a view to stimulating the interest of the students in the Universities and College in the ideology and practice of Co-operation. It is well-known that Cooperation has to play a balancing role between the private and public enterprises. It is gratifying to note that the Committee for Cooperative Training has decided to use colleges and universities to carry the message of cooperation for the future generation.

I wish all success to the committee in their undertaking.

**V. P. NAIK**



**MINISTER OF STATE FOR  
AGRICULTURE AND  
IRRIGATION, INDIA**  
New Delhi  
19th January, 1975

The Committee for Cooperative Training is organising an Inter-University National Debating Competition on Cooperation in collaboration with the Vikram University at Ujjain on the 13th and 14th February, 1975. Occasion of this kind give excellent opportunities particularly to students in stimulating their interests in cooperative ideology and practice. I welcome this debating competition and wish it all success.

**ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE**



**RAJYAMANTRI, KRISHI AUR  
SINCHAI MANTRALAYA  
NEW DELHI-110001**



I am happy to learn that the 15th Inter-University National Debating Competition on Cooperation is being organised by the Committee for Cooperative Training, in collaboration with the Vikram University, at Ujjain, in February, 1975. Such debates enable the youth to identify themselves with the Cooperative Movement.

Cooperation can appropriately be described as the "Common Wealth" of the people, by the people and for the people. It is very important that our youngmen and women should identify themselves with the cooperative movement at all levels. No industry or various sectors of economy can work in water-tight compartments. Production, whether in the farm or in factory, can boost up only when there is Cooperation and understanding among the various factors of production.

I wish all success to the] sponsors and the participants in the Competition.

**SHAH NAWAZ KHAN**



**MINISTER OF STATE, WORKS  
& HOUSING, INDIA  
NIRMAN BHAVAN, NEW DELHI  
24th January, 1975**

I am glad to know from your letter of January 15, 1975 that the Committee for Cooperative Training is organising, in collaboration with the Vikram University, the Inter-University National Debating Competition on Cooperation, 15th in the series, at Ujjain on February 13-14, 1975. Please convey my warm felicitations and greetings to the young participants. I wish a lively debating-competition on Cooperation.

**MOHAN DHARIA**



**MINISTER FOR HEALTH &  
COOPERATION, TRIVANDURM**

**28th January, 1975**

I am very happy to learn that the National Cooperative Union of India is conducting Debating competition on Cooperation, which will be the 15th in the series, in collaboration with Vikram University at Ujjain on 13th and 14th of February, 1975 and to commemorate the occasion, a Souvenir is also to be brought out.

These debates, I am sure, would go a long way in educating the students in the principles and practice of cooperation and I congratulate the Union and the Committee for organising such a competition.

**N.K. BALAKRISHNAN**

**VICE-CHANCELLOR**

**NAGPUR**

**27th January, 1975**

I am glad to know that your Committee is publishing the Souvenir at the Inter-University National Debating Competition on Cooperation at Vikram University, Ujjain this year on 13-14th February 1975, which is one of the main roles played by the Committee to attract the students force to participate in the field of cooperation and towards National reconstruction.

I wish your programme a grand success.

**D. Y. GOHOKAR**

## INTRODUCTORY

This Committee is responsible, at the national level, for training of personnel in the Cooperative Sector. For this purpose, a three-tier Cooperative training structure exists in the country. It comprises of Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management, Poona, for Senior personnel, a net work of Cooperative Training Colleges for Intermediate personnel, directly administered by the Committee for Cooperative Training, and a number of Junior Centres to cater to the training requirements of the Junior personnel, primarily run by the State Cooperative Unions.

### **Essay and Debating Competitions.**

2. A function also discharged by the Committee for Cooperative Training, is to enthuse interest amongst the students in the ideology and practice of Cooperation, and to inculcate in them a spirit of Cooperative leadership. For this, the Committee sponsors, every year, Essay and Debating Competitions on Cooperation. The Essay Competition is held at the University level only, while the Debating Competitions are held at two levels; Inter-Collegiate Debates organised by the Universities, followed by Inter-University National Debate on Cooperation held at the national level.

3. The Scheme, started in the year 1960-61, is now in operation for 15 years. For the first five years, the National Debate was held in Collaboration with Delhi University. The Debate now is held by rotation in different Universities, which offer to collaborate in this activity. The participation in these Competitions have shown increase, year after year. It is also heartening to note that several Universities have spontaneously come forward to host the Debate at the National level. The year-wise participation in the National Debates is given at annexure IV and the subjects discussed in the Debates and Symposium at Annexure V.

4. A step in the direction of educating the students in the principles and practices of Cooperation is that, the Committee also convenes a symposium on the eve of National Debate, in which eminent Cooperators, Government Officials concerned with the promotion of Cooperatives, Academicians and Economists participate.

5. Apart from the Universities, the Cooperative Institutions are also involved in this activity. The National Agricultural cooperative Marketing Federation, in the year 1969-70, instituted a Running Shield for the best team, while the Maharashtra Rajya Sahakari Sangh donated the Runners Cup for the National Debate. During the current year two special cups have also been instituted by the Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management, Poona and M.P. State Cooperative Bank for the best composite team of Hindi and English debators and best Hindi speaking team respectively. Besides, a large number prizes were also instituted by the local Cooperative Institutions.

## **NATIONAL DEBATE**

6. The XV Inter-University National Debating Competition on Cooperation was organised in collaboration with Vikram University and Madhya Pradesh State Cooperative Union, at Ujjain, on 13th and 14th February, 1975. The subject of the Debate was "COOPERATION IS THE SYNTHESIS OF THE BEST IN SOCIALISM AND CAPITALISM".

7. The Debate was inaugurated on 13.2.1975 by Dr. Shivmangal Singh Suman, Vice-Chancellor, Vikram University. The inaugural function was presided over by Shri K.L. Shukla, Minister for Agriculture and Cooperation, Madhya Pradesh. Shri S.S. Sisodia, M.P., Chairman, Madhya Pradesh State Cooperative Union, welcomed the guests and participants.

8. Speaking at the inaugural function, the Vice-Chancellor called upon the students to adopt the Cooperative way of life. He said that the students can start their own Cooperative messes in the hostels, Cooperative Stores to meet their daily needs, books, stationery, clothes, ration etc., Cooperative dairies and even the Chemist shops. This, he said can provide poor students with employment opportunities and open new vistas to earn and learn. To equip the Youth with the basic tenets of Cooperation, the Vice-Chancellor also stressed the need of teaching of the subject, as an independent discipline, in the Universities. In this, he felt that National Cooperative Union of India, should collaborate at various levels in formulation of policies and materials for Cooperative education in the Universities.

9. The text of the speech of the Vice-Chancellor and address of the Minister are given at Annexures given I and II.

10. Of the 47 Universities which intimated their willingness to participate, by virtue of their organising Inter-Collegiate Debates on Cooperation, 40 Universities with 74 participants, however, could participate in the National Debate, Participation last year was 84 students from 43 Universities. The standard of the debate was of a very high order and the performance of young debators reflected deep study of the ideology and practice of Cooperation. The list of participants is given at Annexure VI.

11. The Teams from Bombay and Mysore Universities were jointly adjudged the best and were awarded the National Scrolls by the Committee for Cooperative Training. They also shared the Running Shield instituted by the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation. The Indian Institute of Sciences, Bangalore, got the Runners Cup donated by the Maharashtra Rajya Sahakari Sangh. The Rajasthan University was awarded a Special Cup, instituted by Madhya Pradesh State Cooperative Bank, for sending the best Hindi Team and the Ravi Shankar University received the Special Cup for the best composite Team of Hindi and English Debators, instituted by Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management, Poona.

12. For individual merit, Shri Nalin Kumar Shastri of Magadh University won the first prize of Rs. 250/-; Kumari Shobha Rao of Mysore University secured the 2nd prize of Rs. 200/-; while the 3rd prize of Rs. 150/- was shared by Shri Atul John Rego and Francis Mathews, both of Bombay University. Shri Nalin Kumar Shastri also received the special prizes, instituted by the local cooperative Institutions, as the best Boy speaker, best Hindi speaker and best speaker against the motion; Kumari Shobha Rao got the special prize as best Girl speaker and the best English speaker; while Shri Francis Mathews received the special prize of best speaker speaking for the motion.

13. Special prizes were also awarded to Shri Ashok Dubey of Vikram University, Shri Suresh C. Joshi of Rajasthan University, Shri Srinivas Mohan of Nagpur University; and consolation prizes to Kumari Zehra Hamid of Ravi Shankar University, Shri Subha kirti Majumdar of Patna University, Shri Srinivas Rajagopal of Osmania University, Shri R. Haritha of Mysore University, Shri R. Vasudevan of University of Agricultural Sciences, and Shri Selwyn Sundaram of Indian Institute of Sciences, Bangalore.

14. Shri S.P. Bhargava, Chairman, Industrial Disputes Tribunal Indore, delivered the valedictory address on 14th February, 1975. The prizes were distributed at the hands of Dr. Shivmangal Singh Suman, Vice-Chancellor, Vikram University. Shri V.K. Balakrishnan, Additional Member-Secretary, Committee for Cooperative Training, thanked the guests and participants. The text of the speech of Shri Bhargava is given at Annexure III.

15. The following were some of the other salient features of the National Debate :—

- (i) The participants represented all corners of the country i.e. Kashmir University in the North to Madurai University in the South; Bombay University in the West to Bidhan-chandra Agricultural University, Kalyani in the East. These included, 8 Agricultural Universities and the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
- (ii) Amongst the participants, 66 were boys and 8 girls. Forty-nine of the participants spoke in English and the remaining 25 in Hindi. Five Universities had sent composite teams of English-cum-Hindi speakers.
- (iii) The participants represented different branches of study. The maximum of 14 participants were drawn from the Commerce faculty and 13 were from Agriculture. Other participants included, 9 from science group, two each from veterinary sciences and medicines and one from agricultural engineering. Forty of the participants were post-graduate students, 33 under-graduate students and one studying in an intermediate class.
- (iv) The first prize was won by a student of Botany, second by a student of History, while third prize was shared by the students of law and a labour Institute. Amongst the other prize winners, two were from science group, two from political science, one each from medicine, agriculture, sociology, law and journalism.
- (v) The panel of judges comprised of Shri N.B. Lohani, Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Shri R.L. Gargava, Deputy Secretary (Admn.), M.P. Government, and Dr. A.U. Shaikh, Director, Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management, Poona. Dr. Giri Raj Prasad Gupta, Head of the Commerce Department, Madhav College, Ujjain presided over the Debate.



- (vi) A Symposium was organised on the subject of 'REMOVAL OF REGIONAL DISPARITIES THROUGH COOPERATIVE SECTOR' for the benefit of participants. This was presided over by Shri S.S. Puri, I.A.S., Member-Secretary, Committee for Cooperative Training.
- (vii) M.P. State Cooperative Union, in collaboration with Vikram University, organised an exhibition on the progress of Cooperative movement in Madhya Pradesh. The I.C.A./NCUI project at Indore and branch office of IFFCO also displayed their exhibits. The Union also brought-out a special number of its journal, 'Sahkari Madhya Pradesh' on Youth and Cooperation to mark the event.
- (viii) The Regional office of the I.C.A., as usual, donated books for the first three speakers; the Ujjain District Cooperative Bank, the Ujjain District Cooperative Union, the Ujjain District Land Development Bank and Ujjain District Cooperative Wholesale Stores also instituted two special prizes of Rs. 75/- each. M.P. State Cooperative Marketing Federation instituted a consolation prize of Rs. 75/- and the M.P. State Cooperative Union three consolation prizes Rs. 50/- each.
- (ix) The cooperative institutions in M.P. also spontaneously came forward to take care of local hospitalities of the participants and the guests. The Ujjain District Cooperative Union arranged an excursion trip for the participants to the historic places of ancient city of Ujjain.
- (x) The Participants in the National Debate were given a set of free literature on Cooperation. The literature, apart from the publications of Committee for Cooperative Training, also included publications supplied by the Government of India, I.C.A. NCDC, NAFED, IFFCO and the M.P. State Cooperative Union. The list of books distributed is given at Annexure VII.
- (xi) A cultural programme was organised on the evening of 14th February, 1975, in which students from participating Universities also took-part. The programme provided glimpse of culture in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. The detailed programme of the Debate and Symposium is given at Annexure VIII.

- (xii) The Symposium and Valedictory function were given coverage by the All India Radio, Indore.

## **INTER-COLLEGATE DEBATES**

16. The Inter-Collegiate Debates on Cooperation, during the year, are reported to have been conducted by as many as 50 Universities. Of these, reports were, however available from 39 Universities indicating participation by 692 students. With reports still awaited from 11 more Universities, the participation, as compared to 42 Universities and 717 students, as in the previous year, both in the number of Universities involved and number of students participated is expected to show an improvement. The details of these competitions, indicating the names of Universities which conducted this debate, subject, participation and prizes awarded are given at Annexure IX.

17. The University at Madras kept the lead, with 51 students participating from 27 Colleges. The participation at the University of Nagpur was 44 students from 4 teaching departments and 18 Colleges. Except the central zone where only two Universities organised the Inter Collegiate Debates, the involvement in other zones was more or less the same. The participation of students was, however, higher in southern zone with 219 students, followed by western zone (178), eastern zone (144), eastern zone (123) and central zone (28).

18. In all 220 colleges, 56 teaching departments and 27 faculties had taken part in these competition. Of the 18 Agricultural Universities in the country, however, only 9 Universities, as against 7 in the previous year, conducted the debates during the current academic year.

19. The analysis shows that the competition continues to draw participants from different disciplines of study in the Universities. While the maximum of 255 students had been drawn from the Arts faculties, 156 from Commerce faculties, the Science faculties, with 147 students participating, have also shown keen interest in these competitions. There were also 78 students from Agricultural faculties, 22 students from Engineering, 17 from Law, 12 from Medicine, 3 pursuing studies in M.B.A. and 2 from Journalism. Amongst the participants, 584 were boys and 108 girls.

20. A total number of 111 prizes were awarded in these competitions. Most of these prizes i.e. 68 were secured by Arts and

Commerce students, while 19 Science students, 6 Medical, 14 Agricultural and 4 Law students have also figured amongst the prize winners.

21. The Committee for Cooperative Training awards University scroll to the best team in the Inter-Collegiate Debate, while a maximum of three prize amounting to Rs. 75/- Rs. 50/- and Rs. 30/- are also awarded for individual merit. As a part of the prize money, some books on Cooperation are also supplied to the winning students. The Committee issues merit/participation certificates to the winners/participants in these competitions. The detailed scheme is given at Annexure XI.

## ESSAY COMPETITION

22. The reports of Essay Competitions on Cooperation have been received from 15 of the 25 Universities which had earlier agreed to conduct these competitions. This indicates the participation by 218 students. The position last year was that 15 Universities held the Essay Competitions in which 403 students had participated. The reports were, however, still coming in and as such the exact participation during 1974—75 was not yet available. The statements at Annexure X will show the names of the Universities, together with subject and participation in the Essay Competitions on Cooperation, held during the year 1974-75.

23. The Madras University continued to record higher participation of 58 students, which included 35 girls. The participation of girl students in the Essay Competition, as compared to Inter Collegiate Debates, also continued to be higher. The competition conducted by Udaipur University was exclusively participated by the girl students. A total number of 46 colleges, 13 teaching departments and three teaching faculties took part in this competition.

24. Eighteen prizes were awarded in the Essay competitions, of which 25 were secured by the boys and three by the girls. Undergraduates (10), however, out-numbered the post-graduate students (8) in bagging these prizes.

25. The scheme provides award of three prizes in the competition based on number of entries i.e. for 25 and more entries 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes ; 15 or more entries but not exceeding 24, 2 prizes of the value of 2nd and 3rd prizes and for 10 and more entries but not exceeding 14, one prize of the value of 3rd prize only. In special cases, where number of entries are below 10 but not below 5, a

consolation prize of Rs. 30 is also awarded. The detailed rules of the competition are given in the Annexure XII.

## **SYMPOSIUM**

26. The symposium on the subject "REMOVAL OF REGIONAL DISPARITIES THROUGH COOPERATIVE SECTOR" was organised for the benefit of the participants in the National Debate on 14.2.75. Shri S.S. Puri, Chief Executive, NCUI, and Member-Secretary, CCT presided over the symposium. The main speakers at the symposium were Shri Tara Chand Agarwal, Chairman, Madhya Pradesh State Land Development Bank ; Shri P.R. Dubashi, Divisional Commissioner, Belgaum, Karnataka ; Dr. K.C. Bhandari, Dean, Department of Commerce, Vikram University ; Dr. G.P. Gupta, Head of Commerce Department, Madhav College, Ujjain ; Shri R.P. Satpute, Managing Director, M.P. State Cooperative Bank ; and Shri M.M. Batra, Managing Director, Madhya Pradesh State Land Development Bank. Some of the student participants also joined in the discussions.



**INAUGURAL FUNCTION**—Hon' Shri K. L. Shukla, Minister for Cooperation and Agriculture, M. P., delivering presidential address.



*Debator in action.*



*Debate in progress.*



*A view of Audience.*



*Dr. Shivmangal Singh Suman, Vice-Chancellor, Vikram University awarding the Shield.*



**PRESS CONFERENCE—***Shri S.S. Sisodia, M.P., Chairman, M.P. State cooperative Union, briefing the press.*



**SYMPOSIUM**—*Shri S.S. Puri, IAS, Chief Executive, MCUI, and Member-Secretary, CCT, presided. Shri R.P. Satpute, M.D., M.P. State Cooperative Bank, delivering a talk and Shri P.R. Dubhashi, I.A.S. Divisional Commissioner, Belgaum, sitting besides Shri Puri.*



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**The Debate**  
**Arguments in Favour**

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Cooperation is service based; brings the common man just and wider distribution of wealth, which is precisely the objective of socialism. Capitalism hires the labour, pays its market value and take all the profits; while Cooperatives propose to hire capital, pay its market value and take all the profits.

—Rita Bosman  
*Agra University, Agra*

Socialism and capitalism are two extreme forms of economic system with Cooperation providing the golden mean. While like capitalism, Cooperation keeps up human acquisitive tempo, like socialism it also caters to the needs of the poor and provides them full economic security.

—R. Reddappa Reddy  
*Andhra University, Waltair.*

Capitalism has been responsible for exploitation, oppression and concentration of wealth in few hands. Socialism leads to curtailment and regimentation of individual freedom. Cooperation avoids these.

—Mohd. Ali  
*Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.*

Healthy society requires both central control and individual initiative. Cooperation is a synthesis of individual freedom and State control. It reconciles private interest with public good. Cooperation recognises competition and encourages it in the right direction. Cooperation accepts state aids but rejects state intervention. It combines economic decentralisation with responsible self government. Cooperative draw freely from capitalistic practices and offers the benefits of large scale management and organisation.

—V. Namasivayam  
*Annamalai University, Nagpur.*

The concept of totality in the Cooperative approach is peculiar to India and is the product of India's genius in synthesising diversities. Cooperatives in the Indian sense is an all enveloping one, embracing all aspects of our social and economic activities. From what we see of the IFFCO, Amul Dairy and Cooperative sugar factories, we have a fairly good idea of how Cooperatives have marched to fuse individual initiative within the frame-work of collectivism.

—Sreedhar Rajan  
*Bangalore University, Bangalore.*

Cooperation has brought about a unique compromise between the most fundamental, factors of production—capital and labour. Assuring the individual equal treatment at all stages. Cooperation has imbibed genuine freedom alongwith protection; it has gleaned the most novel feature of capitalist economy. Cooperation is not a mere system, it is a way of life and it provides the common-man the outlet to escape the labyrinth of exploitation.

—Sunil Kumar Mishra  
*Berhampur University, Berhampur.*

Socio-economic history of the country reveal the fact that neither socialism nor capitalism do function well for the greater interest of people and what is best service for welfare of the people in a larger sense. Cooperation is believed to be a perfect idea and bridge between socialism and capitalism to achieve socio-economic success in the society.

—Pradeep Kumar Sircar  
*Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswa Vidyalyaya, Kalyani.*

Cooperation secures distributive justice without sacrificing the capitalist motto of private property, rights and individual initiative. Capital has only limited role in Cooperation. It earns only fixed interest and the profits of a Cooperative society are distributed among the members on the basis of the extent of their participation. Cooperation eases the natural friction between capital and labour because it aims at increasing the number of small capitalists with a stake in the country. It is also suited to the character and sense of values of the Indians.

—Francis Mathew  
*Bombay University, Bombay.*

Cooperation provides a natural corrective to distributive system. It is theoretical apparatus which has manifested the good in capitalism and ameliorated the flexibility and rigidity in socialism. It is natural in principal and normal in practice.

—N. Bharathan  
*G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology  
Pant Nagar, Nainital (U.P.).*

सहकारिता वह सफल व प्रशस्त एवं सुन्दर मार्ग है जिसके दोनों ओर पूँजीवाद एवं समाजवाद के गुणरूपी वृक्ष लगे हैं और इस मार्ग पर चलने वाले अनुयायी

सदैव सहकारिता को ऊपर उठाने की खोज में लगे रहते हैं ।

अरुण कुमार घोष  
गोरखपुर विश्वविद्यालय

Cooperation is like genetic material. It carries the code of society in which it was generated and sustained and tries to reproduce that society. India is a land of destiny. She must forge new patterns and innovations of capitalism and socialism which would not only fortify her own interest but would also serve as a model for the other developing countries in the world. Cooperation thus gives second chance to countries like India that missed the Industrial Revolution.

—Selwyn Sundaram  
*Indian Institute of Sciences, Bangalore.*

पूँजीवाद की सर्वोत्तम उपलब्धियाँ जनतन्त्रीय प्रशासन तथा व्यक्तिगत स्वतन्त्रता सहकारिता में विद्यमान हैं । समाजवाद भी सहकारिता से कोई पृथक वस्तु नहीं है । समाजवाद तथा सहकारिता दोनों का लक्ष्य एक है । दोनों ही निर्धन वर्ग को ऊपर उठाने के प्रयत्न में हैं । पूँजीवाद से व्यक्तिगत स्वतन्त्रता एवं व्यक्तिगत स्वामित्व को लेकर तथा समाजवाद से सामूहिक क्रिया और सामान्य कल्याण को लेकर सहकारिता एक तीसरा आदर्श मार्ग प्रस्तुत करती है जो कि दोनों ही पूँजीवादी तथा समाजवादी अर्थव्यवस्थाओं का सुन्दर संवरा हुआ एक सुसज्जित मन्दिर है जिसमें दोनों वर्गों के पुजारी सर्वोत्तम उपलब्धियों की प्राप्ति के लिये जाते हैं ।

अशोक जैन  
जम्मू विश्वविद्यालय

सही आर्थिक विकास की कसौटियाँ जैसे उत्पादन में वृद्धि, उत्पादन वृद्धि हेतु प्रेरणा, बेरोजगारी का अन्त, विषमता की समाप्ति, सामाजिक न्याय, लोकतांत्रिक समाज की स्थापना तथा मनुष्य का सांस्कृतिक विकास सभी सहकारिता में विद्यमान हैं । सहकारिता केवल जीवन दर्शन अथवा समाज सुधार का मार्ग ही नहीं वर्ण एक पूर्ण एवं तर्कसंगत, आर्थिक कार्य-क्रम, अर्थव्यवस्था एवं आर्थिक उपक्रम भी है । यह तो जीवन का एक स्वाभाविक ढंग है ।

राधिकावर्ण तिवारी  
जवाहरलाल नेहरू कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, जबलपुर

पूँजीवाद से पूँजी पर व्यक्तिगत स्वतन्त्रता तथा समाजवाद से धन का समान वितरण और सामूहिक क्रिया लेकर सहकारिता ने जन्म लिया है जिसमें पूँजीवाद के

दोष शोषण, कुछ लोगों के हाथ में शक्ति का एकत्रीकरण नहीं और न ही समाजवाद के दोष शक्ति का केन्द्रियकरण एवं व्यक्तिगत पराधीनता है। इसमें व्यक्ति स्वतन्त्रता के साथ सहयोग, समानता एवं बंधुत्व के आधार पर किसी निश्चित लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करते हैं।

कुंज बिहारी

कानपुर विश्वविद्यालय

Cooperation gives scope for small individuals to get together in self-help and mutual help for the provision of economic services to fulfil their needs. The Cooperative system gives no scope for dictator or bureaucratic regimentation. It is true that vested interests distort the image of Cooperatives. But these distortions should not discourage us from getting the best out of the Cooperative system, which is best suited to a developing country like India.

—Medha Dubhashi

Karnataka University, Dharwar.

जहाँ पूँजीवाद सर्वहारा वर्ग के शोषण पर पनपता है वहाँ समाजवाद मनुष्य की आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक स्वतन्त्रता छीनकर उसे स्वचालित यंत्रवत बना देता है। इन दोनों का मध्यम मार्ग सहकारिता है क्योंकि इसके अन्तर्गत न केवल व्यक्ति के विकास के लिए पूर्ण स्वतन्त्रता रहती है बल्कि शोषण की क्रियायें भी पूर्णतः समाप्त हो जाती हैं। सहकारिता एक सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं नैतिक दर्श है जिसका लक्ष्य ऐच्छिक सहयोग द्वारा आत्मविकास करना है। सहकारिता का मूल तंत्र 'अपनी सहायता आप कर' एक आत्म निर्भर शोषणहीन समाजवाद बनाना है। वास्तव में सहकारी व्यवस्था सरकारी हस्तक्षेप से रहित एक श्रेष्ठतम प्रजातांत्रिक व्यवस्था है।

जटा शंकर तिवारी

काशी विद्यापीठ

With justice in distribution, tolerable existence of producers and stimulus to progress, Cooperation provides happy mean between capitalism with its monopolistic vices and vermilion communism. It is men and material which make the nation great. Its Cooperation which makes the nation both materially and spiritually great.

—Mohd. Sultan Bhat

Kashmir University, Srinagar.

Cooperation substitutes the idea of service to the community for that of profit to the individual and seeks to reconcile private in-

terest with public good. Cooperative movement brings about a kind of social pattern in which it would be possible to synthesise between individual freedom and State control.

—**Satish J. Rajhansa**  
*Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli.*

Whatever be the type of economic system, the goal is the same—economic prosperity. Economic problems like inflation could be solved through Cooperation. Without Cooperation any Government seeking to achieve the synthesis of the best in capitalism and socialism would be like a blind man groping in a dark room for a black cat that is not there.

—**Uma Nilakantan**  
*Madras University, Madras.*

Capitalism is evolutionary socialism while socialism is revolutionary capitalism—the change only in approach. Common man could not find place to thrive under capitalism and socialism and thus Cooperation comes as an inter action between the two. The mankind could find full expression only in this synthetic structure, developed on the noble adage “Each for all and all for each.”

—**V.S. Raghavan**  
*Madurai University.*

Cooperation is an association of poor and weak persons to raise themselves to a dignified position in a society by means of self-help. Cooperation is a liberal movement, idealistic in its objective and practical in its application. In a planned economy pledged to the values and democracy, Cooperation could be made the principal basis of organisation in many branches of economic life, notably agriculture, industry, marketing and distribution etc. The socialistic pattern of society implies creation of large number of decentralised units in agriculture and industry.

—**Saroj Kumar Verma**  
*Magadh University, Bodh Gaya.*

There is no remedy better than Cooperation to overcome the present economic malaise, specially for developing countries like India. Cooperation is not only the synthesis of what is good in socialism and capitalism but it also brings alive socialistic principles to which the country is committed.

—**Jaiprakash Kabra**  
*Marathwada University, Aurangabad.*

Cooperation represents the happy mean between the forces of extreme individualism on the one hand and extreme socialism and communism on the other. It provides an alternative to the acquisitive economy of private capitalism and regimentation of State socialism.

—V.B. Audhal  
*Marathwada Krishi Vidya Peeth, Parbhana.*

Cooperation has the qualities and potentialities to promote better living, better business and better methods of production. Unlike socialism, it does not accept politics and State interference. Cooperation is an association of human-beings whereas capitalism is an association of wealth. Capitalism motivates profits, whereas Cooperation motivates service.

—P. Ramsewak  
*M.S. University, Baroda.*

Cooperation as workable national economic policy is unique because it does not have the over-tone of capitalism and socialism. It has successfully struck a harmonious tune between the bands of capitalism and socialism, ensuring a free economy with fair competitions and greater production with equitable distribution. Thus, it redeems itself as the perfect synthesis of capitalism and socialism.

—R. Haritha  
*Mysore University, Mysore.*

In capitalism, control is in the hands of economic minority while in socialism it is in the hands of political minority. One rationalises the greed for selfish profits while the other rationalises lust for power. Cooperation on the contrary neither gives place for selfish profits nor does it have any place for lust of power.

—Srinivas Mohan  
*Nagpur University, Nagpur.*

सहकारिता का समाजवाद तथा पूंजीवाद के साथ गहरा सम्बन्ध है। वास्तव में सहकारिता इस देश की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति व देश के विकास के लिये, देश के श्रम को उचित दिशा देकर उत्पादक बनाता है और देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारता है। चाहे यह सत्य है कि इसमें कुछ बुराईयाँ हैं परन्तु यदि उन बुराईयों

को दूर किया जाये तो सहकारिता अवश्य ही एक आकर्षक व्यवस्था बन सकती है ।

सुरेश जोशी

राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय, जयपुर

Cooperative movement is essentially the friend of small man. A significant example is the floating of Cooperative for taxi drivers, rickshaw pullers etc. Big banks would never had dream of servicing such individuals. Another significant example is the role of Cooperatives in the development of small farmer. Examples could be multiplied but the main point to grasp is that, in a society with socialism as its goal and its recent emergence from feudal order, the possibilities of Cooperative movement for the economic development on a national scale are immense.

—R. Srinivas

*Osmania University, Hyderabad.*

Cooperation imbibes in itself with capitalistic virtue of healthy competitive spirit and breathes that refreshing air of capitalistic freedom. Cooperation also inherits the virtues of justice, equality and fraternity from socialism. It has socialistic weapon to control unemployment, inflation and trade cycles. It strikes a perfect balance where the evils of the two systems have no place to enter.

—Neela Sen Gupta

*Ranchi University, Ranchi.*

Capitalism is not bad if it runs smoothly under conditions of perfect competition. Competition is not limited to price rivalry. It manifests itself into two contrasting phenomenon of improvement and imitation. Cooperation has both central control for group action and individual group initiative. Without control there is an anarchy and without initiative there is stagnation.

—Zehra Hamid

*Ravi Shankar University, Raipur (M.P.)*

Cooperation combines the incentives of socialism and capitalism through private, property individual freedom, salary, bonus, prestige and honour which are given to its members. Capitalism provides consumers sovereignty which is lost in socialism. But under Cooperation consumer is the king. He buys things according to his own will and pleasure; thus regulating the price. Socialism balances



and controls fluctuation by uniform prices but the institution of profit motive under capitalism is responsible for inflation. Consumer Cooperatives sell goods of standard purity with correct weight and uniform prices, controlling inflation.

—**Pradeep Kishore Dandsena**  
*Sambalpur University, Sambalpur.*

The primary condition necessary for the success of any economic set-up is integration. But the reflection of facts show that there is some disintegration than integration either in Cooperation or in socialism and capitalism. With great integration, more the dedication of leadership, higher the efficiency of management and more vigilance of Audit, Cooperation will surely be the most powerful synthesis of capitalism and socialism.

—**Rohinton K. Patel**  
*South Gujarat University, Surat.*

Criticism about the practical validity is superficial because even in practice the best in the two forms is only that there should be a frictionless relationship between the management and the worker. This is possible in Cooperative institutions as the employer and the employee are one and the same.

—**B. Chandra Mohan**  
*Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati.*

Cooperation as a moral business organisation and more often as a way of life was brought by the common-man, who could neither become sterile individual, nor could live under rigid regimented socialist state. It made man respect the need of helping others and thus try to save all from the clutches of the profit motivated dragons of capitalism. But at the same time it also borrowed the stimulated incentives of capitalist economy. It provided the motivation for man to work, produce and invest; but also gave the individual social security, supplied him with essential commodities and negated private monopoly and exploitation.

—**Subrata Bagchi**  
*Utkal University, Bhubaneswar.*

As in capitalism, Cooperation provides the incentive for man to satisfy his acumen. Like in socialism, man finds himself place in an envelope of security. Cooperation also acts as a catalytic agent to

make people realise that they can defend themselves against the exploiter. Finally it does not have the depression of any kind as in the case of socialism. It is the logical synthesis of the two economic systems producing an ethical system viz. Cooperation.

—R. Vasudevan  
*University of Agricultural Sciences,  
Bangalore.*

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**The Debate  
Arguments Against**

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Features of capitalism and socialism being contradictory, any synthesis is not possible. Cooperation is not endowed with the bests of socialism and capitalism. At the most it can be said to be deviation from capitalism and a step towards socialism.

—**Samuel John Ratnam**  
*Andhra University, Waltair.*

Cooperation stands for a different system which is dedicated to the proposition that men are more likely to achieve its safe and satisfactory life by helping one another. It grew not out of any preconceived idea but out of circumstances, as practical solution of obvious difficulties. Cooperation is an assertion of the principle of equity in the distribution of surplus. It rejects the idea of labour working for capital and upholds the idea of labour working with capital. The essential feature of Cooperation is that power remains in the hands of "MEN" who are directly interested in the work to be done. In capitalism "CAPITAL" wields the power whereas in socialism "State" stipulates the conditions. Therefore, to say that Cooperation is the bridge between the capitalism and socialism is far from truth.

—**R. Vijayakumar**  
*Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar.*

Cooperation is based on the concept of maximisation of social welfare functions. It perceives a socio-economic structure, where the twin objectives of distributive justice and optimum productivity are satisfied. This is an anti-thesis of the basic characteristics of capitalism i.e. individualistic free enterprise and profit motivation. Socialism is more in consonance with Cooperative principles and the Cooperative which have succeeded have done so primarily because of the preponderance of socialist element. Thus, the genesis of India's salvation is that ideal Cooperation should not merely become an attempt at a synthesis.

—**Poornima Patel**  
*Bangalore University.*

COOPERATION in this country has not been able to do away with economic discrepancies, capitalistic oligarchy, unprecedented price-rise, moral depravity, spasmodic selfishness, intrusive statism,

colossal corruption, and abject penury. All that cooperatives has done in this country only amounts to the scratching of the surface.

— **Arun Kumar Palit**  
*Berhampur University, Berhampur.*

It is not possible to synthesise the best in capitalism and socialism, which are working well in given set of circumstances.

— **Chittaranjan Koley**  
*Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya, Kalyani.*

Capitalism stresses importance on an individual, where through his own property, his own hard work and his own initiative, he develops himself, gains all the profits and increases his resources. This self-interest, however, turns to selfish interest at the cost of the consumer, through cut throat competition, resulting in all kinds of inequalities. In socialism, an individual is insignificant, his importance is significant in so far as his participation in the group. The society is all important. In this case the Government exploits the consumer. If Cooperation is to be a synthesis of the two systems, then it is likely to turn into cooperative capitalism and exploitation of the equals by those who are more equal. If Cooperation is to succeed it must start with thrift and end with credit, with hard work in between to cement both.

— **Atul John Rego**  
*Bombay University, Bombay.*

पूँजीवाद और समाजवाद दोनों एक-दूसरे की परस्पर विरोधी अर्थव्यवस्थाएँ हैं जिनका अपना एक स्वतन्त्र अस्तित्व एवं विचार है जिनका समन्वय अर्थात् संश्लेषण होना मुश्किल है, इसलिये सहकारी का उदय इस रूप में होना असम्भव है। इसके अतिरिक्त यदि हम विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन करें तो हमें विदित होता है कि सहकारिता केवल समाजवादी अर्थव्यवस्था में ही पनप सकती है।

महेश चन्द्रा  
गोरखपुर विश्वविद्यालय

Cooperation is diametrically opposed to capitalism, being the product of men's rational thinking, as realisation of the strength of many, and although socialism, was evolve akin to much earlier in fact in the very initial stages of evolution. Cooperation is thus totally different entity in itself. It is not only an approach to economic

rehabilitation, it is a way of thinking based on the possibility of eliminating exploitation by group action.

—Vinod Kumar Pillai  
*Gobind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture  
and Technology, Pantnagar.*

Cooperation has failed in its moral task, and is, therefore, bound to fail in its economic task where socialism would have worked. Capitalism and socialism are political answers to political questions, while Cooperation is an economic answer to an economic questions and that to of not a relevant answer. Thus with Cooperation, we have lost the best in both the worlds.

—G. Shankar  
*Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.*

The Chief merits of capitalism i.e. efficiency through competition and socialism i.e. welfare through planning are absent in the Cooperative sector. With limited leadership, limited resources and limited technical and professional competency, Cooperatives are like pigmies before big private and public enterprises. Hence, Cooperation cannot play any significant role in the modern era.

—Lalit Kumar Jain  
*Jammu University*

सहकारिता निःस्वार्थ सेवा एवं ईमानदारी की भावना पर ही जीवित रह सकती है किन्तु मानव प्रकृति इसके सर्वथा विपरीत रही है। सहकारिता अपने आप में उत्तम एवं आदर्श भावना है। यह कई समाजिक बिमारियों के अनमूलन हेतु उत्तम औषधी है परन्तु कोई भी विशेष औषधी हर एक बिमारी के लिये राम बाण नहीं।

सुशील साभारिया  
जवाहरलाल नेहरू कृषि विश्वविद्यालय

सहकारिता एक कोरा आदर्श, सिर्फ कल्पना है जो वास्तविकता की कसौटी पर कसने पर कमी भी पूरी सिद्ध नहीं हुई है। पूंजीवाद में व्यक्ति का पूंजी पर निजी स्वामित्व होता है तथा व्यक्तिगत स्वतन्त्रता होती है परन्तु समाजवाद में श्रम की महत्ता होती है, उत्पादन के साधनों पर सामाजिक नियंत्रण होता है और श्रम के सहारे जनता का सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक स्तर ऊँचा करने की कोशिश की जाती है। इसीलिये यह कहना उचित होगा कि सहकारिता का सिद्धान्त शेखचिल्ली की उड़ान एवं राजनीति की एक शतरंजी चाल है जिसके द्वारा कुछ न कर सकने वाले नेता जो

कि केवल कह सकते हैं जनता के मन में आशा का संचार कर उन्हें यथेष्ट विकास के पूँजीवादी या समाजवादी रास्ते से विमुख कर देते हैं ।

मोहन भद्रवाल  
कानपुर विश्वविद्यालय

Cooperation, in its comprehensive sense, is as old as civilisation itself, while capitalism and socialism are products of recent origin. It is wider and all pervasive in scope and has an ethical base too. It cannot be narrowed to political ends. Cooperation has succeeded in both diverse patterned countries-capitalistic and socialistic. It is something more than a synthesis-as a means to remedy the excesses in both. As a form of economic organisation, Cooperation has certain characteristic features that resemble some of the bests of both set-ups. But resemblance is purely of surface level only, There is a lot of difference in the motives and basic principles.

—Shri Harish M. Gaitonde  
Karnatak University, Dharwar

भाज का युग पूँजीवाद के विनाश का युग है । इस युग में सहकारिता को पूँजीवाद और समाजवाद का समन्वय कहना केवल एक पूँजीवादी षड्यंत्र हो सकता है । वास्तव में सहकारिता मध्यम वर्ग द्वारा प्रतिवादित्र संशोधनवाद है । मध्यम वर्ग अगर दुल-मुल किस्म का एक क्रांतिकारी होता है वह समाजवाद से बढ़ते हुए खतरे को देखकर अपनी वैज्ञानिक समझ से निराश होकर व्यक्तिगत रूप से स्वतन्त्रता पाने के लिये पूँजीवादी वर्ग का राल चाटने लगता है ।

सुवर्जन तिवारी  
काशी विद्यापीठ, वाराणसी

Cooperation is fundamentally a socio-economic movement. It is neutral in the matter of politics and religion. While other systems are highly infested with these. Particularly Cooperation offers a means of achieving results, valuable to the community, by drawing equally upon social as well as individual incentives. Thus Cooperation is a new spontaneous way of business organisation which gives for more superior way of life and as such should not be equated with other two systems.

—C.N. Bargaje  
Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli.

Cooperation does not contain the best features of socialism like collective ownership of resources, social objective of production and the best features of capitalism with private initiative and profit. Socialism originated only after Cooperative thought became prominent though capitalism, of course, preceded these two. Viewed logically, capitalism and socialism are social systems, while Cooperation is made manifest in an economic organisation. Through the process of evolution, Cooperation may have drawn inspiration from capitalism and socialism and as such may reflect some of the features present in these two systems.

— P. Balakrishnan  
*Madras University, Madras.*

सहकारिता पूँजीवादी एवं समाजवादी के श्रेष्ठतम रूपों का संश्लेषित रूप न होकर पत्थर का एक ऐसा आकारहीन टुकड़ा है जो अजयाबधर की शोभा तो बन सकता है परन्तु वह महाकाल की वैदिका पर प्रतिष्ठित नहीं हो सकता। पूँजीवादी व्यवस्था में उत्पादन का स्वातन्त्र्य एवं लोकतांत्रिक परिव्यवस्था है। उत्पादन उपभोक्ता की आवश्यकताओं की सही समीक्षा पर होता है। सहकारी व्यवस्था व्यवहार में आवश्यकताओं का सही आंकन नहीं कर पाती और उत्पादन बाजार की बेनाम गुड़िया बन कर रह जाता है। उत्पादन की लोकप्रियता मूल्य निर्धारण की प्रक्रिया द्वारा सहकारी व्यवस्था में घटती है और प्रचार बँदों के बावजूद वस्तुओं के अभाव की स्थिति में सहकारी अंडार आम आदमी का शोषण करते हैं।

नलिन कुमार शास्त्री  
 मगध विश्वविद्यालय

Cooperation has an independent status. It cannot be crucified between capitalism and socialism, which have exploited, mutilated and changed the political strategy of many a Government. It is not a vacuum philosophy wherein two ideologies come together to give a practical solution to the present economic crisis. It exists since man's existence and as such it is older than capitalism and socialism.

—Mohd. Haseeb-Ullah  
*Marathwada University.*

Cooperation could be the best system from theoretical point of view, but in practice it is not so. Cooperation can become the best system provided it is lead by selfless, sincere, socially conscious workers and provided there is equally responsible Government.

—R.E. Pawar  
*Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani.*



The essentials of capitalism are private enterprise and private profit. But the Cooperatives in our country have neither shown enterprise nor produced profit. The socialism could be defined as a movement aiming towards collective organisation of the community in the interests of common good through common ownership of means of production and exchange. Considering the rampant jobbery, internal dissensions, subservience to the party in power and callous disregard for quality prevalent in our Cooperative movement we can not call this sordid state of affair to be the synthesis of the best in capitalism and socialism. The denial of credit facilities to members, who do not belong to the party in power, was severely criticised by the All India Credit Review Committee. Of late, Cooperatives have sprouted like mushroom only to circumvent ceiling laws.

—Shoba Rao  
Mysore University.

सहकारिता पूंजीवादी एवं समाजवादी के हाथों में एक हथियार बना हुआ है और यह हथियार किसी धातु अथवा किसी अन्य ठोस पदार्थ का नहीं अपितु केवल मोम का बना हुआ है जो कि समाजवादी और पूंजीवाद की इच्छाओं व आकांक्षाओं के अनुसार ढल जाता है। इस कारण सहकारिता पूंजीवाद तथा समाजवाद का संश्लेषण कदापि नहीं हो सकता।

असित सिन्हा  
नागपुर विश्वविद्यालय

Cooperation, unless and otherwise it is voluntary, swallows the gullible effects and aspects of socialism and capitalism. In a capitalistic economy, it is the idea of competition that really breeds production and accelerates development. In other words, competition is an oil that lubricates the machine of progress while Cooperation dampens the oil of its use. Cooperation is anti-monolistic and anti-capitalistic.

—P.N. Thanikachalam  
Osmania University.

Cooperation can not be the result of the interaction against socialism and capitalism as the best of both the systems create a laughable proposition.

—Subhakirti Majumdar  
Patna University.

पूँजीवाद और समाजवाद दो अलग-अलग और एक-दूसरे से स्वतन्त्र आर्थिक प्रणालियाँ हैं परन्तु इसका तात्पर्य यह नहीं कि इन दोनों की उपलब्धियों का संश्लेषण भी हमें एक उत्तम आर्थिक प्रणाली दें। क्योंकि संश्लेषण की प्रक्रिया द्वारा हम अच्छे और बुरे दोनों में से किसी भी प्रकार के परिणाम प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

रमेश सी० दवीच  
राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय

सहकारिता, समाजवाद एवं पूँजीवाद तीनों स्वतन्त्र वाद हैं। समाजवाद एवं पूँजीवाद एक-दूसरे के परस्पर विरोधी हैं जबकि सहकारिता एक जीवन दर्शन है। पूँजीवाद में शासकीय हस्तक्षेप से मुक्ति एवं उपभोक्ताओं को मिलने वाला लाभ प्रमुख है जबकि सहकारिता में व्यवहार में शासकीय हस्तक्षेप है। समाजवाद में शासन सर्वोपार्थी होता है तथा यह दलितवर्ग के हितों की रक्षा करता है जबकि सिद्धांत में सहकारिता शासकीय हस्तक्षेप कदापि स्वीकार नहीं करती।

नन्दनन्दन प्रसाद पांडे  
रविशंकर विश्वविद्यालय, रायपुर

Capitalism and socialism are two forms of economic system distinguished from each other on the basis of ownership of property. Cooperation on the other hand does not confine to this narrow form of definition. It is a voluntary organisation. There is, therefore, no ground for comparison between Cooperation and the other two systems. However, assuming that comparison is possible, it can be said that Cooperation commits itself to the same drawbacks as socialism and capitalism as for example economic wastage, inefficient allocation of resources; politicalisation etc. Cooperation can succeed only when there is cultural homogeneity and absence of hierarchy.

—Himansu Sekhar Pati  
Sambalpur University, Sambalpur.

Principles of Cooperation may have to some extent synthesised the best in capitalism and socialism, but when we investigate its practical implications we find that the Cooperation has not been able to do away with the shortcomings found in capitalism and socialism.

—R. Swaminathan  
South Gujarat University, Surat

The history of man-kind proves that both socialism and capitalism are ways of life that were adopted by Man long before, these concepts were actually defined. The salient features of these two systems have nothing to do with the basic principles of Cooperation, which is essentially an independent system.

—A.R. Lakshman  
*University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore*

पूंजीवाद की शोषण प्रवृत्ति ने समाजवाद को जन्म दिया एवं समाजवाद की अनेक बुराइयों ने सहकारिता को जन्म दिया। अर्थात् पूंजीवाद एवं समाजवाद की बुराइयों का परिणाम सहकारिता है। दुर्बलताओं के परिणाम में आपस में कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं होता और जब सम्बन्ध ही नहीं होता तो सर्वोत्तम उपलब्धियाँ कहीं से प्राप्त होंगी।

अनवर शैल  
बिन्धु विश्वविद्यालय, उज्जैन

## **SYMPOSIUM : Removal of Regional Disparities through Cooperative Sector.**

**Shri P.R.Dubhashi, Divisional Commissioner,  
Belgaum, Karnataka**

It is not surprising to have regional disparities in a large country, like India, in the process of development. These disparities are not only inter-state but also intra-state depending on several factors such as paucity of natural resources. Even though there may be adequate resources, the per capita availability may be extremely limited due to pressure of population. There are certain areas that are drought prone and where there is predominance of small and marginal farmers.

Such disparities are also bound to exist, corresponding with the general economic disparities, in the Cooperative sector as well. Even within the States we find that Cooperatives are better developed in more prosperous districts, with better infra-structure, better facilities and leadership than in somewhat backward districts.

An attempt has been made to remove these disparities through planned economic development. For instance, in the rain shadow areas and drought prone areas, very recently programmes have been initiated, with the assistance of the World Bank, to make these areas less drought prone. Also where there is predominance of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, SFDA and MFAL agencies have been set-up to help them.

Looking to the disparities also existing in the Cooperative sector, one has to conclude that as it has happened so far the Cooperative Development far from correcting these disparities have perhaps exceeded it. However, Cooperative are accorded a very significant place in the agencies such as SFDA/MFAL. Special assistance is provided to the small farmers, the marginal farmers and the Agricultural labourers for setting up what is called functional cooperatives in the field of milk business, Sheep business etc. In drought prone areas there is an attempt to have afforestation water shed, community irrigation wells, lift irrigation to mobilise ground water resources and in this there is a significant role given to the Cooperatives,

whether they are Land Development Banks or any other type of Credit Cooperatives.

There are indeed shining examples of the tremendous contributions made by the Cooperatives, in the Green Revolution in Punjab, White Revolution in Gujarat and Sugar Revolution in Maharashtra. These can be reflected in other parts of the country as well. Supreme efforts, needs to be made by Cooperative Leadership at the highest level to transplant Cooperative achievement from some of the successful States to others and this has to be done through a deliberate process. Cooperative strategy of reducing disparities would be to work out blue prints of developments, no doubt adopted and adjusted, in an appropriate way to the comparatively backward States, deriving lessons from experience of the successful States. The National Cooperative Union, and other National level Cooperative Institutions, in various fields could play a crucial role in this. The Cooperative leaders from the under develop states could also be taken on study tours to cooperatively advanced areas to see and believe the magnificent achievement made in the Cooperative sector.

**Dr. K.C. Bhandari**  
Dean, Faculty of Commerce,  
Vikram University-Ujjain.

Cooperatives in the field of agricultural credit in Germany and Japan, Consumer activity in England, Sweden and USSR and farming in Isreal have contributed a great deal to the economic development of these countries. But in India, the movement is inhibited by official-dom and vested interests, which have brought bad name to the movement. If we have to correct the regional imbalance through Cooperative sector, we may first have to correct the movement itself.

Unemployment is our biggest malady today. Cooperation can play an important role in tackling the problem of unemployment. We can make use of the services of the unemployed educated people, engineers, technicians, doctors etc. in developing the weaker regions of the country. The Cooperative institutions could come out liberally with loans, with lower rate of interest, the state could provide facilities and equipment at subsidized rates. Thus, in this way we not only solve the problem of unemployment but also regional disparities.

**Shri R.P. Satpute,**  
**Managing Director**  
**M.P. State Coop. Bank.**

The Cooperative Sector, as the Principles enunciate has a limited purpose, where people with common purpose come together. The project like Amul or bigger projects through Cooperative Sector can not be copied every where. The Cooperative Sugar Factories in Maharashtra have created a class which is known as 'Kulaks' which certainly has not bridged the disparities.

There is also a wrong notion about the role of Cooperative Banks. The Cooperative Banks are Banks and not charitable institution, which can afford to dole out funds for merely meeting the requirements, may be of the small farmers. It has to ensure the repaying capacity and that the repaying capacity is generated. In the present context, Cooperative Banks have been particularly striving to go to the people who are quite small. The Reserve Bank has put the condition for the Banks to finance the small people to the extent of 20% of the borrowings from higher institutions. Though no tall claim may be made in this behalf yet it can be said that to some extent the Cooperative Credit structure has been trying to bridge the gulf between the smaller people and bigger people and to that extent to cover up the areas where small people are more, Cooperatives have their limitations and even in other sectors like Cooperative processing and Industry it will be futile to expect that Cooperatives will be able to do a very big job.

Cooperatives are democratic organisations, where all of us have got to be leaders and all of us have got to be participant. Therefore, merely producing a leadership—a leadership of high level is not—going to bridge the gap.

एम० एम० बत्रा,  
मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर,  
मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सहकारी  
भूमि विकास बैंक

राज के आयोजित परिसंवाद में चर्चा का विषय पूँजीवाद, सहकारिता तथा समाजवाद है, इन तीनों विषयों का आपस में कितना परस्पर सम्बन्ध है या इनमें क्या-क्या गुण अथवा दोष हैं। मैं इस चर्चा में न पड़कर केवल सहकारिता के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहूँगा। सहकारिता इस देश में स्वतन्त्र रूप से ही एक जानी मानी प्रणाली

है। इसके परिणाम तथा प्रभाव सभी जानते हैं। हमारे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति में बड़ी-बड़ी विषमताएँ एवं असमानताएँ हैं। जहाँ तक असमानताओं का प्रश्न है एक प्रान्त से दूसरे प्रान्त में तथा एक प्रदेश से दूसरे प्रदेश में कहीं कम है कहीं अधिक परन्तु सहकारी क्षेत्र में कई असमानताएँ होते हुये भी एक जटिल सा प्रश्न उत्पन्न होता है कि क्या जादू के चिराग द्वारा इस क्षेत्र से असमानता दूर की जा सकती है। लाभकारी सहकारी संस्थाओं द्वारा क्षेत्रीय अथवा प्रान्तीय असमानताओं को सफलतापूर्वक दूर किया जा सकता है। उदाहरण के लिये लघु किसान विकास संस्था तथा प्रान्तीय किसान और कृषि मजदूर संस्था जैसी स्कीमों को अपनाकर जिनमें से छोटे किसानों को, दस्तकारों को सहायता मिलती है। ऐसी ही बड़ी-बड़ी विशेष प्रकार की संस्थाओं द्वारा सहकारी संस्थाओं को माध्यम बनाकर इन विषमताओं को दूर किया जा सकता है।

डा० जी० पी० गुप्ता,  
 प्राचार्य माधव महाविद्यालय,  
 उज्जैन

देश की विषमताओं का एक प्रमुख कारण होता है सत्ता और साधनों का एकीकरण। साधन और सत्ता का जहाँ केन्द्रीयकरण हो जाता है वहाँ विषमता बढ़ती है। पूँजीवाद विकेन्द्रित न होकर केन्द्रित करता है। समाजवाद भी सत्ता तथा साधनों का केन्द्रीयकरण करता है। सहकारिता में यह नहीं है। इसमें मानव व भौतिक साधनों का केन्द्रीयकरण है लेकिन शोषण नहीं है तथा सहकारिता ही एक उचित संस्था है जिससे प्रादेशिक विषमताएँ दूर हो सकती हैं।

सहकारिता का पुनरोपन हम एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में नहीं कर सकते। महाराष्ट्र के सहकारी पीछे को हम मध्य प्रदेश में लगाना चाहते हैं तो शायद यह काम नहीं करेगा। मध्य प्रदेश के लोगों को अगर दिखाया जाये कि महाराष्ट्र में क्या हो रहा है तो वह जो सही समझे वही अपनायें।

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## **ANNEXURES**

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## INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF DR. SHIVMANGAL SINGH 'SUMAN', VICE-CHANCELLOR, VIKRAM UNIVERSITY

Hon. Minister for Co-operation, Shri Kishorilal Shukla, President of the Madhya Pradesh Rajya Sahakari Sangh, Shri Sawaisingh Sisodia, the devoted and zealous protagonists of Co-operative movement, the exuberant young participants, Ladies and Gentlemen :—

I deeply appreciate the honour that the National Co-operative Union has done to me by asking me to inaugurate the XV-Inter-University National Debate and the symposium on Co-operation. As you all know, this National Debate is being held under the joint and Co-operative auspices of Co-operative Training Committee of the National Co-operative Union, Madhya Pradesh State Co-operative Union and the Vikram University which has had the privilege and honour of hosting this National event. I, therefore, deem it my foremost duty to welcome you in this ancient-most city of learning and culture, where the great preceptor of Gita, had his first lessons, I think it would not be out of place to mention that our great Vadic Rishis and Sages like Sandipini had forestalled the basic concepts of Co-operation from the very dawn of Civilization, as the panacea for the physical and spiritual ailments of the Society when they proclaimed :—

संगच्छ्वं संवदध्वं संवो मनांसि जानताम् ।

“Let us walk alike, talk and let our minds comprehend alike.” Moreover we have been humble participants in this transcendental venture from the very outset and have been winners of the prizes in 1965-66, 1971-72 and 1972-73. We were awarded Runners Cup in 1971-72. Thus, you will bear with me that we have earned the right to host this Debate as dutiful cooperators. As one of the winner we had extended the invitation and I feel grateful as the same has been accepted.

At the time when the world is apparently drawn into the current of the twin politico-economic ideologies of Capitalism and Socialism, it is in the fitness of things that we pause for a moment to discover by open debate whether Co-operation, as such can serve as an effective and fruitful apparatus to ameliorate the living conditions of the weaker limbs of Society, who seemingly have lost the best of both the worlds. Objectives impossible of attainment by isolated individuals are sought to be achieved through the medium of Co-

operative effort. Institutions thus set up for self help through mutual help are the Co-operatives, practising the principle of 'All for one and one for all'. Co-operation is thus a voluntary effort by a group of persons having common interests and joint efforts towards improvement of their common lot.

In the Scandinavian countries especially, the Co-operative sector occupies a significant place in the national economy. The 'Luzzaties' in Italy, producer's Co-operatives in France, multi-purpose credit societies in Germany, Dairies in Denmark, Netherland and Ireland, Rochdale Pioneers of Britain, Industrial Co-operatives in Japan the Induses movement in China, the collective farming known as Kolkhoj's in U.S.S.R. to quote only a few, are not only beacons lighting up the path of Co-operative efforts but are a testimony of the spirit of man striving to overcome obstacles to his progress, Committed as we are to the philosophy and creed of democratic Socialism, Co-operation provides for a healthy ground to acheive that goal. Co-operation—one of the economic-miracles of the 19th Century is a synonym for and a nucleus to Democracy, Co-operation is the hope of the weak and the resourceless, downtrodden and the neglected. It makes the movement of the people. To quote Jacob Oake—

"Co-operation touches no man's fortune, seeks no plunder, causes no disturbance in Society, gives no trouble to statesman, it enters into no secret association, it needs no trade unions to protect its interests, it contemplates no violence and it subverts no order; it envies no dignity it accepts no gifts; nor asks any favour; it keeps no terms with the idle and it will break no faith with the industrious. It means self-help, self-dependence and such share of competence as labour shall earn or thoughts can win."

As things are, India is caught in the currents of economic malaise. Inflation is behaving like a drug which takes more and more doses to get the same kick. As articles of necessity grow dearer and scarcer (assisted by black-marketeers, hoarders and profiteers), there is demand for more emoluments from wage earners and other sections of the community, which in turn further boosts up the prices. Thus, we are drawn in a vicious circle of the worst order. Co-operatives can break this vicious circle, I am confident. The best agency to break this vicious circle are the youth of the country, because the bubbling energy of the youth cannot remain in vaccum. Either it can be channelised for constructive work or it is bound to

fritter away in destructive manouvers. In British days the youth had a challenge against imperialist domination and slavery. Their aspirations were symbolized in the form of Bhagat Singh & Chandra Shekhar Azad. Free India has however failed to fulfill their hopes and aspirations which has led to worst kind of frustration and chaos. The challenge of Co-operation can provide a positive and concrete ideal to fight for or else the country is bound to dismantle the present frame work and mould some new form nearer to its heart's desire. If the younger generation coming out of the portals of the Universities and colleges takes up the cause of Co-operation and propogate its message, I have no doubt that a new dimension will be added to the movement. A great sociologist once observed 'Give me youth and I can make a new heaven and new earth'. Youth is a very wide term divided into different categories i.e. urban and rural, educated and uneducated, employed and unemployed, self-employed and inservice youth, farm and industrial youth, so on and so forth. But all the same youth in general is idealistic, sincere, sensitive, bold, emotional, compassionate, cosmopolitan, and susceptible to new ideas, situations and environments with sense of comradeship, community life, mutual confidence, faith and understanding, and if inspired by idealism will work hard and think positively. There is other side of the picture too which needs to be examined with care and caution. The youth of to day are the leaders of to-morrow, as such it is essential that they should be taken into confidence and given opportunities to get themselves involved in various schemes of Co-operative movements.

To equip our youth with the basic tenets of co-operation, the teaching of Co-operation as an independent discipline in our Universities cannot be overemphasised. It is gratifying to note that over 50 Universities in the country provide for regular instructions in Co-operation at degree and post-graduate levels. And I feel proud to inform that at the Vikram Univrsity Co-operative principles at Home and Abroad are taught in the faculties of Commerce and Social Sciences, both at the degree and Post-Graduate levels. Besides this, we have also provided for a post-graduate Diploma in Co-operation in the Department of Applied Economics and Business Administration under the faculty of Commerce. I feel that National Co-operative Union should collaborate at the various levels in the plans and policies of Co-operative instructions in Indian Universities.

Coincidentally almost on the eve of this Debate, some of our students have started a Canteen on the basis of Co-operation,

without any help from the University or any Government agency. This is a pure voluntary adventure. During this short period they have catered successfully to the Inter-University Mahila Khokho Sports meet, M.P. University Youth Festival and now have the privilege to serve the participants of the 15th Inter-University National Debate. Thus the augury of the Debate have proved to be a good man to my University. This Debate has given a new vision to me. Apart from its importance in agricultural or industrial sectors, I do realise that the movement of Co-operation can be taken up at every step, in all walks of life. As they say that charity begins at home, I do realise for the first time that there is ample scope for cooperatives in the Universities. We can have our own Dairy farms, Cooperative messes in the hostels, Cooperative stores for meeting daily needs, books, stationery, Clothes, ration and even a Chemists' shop. This can provide poor students with employment opportunities and open new vistas to earn and learn. Our University employment beareau can be more effective and worthwhile with the synergy through Cooperation. It has been rightly said the Cooperation is the real instrument to struggle against the exploitation.

Ladies and Gentlemen, with these words I inaugurate the National Debate and the Symposium and my hope is that the Universities assembled here and other intellectuals and Co-operators will play a catalytic role and make the most significant contribution towards growth and development of Co-operative movement in the Country. May you be blessed by the Deity of eternal time, Lord Mahakal, and may your fruitful deliberations surcharge us with new hope and action to enable us to deliver goods out of the present economic crises and chaos.

JAI HIND

माननीय किशोरीलाल जी शुक्ल, कृषि एवं सहकारिता मंत्री, म० प्र० का अध्यक्ष  
भाषण

श्री सिसोदियाजी एवं साथियों। सहकारिता मंत्री को सहकारिता का ज्ञान हो यह आवश्यक नहीं और एक विभाग का चलाना भ्रम वात है और सहकारिता का ज्ञान रख के उस आन्दोलन को चलाना बिल्कुल भ्रम वात है। मैं हमेशा यह मानता हूँ कि मेरा ही नहीं अधिकांश व्यक्तियों का ज्ञान बढ़ा सूक्ष्म रहता है सीमित रहता है लेकिन हम अपने को बड़ा विद्वान मानते हैं। सहकारिता देश के लिये आवश्यक है दो मत नहीं। सहकारिता के जरिये हम देश की सेवा करना चाहते हैं, समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं और हम उन्नति करना चाहते हैं। इसको हम माध्यम बना रहे हैं लेकिन वर्षों के बाद भी जो बुराईयाँ समाज में हैं, राजनीति में हैं, वंशी बहुत-सी बुराईयाँ सहकारिता में विद्यमान हैं। जैसा समाज होगा वैसा ही सहकारिता आन्दोलन होगा। हम प्रयत्न करते रहे कि हम इसको सुधारें, इसको ठीक दिशा में ले जायें, यह आवश्यक है। मध्य प्रदेश में सहकारिता विभाग, सहकारिता आन्दोलन वर्षों से है। काफी प्रगति किया है मध्य प्रदेश में इस आन्दोलन ने लेकिन कोई यह कहे कि यह संतोषजनक है तो बड़ी गलत बात होगी। जिस दृष्टिकोण से ये आन्दोलन प्रारंभ किया गया है, गरीबों की मदद के लिये, गरीबों को उत्साहित करने के लिये वह अक्सर कम हो पाता है। ज्यादातर इसका लाभ उच्च श्रेणी के लोग ले लेते हैं। गरीबों को अगर क्रेडिट देने की बात कहें, उधार देने की बात, तो गरीबों को कम क्रेडिट मिलती है कम उधार मिलता है। बड़े आदमियों को ज्यादा उधार मिलता है। गरीबों से सक्ती से वसूली होती है बड़े आदमियों के ऊपर कर्ज बना का बना रहता है। वितरण में या उत्पादन में जहाँ भी सहकारिता है हमें अभी बहुत कुछ करना है। उसका मुख्य उद्देश्य तो है गरीबों को मदद करना, वह उद्देश्य मेरे स्थान से पूर्ण नहीं हो रहा है।

ज्यादातर यह आन्दोलन मिडिल क्लास व बड़े क्लास के किसानों को या दूसरे क्षेत्र में उनको ज्यादा लाभ पहुंचा रहा है और गरीबों के लिये ज्यादा सहकारिता विभाग को ज्यादा कार्य करना है। दिक्कतें उसकी शायद होंगी वह क्रेडिटवर्दी नहीं है उनको उधार कैसे दिया जाये। ये दिक्कतें आपको हल करना चाहिये, थोड़ा खतरा उठाना चाहिये। सहकारिता विभाग को भी खतरा उठाना चाहिये और यही आप लोग सब मिलकर के सचमुच सहकारिता विभाग को अच्छे दृढ़ नींव पर रखकर के काम करेंगे तो इसमें कोई शंका नहीं कि भारत के समाज का उत्थान इसमें होगा। नवयुवकगण सहकारिता में दिलचस्पी ले रहे हैं, कार्य कर रहे हैं, ऐसा न हो कि पुराने बुजुर्ग उनको घुसने न दें। वो जब भावें अडचनें पैदा करें। यह अक्सर होता है, चाहे वह सहकारिता का क्षेत्र हो चाहे राजनीति का क्षेत्र हो बुजुर्ग लोग नाम को तो कहते हैं कि हम लड़कों को कहते हैं कि भावें और काम करें लेकिन नवयुवक जब घुसने की

कोशिश करते हैं तो उनमें बाधाएँ डाली जाती हैं। अगर हम उनका सहयोग लेकर के उनको साथ लेकर के उनके जरिये काम करना चाहते हैं तो जरा व्यापक दृष्टिकोण रखकर के अगर हम काम करेंगे, सहकारिता के मूल सिद्धान्तों को सामने रखकर के यदि जनता की सेवा करना चाहते हैं तो अवश्य कर सकते हैं।

श्रीर मैं यह कहूँगा कि पूरे भारतवर्ष का श्रीर मध्य प्रदेश का सहकारिता आन्दोलन सफल हो, युवक इसमें चुसे श्रीर माग ले श्रीर आप उनका स्वागत करें जिससे आगे बढ़ाने के लिये सहायक हो सके।

आपने मुझे इस प्रतियोगिता के उद्घाटन के लिये निमंत्रित किया उसके लिये मैं आभार मानता हूँ। जैसा कि मैंने शुरू में कहा कि मैं सहकारिता के बारे में कोई विशेष ज्ञान रखने का दावा नहीं करता।

धन्यवाद

**VALEDICTORY ADDRESS OF SHRI S.P. BHARGAVA,  
Chairman, Industrial Disputes Tribunal, Indore.**

The Chief Executive, NCUI, my esteemed friend Dr. Suman, friends and ladies.

I am thankful to you in no small measure for having given me this opportunity to express my mind to you on a subject of which I was least prepared. The notice, though short, I have already accepted and, therefore, I am advancing plea to excuse my shortcomings which are bound to be many when I have not been able even to arrange my thoughts in the order in which I would like to put them to you. This is a subject on which I do expect and realise that I am possibly the only person here, who is least conversant with its merits and demerits but in other, but dignified language it may be said that I might be the most independent who can talk on the subject with a free mind without any bias this side or that side. Anyway utilising the opportunity, in whatever manner it is given to me, I would like to express my thoughts in a few words.

So far as the function is arranged in University, I would rather like first to say about what the University can do to achieve our national objective, to the onward march of this movement. I know that about five Universities in India have already started advance courses in the subject of Cooperation. I was happy to know that Vikram university has also prepared a syllabus for this advance subject. I would request my esteemed friend Dr. Suman to exert his wholesome influence on this so that from next year the boys and girls of M.P. desirous of acquiring knowledge in the branch, get all the facilities.

There can be multiple ways of helping the movement. The most advance will be to encourage the discussion of the subject even for the sake of discussion. On certain topics research could also be under-taken.

I would not like to grudge upon the topic which has been contested in the Debate and on which, as I am already told that, the Debate has indeed been of a very very high order. When the students

have prepared the subject carefully, I presume that most of the pros and cons of the subject have been covered and fully discussed.

Cooperation is not an idea which requires to be mooted for the first time in our discussion. It is an established fact that in so many states, so many institutions taking advantage of it, are trying to run it and are trying to become successful. Our duty, as patriots, citizens of the country would be to see that when there is a measure which can be of vast potentiality which may be of a eminent reform, it is a pleasure in which we have to take whole-some interest to make it a success.

From that spirit, let us understand our general position. In India, we feel, that atleast 30 to 35% of the population is under-fed. It is no exaggeration to say that the next higher slab is slightly better but still not, as can be looked upon with great pleasure or satisfaction. In the circumstances, the position we analyse is that ours is a country of vast population but with limited resources. The tendency of modern technology, wherever it is to substitute labour by capital, that is a course which obviously can not be adopted in a country of such a vast type as we are. In this situation we have to see that the factors which count for the productivity and lead ultimately to the standards of living of the population should be managed in such a manner that ultimately result is not satisfactory to one group but satisfactory to all. We have to see that our limited capital is utilised through the best way.

The second thing which we have to bear in mind is that many of our agricultural holdings are uneconomic and, therefore, hardly enough to sustain itself. In a situation like this, the only way on which we can depend is to strike the balance between the baring necessity, the limited capital and organisation of labour, arranged by these trained persons who can utilise these individual holdings. Let there be a strong group by means of Cooperation and by any other means.

Though to some extent, I have indicated myself to be in favour of the Cooperative movement, I want to emphasise that certain pre-conditions have also to be considered first, The pre-condition of which I am talking is that whatever we think of an institution, in terms of its being good or bad, the pre-conditions is that there must be character, there must be good management and there must be sincere workers. If these essentials are not met ultimately we can not hope to get good results. It is a very unfortunate part that



though we complain of scarcity in so many things, it is really a scarcity of character which should bother us.

To my student friends, I have only to say two things. They have been given credit for very fine speeches, for very fine preparation and very nice words. I will not be surprised, if amongst them we find some of the people, whom the future life of the nation may prove to be equals to Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel, Mahatama Gandhi.

If that is the position, then I would only say that persuade yourself to progress in life in an honest manner. Do not try to live with irrespective ways. Try to live as every single item of property that country possess today is an item of trust and must be cared for as if your sacred property.

Now with these words, I pray to almighty to assure you many years of life and I would leave it to you to act in spirit.

Thank you.

**YEAR-WISE PARTICIPATION IN THE NATIONAL  
DEBATES (1963-75)**

Year	Name of the University where the Debate held.	No of Univ. participated.	No. of participants.	Name of the University to whom National Scroll/Shield/Cup awarded.
1.	2	3	4	5
1963-64	University of Delhi, Delhi	21	41	Delhi University
1964-65	-do-	22	40	I.A.R.I
1965-66	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	26	49	Shared by : (i) Delhi University and (ii) Burdwan University
1966-67	University of Poona	26	52	University of Bombay, Bombay
1967-68	Andhra University, Waltair	23	45	Shared by : (i) University of Madras and (ii) Gujarat University
1968-69	M.S. University of Baroda, Baroda	32	62	Gujarat University
1969-70	Nagpur University, Nagpur	29	54	Running Shield : Gujarat University Runners Cup A.P. Agril. University Hyderabad
1970-71	Bangalore University, Bangalore	26	50	Running Shield : Gujarat University, Runners Cup : Bangalore University

1	2	3	4	5
1971-72	Ranchi University, Ranchi	25	49	Running Shield : Bangalore University Runners Cup : Vikram University, Ujjain
1972-73	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh	26	49	Running Shield : Bombay University Runners Cup: Aligarh Muslim University
1973-74	Madras University, Madras	43	84	Running Shield : Bangalore University Runners Cup : Shared by Lucknow Univer- sity & Madras Univer- sity
1974-75	Vikram University, Ujjain.	40	74	Running Shield : Shared by Bombay University & Mysore University. Runners Cup : Indian Institute of Sciences, Bangalore.

**SUBJECTS OF THE NATIONAL DEBATES AND SYMPOSIUM  
(1967-75)**

S. No.	Year	Subject
1	2	3
<b>DEBATE</b>		
1.	1967	The only antidote to the growth of Monopolistic tendencies is the expansion of Cooperative Sector.
2.	1968	Managerial efficiency rather than Coop. spirit can lead the Coop. Movement to success.
3.	1969	Cooperative Movement in India will succeed only when State aid to the movement is withdrawn.
4.	1970	Cooperation has come to our country also but in such a distorted form that our poor have not been able to reap its benefits.
5.	1971	Cooperation is Superior to nationalisation in achieving the objectives of socialism in democratic society.
6.	1972	Growth with social justice in India can be achieved only through cooperative movement.
7.	1973	In the opinion of this house, cooperativisation of the whole-sale trade including procurement and distribution in food grains, sugar, essential consumer commodities provides the key to stabilisation.
8.	1974	“Cooperation is the only way for the Nation to tide over its economic problems.”
9.	1975	“Cooperation is the synthesis of the best in Socialism and Capitalism.”

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**1****2****3**

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**SYMPOSIUM**

1. 1971 **The role of Cooperative Movement in effectively tackling the problem of Rural Unemployment in 70's.**
2. 1973 **Professionalisation of Cooperative Management is vital for operational efficiency of Cooperatives.**
3. 1974 **(a) Legislation alone can not remove the vested interest from the Cooperative. Movement in India.  
(b) Cooperation in Socialistic economy.**
4. 1975 **Removal of regional disparities through Cooperative Sector.**

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE NATIONAL DEBATE**  
(February 13-14th, 1975)

S. No.	Name of the University	Name of the participants.
1	2	3
1.	Berhampur University, Berhampur	(i) Shri Sunil Kumar Mishra (For) (ii) Shri Arun Kumar Palit (Against)
2.	Kashi Vidyapeeth, Banaras.	(i) Shri Jata Shankar Tewari (For) (ii) Shri Sudarshan Tewari (Against)
3.	Rajasthan University, Jaipur.	(i) Shri Suresh C. Joshi (For) (ii) Shri Ramesh C. Dadheech. (Against)
4.	Madras University, Madras.	(i) Kum. Uma Nilakantan (For) (ii) Shri P. Balakrishnan (Against)
5.	Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.	(i) Shri Suresh Sunderasan (For) (ii) Shri Rajan M. Shah (Against)
6.	Nagpur University, Nagpur.	(i) Shri Srinivas Mohan (For) (ii) Shri Asit Sinha (Against)
7.	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur.	(i) Shri Radhika Charan Tiwari (For) (ii) Shri Sushil Khamparia (Against)

1	2	3
8.	Ravi Shankar University, Raipur.	(i) Miss Zehra Hamid (For) (ii) Shri Nandnandan Prasad Pandey (Against)
9.	Osmania University, Hyderabad.	(i) Shri R. Srinivas (For) (ii) Shri P.M. Thanikachalam (Against)
10.	Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya, Kalyani.	(i) Shri Pradeep Kr. Sircar (For) (ii) Shri Chittaranjan Koley (Against)
11.	Bangalore University, Bangalore.	(i) Shri Sreedhar S. Rajan (For) (ii) Kum. Poornima Patel (Against)
12.	Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur	(i) Shri Aroop Kumar Ghosh (For) (ii) Shri Mahesh Chandra (Against)
13.	South Gujarat University, Surat.	(i) Shri Rohinton K. Patel (For) (ii) Shri K. Swaminathan (Against)
14.	Andhra University, Waltair	(i) Shri Reddappa (For) (ii) Shri S. Samuel John Ratuam. (Against)
15.	Karnataka University, Dharwar.	(i) Kum. Medha Dubhashi (For) (ii) Shri H.M. Gaitoude (Against)
16.	Mysore University, Mysore	(i) Shri R. Haritha (For) (ii) Kum. P. Shobha Rao (Against)
17.	Madurai University, Madurai.	(i) Shri V.S. Raghavan (For)
18.	Indian Institute of Sciences, Bangalore.	(i) Shri Selwyn Sundaram (For) (ii) Shri G. Shankar (Against)

1	2	3
19.	Ranchi University, Ranchi.	(i) Kum. Neela Sengupta (For) (ii) Shri Sajal Chakravarty (Against)
20.	Bombay University, Bombay.	(i) Shri Francis Mathews (For) (ii) Shri Atul John Rego (Against)
21.	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.	(i) Mohammed Ali. (For)
22.	Utkal University, Bhubaneswar.	(i) Shri Subrata Bagchi (For)
23.	Jammu University, Jammu.	(i) Shri Ashok Jain (For) (ii) Shri Lalit Kumar Jain (Against)
24.	Kanpur University, Kanpur.	(i) Shri Kunj Bihari (For) (ii) Shri Mohan Agarwal • (Against)
25.	Marthwada University, Auranghbad.	(i) Shri Jai Prakash Kabra (For) (ii) Shri Mohd-Haseeb-Ullah (Against)
26.	M.S. University of Baroda, Baroda.	(i) Shri P. Ramsewak (For) (ii) Kum. Rani Dandekar (Against)
27.	Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani.	(i) Shri V.B. Audhal (For) (ii) Shri R.E. Pawar (Against)
28.	Annamalai University Annamalainagar.	(i) Shri V. Namasivayam (For) (ii) Shri R. Vijay Kumar (Against)
29.	Magadh University, Bodh Gaya.	(i) Shri Saroj Kumar Verma (For) (ii) Shri Nalin Kumar Shastri (Against)
30.	Sambalpur University, Sambalpur.	(i) Shri Pradeep Kishore Dandsena. (For) (ii) Shri Himansu Sekharapati (Against)



1	2	3
31.	Agra University, Agra.	(i) Kum. Rita Bosman. (For) (ii) Shri Rajendra Sharma (Against)
32.	University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore.	(i) Shri R. Vasudevan (For) (ii) Shri A.R. Lakshman (Against)
33.	Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli	(i) Shri S.J. Rajhansa (For) (ii) Shri C.N. Bargaje (Against)
34.	Patna University, Patna	(i) Shri Subha Kirti Majumdar (Against)
35.	Vikram University, Ujjain	(i) Shri Ashok Dubey. (For) (ii) Shri Anwar Hussian (Against)
36.	Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad	(i) Shri Khardi Vajabhai (For) (ii) Shri Parmar Lalbhai Senabhai (Against)
37.	S.V. University, Tirupati	(i) Shri Chandra Mohan (For)
38.	G.B. Pant University of Agricultural and Technology, Pant Nagar, Nanital.	(i) Shri N. Bharathan (For) (ii) Shri V.K. Pillai (Against)
39.	Jabalpur University, Jabalpur	(i) Shri Anuraj Dipak Yogi (For) (ii) Shri Radhey Shim Sobane (Against)
40.	Kashmir University, Srinagar	(i) Shri Mohd. Sultan Bhat (For)

*ANNEXURE VII*

**LIST OF BOOKS DISTRIBUTED TO THE PARTICIPANTS  
IN THE NATIONAL DEBATE**

S. No.	Name of the Book	Publisher
1.	2.	3.
1.	Fourteenth Inter-University National Debate on Cooperation—A Resume.	Committee for Co-operative Training (NCUI), New Delhi
2.	Thirteenth Inter-University National Debate on Cooperation—A Resume	-do-
3.	11th Annual Report (1971-72).	-do-
4.	Education and Leadership for Cooperative Democracy in India	International Cooperative Alliance
5.	50th International Cooperative Day	-do-
6.	The Concept and Functioning of Cooperative Democracy	-do-
7.	The Need of Planning for a Cooperative Set-up	-do-
8.	International Training in Farm Credit Management	-do-
9.	Cooperation, Social Justice and the Rural Sector	-do-
10.	The ICA in South East Asia	-do-
11.	The Importance of Cooperative Education	-do-
12.	The Role of Law in Cooperative Development	-do-

1	2	3
13.	A Cooperative ideology for a New Asia	-do-
14.	Cooperation and National Development	-do-
15.	ICA in South East Asias-the First Decade	-do-
16.	National Cooperative Development Corporation Billetin	N.C.D.C.
17.	Cooperation—A way of Life	Government of India
18.	C.P.D.R. for Cooperation	-do-
19.	Jawahar Lal Nehru on Cooperation.	-do-
20.	Increased Food Production Through Cooperatives	-do-
21.	Sahakari Samaj.	-do-
22.	Cooperation—A way of Life.	-do-
23.	Glimpses of Cooperation	-do-
24.	Cooperation—A pictorial Presentation.	-do-
25.	Cooperation in Independent India	-do-
26.	A profile.	Committee for Cooperative Training (NCUI) New Delhi
27.	'Nafed Marches Ahead'	Nafed.
28.	IFFCO—PRIDE OF COOP. SECTOR	
29.	IFFCO—KALOL FERTILIZER	
30.	Coop. in Madhya Pradesh	M.P. State Cooperative Union
31.	What & Why ?	-do-
32.	मध्य प्रदेश में सहकारी आंदोलन	-do-
33.	Youth & Cooperation	-do-

*ANNEXURE VIII*

**GRAMS : COOPTRA**

**TELEPHONE : 587466**

**COMMITTEE FOR COOPERATIVE TRAINING**  
**(National Cooperative Union of India)**

34, South Patel Nagar,  
NEW DELHI-110008.

**PROGRAMME— NATIONAL DEBATE  
AND SYMPOSIUM**

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12/2/1975

6.00 p.m. Registration

Deciding the order in which the teams will  
speak in the debate.

Instructions about the debate,

13/2/75

**Exhibition 9.30 a.m.** Inaguration of the exhibition by Hon'ble  
Shri Kishori Lal Shukla, Minister for Cooper-  
ation, Madhya Pradesh.

**Inaugural**

**Function 10.00 a.m.** Prayer

10.05 a.m. Welcome speech by Shri S.S. Sisodia, M.P.  
Chairman, M.P. State Cooperative Union.

10.10 a.m. Release of the special number of the journal of  
M.P. State Cooperative Union.

10.15 a.m. Inauguration of the Debate by Shri Shivmangal  
Singh Suman, Vice-Chancellor, Vikram  
University.

10.30 a.m. Presidential remarks by Hon'ble Shri K.L.  
Shukla, Minister for Cooperation, M.P.

10.45 a.m. Tea break.

**Debate** 11.00 a.m.  
to Debate  
1.00 p.m.  
3.00 p.m.  
to Debate continues  
6.00 p.m.

**Cultural**

**Prog.** 6.30 p.m. Cultural programme  
14/2/75  
9 to 1 p.m. Debate continues  
3 to 4 p.m. Symposium  
4.30 p.m. Tea break

**Valedictory**

**Function** 5.00 p.m. Welcome by Shri S.S. Puri, Member-Secretary,  
CCT, New Delhi.

5.10 p.m. Announcement of results and judges remarks

5.15 p.m. Prize distribution

5.30 p.m. Valedictory address by Sh. S.P. Bhargava,  
Chairman, Industrial Disputes Tribunal, Indore.

6.00 p.m. Distribution of Prizes by Dr. Shiv Mangal Singh  
'Suman', Vice-Chancellor, Vikram University,  
Ujjain

(a) Shri V.K. Balakrishnan, Addl. Member  
Secretary, CCI

(b) Dean, Vikram University, Ujjain.

(NATIONAL ANTHEM)

## ANNEXURE IX

**DETAILS OF PARTICIPATION IN THE INTER-COLLEGIATE DEBATES  
(1974-75)**

S. No.	Name of the University	Subject	No. of Participants	No. of Prizes awarded
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh Agrl. University	Cooperative movement has failed in Agrl. Sector	NA	NA
2.	Andhra University, Waltair	Consumer Cooperatives are the most effective agencies in checking price rise.	27	3
3.	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh	In the opinion of this house, "Only the Cooperative Sector can strengthen the foundations of socialistic pattern of Society in India."	20	3
4.	Agra University, Agrr	Mangerial Efficiency rather than Coop. Spirit can lead the movement to success.	12	3

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.	State aid to Cooperation affects the movement.	20	2
6.	Bangalore University, Bangalore	Cooperation is the synthesis of the best in Capitalism and Socialism.	24	3
7.	Bombay University, Bombay	In the opinion of the house, "Cooperation must combat inflation in India."	19	3
8.	Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Kalyani	Cooperative forms of organisation are more suitable for eliminating economic disparities and social inequalities in the country	12	3
9.	Berhampur University, Berhampur	Cooperatives are a must to combat inflation in India.	18	3
10.	Calcutta University, Calcutta	Trade in essential commodities should be organised on a Coop. basis.	10	3
11.	Gujarat University, Ahmedabad	Cooperative movement must serve only the weaker sections of the Country.	10	3
12.	Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad	The Cooperative movement must serve only the weaker section of the community.	16	3
13.	Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur	The public distribution system to be purposeful and effective can be only through the agency of Cooperatives.	10	3

1	2	3	4	5
14.	G.B. Pant University of Agrl. Sciences, Nainital	In the opinion of this house the development of consumers Cooperatives can hold the price line.	11	3
15.	Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar	Cooperation is better than nationalisation.	9	3
16.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi	Cooperatives are the only means to help the small and marginal farmers.	12	3.
17.	Indian Institute of Sciences Gymkhana, Bangalore	Report awaited.		
18.	Jawahar Lal Nehru Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur	"		
19.	Jabalpur University	"		
20.	Kanpur University, Kanpur	In the opinion of this house, "If Cooperation fails the best hope of rural India no longer hold good in developing economy of the Country".	20	3
21,	Karnataka University, Dharwar	Cooperative Movement & Cooperative credit should go hand in hand.	21	3.
22.	Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth	Cooperation is superior to any other form of business organisation.	20	3
23.	Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra	In the opinion of this house, Cooperative can be very effective in bringing down prices in India.	12	3



1	2	3	4	5
24.	Kashi Vidyapith, Banaras	Report awaited		
25.	Kashmir University, Srinagar	„		
26.	Madras University, Madras	Cooperation is the only agency which can stabilize the prices of consumer goods in present inflationary situation.	51	3
27.	Madurai University, Madurai	The Cooperative movement in India may keep active as well as exotic plant but will never thrive.	30	3
28.	Marathwada University, Aurangabad	In the opinion of this house, Cooperative movement has failed to help the weaker section of society.	28	3
29.	Magadh University, Bodh-Gaya	In the opinion of this house, Cooperation is the only way for the nation to tide over its economic difficulties.	30	3
30.	Maysore University, Mysore	Cooperation alone can solve the consumers problems today.	28	3
31.	Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri	The Cooperative movement has failed to achieve its object in India.	7	3
32.	M.S. University of Baroda	In the opinion of this house Cooperation can not succeed because it is incompatible with human spirit of Competition.	20	3

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani	"Cooperative banks play an important role in farm financing."	7	3
34.	Nagpur University, Nagpur	"In the opinion of this house, price rise in India can be checked only if the entire production and distribution of essential commodities is brought within the Coop. Sector".	44	3
35.	Osmania University, Hyderabad	In the context of economic development, Competition is more effective than Cooperation.	10	3
36.	Patna University, Patna	Cooperative marketing is the only answer to hoarding and black-marketing.	21	3
37.	Ranchi University, Ranchi	"Cooperative form of economic organisation is the only way to achieve growth with justice"	14	3
38.	Rajasthan University Jaipur	Report not received.		
39.	Ravishankar University, Raipur	-do-		
40.	South Gujarat University, Surat	-do-		
41.	Sambalpur University, Sambalpur	In the frame work of Capitalist Society, Cooperatives cannot play effective role.	16	3
42.	S.V. University, Tirupati	N A.		

1	2	3	4	5
43.	Utkal University, Bhubaneswar	Cooperative is the only suitable agency for the provision of supplies and services to the cultivators.	23	3
44.	University of Jammu	Cooperation may play an important role in fair distribution of scarce commodities.	13	3
45.	University of Udaipur	Strong consumers Coop. stores alone can check price rise and adulteration in India.	12	2
46.	University of Agricultural Sciences, Hebbal, Bangalore	Cooperative movement in India has failed	8	3
47.	Vikram University, Ujjain	N.A.	16	3

DETAILS OF PARTICIPATION IN THE ESSAY COMPETITIONS  
(1974-75)

S. No.	Name of the University	Subject	No. of boys	No. of girls	Total	No of prizes awarded
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Agra University, Agra	Report awaited	10	—	10	—
2.	Annamalai University, Annamalainagar	"Role of Cooperatives in the Welfare of weaker sections of the community."	19	—	19	2
3.	Berhampur University, Berhampur	"The Role of Cooperation in rural development."	6	—	6	1
4.	Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya	N.A.	10	—	10	1
5.	Calcutta University, Calcutta	"Cooperative farming as a means of overcoming the agricultural crisis in India."	3	2	5	1
6.	Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur	Cooperatives as instruments of development in India.	6	2	8	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad	"Cooperation is inevitable for Reconstruction of Indian Rural Community."	7	—	7	1
8.	Jammu University	"Role of Cooperatives in holding the price line".				
9.	Madras University, Madras	"The Role of Youth in the Development of Cooperative movement in India."	23	35	58	3
10.	Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidya-peeth, Rahuri (M.S.)	"Role of Cooperatives in the development of Agricultural in Maharashtra State."	24	1	25	3
11.	Mysore University, Mysore	"The Role of Consumers' Cooperatives in holding the Price Line	8	5	13	1
12.	South Gujarat University, Surat	"The Role of Cooperative System in solving our economic problemes."	3	1	4	—
13.	Udaipur University, Udaipur	"Cooperation under Five Year Plans."	—	8	8	1
14.	University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore	"Role of Cooperative Finance in Agricultural development."	18	—	18	2
15.	Vikram University, Ujjain		10	—	10	1
			<u>147</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>201</u>	<u>18</u>

**RULES GOVERNING DEBATING COMPETITIONS**

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**1. DEFINITION :**

- 1.1 For the purpose of these rules, "University" shall include the recognised Universities in India, institution having the status of a University and the National Council of Rural Higher Education.
- 1.2 "College" shall include educational institution running degree courses affiliated to the Universities and teaching departments of the Universities.
- 1.3 "Committee" means the Committee for Cooperative Training of the National Cooperative Union of India, New Delhi.

**2. INTER-COLLEGIATE COMPETITION**

**Date & Participation :**

- 2.1 Each University may organise an Inter-College Competition on a subject relating to Cooperation. The Competition may be held latest by the 15th December, 1974, unless otherwise permitted by this Committee. The date on which competition will be held will be notified by the University well in advance, under intimation to this Committee.
- 2.2 Every affiliated, constituent College, faculty of the University will be entitled to send only one team of 2 debators to this competition, one of them speaking for and other speaking against the proposition.
- 2.3 In order to qualify for the prizes under the Scheme, the minimum number of participating teams to the competition shall be ten.

**Subject :**

- 2.4 The subject for the debate, a topic relating to cooperation, will be prescribed by the University, who may also suggest suitable reference material on the subject for the benefit of the participants. The Committee shall be glad to render any advice required in this behalf if called upon to do so.

**Panel of Judges :**

- 2.5 A panel of three judges shall be constituted by the University for evaluating the performance of the competitors. The panel may preferably include :—
- (i) Head of the Faculty of Commerce/Economics/Cooperation,
  - (ii) A prominent non-official cooperator, and
  - (iii) A senior Cooperative Officer.

**Prizes :**

- 2.6 The scroll awarded by the Committee for Cooperative Training shall be presented by the University to the College/Department of the University, whose team is declared the best.
- 2.7 First, Second and Third Prizes of the value of Rs. 75/-, Rs. 50/- and Rs. 30/- respectively may also be awarded, in order of merit, on the recommendation of the panel of judges.

Provided that in case the panel of judges do not consider any participant suitable for the first prize, only second and or third prize may be awarded.

- 2.8 part of the prize shall be paid in cash and balance in shape of books on Cooperation to be supplied by the Committee.

**Travelling Allowance :**

- 2.9 The competitors in the case of non-residential University coming from the Colleges outside the University Headquarters may be paid to and fro second class railway fare/ordinary bus fare. No other allowance, i.e. incidentals or daily allowance or local bus charges shall, however, be admissible.

### **Reports and Claims :**

- 2.10 Expenditure incurred on prizes and travel cost, as admissible under the scheme, shall be reimbursed by the Committee on presentation of the report and claims in this behalf (Annexure-III). University shall present the report/claim of the competition in form D (1), in duplicate, to the Committee. The claim should be pre-receipted on a revenue stamp for the full amount of prize including cost of books to be supplied by the CCT and T.A. The details of T.A. claims of the participants may be furnished in form D (2.)

### **Certificates :**

- 2.11 The winners in the Inter-Collegiate Debate shall be awarded certificates of merit by the Committee. The other participants in the debate may also be given participation Certificates.

## **3. NATIONAL COMPETITION :**

### **Date, Venue & Subject :**

- 3.1 The Committee may organise (sometimes in January/February, 1975) an Inter-University National Debating Competition on Cooperation in collaboration with the University and/or cooperative institution. The date venue of the competition and the subject for the debate will be notified later (sometimes in December, 1974).

### **Eligibility :**

- 3.2 The University holding Inter-Collegiate Debating competition shall be eligible to participate in the National Debate through a team of two debators-one to speak for and the other against the proposition, to be indicated by the Committee. The participating debators shall bring with them letters of introduction from their respective Universities.
- 3.3 The team chosen for the national debate shall preferably include the winners in the competition held at the University level.

### **Panel of Judges :**

- 3.4 A panel of judges for assessing the performance of the



Debaters may be constituted by the Committee in consultation with the University, where the National Debating Competition will be held.

**Prizes :**

- 3.5 The Committee shall award a National Scroll and a Running Shield to the University, whose team is adjudged the best. The Runners-up will get the Runner's cup.
- 3.9 First, Second and Third prizes of the value of Rs. 250/-, Rs. 200/- and Rs. 150/- respectively will be awarded for individual merit. Consolation prizes upto three of the value of Rs. 50/- each may also be awarded in the competition on the recommendation of the Panel of Judges. If the Co-operative institutions, in the State in which the National Debate is held, come forward with more prizes as was done in Madras in 1973-74, more prizes such as cups etc. could also be provided to the selected best debators.
- 3.7 Since the debates are held in English and Hindi, the prizes are to be awarded on the basis of best performance in both the languages put together. In case, however, the best three participants are not from both the languages, additional consolation prizes may be awarded to the best participants in the language which does not figure among the best three prize winners.
- 3.8 Part of the prize money shall be given in cash and the balance in the shape of books by the Committee.

**T.A. etc.**

- 3.9 The participants may be allowed second class railway fare from their respective University headquarters/home station to the place of the competition and back. In case of the places not connected by rail, ordinary bus fare may be granted. A daily allowance @ Rs. 6/- per day per head for the days spent in journey and on halt at the place of competition shall be admissible. This rate may be increased to Rs. 10/- in respect of the halts at the venue of competition if it is located at 'A' Class city.

**Certificate :**

- 3.10 While the winners shall be awarded the certificates of

merit, certificates of participation shall be issued to other participants.

**4. RELAXATION AND INTERPRETATION :**

- 4.1 Any relaxation in these rules can be introduced only with the prior approval of the Member-Secretary of the Committee.
- 4.2 In the event of any controversy arising out of the interpretation of the rules or any clarification needed in the absence of any specific provision to that effect, the interpretation given by the Member-Secretary of the Committee shall be final and binding on all concerned.

**RULES GOVERNING ESSAY COMPETITIONS**

**1. DEFINITION :**

- 1.1 For the purpose of these rules, "University" shall include the recognised Universities in India, institutions having the status of a University and the National Council of Rural Higher Education.
- 1.2 "College" shall include educational institutions running degree courses affiliated to the Universities and teaching departments of the Universities.
- 1.3 "Committee" means the Committee for Cooperative Training of the National Cooperative Union of India, New Delhi.

**2. ESSAY COMPETITION :**

- 2.1 Every University may organise an Essay Competition on a subject relating to Cooperation, latest by the end of February 1975.
- 2.2 The University holding the competition shall prescribe some suitable topic on Cooperation for the contest. It may also suggest suitable reference material for the benefit of the participants. The Committee shall be glad to render any advice in this behalf, if called upon to do so.
- 2.3 The University shall notify the date for receipt of entries as also the subject of the contest, well in advance, under intimation to this Committee.

**Eligibility :**

- 2.4 Every student studying in a College/University, teaching departments shall be eligible to participate in the competition. The participant shall write an essay of about 3,000 words on the topic prescribed by the University.

2.5 The participant shall submit his/her essay to the University authorities by the specified date alongwith a certificate from the Principal/Professor/Head of the Department, as may be required by the University authorities to the effect that the essay has been written by the candidate himself/herself.

**Evaluation :**

2.6 Essays received for the competition shall be evaluated by a panel of three judges to be nominated by the University authorities. Professors teaching economics/commerce/cooperation may preferably be included in the panel of judges.

**Prizes :**

2.7 The Committee may award three prizes each of Rs. 100/-, Rs. 75/-, Rs. 50/- respectively to the participants categorised as first, second and third on the recommendations of the Judges. Out of the prize money, the Committee may supply some books on Cooperation .

2.8 The prizes shall be awarded on the basis of entries for the competition in the following manner :—

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No. of entries.	No. of Prizes
a) 25 or more entries.	First, Second & Third Prizes.
b) 15 or more entries but not exceeding 24.	Two prizes of the value of Second & Third Prize only.
c) 10 or more entries but not exceeding 14.	One prize of the value of the Third prize only.

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2.9 No competition will ordinarily be treated as valid unless the number of entries are 10. In exceptional cases, where the number of entries fall below 10 but not below 5, one consolation prize of Rs. 30/- may be awarded.

2.10 The decision of the panel of judges shall be final. A copy each of the winning essay shall be made available together with the docket sheet indicating the name of the participant, sex, class, years of study, name of the department/college, title of the essay etc., to the Committee.

### **Reports/Claims :**

- 2.11 The report and the claim of the Essay competition shall be sent to the Committee in proforma at Annexure-III, in duplicate, duly pre-receipted with a revenue stamp affixed for the full amount of prizes, including the cost of books to be supplied by the Committee.

### **3. RELAXATION AND INTERPRETATION :**

- 3.1 Any relaxation in the terms and conditions of the competition shall be introduced only with the prior approval of the Member-Secretary of the Committee.
- 3.2 In the event of any controversy arising out of the interpretation of the rules, the decision of the Members-Secretary shall be final and binding on all concerned.