

**TWENTIETH**  
**INTER-UNIVERSITY NATIONAL**  
**DEBATE ON COOPERATION**

*"In the opinion of this house, Rural Poverty can be eradicated only through a strong and Stable Cooperative Movement."*

**HELD AT**  
**UNIVERSITY OF KERALA, TRIVANDRUM**  
**FROM**  
**11-12TH FEBRUARY, 1980**



**NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR COOPERATIVE TRAINING**  
( National Cooperative Union of India )  
**3, SIRI INSTITUTIONAL AREA, POST BAG NO. 2,**  
**HAUZ KHAS, NEW DELHI-110016**



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# National Debate



*Shri B. S. Vishwanathan, Chairman delivers presidential address.*



*Shri K.L.N. Rao, Joint Secretary, speaks in the Symposium.*



*Shri T.A. Thomman, welcomes the Vice-Chancellor  
Dr. V.K. Sukumaran Nair.*



*Hon'ble Chief Minister of Kerala, Shri E.K. Nayanar  
delivers valedictory address.*

# Introductory

It has been increasingly realised that the active involvement and participation of the youth is a *sine qua non* for rapid socio-economic development of the nation. The horizon of cooperative activities is limitless and so is the capacity of the tremendous youth power of our country. In the organisation, management and functioning of Cooperatives, an increasing role has to be assigned to the youth. For enabling the youth to play this role effectively, it is necessary to inculcate in them cooperative ideology and impart in their knowledge of cooperative methods and skills while they are students at various levels.

With the above objective in view, the National Council for Cooperative Training has evolved a few schemes for involvement of the youth. These schemes aim at developing youth leadership for Cooperative organisations which are instrumental for future growth of the Cooperative sector. A few of our prize winners have already achieved distinctions by joining the civil service, coveted assignments in the Reserve Bank of India and above all executive assignments in various Cooperative Federations.

## 2. Inter-University National Debate in English

The 20th Inter-University National Debate on Cooperation in English Language was organised at University of Kerala, Trivandrum from February 11, 1980 to February 12, 1980. The subject of the debate was "IN THE OPINION OF THE HOUSE, RURAL POVERTY CAN BE ERADICATED ONLY THROUGH A STRONG AND STABLE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT". The Debate was inaugurated by Dr. V.K. Sukumaran Nair, Vice-Chancellor of Kerala University.

In the debate, 48 students from 25 Universities participated. The participants were drawn from different regions including South, North, West, East and Central Zones. The 25 Universities which sponsored the teams are located in the states of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Union Territory of Delhi, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Orissa. In all, there were 40 men and 8 women participants.

Nagpur University, being the best team, bagged the Running Shield and National Scroll and the team of Kurukshetra University was

awarded the Runners Cup. The first second and third prizes were won by Shri Hugo D. Souza of Nagpur University, Shri N. Jayan Menon of Andhra University and Shri V. John Mathew of Kerala University. Three consolation prizes were awarded to Shri Sandeep Sehgal of Kurukshetra University, Kumari A. Shailaja of Bangalore University and Shri Ramesh of Banaras Hindu University. Two special prizes for best women participants instituted through the courtesy of the National Federation of State Cooperative Banks and National Federation of Co-operative Land Development Bank were awarded to Kumari Kavita Kesthur of Mysore University and Kumari Sujatha Sheshadri of Andhra Pradesh Agriculture University.

### 3. Symposium

On the eve of the National Debate a Symposium was also organised on "THE ROLE OF COOPERATIVES IN INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT". Shri K.L.N. Rao, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, was the Chief Speaker at the Symposium. The Symposium was addressed by Dr. P.K. Gopalakrishnan, Secretary of Planning Board, Government of Kerala, Shri P.A. Bhaskaran Nair, Member-Governing Council, NCUI and Dr. Ramachandran, Reader, Department of Economics, University of Kerala.

### 4. Essay Competition

During the year under report, the scheme of the Essay Competition was circulated to all the Universities in the country as early as in the month of Sept., 1979. As per reports received at the Council, essay competition was organised by 22 Universities, but the actual participation of competitors was as high as 347. During the last year 24 Universities had organised these competitions with the participation of 350 students. The number of participating Universities has come down as these competitions could not be organised in the Universities of the North-Eastern region due to student agitation there. However, average participation per University has increased from 14.6 to 19.3.

The highest participation in Essay Competition during the year was reported from Gujarat University, Ahmedabad (31), followed by Punjab Agriculture University, Ludhiana (16) and University of Udaipur, Udaipur (15).

The Council awards 3 prizes of the value of Rs. 150/-, Rs. 100/- and Rs. 75/- depending upon the number of entries for each of the competitions held at the University Level. During the year the Council awarded 33 prizes in these competitions.

## **5. Inter-Collegiate Debates**

During the year under report the participation in the Inter-Collegiate Debates organised at the University level has suffered a marginal shortfall. Results of Inter-Collegiate Debating Competitions were received from 40 Universities informing participation of 640 students. During the last year 50 Universities had reported participation of 750 students, representing multi-disciplines such as humanities, basic sciences, agriculture, engineering, medicines, law, etc.

The highest participation of 42 students in the Inter-Collegiate Debate was reported by Annamalai University, followed by University of Bombay (33) and Karnataka University (32).

For these debates conducted at the University level three prizes of Rs. 100/- Rs. 75/- and Rs. 50/- respectively are awarded depending upon the number of entries in each competition. Two consolation prizes of Rs. 30/- each are awarded if the number of entries exceed 20 teams in a debate. The Council has awarded 95 prizes during the year 1979-80.



# Speeches and Addresses

## WELCOME ADDRESS

Shri T. A. Thomman, President, Kerala State Cooperative Union welcomed the distinguished guests and participants on the occasion of the XX Inter-University National Debate on Cooperation. He pointed out that cooperation was of much relevance in the present context, particularly when our institutional values are being eroded by the onslaught of undemocratic and authoritarian ideals and the social fabric is being polluted by a highly individualistic approach characteristic of the acquisitive, capitalistic order thereby creating self-centred human beings in our society. He appealed to all to make the cooperative system as an effective instrument for uplifting the weak and the downtrodden, so as to enable them to lead a fuller and nobler life, free from exploitation. He felt that organisation of debates would provide intellectual climate required for the development of the youth and the society.

Prof. B. N. Choubey, Secretary, NCCT welcomed the distinguished guests and student participants. In his welcome remarks, he explained the objects and activities of the NCCT with particular reference to the organisation of the Inter-University Debate. He also explained the background in which this programme was introduced and the need and usefulness of the debating competitions organised for the University students. He pointed out that the activity of National Debate is undertaken as a part of our programme to spread the gospel of cooperation in the Universities, Colleges and Schools. He felt that no movement can thrive or grow unless there is a succession of devoted and enlightened leadership. The student community represents the miniture community and they must be involved in order to provide successive leadership and it was precisely in this context that the programme of organising National Debate was launched.

## INAUGURAL ADDRESS

In his inaugural address, Dr. V. K. Sukumaran Nair, Vice Chancellor, University of Kerala Stated that Cooperation can be viewed as an ethical bond as well as the social process which everybody should recognise otherwise the world will not function. Tracing the brith origin of the Cooperative Movement, he mentioned that the movement was

started in the middle of 19th century in U. K. in the wake of Industrial Revolution which later spread to Sweden, Germany, India and other countries where there was need for Cooperation. In India the cooperative societies were started by the then British Government mainly to provide agricultural credit. Since its origin, it has made rapid strides even in areas other than agricultural credit. He further pointed out that there has been a tremendous increase in the working capital and share capital of the cooperative societies particularly in the last 30 years. In Kerala, cooperatives covered different activities such as poultry, fishing, construction of houses, publication of books, etc. In the end, he stated that like democracy, Cooperation is an art of persuasion and stressed that the student participating in the debate should continue to take interest in cooperation in future also and participate in cooperative activities enthusiastically.

### **PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS**

Shri B. S. Vishwanathan, Chairman, NCCT in his presidential address emphasized the importance of cooperative system and stated that the Movement has spread in almost all parts of the world and it has been recognised and given a due place in the economic development both in the capitalistic as well as the socialistic countries in the world. He stated that it has made remarkable strides in several developed as well as developing countries, including India. The Indian Cooperative Movement is the biggest in the world covering a vast population and has made good progress in the production and distribution activities particularly in the agricultural sector.

Though there are certain gaps and defects such as regional imbalances, lack of enlightened membership and lack of professionalised management. He further emphasised the role of the youth in the Co-operative Movement and suggested that similar to this National Debate conducted by the NCCT, the State Cooperative Unions should also conduct such debates in regional language at the State level with the assistance of the NCCT. He expressed his happiness that in almost all the Universities there are Consumer Cooperative Stores and Cooperative Canteens run by the students. He called upon the students to continue to associate with the cooperative movement even after the completion of the Debate and be in touch with the NCCT and NCUI and also to contribute articles for the English and Hindi journals brought out by the NCUI

### **VALEDICTORY FUNCTION**

The valedictory function was held on 12.2.1980. Shri E. K. Nayanar Hon'ble Chief Minister of Kerala delivered the valedictory address and

gave away the prizes. In his valedictory address, Shri Nayanar expressed his happiness for the debate to have been organised at Trivandrum and appreciated the idea of organising this type of debate every year for the student community with a view to spread cooperation amongst the students and encourage them to involve themselves in the cooperative activities. He also stressed that cooperative system is the best means for reducing in quality of income and equitably distribution of the available resources among the people. He further added that cooperative movement is a movement full of idealism and missionary zeal, and the youth by virtue of their psychological and upsurging fortitude are prone to be attracted towards the movement. Therefore, we must organise a number of congenial programmes to bring youth into the fold of active cooperative field. In the end, he exhorted that the cooperative movement should address itself to its invaluable task by designing and developing adequate number of programmes for the dynamic involvement of the youth of this great nation.

Shri T. A. Thomman, Chairman; Kerala State Cooperative Union presided over the function and Prof. B. N. Choubey, Secretary, NCCT welcomed the guests.

# Debate in English

## ARGUMENTS IN FAVOUR

1. Neglecting the achievements of Cooperative Movement is nothing but to cheat oneself and it is like denying the existence of dawn while bathing in its blissful beams, and it is sheer ostrich-like hypocrisy.

**Heera Lal Karnavat**  
Vikram University

2. The indigent Indian is aware of his condition. He knows that behind the economic cloud, the cooperative sun is shining.

**N. Jayan Menon**  
Andhra University

3. Strong and stable cooperative movement with its devout purpose to eradicate poverty is the very edifice on which the radio isotopes of the rural economy stand.

**Neeraj Sharma**  
Udaipur University

4. Cooperation is not a mere economic adjustment of human relations, but a new mode of life.

**T. Sriram**  
Annamalai University

5. Cooperative Movement was like a plant held in position with both hands of the Government. But, today it is showing the warmth of life, sprouting automatically, setting forth tendencies to find its own means of support and showing signs of growth in its whole body.

**Hugo D. Souza**  
Nagpur University

6. Only a strong and stable cooperative movement can effectively combine both the individual initiative and advantages of large scale operation without the fear of dehumanising gigantism, which is the chief bane of both private capitalism and Statism.

**Sandeep Sehgal**  
Kurukshetra University

7. A dismal catalogue of ills such as want, ignorance, uneconomic holdings, disease and illiteracy make the agriculturists susceptible for exploitation. Cooperation with its principle of prevention of exploitation is the only panacea for all these ills.

**Kavitha Kestur**  
Mysore University

8. Cooperation aims at inculcating in man the attitude of helpfulness, togetherness and association to redeem the oppressed and the suffering humanity.

**G. K. Varma**  
University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore

9. The voice of the scattered millions of Indians could be heard only if they group themselves into Cooperatives.

**Ejaz Maqbool**  
Aligarh Muslim University

## ARGUMENTS AGAINST

10. Cooperation needs success. Success is conditional and everyone knows that in this materialist world it is exceptional to get the desired leadership. Success of cooperation without proper leadership is very gloomy.

**Balkrishna Vasant Pai**  
Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth

11. If the Government had full faith in this Movement then our motto would have been establishment of a cooperative system of society instead of socialistic society.

**Shaanti Lal Jain**  
Vikram University

12. Development of technology is the answer to eradicate rural poverty and not the slogan of cooperation.

**Chiranji Lal Mishra**  
Udaipur University

13. Literacy level being very low the average farmer is not able to comprehend the whole idea of cooperation. Cooperation is an Utopian ideal and as such is not the instrument to eradicate rural poverty.

**S. Sudarasan**  
University of Kerala

14. Cooperatives are Government born, Government brought up and Government nurtured. Thus they have all the inherent evils of the bureaucratic system. The task of eradication is not hit run affair. It requires detailed planning and the cooperatives are not capable of this.

**K. Chitra**  
Annamallai University

15. Cooperation is suited to countries where people have national virtues of thrift, self help and foresight. Illiterate people with conservative attitudes conditioned by tradition and customs can hardly contribute for a successful cooperative movement.

**A. S. Ram Prasad**  
Nagpur University

16. Cooperation hides multitude of sins like suppression of individuality, self identity and competitive spirit.

**P. Sri Lakshmi**  
Hyderabad University

17. Rapid technological change, education, improved medical facilities, permanent change in the attitude and beliefs together with the cooperative movement may be the way. But, to say that cooperative movement is the only means to eradicate poverty in rural India is a deliberately attempted fantasy

**S. Subhanu Sogal**  
Bangalore University

18. This out of place system with its non-cooperative staff cannot even handle the deep rooted rural poverty leave alone its eradication.

**S. P. Deshpande**  
University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS OF XX-INTER UNIVERSITY NATIONAL DEBATING COMPETITION ON  
COOPERATION IN ENGLISH HELD AT KERALA UNIVERSITY, TRIVANDRUM  
ON 11 & 12TH FEBRUARY, 1980**

Team No.	Name of the University	Name of the participant	For/Against the motion	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
	1. Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth	(i) Sri Sawant Sanjay Dinanath	For	
		(ii) „ Goankar Vishram Yeswant	Against	
II	2. Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth	(i) Sri Oscar Andrade	For	
		(ii) „ Balkrishna V. Pai	Against	
	3. Viswa Bharati University	(i) Smt. Antaryam Panda		
		(ii) „ R. K. Chatterjee		
	4. Vikram University	(i) Sri Heera Lal Karnavat	For	
		(ii) „ Shanti Lal Jain	Against	
	5. Andhra University	(i) „ N. Jayan Menon	For	
		(ii) „ Poorna Chandra Rao	Against	
	6. Udaipur University	(i) „ Neeraj Sharma	For	
		(ii) „ Chiranji Lal Mishra	Against	



1	2	3	4	5
7.	Banaras Hindu University	(i) „ S. Ramesh (ii) „ V. S. George	For Against	
8.	Kerala University	(i) „ V. John Mathew (ii) „ Sudarsan, S.	For Against	
9.	Annamalai University	(i) „ T. Sriram (ii) Miss. K. Chitra	For Against	
10.	A. P. Agricultural University	(i) Kum. Sujatha Sheshadri (ii) „ K. Vasantha Lakshmi	For Against	
11.	M. S. University of Baroda	(i) „ Prafulla Chotai (ii) „ Lakshmi Rai		
12.	Nagpur University	(i) Sri Hugo D. Souza (ii) „ A. S. Ram Prasad	For Against	
13.	Berhampur University	(i) „ H. K. Parikh (ii) „ Mohan Hari Haran		
14.	Osmania University	(i) „ Divakar Kaza (ii) „ Raghu Ram Vartakavi	For Against	

15. Punjab Rao Krishi Vidyapeeth	(i) „ P. C. Sharma	For
	(ii) „ Biprabuddha Chatterjee	Against
16. University of Hyderabad	(i)	
	(ii) Kumari P. Sri Lakshmi	Against
17. Calcutta University	(i) Sri Alope Kanti Chowdhury	For
	(ii) „ Soumya Rao	Against
18. Kurukshetra University	(i) „ Sandeep Sehgal	For
	(ii) Kumari Mamta Roy	Against
19. Gujarat University	(i) Sri Bharat Nayan	
	(ii) Kumari Melania Saldhana	
20. Kashi Vidyapeeth	(i) Sri Rajendra Pandy	For
	(ii) „ Vijay Kumar Upadhaya	Against
21. Bombay University	(i) „ Vijay Tribak Gokhale	For
	(ii) „ Sanjay Ghosh	Against
22. Mysore University	(i) Kumari Kavitha Kestur	For
	(ii) Sri Eric Nelson D'souza	Against
23. Sambalpur University	(i) Smt. Anandita Sen Gupta	
	(ii) Sri Raj Kumar Gandhi	

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Bangalore University	(i) Kumari A. Shailaja (ii) Sri S. Subhanu Sogal	For Against	
25.	Karnataka University	(i) Kumari Asha R. Moole (ii) Sri Honnappa Patil	For Against	
26.	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University	(i) Sri K. Sathasivan (ii) „ Ramesh Rajan	For Against	
27.	University of Agricultural Sciences	(i) „ Ganesh Kumar Verma (ii) „ S. P. Deshpande	For Against	
28.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute	(i) „ K. A. Ponnusamy (ii) „ M. V. Ashok	For Against	
29.	Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya	(i) „ Benu Gopal Viukhopadhaya (ii) „ Haranmoy Chakaraborty	For Against	
30.	Utkal University	(i) „ Sushanta Kumar Nand (i)	For	
31.	Aligarh Muslim University	(i) „ Ejaz Maqbool (ii) „ Algiers Khalid	For Against	

# List of Prize winners in 20th (English Language) Inter-University National Debate

## **N.C.C.T. Prizes :**

1. **Best Team Prize** —Running Shield
  1. Sri Hugo D. Souza Nagpur University
  2. Sri A. S. Ram Prasad
2. **Runners Up Cup**
  1. Sri Sandeep Sehgal Kurukshetra University
  2. Kumari Mamta Roy

## **Individual Prizes :**

1. **First Prize (Rs. 1,000/-)** —Shri Hugo D. Souza, Nagpur University
2. **Second Prize (Rs. 750/-)** —Shri N. Jayan Menon, Andhra University
3. **Third Prize (Rs. 500/-)** —Shri V. John Mathew, Kerala University

## **Consolation Prizes : (Rs. 250/- each)**

1. Shri Sandeep Sehgal, Kurukshetra University.
2. Smt. A. Shailaja, Bangalore University.
3. Shri S. Ramesh, Banaras University.

## **Consolation Prizes instituted by Trivandrum District Cooperative Wholesale Stores : (Rs. 75/- each)**

1. Shri Ashok Kumar Anjan, Hyderabad University.
2. Kumari K. Vasantha Lakhmi, A.P. Agricultural University.

## **Special Prizes for Women Participants : (Rs. 250/- each) instituted by N.F.C.L.D.B. & N.F.S.C.B.**

1. Kumari Kavita Kestur, Mysore University.
2. Kumari Sujatha Sheshadri, A.P. Agricultural University.

**DETAILS OF PARTICIPATION IN THE INTER-COLLEGIATE DEBATE 1979-80**

Sl. No.	Name of the University	Subject of the Debate	No. of Participants	No. of Prizes Awarded
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Delhi University, Delhi.	Growth with Social Justice in India can be achieved only through cooperatives.	12	3
2.	Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar.	Integrated Rural Development is possible only through cooperatives.	42	5
3.	University of Kerala, Trivandrum.	Cooperation is an effective instrument for eradicating Rural Poverty in India.	8	3
4.	University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad.	Cooperative Movement can play a pivotal role in the National strategy for speedy removal of mass Poverty.	22	3
5.	University of Bombay, Bombay.	“Depoliticalisation of the Indian Cooperative Movement is the precondition for its success.	33	5
6.	University of Mysore, Mysore.	A strong and active Consumer Cooperative Movement alone can hold price line in India.	24	3

7.	Gujarat Ayurved University, Ahemadnagar.	Cooperation is the only way for prosperity.	N.A.	N.A.
8.	M. S. University of Baroda, Baroda.	In the opinion of this house, cooperative movement can play a dominant role in the Development of the Indian Economy.	12	2
9.	Indore University, Indore	सहकारी समितियां ही देश में बेरोजगारी के लिये सर्वोत्तम समाधान ढूँढ़ सकती हैं।	4	N.A.
10.	Ravishankar University, Raipur.	Governments' interference is necessary for the Proper Development of Cooperative Movement in India.	19	3
11.	Jiwaji University, Gwalior. ,	सहकारिता ही समृद्धि का एक मात्र साधन है।	6	2
12.	Calcutta University, Calcutta.	In the opinion of this house Cooperation can provided the best solution for Rural Development.	8	3
13.	Bidhan Chandra Kirshi Vishwa Vidyalyaya, Kalyani.	Integrated Rural Development is possible only through cooperatives.	9	1
14.	Tamil Nadu Agricultural Univer- sity.	N.A.	8	3
15.	University of Udaipur, Udaipur.	Cooperation is the only way for the Nation to solve the economic problems.	28	3

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Berhampur University, Berhampur.	Cooperative Movement is the most effective instrument to preserve Democracy in India.	25	3
17.	Punjab Rao Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola.	Cooperative Movement in India has succeeded in reducing economic and social disparities.	14	3
18.	Vikram University, Ujjain.	राजनीतिक लोकतंत्र आर्थिक लोकतंत्र के बिना निरर्थक है आर्थिक लोकतंत्र केवल स्वस्थ सुप्रबन्धित सहकारिता ही समृद्धि का एक मात्र रास्ता है।	N.A.	N.A.
19.	Sampurnanand Sanskrit Vishwa Vidyalaya, Varanasi.	सदन की राय में सहकारिता ही समृद्धि का एक मात्र साधन है।	7	1
20.	Utkal University, Bhubaneswar.	Cooperation being a voluntary movement can not be made an instrument of National Planning.	22	3
21.	Osmania University, Hyderabad.	Through a strong stable Cooperative Movement Rural Poverty can be eradicated.	12	N.A.
22.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.	A high Standard of Managerial efficiency and not merely cooperative spirit can lead the cooperative movement to success.	7	3

23.	Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.	Cooperative Sector must form a balancing factor in the mixed economy.	12	2
24.	Bangalore University, Bangalore.	Cooperative movement is the most effective instrument to preserve Democracy in India.	8	2
25.	Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.	A strong and active cooperative movement alone can hold the price line in India.	22	3
26.	University of Poona.	For securing economy, Cooperatives should be independent of state assistance.	N.A.	N.A.
27.	Andhra University, Waltair.	A high standard of Managerial efficiency and not merely cooperative spirit can lead the cooperative movement to success.	22	4
28.	Sambalpur University, Sambalpur.	Integrated Rural Development is possible only through cooperatives.	N.A.	N.A.
29.	Nagpur University, Nagpur.	Cooperative Institutions alone can not bring transformation in India.	27	3
30.	Haryana Agriculture University, Hissar.	सदन की राय में भारतीय सहकारी आंदोलन अपने लक्ष्य की पूर्ति में सहकार रहा है।	14	3
31.	Marthwada University, Aurangabad.	In the opinion of this house, Provision of Rural Credit should be exclusive prerogative of the Cooperatives.	10	2



1	2	3	4	5
32.	University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore.	Cooperation is the only way for the Nation to tide over its economic crisis.	12	3
33.	Karnataka University, Dharwar.	Consumers Welfare is guaranteed through cooperatives.	32	3
34.	Mabatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri.	Cooperatives have effectively helped the weaker sections of the society.	8	1
35.	South Gujarat University, Surat.	A strong and active Consumer Movement alone can hold the price line in India.	N.A.	N.A.
36.	Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli.	Cooperative Movement in India has succeeded in reducing economic disparities.	16	3
37.	Viswa Bharati.	Growth with social justice in India can be achieved only through cooperatives.	3	2
38.	North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong.	Political Democracy is meaningless without Economic Democracy and Economic Democracy is possible only through a sound and well managed cooperative movement.	N.A.	N.A.
39.	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.	Success of Cooperatlve Movement in India depends on Cooperative Education of people.	N.A.	3

**DETAILS OF PARTICIPATION IN THE ESSAY COMPETITION ON COOPERATION  
ORGANISED BY THE UNIVERSITIES DURING 1979-80**

Sl. No.	Name of the University	Subject	No. of Participation	No. of Prizes
1.	South Gujarat University Surat.	Cooperation is way of life.	5	1
2.	University of Udaipur, Udaipur.	Role of Cooperatives in the abolition of Economic inequalities.	15	3
3.	Ravishankar University, Raipur.	The Role of Cooperative Sector in the Eradication of Economic Imbalance.	7	1
4.	Berhampur University, Berhampur.	Role Youth can play in the Cooperative Movement.	6	N.A.
5.	Bidhan Chander Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Kalyani.	Cooperative Marketing of Agricultural Banks.	N.A.	N.A.
6.	Konkan Krishi Vidyapeth, Dapoli.	N.A.	N.A.	1
7.	University of Mysore, Mysore.	Cooperation is a golden mean between Capitalism and Communism.	6	1
8.	Sampurnand Sanskrit Vishwa Vidyalaya, Varanasi.	सहकारिता जीने की राह में ।	N.A.	N.A.

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Andhra University, Waltair.	Role of Cooperatives in Price stabilisation.	8	1
10.	University of Agriculture Sciences, Bangalore.	Honesty is the Bed Rock of Cooperation.	10	2
11.	Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana.	Cooperation is the only solution of the problems of small farmers.	16	2
12.	Nagpur University, Nagpur.	Seventy Five Years of Cooperative Movement in India—Achievements and Failures.	10	1
13.	Karnatak University, Dharwar.	Cooperation and Social Justice.	7	1
14.	Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.	Cooperation is a golden mean between Capitalism and Socialism.	N.A.	N.A.
15.	University of Poona, Poona.	The role of Thrift and Education in Cooperative Movement.	N.A.	N.A.
16.	Gujarat Ayurved University.	Cooperation is a way of life.	N.A.	N.A.
17.	Gujarat University. Ahmedabad.	N.A.	31	3
18.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.	A blue print for improvement of facilities in your College through cooperatives.	N.A.	N.A.

19.	Jiwaji University, Gwalior.	"Cooperation and Agricultural Finance."	N.A.	N.A.
20.	North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong.	Cooperation is a golden mean between Capitalism and Communism.	N.A.	N.A.
21.	Bangalore University, Bangalore.	"Cooperative Movement and Mixed Economy."	10	1
22.	Sambalpur University, Sambalpur.	"If Cooperation fails, Best hope for Rural India will fail.	N.A.	N.A.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PARTICIPATION IN THE  
NATIONAL DEBATES (1964-80)**

Year	Venue of Debate	No. of Universities participated	No. of Students participated	Winning Universities
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	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.



*Nagpur University team receives the Running Shield.*



*Kurukshetra University team receives the Running Cup.*

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1	2	3	4	
1971-72	Ranchi University	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 Madras University, Lucknow University.
1974-75	Vikram University Ujjain	40	74	Running Shield : Shared by Bombay University & Mysore University. Runners Cup : Indian Institute of Sciences, Bangalore.
1975-76	Utkal University, Bhubaneswar	32	63	Running Shield : Bangalore University. Runners Cup : Madras University. Hindi Shield : Vikram University. Composite Team Cup : Magadh University.
1976-77	Andhra Pradesh Agri- culture University, Rajendra Nagar, Hyderabad (English)	29	54	Running Shield : Bangalore University. Runners Cup : Lucknow University.



1	2	3	4	
	Udaipur University, Udaipur (Hindi)	20	37	Running Shield : Udaipur University. Runners Cup : Vikram University; Ujjain.
1977-78	Mysore University, Mysore (English)	29	55	Running Shield : Bangalore University. Runners Cup : Nagpur University.
	Kashmir University, Srinagar (Hindi)	15	30	Running Shield : Vikram University. Runners Cup : Nagpur University Delhi University.
1978-79	Delhi University (English)	33	64	Running Shield : Karnataka University. Runners Cup : Bhopal University
	-do- (Hindi)	19	36	Running Shield : Delhi University. Runners Cup : Nagpur University.
1979-80	University of Kerala (English)	25	48	Running Shield : Nagpur University, Nagpur. Runners Cup : Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

**SUBJECTS OF THE NATIONAL DEBATES  
AND  
SYMPOSIUM  
(1967-1980)**

Sl. No.	Year	Subject
1	2	3
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."

1	2	3
10.	1976	"Cooperatives can play a pivotal Role in the National Strategy for Speedy Removal of Mass Poverty."
11.	1977	"Cooperative movement is the best instrument to involve youth in programme, of Economic Development."
12.	1978	"Integrated Rural Development is possible only through Cooperatives."
13.	1979	"Strong Development of Coop. Movement alone will ensure a strong and Stable Democracy in the country."
14.	1980	"In the opinion of this house, Rural Poverty can be eradicated only through a strong and stable Cooperative Movement."

## SYMPOSIUM

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Sl. No.	Year	Subject
1	2	3
1.	1971	The role of Cooperative Movement in effectively tackling the problem of Rural Unemployment in 70's.
2.	1973	Professionalisation of Cooperative Movement is vital for operational efficiency of Cooperatives.
3.	1974	(a) Legislation alone cannot remove the vested interest from the Cooperative movement in India. (b) Cooperation in Socialistic economy.
4.	1975	Removal of regional disparities through Cooperative Sector.
5.	1976	Multi-Agency approach in Credit Supplies and Distribution and Role of Cooperatives therein.
6.	1977	"Cooperatives can play a Pivotal Role in the implementation of 20 point Economic programme."
7.	1978	"Role of Cooperatives in the Public Distribution System."
8.	1979	-do-
9.	1980	"Role of Cooperatives in the Integrated Rural Development."

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