

RESUME
of
21st English & 4th Hindi
INTER-UNIVERSITY NATIONAL
DEBATE ON COOPERATION

“A high Standard of Managerial Efficiency and not merely Cooperative Spirit can lead the Cooperative Movement to Success.”

HELD AT
NAGPUR UNIVERSITY, NAGPUR

ON
5TH—6TH MARCH, 1981



NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR COOPERATIVE TRAINING
(National Cooperative Union of India)
3, SIRI INSTITUTIONAL AREA, POST BAG NO. 2,
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CONTENTS

	<i>Page No.</i>
1. Introductory	... 1
2. Speeches & Addresses	... 5
3. Debate in English	
(a) Arguments in favour	... 9
(b) Arguments against	... 11
4. हिन्दी भाषा वाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिता एवं परिसंवाद	
(अ) विचार पक्ष में	... 13
(ब) विचार विपक्ष में	... 14
5. List of Participants in the English Language Debate held at Nagpur University, Nagpur from 4th—6th March 1981	... 16
6. चतुर्थ हिन्दी भाषा राष्ट्रीय वाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिता में भाग लेने वाले प्रतियोगियों की सूची	... 18
7. List of Prize winners in the 21st English Language Debate	... 20
8. चतुर्थ हिन्दी भाषा राष्ट्रीय वाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिता में विजेता प्रतियोगियों की सूची	... 21
9. Details of participation in the Inter-Collegiate Debates (1980-81)	... 23
10. Details of participation in the Essay Competition (1980-81)	... 28
11. Comparative Statement of participation in the National Debates (1964-81)	... 30
12. Subjects of the National Debates and Symposium (1967-81)	... 34

Introductory

For preparing the youth to play an effective role in the organisation, management and functioning of cooperatives in future, the scheme of Essay and Debating Competition on Cooperation was launched by the National Council for Cooperative Training in the Year 1963-64. It is necessary to inculcate in them the ideology and spirit of Cooperation, to impart knowledge of cooperative methods and skills while they are studying at schools, colleges and universities.

With this object in view, the National Council for Cooperative Training has evolved a few schemes for involvement of the youth. These schemes aimed at developing leadership among the youth which in turn might be instrumental for further growth of the cooperative sector. A few of our prize winners have already achieved distinction 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 Debates

During the year, National Debate on Cooperation, the XXI and IV in the series, in respect of English and Hindi language, were organised in March, 1981 under the auspices of the Nagpur University, Nagpur. The Topic of the Debate was "A HIGH STANDARD OF MANAGERIAL EFFICIENCY AND NOT MERELY COOPERATIVE SPIRIT CAN LEAD THE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT TO SUCCESS". The English language debate was held on 5th March, 1981 in which 45 students from 25 Universities participated. The Hindi language debate was held on 6th March, 1981 in which 33 students participated. The participants of the National Debating Competition had come from different parts of the country. They were drawn from different disciplines of study including Ph. D., Medicine Veterinary Science, Engineering, apart from Humanities which showed that these debates continued to have wide impact in attracting people from various disciplines towards a Co-operative subject. One blind student Shri Dattu Agarwal of Gulbarga University, Gulbarga (Karnataka) participated in the National Debate (English). A special prize was awarded to Shri Agarwal. The presence of Shri Dattu Agarwal was appreciated by all the participants.

The running shield for the English Debate was won by the team of

Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi and the runners cup went in favour of Nagpur University, Nagpur. The running shield for Hindi Debate was bagged by G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar and the runners cup was won by Jiwaji University, Gwalior. The individual prizes in order of merit in respect of English and Hindi debates were awarded as under :

English Debate

First Prize (Rs. 1,000/-)	Shri Pankaj Chandra, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
Second Prize (Rs. 750/-)	Shri Mukesh Bavishi. Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.
Third Prize (Rs. 500/-)	Miss C.V. Malini, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

Hindi Debate

First Prize (Rs. 1,000/-)	Shri Nitya Nand Singh, Kashi Hindu University, Varanasi.
Second Prize (Rs. 750/-)	Shri Purushotam Narayan Singh, G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantanagar.
(Shared by)	Shri Ramesh Sharma, Jiwaji University, Gwalior.
Third Prize (Rs. 500/-)	Kumari Chhayya Valokar, Nagpur University, Nagpur.
(Shared by)	Shri Madan Swarup Rawat, Garhwal University, Garhwal.

In addition to this, three consolation prizes of Rs. 250/- each for Hindi and English Debates were awarded by the NCCT. Six consolation prizes of Rs. 101/- each were instituted by various local cooperative organisations at Nagpur. The list of winners of these consolation prizes is as under :

English Debate

Consolation Prizes of Rs. 250/- each.

1. Miss Jyoti Janardhan, Nagpur University, Nagpur.
2. Shri Barun Mitra, Delhi University, Delhi.

3. Shri S. Ramesh, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

Consolation Prizes instituted by various Cooperative institutions, Nagpur of Rs. 101/- each

1. Shri N. Jayan Menon, Andhra University, Waltair.
2. Shri N. Raghavpathi, Andhra University, Waltair.
3. Miss Kavitha Kestur, Mysore University, Mysore.

Hindi Debate

Consolation Prizes of Rs. 250/- each.

1. Shri Ashok Kumar Bhargava, Indore University, Indore.
2. Shri Ashok V. Chauhan, Saurashtra University, Rajkot.
3. Shri Mukesh Sharma, G.B. Pant University, Pantnagar.

Consolation Prizes instituted by various local Cooperative Institutions at Nagpur

1. Shri Hemant Salpekar, Nagpur University, Nagpur.
2. Shri Bhupinder Singh Chauhan, Jiwaji University, Gwalior.
3. Shri Devender Joshi, Vikram University, Ujjain.

3. Symposium

On the eve of the National Debate, a Symposium was also organised on "Role of Cooperatives in Ensuring Price Stability and Socio-Economic Justice to the Weaker Sections of the Society". The principal speakers in the symposium were Shri Shankarrao Padhye, Advocate, President, Vidarbha Premier Cooperative Housing Society Ltd., Nagpur, Dr. S.A. Deshpande, Head, Department of Economics, Nagpur University, Nagpur and Shri A.C. Gulbani, Divisional Joint Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Nagpur. In addition to the participants in the National Debating Competition, the Symposium was attended by a large number of teachers and students from various faculties of the Nagpur University, Nagpur. Justice S.W. Puranik, Bombay High Court, Nagpur Bench, Nagpur was the Chief Guest at the symposium.

4. Essay Competition

During the academic year 1980-81 the Essay Competition on Coope-

ration had been organised by as many as 11 Universities with 157 students participating in it whereas in last year 22 Universities organised with participation of 347 students.

5. Inter-Collegiate Debates

During the year 35 Universities organised the Inter-Collegiate Debating Competition in which 450 students took part. As many as 31 students have participated in the debate organised by Nagpur University. This was the largest number so far participation is concerned followed by Andhra University, (21) Universities of Bombay and Marthwada 20 each and Delhi University, Delhi (16). With a view to give recognition to the meritorius participants the Council awards 3 prizes of the value of Rs. 100/- Rs. 75/- and Rs. 50/- in each for these competitions held at University level. In addition, the Council awards consolation prizes of the value of Rs. 30/- in case the participation exceeds 20 teams in a debate.

Speeches and Addresses

WELCOME ADDRESS

Prof. B. N. Choubey, Secretary, National Council for Cooperative Training welcoming the Chairman, the Chief Guest and participants of National Debate on Cooperation, highlighted the objectives of the Essay and Debating Competition being organised by N.C.C.T. at the Inter-Collegiate and Inter-University level. Prof. Choubey pointed out that objectives of these competitions is to bring about intellectual revolution through induction of youth in the Cooperative Movement. He further pointed out that Symposium at this juncture is organised to enlighten the students participants as well as the students of the host University on any burning problem of the Cooperative Movement. During the Symposium eminent cooperative administrators and academicians address the students to make them abreast with latest trend on the subject. He pointed out that the subject of the symposium "Role of Cooperatives in Ensuring Price Stability and Socio-economic Justice To The Weaker Sections Of The Society" was highly relevant under the conditions of galloping inflation and ever increasing injustice to consumers who represent the weaker sections of the society. Similarly, he said the topic of the debate i.e. "In the opinion of the House a High Standard of Managerial Efficiency and Not Merely Cooperative Spirit Can Lead the Cooperative Movement to a Success" could generate a lot of heat as much could be said on either side of the important topic. He also elaborated in brief the objectives of the Cooperative Training programmes as conducted under the purview of the National Council for Cooperative Training since 1962.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Prof. W.M. Kalmegh, Vice Chancellor of Nagpur University in his inaugural address pointed out that he was very happy to inaugurate the Inter-University National Debates in English and Hindi languages which were being organised on a very important movement of the country i.e. Cooperation. Highlighting its importance, he pointed out that unfortunately the importance of the Cooperative Movement had not been visualised to the desired extent in the country. Priority had not been given to cooperation as much as to general administration, education public health and other portfolios by the Centre State Governments.

Importance of this vital Movement had not even been appreciated in our individual lives. He emphasised the need to instil cooperative spirit in all individuals of the country. He felt that this could not be done through handful of cooperative training institutions which could hardly cater to the staff training requirements of this vital cooperative sector. He was emphatic to point out that it could be done only through the involvement of education institutions like schools, colleges and universities. He commended the efforts of the NCCT in involving the educational institutions like universities and colleges through the conduct of Essay and Debating Competition but he expressed that education can be more meaningful if it is related with extension and development. He felt that sooner or later, education must become a four dimensional phenomena i.e. education, extension, research and development. He apprehended that the Cooperative Movement suffers from a serious defect as it had not been directed towards production and development. He viewed that entire education process should ensure national development and felt that, education and cooperation must go hand in hand as both are related to national development. He cautioned that production could not be left to illiterate farmers and workers of the country and exhorted the educated elite to play their assigned role in production and development of the country.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Dr. R. C. Dwivedi, Chief Executive of the National Cooperative Union of India and Executive Vice Chairman of this Council in his presidential address welcomed the Chief Guest Prof. W. M. Kalmegh, Vice Chancellor of Nagpur University. He expressed his sincere apologies for inconvenience caused to the Chief Guest on account of repeated postponement of the Debate. Justifying the selection of the venue Dr. Dwivedi pointed out that Nagpur happened to be in the centre of the country geographically and emotionally. It is the place where historic resolution on cooperative farming was passed which caused a spilt in the Congress party in 1958. He further added that the University has been selected in view of its regular participation in National Debates held in past by this Council and meritorious performance of its participants from time to time. Dr. Dwivedi recalled that only last year the University had won the championship in the National Debate in English held at Kerala University, Trivandrum.

Highlighting the importance of the Cooperative Movement Dr. Dwivedi mentioned that it was a Movement of character building and Movement of discipline which required sacrifices. It could be used as one of very important instruments in building total personality of young boys and girls. He pointed out that the cost of education could be reduced if the entire business aspect of education is cooperativised, such

as hostel, mess and canteen could be run on cooperative basis. Dr. Dwivedi pointed out that the courses run by the National Council for Cooperative Training through its affiliated units are cent per cent practice oriented. He said that a wrong notion need be dispelled that the entire funds to cooperative sector are coming either from Government or Reserve Bank of India.

In fact 64 to 65 per cent of the total funds requirement of about Rs. 20,000 crores is contributed through their own resources by the Cooperatives, whereas only 35 to 36% is being received from Government and Reserve Bank of India. Dr. Dwivedi mentioned that cooperatives provided employment to 20 lakh persons in the country. It has highly specialised management of staff training through National Institute at Pune, located in Maharashtra itself and 16 Cooperative Training Colleges. He exhorted the participants to participate in the debate in the spirit of sportsmanship and mutuality as topic of the debate is highly controversial as it is to be established whether managerial efficiency is more important than the cooperative spirit.

SYMPOSIUM

Hon'ble justice S. W. Puranik of the Bombay High Court, Nagpur Bench, Nagpur inaugurating the Symposium pointed out that cooperatives as a whole were meant to achieve socio-economic justice and ensuring price stability would form only part of the cooperative activity. He said that Maharashtra State Cooperative Societies Act rightly refer to the Directive Principles of Indian Constitution in its preamble. Social justice, he said was a very general concept which meant that we should be fair to each and all irrespective of caste and creed. According to him the Cooperatives have to promote economic development with social justice.

Shri S. V. Padhye, Advocate, Nagpur detailed the role of cooperatives in ensuring price stability and in safeguarding the interest of consumers. He pointed out that political slogans like "Gribi Hatao" and ideologies like democratic Socialism had failed to contain the price level and suffering of the common masses. He said that the only re-course left to us was the cooperative approach. He pointed out that growing population, un-remunerative agriculture and disproportionate industrialisation had created a gulf between different sections of society. This gulf could be abridged only through cooperative way of life. He said that cooperatives could eliminate middlemen and help the weaker sections of the society. He said that prices had gone up due to anti-social elements of the society. He reiterated that cooperatives must have a dig at these anti-social elements and then only they could play

an effective role in ushering socio-economic justice to the society at large.

Sh. S. A. Deshpande, Head of the Deptt. of Economics of Nagpur University, highlighted the importance of price stabilisation in the field of agricultural production. He felt that unremunerative prices to agriculture reduce the farm income which affects the industrial production and thus, leads to scarcity of agricultural as well as industrial products. He pointed out that our planners had laid sufficient emphasis on development of cooperatives under various plans as the building of cooperative sector in the process of planned development was core of national policy. But he pointed out that the cooperatives should stand on the basis of efficiency, integrity and service. He cautioned that virtual monopoly rights, over doses of financial assistance were no longer going to help the cooperatives. He expressed that cooperatives had not failed for lack of finance or lack of managerial skill but their failure is the failure of local leadership. He mentioned that cooperatives with exception have turned into hot belts of politics.

Shri A. C. Gulhane, Divisional Jt. Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Nagpur in his address traced the history of Consumers Cooperative Movement in India and abroad. He pointed out that consumer cooperative movement could be really said to have started in this country in 1962-63 in the wake of Chinese Aggression when the centrally sponsored scheme was initiated. Another land mark in the history of Consumer Movement he mentioned, was the introduction of Rural Distribution Scheme by NCDC in January, 1976. He mentioned that a net work of Central Consumer Cooperative Stores, Primary Cooperative Stores, Cooperative Marketing Societies and Adiwasi Cooperatives were working in his State to achieve the objective of price stability for the purpose of ensuring socio-economic justice to the weaker section of the society.

National Debate



The Chief Guest—Justice S. W. Puranik at the Symposium.



Prof. B. N. Choubey Secretary, NCCT Welcoming Prof. W. M. Kalmegh, Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University.



Dr. J. P. Gimi Presiding over the Debate.



Debate in Action.

Debate in English

ARGUMENTS IN FAVOUR

1. **High Standard of Managerial Efficiency** improvement is required to build the scientific temper in any organisation and one cannot now depend on laymen with amateurish attitudes. It is not enough for cooperatives to merely sell goods in the market at established price but they should give a price lead by dominating the market due to intense competition from giant rival organisations.

Pankaj Chandra
Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi

2. **Philosophy bakes no bread.** Cooperative spirit though a value to be cherished cannot in the economics of scarcity and politics of poverty be an end in itself. Efficiency in operation, excellency in service and contribution to socio-economic development of the country will lead cooperative movement to a success.

Mukesh Bavishi
Gujarat University, Ahmedabad

3. **Revamping the Cooperatives** and improving the Managerial Efficiency is imperative for the success of the Cooperative Movement. So Cooperatives have a grim option : Professionalise and Perish.

C. V. Malini
Osmania University, Hyderabad

4. Surely, that noble Cooperative spirit that so magnificently animates the eloquence of those speaking from the opposite side, does not call upon us to reject the need for project planning and control, if maximisation of service inspires the breast of every cooperator.

Jayan Menon
Andhra University, Waltair

5. It is the Managerial Efficiency which is necessary, because in its absence no amount of Cooperative spirit can compensate for it.

Apinder Khosla
Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra

6. For slowly, as times passes, the sense of brotherhood vains. Also members cannot understand the complexities of business. To curb all this efficient management is needed.

Sandeep Narang
Delhi University, Delhi

7. Cooperation is found not only in the Cooperative enterprise, it is found in all other enterprises as well. Considering the private sector, it has done well in the country. Why? Due to efficient management of course, then can't we expect the same from our Cooperative Movement.

B. G. Menon,
Karnatak University, Dharwar.

8. Management efficiency provided trained minds to attain higher degree of excellence in all branches of cooperatives. It is said that an action without direction leads to destruction. Therefore, we have to take decision before committing any action.

Dattu Agarwal
Gulbarga University, Gulbarga.

9. Hence for the success of the movement the Cooperatives have to reach dynamic managerial efficiency that can play a decisive role in the welfare of the movement, society and country at large.

Harsh Vardhan Singh
Rajasthan University, Jaipur.

10. The chain of Cooperative Training Institutions run by the NCCT has helped bring about a high degree of managerial efficiency in the sector. Their Managers are not the ones like IAS or MBA's and hence, the opposition's contention of bookish management with profit motive is unfounded.

H. S. Vijaya Kumar,
Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST

1. Management gives precedence for the exigencies of profit wherein, a particular class puts in the capital and aim to get something out of it over the exigencies of human welfare ; while the cooperative movement is more concerned with the welfare of its members who form both the producers and the consumers.

S. Ramesh,
Banaras Hindu University. Varanasi.

2. The Cooperative movement is a conscientious force which enhances our moral status whose quintessence is a fraternal feeling. This can only be imbibed by Cooperative spirit whose Kernel is spirit of motherhood while managers who by promoting collusion and competition may destroy the very spirit of the movement.

Barun Mitra,
Delhi University, Delhi.

3. There is no doubt that it has been the services of selfless and of zealous Cooperators who devoted every ounce of their energy to propagate the mission of Cooperation without honour or honorarium. But if today we find cracks in the movement it is not so much due to management inefficiency but because of the absences of the spirit of Cooperation.

Kavita Kestur,
Mysore University, Mysore.

4. Actually management is linked with cooperation as it is a job of trade and Accountancy. Hence Cooperative Spirit is merely essential to lead the Cooperative movement to success.

N. G. Paithankar,
Punjab Rao Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola.

5. It is the spirit of Cooperation, alone, that holds the key to the upliftment of the economically and socially weak and thus leads to the success of cooperatives, for the sheer cooperative spirit, with an eloquence of understanding draws out the best from the Cooperators.

Miss Vinitba Shety,
Karnatak University, Dharwad

6. **Managers should be of high standard.** They should lead the movement not only through competence, skill and knowledge, but also through courage, vision and integrity of character. Only then can the Cooperative Movement survive, thrive and justify itself.

Miss Sarika Vohra
Sambalpur University, Orissa.

7. **The Cooperative Society can achieve success only if the spirit of cooperation is rekindled.** Once this is done the movement is ensured success. It is, the spirit to work alone, which will put the movement on the road to success.

Satish Tampi,
Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore

8. **The movement can never become strong without the true spirit of cooperation permeating all its transactions.** If we go after managerial efficiency and leave the spirit behind, will be slowly converting the cooperative units, into a business enterprise.

Anthony Rebello,
Gujarat University.

9. **Cooperation is a very basic principle due to which there will be no necessity of managerial efficiency.** Only by high Cooperative spirit this Cooperative Movement will lead to success.

M. L. Dharmapurikar
Marathwada Agricultural University, Parbhani.

10. **It is a simple plain truth that an efficient management is interested in "Activities Oriented" style of functioning.** But what we need is a management which is "Result Oriented" to promote the benefit of its members. What is most important for the success of Cooperatives is self commitment and self control on the part of the management. These qualities and efficiency can never co-exist. Therefore it is not the efficiency that has to be stressed but the spirit.

B. K. Gasud
Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri

हिन्दी भाषी वाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिता

विचार पक्ष में

1. भावना का ज्वार अस्थायी होता है, प्रबंध उसे चिरस्थायित्व प्रदान करता है। इसके लिए उच्चकोटि की प्रबंधकीय दक्षता आवश्यक है।

तिलक धारी
कामी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय,
वाराणसी

2. सहकारिता के उस मूरज को जिसे छुटाचार, चरित्रहीनता, कर्महीनता और प्रबंध न्यूनता के राहु ने घस रखा है, इस खयास ग्रहण का निवारण करना होगा ताकि सहकारिता का अर्जुन अपने शौर्य का प्रदर्शन कर सके और भारत की आर्थिक समस्याओं के जषदय का वध करने में सफल हो सके।

अशोक कुमार भागंव
इंदौर विश्वविद्यालय, इंदौर

3. आर्थिक व्यवस्था एवं मनुष्य के धार्मिक व सांस्कृतिक पद्धति ने हमें इस मोड़ पर ला खड़ा किया है जहां मात्र भावना के जरिये सब कुछ करने का ढोंग हम नहीं रचा सकते। असलियत तो यह है कि सहकारिता आंदोलन की सफलता के लिए प्रबंधकीय कौशल आवश्यक ही नहीं, अत्यावश्यक है, परमावश्यक है।

अनिल कुमार भा
भारतीय खनिज विद्यापीठ, धनबाद

4. मैं तो केवल इतना जानता हूं कि उच्चस्तरीय प्रबंधीय दक्षता का अभाव हमें दे सकता है केवल अधिक निष्क्रिय व अनाधिक समितियां, सहकारी समिति की विफलता लोगों का इस पर से विश्वास हट जाना अन्ततः तथा कथित सहकारी आंदोलन का सहकारी रूप धारण करने की बजाय और अधिक सहकारी बनते चले जाना।

राकेश कुमार अग्रवाल
कुरुक्षेत्र विश्वविद्यालय,
कुरुक्षेत्र

5. प्रबंधकीय दक्षता व्यवस्थापन निम्न कोटि की हो तो सफलता प्राप्त करना असंभव है। इस देश में कई साल पहले लाखों लोगों ने भूदान यज्ञ में अपने खेतों का दान किया था। क्यों हुआ था यह महायज्ञ ? इसका कारण था आदर्श व्यवस्थापन।

सुयश डाके
मराठवाड़ा कृषि विद्यापीठ,
परभणी

विचार विपक्ष में

1. आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि लोग अधिक से अधिक सहकारिता आंदोलन के साथ जुड़ें। इसके लिए ग्रामीण जनता को उनकी क्षेत्रीय भाषा में सहकारिता आंदोलन की व्यावहारिक शिक्षा से जोड़ा जाय। उनमें सहकारिता के प्रति चेतना, सहकारिता के प्रति भावना फैलाई जाय। विद्यालयों, महाविद्यालयों और विश्वविद्यालयों में सहकारिता का अर्थशास्त्र अनिवार्य रूप से पढ़ाया जाय।

नित्यानन्द सिंह

काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय,
वाराणसी

2. सहकारी भावना के अभाव में उच्चकोटि की प्रबंधकीय दक्षता से केवल आर्थिक व्यवहार अधिक लाभदायी हो सकेंगे। किन्तु हमें सहकारिता को सफल बनाना है। आपस में उच्चकोटि की सहकारी भावना हो, भावना से प्रेरित होकर प्र० दक्षता निर्माण होकर यदि हम निर्धारित ध्येयसाध्य हो तो यही है सहकारी आंदोलन की सफलता।

कु० छाया म. वलोकर

नागपुर विद्यापीठ,
नागपुर

3. सामान्य प्रबंध की आवश्यकता से मैं इंकार नहीं करता किन्तु जहां तक सहकारी आंदोलन की सफलता का प्रश्न है वह उच्चकोटि की सहकारी भावना में ही निहित है।

मुकेश शर्मा

गो० ब० पंत कृषि एवम् प्रौद्यो० वि० वि०,
पंत नगर

4. जब प्रबंधकीय दक्षता असफल होती है तो इसका मतलब यही होता है कि जब तक जनता में जागृति नहीं है, सहकार्य की भावना दबी हुई है। क्योंकि प्रबंधकीय दक्षता उच्च कोटि की सहकारी भावना से ही पैदा होती है। इसी लिये मैं समझता हूं अगर आम जागरण जनता में हो

और अधिक से अधिक सहकार्य की भावना हो तो सहकारी कार्य का सफल होना असंभव नहीं है ।

देश मुख लक्ष्मीकांत प्रह्लाद राव
मराठवाड़ा कृषि विश्वविद्यालय,
परभाणी

5. चूंकि सहकारिता का उद्देश्य शोषण विहीन समाज की स्थापना करना तथा समस्याओं का लोकतांत्रिक हल खोजना है इसलिए दक्ष प्रबंध कि अधिकतम लाभ-कमाउ प्रवृत्ति तथा सहकारी नीतियों के निर्धारण में ग्राम सदस्यों के समर्थन का अभाव अगोभनीय तथा निन्दनीय है ।

परविंदर पाल
कुरूक्षेत्र विश्वविद्यालय,
कुरूक्षेत्र

6. सहकारी आंदोलन की सफलता के लिए सहकारी भावना का होना आवश्यक है, यही उसकी सफलता की कुंजी है । लेकिन भावना ही सब कुछ नहीं । साथ ही साथ प्रस्ताव ने स्वीकारा है उच्चकोटि की प्रबंधकीय दक्षता की आवश्यकता को । लेकिन केवल ये दोनों ही पर्याप्त नहीं । दो महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे अवश्य हो सकते हैं । सहकारी आंदोलन की सफलता के लिए अन्य आवश्यक मुद्दे भी हैं ।

मुक्ता
हरियाणा कृषि विश्वविद्यालय,
हिसार

7. सहकारिता का समाजवाद से भी, प्रो० लेविन के अनुसार सीधा संबंध है । क्योंकि आर्थिक स्थिति को उन्नत बनाने के लिए सहकारी आंदोलनों का सफल होना संभव है । प्रबंधकीय दक्षता की वकालत करने से ग्राम आदमी एवं प्रबंधकों के बीच में एक बड़ी खाई बन जायेगी और सहकारी भावना का उस पहुँच सकती है ।

दिनेश त्रिपाठी
गढ़वाल विश्वविद्यालय श्रीनगर,
गढ़वाल

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS OF XXI INTER-UNIVERSITY
NATIONAL DEBATING COMPETITION ON
COOPERATION IN ENGLISH HELD AT
NAGPUR UNIVERSITY, NAGPUR
ON 5TH MARCH, 1981**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the University</i>	<i>Name of the Participants</i>	<i>For/ Against the motion</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Karnataka University, Dharwar.	i) Shri B. G. Menon ii) Miss Vinitha Shetty	(For) (Against)
2.	Utkal University, Bhubaneswar	i) Shri Srikanta Hota ii)	(For) (Against)
3.	University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore.	i) Shri. A. K. Nagaraja ii) Shri P. Prabhu	(For) (Against)
4.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.	i) Shri H. S. Vijaya Kumar ii) Shri K. A. Ponnusamy	(For) (Against)
5.	University of Udaipur, Udaipur.	i) Shri Neeraj Sharma ii)	(For) (Against)
6.	Tamil Nadu Agriculture University, Coimbatore.	i) Shri V. S. Senthil ii) Shri Satish Tampi	(For) (Against)
7.	Delhi University, Delhi.	i) Shri Sandeep Narang ii) Shri Barun Mitra	(For) (Against)
8.	Bombay University, Bombay.	i) ii) Miss Nita Jumani	(For) (Against)
9.	Marathwada Agricultural University, Parbhani.	i) Shri M. D. Katkar ii) Shri M. L. Dharmapurikar	(For) (Against)
10.	Mahatma Phule Agricultural University, Rahuri.	i) Shri K. S. Gadakh ii) Shri B. K. Garud	(For) (Against)

1	2	3	4
11.	Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.	i) Shri M. C. Bavishi ii) Shri Anthony Rebello	(For) (Against)
12.	Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.	i) Miss Apendar Khosla ii) Miss Mamta Roy	(For) (Against)
13.	Mysore University, Mysore.	i) Miss N. P. Alamelu ii) Miss Kavitha Kestur	(For) (Against)
14.	Marathwada University, Aurangabad.	i) Shri M. A. Muqet ii) Shri Mir Firasat Ali	(For) (Against)
15.	Andhra University, Waltair.	i) Shri N. Jayan Menon ii) Shri N. Raghupathi	(For) (Against)
16.	Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli.	i) Shri D. G. Mhaisekar ii) Shri R. K. Morankar	(For) (Against)
17.	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.	i) Shri Pankaj Chandra ii) Shri S. Ramesh	(For) (Against)
18.	Nagpur University, Nagpur.	i) Shri Hugo D' Souza ii) Miss Jyoti Janardhan.	(For) (Against)
19.	Sambalpur University, Sambalpur.	i) Miss Sarika Vohra ii) Shri Bal Han Sagar	(For) (Against)
20.	Berhampur University, Berhampur.	i) Shri A. K. P. Patnaik ii)	(For) (Against)
21.	Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola.	i) Shri Moses M. Siambi ii) Shri G. V. Suresh Babu	(For) (Against)
22.	Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar.	i) Miss Ravneet Grewal ii) Shri Ved Parkash	(For) (Against)
23.	Gulbarga University, Gulbarga.	i) Shri Dattu Agarwal ii) Miss Sandhya Kulkarni	(For) (Against)
24.	Osmania University, Hyderabad.	i) Miss C. V. Malini ii) Shri P. Ramakrishna	(For) (Against)
25.	Rajasthan University, Jaipur.	i) Shri Harsh Vardhan Singh ii)	(For) (Against)

राष्ट्रीय सहकारी प्रशिक्षण परिषद, नयी दिल्ली
(भारतीय राष्ट्रीय सहकारी संघ)

नागपुर विश्वविद्यालय, नागपुर में दिनांक 5-6 मार्च, 1981 को चतुर्थ हिन्दी
भाषीय राष्ट्रीय वाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिता के प्रतियोगियों की सूची

क्रम संख्या	विश्वविद्यालय का नाम	प्रतियोगियों का नाम	
1	2	3	4
1.	नागपुर विश्वविद्यालय, नागपुर	1. श्री हेमन्त सालपेकर 2. कु० छाया बालोकर	पक्ष विपक्ष
2.	भारतीय खनिज विद्यापीठ, धनबाद	1. श्री अनिल कुमार झा 2. श्री सत्येन्द्र प्रसाद सिन्हा	पक्ष विपक्ष
3.	पी० के० व्ही० विद्यापीठ, ग्रकोला	1. श्री मो० फैज कुरेशी 2. श्री नितिम जी० पैठनकर	पक्ष विपक्ष
4.	भोपाल विश्वविद्यालय, भोपाल	1. 2.	पक्ष विपक्ष
5.	काशी हिन्दु विश्वविद्यालय, वाराणसी	1. श्री तिलक धारी 2. श्री नित्यानन्द सिंह	पक्ष विपक्ष
6.	हरियाणा कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, हिसार	1. श्री सुबोध मिश्र 2. कु० मुक्ता	पक्ष विपक्ष
7.	कोंकण कृषि विद्यापीठ, दापोली	1. श्री पटेल अर्जुन परशराम 2. श्री चौधरी सुभाष यादव	पक्ष विपक्ष
8.	विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय, उज्जैन	1. श्री देवेन्द्र जोशी 2. शैलेश कुमार भारल	पक्ष विपक्ष
9.	जीवाजी विश्वविद्यालय, ग्वालियर	1. श्री भूपेन्द्र सिंह चौहान 2. श्री रमेश शर्मा	पक्ष विपक्ष

1	2	3	4
10.	मराठवाडा कृषि विद्यापीठ, परभाणो	1. श्री डाके सुयश बालकृष्ण 2. श्री देशमुख लक्ष्मीकांत प्रल्हादराव	पक्ष विपक्ष
11.	रवि शंकर विश्वविद्यालय, रायपूर	1. श्री दीपक तिवारी 2. श्री प्रीतम मिश्रा	पक्ष विपक्ष
12.	कुरुक्षेत्र विश्वविद्यालय, कुरुक्षेत्र	1. श्री राकेशकुमार अग्रवाल 2. श्री परबिंदर पाल	पक्ष विपक्ष
13.	जी०वी० पंत कृषि एवं प्रौद्योगिक विश्वविद्यालय, पंत नगर	1. श्री पुरुषोत्तम नारायण सिंह 2. श्री मुकेश शर्मा	पक्ष विपक्ष
14.	सौराष्ट्र विश्वविद्यालय, राजकोट	1. 2. श्री अशोक वी० चौहान	पक्ष विपक्ष
15.	काशी विद्यापीठ, वाराणसी	1. श्री सुरेन्द्र नाथ तिवारी 2. श्री अशांक कुमार चौबे	पक्ष विपक्ष
16.	गढ़वाल विश्वविद्यालय श्रीनगर गढ़वाल	1. श्री मदनस्वरूप सिंह रावत 2. श्री दिनेश चन्द्र त्रिपाठी	पक्ष विपक्ष
17.	दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली	1. 2.	पक्ष विपक्ष
18.	जोधपुर विश्वविद्यालय, जोधपुर	1. श्री मोहन किशन विस्वा 2. श्री हिम्मत सिंह रतनू	पक्ष विपक्ष
19.	इन्दौर विश्वविद्यालय, इन्दौर	1. श्री अशांक कुमार भागव 2. श्री राम गिलड़ा	पक्ष विपक्ष

List of Prize Winners in 21st (English Language) Inter-University National Debate

N. C. C. T. Prizes :

1. **Best Team Prize** —Running Shield

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Sri Pankaj Chandra | Banaras Hindu University, |
| 2. Sri S. Ramesh | Varanasi |

2. **Runners Up Cup**

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Sri Hugo D. Souza | Nagpur University, Nagpur. |
| 2. Kumari Jyoti Janardhan | |

Individual Prizes :

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. First Prize (Rs. 1,000/-) | Shri Pankaj Chandra, Banaras
Hindu University, Varanasi. |
| 2. Second Prize (Rs. 750/-) | Shri Mukesh Bavishi,
Gujarat University, Ahmedabad. |
| 3. Third Prize (Rs. 500/-) | Miss C. V. Malini,
Osmania University, Hyderabad. |

Consolation Prizes : (Rs. 250/-each)

1. Miss Jyoti Janardhan, Nagpur University, Nagpur.
2. Shri Barun Mitra, Delhi University, Delhi.
3. Shri S. Ramesh, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

Consolation Prizes instituted by various Cooperative Institutes, Nagpur (Rs. 101/-each)

1. Shri N. Jayan Menon, Andhra University, Waltair.
2. Shri N. Raghavpati, Andhra University, Waltair.
3. Miss Kavitha Kestur, Mysore University, Mysore.

चौथी (हिन्दी भाषी) विश्वविद्यालय राष्ट्रीय वाद-विवाद
प्रतियोगिता में पुरस्कार विजेताओं की सूची ।

राष्ट्रीय सहकारी प्रशिक्षण परिषद
द्वारा पुरस्कृत

सर्वश्रेष्ठ टीम

रनिंग शील्ड

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. श्री पुरुषोत्तम नारायण सिंह | जी० बी० पन्त कृषि तकनीक विश्वविद्यालय
पन्तनगर |
| 2. श्री मुकेश शर्मा
रनसं कप | |
| 1. श्री रमेश शर्मा | जीवाजी विश्वविद्यालय |
| 2. श्री भुपिन्दर सिंह चौहान | स्वालिघर |

व्यक्तिगत पुरस्कार

प्रथम पुरस्कार (रु० 1000/-)

श्री नित्यानन्द सिंह काशी हिन्दू विश्व-
विद्यालय, वाराणसी

द्वितीय पुरस्कार (रु० 750/-)

1. श्री पुरुषोत्तम नारायण सिंह कृषि तथा
तकनीक जी० बी० पन्त विश्वविद्यालय,
पन्तनगर ।
2. श्री रमेश शर्मा जीवाजी, विश्वविद्यालय
स्वालिघर ।

तृतीय पुरस्कार (रु० 500/-)

1. कु० छाया वालोकर, नागपुर विश्व-
विद्यालय, नागपुर ।
2. श्री मदन स्वरूप रावत गढ़वाल विश्व-
विद्यालय, गढ़वाल ।

संस्कृत पुरस्कार (रु० 250/-) प्रत्येक
भागीदार

1. श्री प्रशोक कुमार भागंव, इंदौर
विश्वविद्यालय, इंदौर
2. श्री प्रद्योत बी० चौहान, सीराष्ट्र
विश्वविद्यालय, राजकोट
3. श्री मुकेश भार्ग, जी० बी० पन्त
विश्वविद्यालय, पन्त नगर

विभिन्न उभयोक्तता सहकारी भण्डारों, नागपुर द्वारा संस्थापित
संस्कृत पुरस्कार (रु० 101/-) प्रत्येक

1. श्री हेमन्त साल्केकर, नागपुर विश्वविद्यालय, नागपुर
2. श्री मुनिन्दर सिंह चौहान, कीर्वाली विश्वविद्यालय, रवासिधर
3. श्री दशिरंदर जोशी, विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय, उज्जैन ।

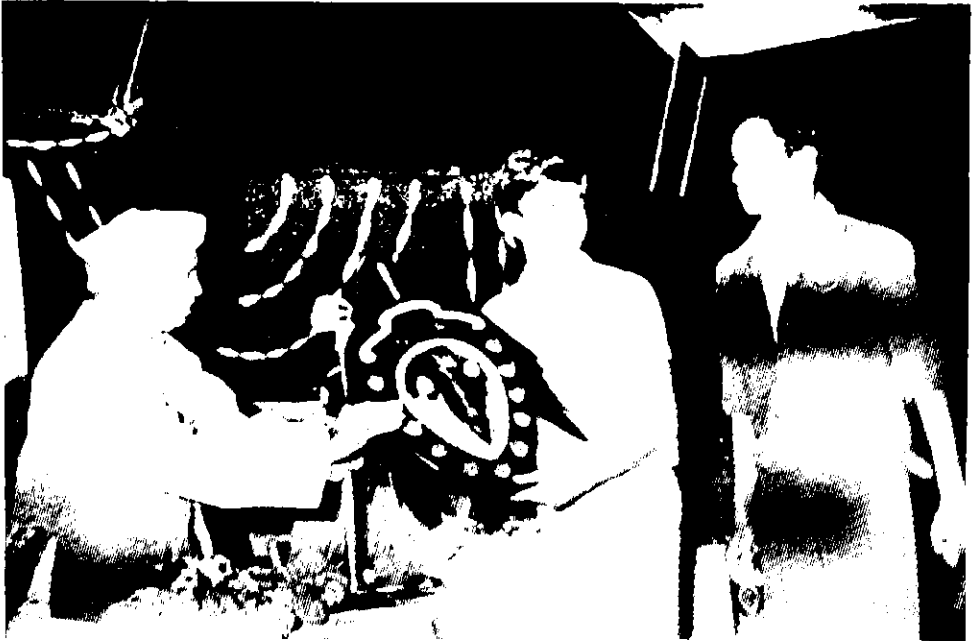
DETAILS OF PARTICIPATION IN THE INTER-COLLEGIATE DEBATE (1980-81)

S. No.	Name of the University	Subject of the Debate	No. of Participants	No. of Prizes Awarded
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Osmania University, Hyderabad.	Cooperatives can play a Pivotal role in the National strategy for speedy removal of mass poverty.	11	N.A.
2.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.	Growth with Social Justice in India can be only through Cooperation.	10	3
3.	Nagpur University, Nagpur.	Cooperative Movement in India has succeeded in reducing economic and social disparities.	31	3
4.	University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore.	Cooperative Movement is the most effective to preserve democracy in India.	13	2
5.	University of Jodhpur, Jodhpur.	इस सदन की सहमति में सहकारिता ही केवल एक ऐसा माधन है जिससे समाज के सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक समस्याओं का निवारण हो सकता है।	10	1

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.	गांवों की दरिद्रता केवल मजबूत और स्थायी सहकारी आन्दोलन से दूर की जा सकती है ।	9	1
7.	Sambalpur University, Sambalpur	Cooperative Movement in India has succeeded in reducing economic and social disparities.	13	2
8.	Gujarat University, Ahmedabad	Cooperation is not only an Economic System but also a Philosophy of life.	5	1
9.	Karnataka University, Dharwar.	Cooperation is not only an Economic System but is also a Philosophy of life.	N.A.	N.A.
*10.	Kurukshestra University Kurukshestra	Success of Cooperative Movement in India depends upon soundness of Cooperative Education and Training.	15	2
11.	Indore University, Indore	ग्रामीण गरीबी केवल सहकारिता के माध्यम से ही जड़मूल से नष्ट की जा सकती है ।	10	N.A.
12.	Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Kalyani.	Provision of Rural Credit should be the exclusive prerogative of the Cooperatives.	N.A.	N.A.



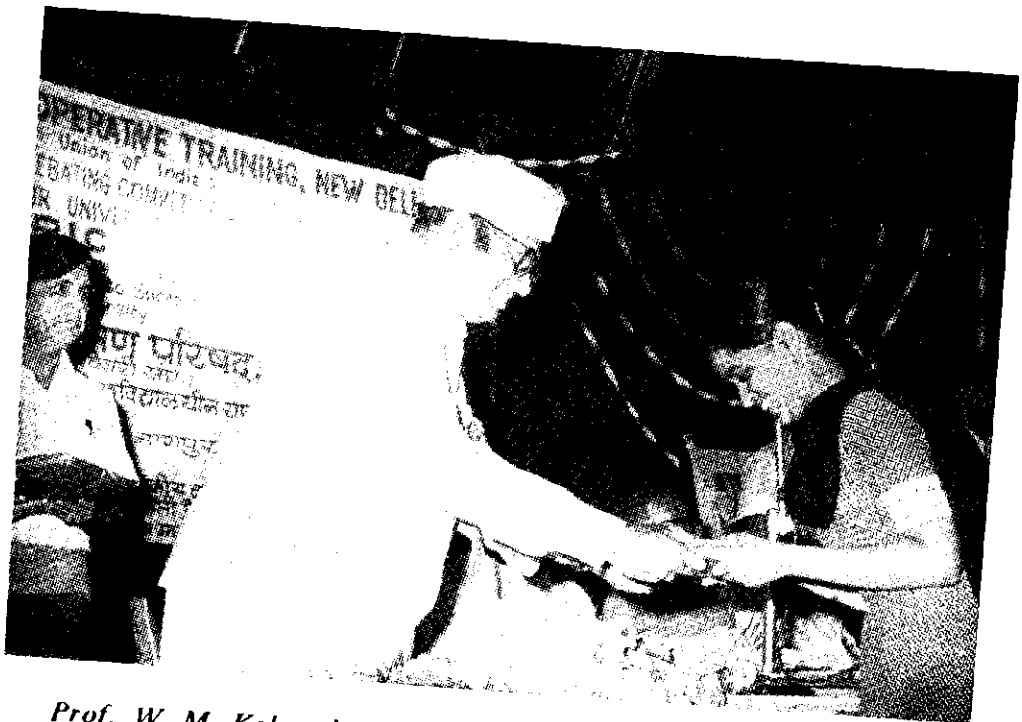
A view of the Audience.



Winning Team B. H. U. Varanasi (English Language Debate) receiving Shield from Shri J. C. Barwe. M.P.



*Winning Team G. B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology,
Panjnagar (Hindi Language Debate) receiving the Shield from Shri
J. C. Barwe, M.P.*



*Prof. W. M. Kalmegh, Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University giving
away special prizes.*

13.	University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad.	Cooperative Movement is the Most effective instrument to preserve Democracy in India.	7	1
14.	Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar.	Cooperatives can provide best solution for rural unemployment in the Country.	11	2
15.	Utkal University Vani Vihar, Bhubaneswar	Cooperation is the only way for prosperity.	13	2
16.	Berhampur University, Berhampur.	Cooperatives can provide the best means for the Development of Cottage & Rural Industry in the Country.	9	1
17.	University of Mysore, Mysore.	Cooperation is not only an Economic System but also a Philosophy of life.	18	2
18.	Andhra University, Waltair.	Political Democracy is meaningless without Economic Democracy and Economic Democracy is possible only through a sound and well managed Cooperative Movement.	21	3
19.	Marathwada University, Aurangabad	A High standard of Managerial efficiency and not merely Cooperative spirit can lead the Cooperative Movement to success.	20	2

1	2	3	3	4
20.	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore.		N.A.	N.A.
21.	Gulbarga University Post Graduate Gymkhana Gulbarga.		N.A.	N.A.
22.	Vikram University, Ujjain.	सहकारिता के द्वारा ही सामाजिक परिवर्तन संभव है।	N.A.	N.A.
23.	Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola.	Growth with social justice in India can be achieved only through Coopera- tives.	8	1
24.	University of Delhi, Delhi.	Rural Poverty can be eradicated only through Cooperatives.	16	3
25.	University of Garhwal Srinagar, Garhwal.	N.A.	7	1
26.	University of Udaipur, Udaipur.	A strong and active Consumer Coopera- tive Movement can alone hold price line in India.	15	2
27.	Sauarashtra University, Rajkot.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

27.	Sauarashtra University, Rajkot.	N.A.	15 N.A.	2 N.A.
28.	Marathwada Agricultural University, Parbhani.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
29.	Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri.	Political Democracy is meaningless without Economic Democracy and Economic Democracy is only possible through a sound and well-managed cooperative movement.	10	N.A.
30.	University of Bombay, Bombay	Cooperative Movement in India has succeeded in Reducing Economic and Social Disparities.	20	2
31.	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.	Cooperatives can play a pivotal role in the National Strategy for speedy removal of mass poverty.	7	1
32.	Ravishankar University, Raipur.	Cooperative Movement is the only way to eradicate the Rural Poverty and unemployment in India.	14	2
33.	Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar.	Growth with Social Justice in India can be achieved only through cooperatives.	12	2
34.	Rajasthan University, Jaipur.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
35.	Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli.	Cooperative Movement alone will not bring Socialism in India.	6	1

**DETAILS OF PARTICIPATION IN THE ESSAY COMPETITION ON COOPERATION
ORGANISED BY THE UNIVERSITIES DURING 1980-81.**

Sl. No.	Name of the University	Subject	No. of Participation	No. of Prizes
1	2	3	4	5
1.	South Gujarat University, Surat.	Role of Cooperatives in Prices Stabilisation.	5	1
2.	University of Madras, Madras	(a) Role of Cooperation in achieving the Economics Programmes of the State. (b) Role of Cooperation in Price Statistics.	17	2
3.	Gujarat University, Ahmedabad	Cooperative Movement and Mixed Economy.	10	1
4.	Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya, Kalyani.	Cooperative Marketing of Agricultural Produce	N.A.	N.A.
5.	Utkal University, Vani Vihar, Bhubaneswar.	Cooperation is a way of life.	55	3
6.	Berhampur University, Berhampur.	Role of Cooperatives in Ameliorating the Economic lot of weaker section of societies.	9	1

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Ravishankar University, Raipur (M.P.)	Cooperative is a golden mean between Capitalism and Communism	12	1
8.	Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar.	If Cooperation fails best hope for Rural India will fail.	26	3
9.	The Gandhi-gram Rural Institute Gandhi-gram, Tamil Nadu.	Cooperatives can play a pivotal role in the National Strategy for speedy removal of mass poverty.	5	1
10.	Indore University, Indore.	महिलाओं का सहकारिता आंदोलन में योगदान	5	1
11.	Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli.	Role of Cooperatives in price Stabilisation.	13	1

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PARTICIPATION IN THE
NATIONAL DEBATES (1964-1981)**

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	29	49	Shared by : (i) Delhi University and (ii) Burdwan University.
1966-67	University of Poona, 26 Pune		52	University of Bom- bay, Bombay.
1967-68	Andhra University, 23 Waltair		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, 29 Nagpur		54	Running Shield , Gujarat University, Runners Cup : A.P. Agril. Univer- sity, Hyderabad.
1970-71	Bangalore Univer- sity, Bangalore	26	50	Running Shield : Gujarat University, Runners Cup : Bangalore University

1	2	3	4	5
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 Agricultural Uni- versity, Rajendra Nagar Hyderabad (English)	29	54	Running Shield : Bangalore University Runners Cup : Lucknow University.

1	2	3	4	5
	Udaipur University, 20 Udaipur (Hindi)		37	Running Shield , Udaipur University Runners Cup : Vikram University, Ujjain.
1977-78	Mysore University, 29 Mysore (English)		55	Running Shield : Bangalore Univer- sity. Runners Cup : Nagpur University.
	Kashmir University 15 Srinagar (Hindi)		30	Running Shield : Vikram University, Runners Cup : Nagpur University Delhi University.
1978-79	Delhi University 33 (English)		64	Running Shield : Karnataka Univer- sity. Runners Cup : Bhopal University
	-do- (Hindi)	19	36	Running Shield : Delhi University. Runners Cup : Nagpur University.
1979-80	University of 25 Kerala (English)		48	Running Shield : Nagpur University, Nagpur. Runners Cup : Kurukshetra Univer- sity, Kurukshetra.
1980-81	Nagpur University 25 Nagpur (English)		45	Running Shield : Banaras Hindu Uni- versity Varanasi. Runners Cup : Nagpur University, Nagpur.

1	2	3	4	5
	-do- (Hindi)	17	33	Running Shield : G. B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar Runners Cup : Jiwaji University, Gwalior.

**SUBJECTS OF THE NATIONAL DEBATES
AND
SYMPOSIUM
(1967-1981)**

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 Cooperative spirit can lead to Cooperative 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",
10.	1976	"Cooperatives can play a pivotal Role in the National Strategy for Speedy Removal of Mass Poverty."

1	2	3
11.	1977	"Cooperative Movement is the best instrument to involve youth in programme of Economic Development."
12.	1978	"Intergrated Rural Development is possible only through Cooperatives."
13.	1979	"Strong Development of Cooperative 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."
15.	1981	"A High Standard of managerial Efficiency and not, merely Cooperative spirit can lead the Cooperative Movement to Success."

SYMPOSIUM

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."
10.	1981	Stability and Socio-Economic Justice to the weaker sections of the Society."

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RESUME
of
22nd English & 5th Hindi
INTER-UNIVERSITY NATIONAL
DEBATE ON COOPERATION



NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR COOPERATIVE TRAINING

(National Cooperative Union of India)

3, SIRI INSTITUTIONAL AREA, POST BAG NO. 2,
HAUZ KHAS, NEW DELHI-110016.

RESUME
of
22nd English & 5th Hindi
INTER-UNIVERSITY NATIONAL
DEBATE ON COOPERATION

*"Complete Cooperativisation of Public Distribution System
alone can protect the Interest of Consumers"*

HELD AT
KURUKSHETRA UNIVERSITY, KURUKSHETRA
ON
5TH—7TH MARCH, 1982

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR COOPERATIVE TRAINING
(National Cooperative Union of India)
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CONTENTS

	<i>Page No.</i>
1. Introductory	... 1—4
2. Speeches & Addresses	... 5—11
3. Debate in English	
(a) Arguments in favour	... 12—14
(b) Arguments against	... 15—16
4. हिन्दी भाषी वाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिता एवं परिसंवाद	
(अ) विचार पक्ष में	... 17—18
(ब) विचार विपक्ष में	... 19—20
5. List of Participants in the English Language Debate held at Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra from 6th—7th March 1982	... 21—23
6. पांचवीं हिन्दी भाषी राष्ट्रीय वाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिता में भाग लेने वाले प्रतियोगियों की सूची	... 24—24
7. List of Prize winners in the 22nd English Language Debate	... 25—25
8. पांचवीं हिन्दी भाषी राष्ट्रीय वाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिता में विजेता प्रतियोगियों की सूची	... 26—26
9. Details of participation in the Inter-Collegiate Debates (1981-82)	... 27—30
10. Comparative Statement of participation in the National Debates (1964—82)	... 31—34
11. Subjects of the National Debates and Symposium (1967—82)	... 35—37

Introductory

In order to prepare the youth to play an effective and meaningful role in the organisation, management and functioning of cooperatives in future, the scheme of Essay and Debating Competition on Cooperation was launched by the National Council for Cooperative Training in the Year 1963-64. It is necessary to inculcate in them the ideology and spirit of Cooperation, to impart knowledge of cooperative methods and skills while they are studying at schools, colleges and universities.

With this object in view, the National Council for Cooperative Training has evolved a few schemes for involvement of the youth. These schemes are aimed at developing qualities of leadership among the youth which, in turn, might be instrumental for further growth of the cooperative sector. A few of our prize winners have already achieved distinction 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 Debates

The 22nd Inter-University National Debating Competition on Cooperation in English and 5th Inter-University National Debating Competition on Cooperation in Hindi were organised by the NCCT in collaboration with Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra from 5th March 1982 to 7th March 1982. In all, 49 students representing 26 Universities participated in English Debate and 20 students representing 10 universities participated in Hindi Debate. The topic of the National Debate was "COMPLETE COOPERATIVISATION OF PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM ALONE CAN PROTECT THE INTEREST OF CONSUMERS". Shri M. Kuttappan, I.A.S., Vice-Chancellor, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra inaugurated the National Debating Competition which was presided over by Dr. R. C. Dwivedi, Chief Executive, NCUI and Executive Vice-Chairman, NCCT, New Delhi. While the 22nd English Debate was presided over by Dr. U. Shukla, Head of the Department of Mathematics on 6.3.82, the Hindi Debate was presided over by Dr. S. N. Tripathi, Head of the Hindi Department on 7.3.1982.

The Running Shield of English Debate was won by the team representing G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology,

Pantnagar and the Runners-Cup went to Bhopal University, Bhopal. The Running Shield for Hindi Debate was bagged by host University i.e. Kurukshetra University and the Runners-Cup was won by Nagpur University, Nagpur. The individual prizes in order of merit in respect of English and Hindi Debates were awarded as under :

English Debate

First Prize (Rs. 1000/-)	Shri N. Chandrashekar, Ravishankar University, Raipur.
Second Prize (Rs 750/-)	Km. Nabnita Sircar, Bhopal University, Bhopal.
Third Prize (Rs. 500/-)	Shri Suprit Roy, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Hindi Debate

First Prize (Rs. 1000/-)	Shri Parvinder Pal, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.
Second Prize (Rs 750/-)	Shri Nikhilesh Trivedi, Nagpur University, Nagpur.
Third Prize (Rs 500/-)	Shri Manoj Salpekar, Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola.

In addition, three consolation prizes and three special prizes of Rs. 250/- each were awarded by the NCCT, New Delhi and Cooperative Organisations of Haryana State for both Hindi and English debates, respectively. The list of winners of the consolation prizes and the special prizes is as under :

English Debate

Consolation Prizes (Rs. 250/- each)

1. Shri Chandan Bhattacharya,
G.B. Pant University of
Agriculture and Technology,
Pantnagar.

2. Km. Joythi Janardhanan,
Nagpur University, Nagpur.
3. Shri D.A. Tambe,
G.B. Pant University of
Agriculture & Technology,
Pantnagar.

Consolation Prize Instituted by Haryana State Cooperative Land Development Bank (Rs. 250/- each)

1. Km. C. V. Malini,
Osmania University, Hyderabad.

Hindi Debate

Consolation Prizes (Rs. 250/- each)

1. Shri Madan Swaroop Singh,
Rawat, Garhwal University,
Srinagar.
2. Shri Mrityunjay Kumar,
Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.
3. Shri Srikant Deshpande,
Nagpur University, Nagpur.

Consolation Prize Instituted by Kurukshetra Central Cooperative Bank Kurukshetra (Rs. 250/-)

1. Shri Govind Singh Charan,
Jodhpur University, Jodhpur.

Consolation Prize Instituted by Haryana State Coop. Banks (Rs. 250/- each)

1. Km. Susheela Mutha,
Jodhpur University, Jodhpur.

3. Symposium

On the eve of the National Debate, a symposium was also organised on the "THE ROLE OF COOPERATIVES IN THE UPLIFT OF THE WEAKER SECTIONS OF THE SOCIETY". The symposium was presided over by Dr. R. C. Dwivedi, Chief Executive, NCUI and Executive Vice-Chairman, NCCT. Speakers in the symposium included Shri J.S. Chauhan, Chairman, National Dairy Development Cooperative Federation and Executive Director, Haryana State Cooperative Deve-

lopment Federation, Chandigarh, Shri H. L. Sondh, Additional RCS, Haryana, Dr. R.C. Sharma, Reader in Management, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, Dr. R. C. Saxena, Prof. of Humanities, Regional College of Engineering, Dr. (Miss) Anjali Bahuguna, Garhwal University, Srinagar, Dr. Dikshit, Head of Sanskrit Department, Delhi University and Shri J. R. Sharma, Principal, CTC, Chandigarh.

In addition to the participants of the National Debating Competition, the symposium was attended by education staff of Haryana State Cooperative Development Federation and leading cooperators of Haryana State as well as the students of the host University.

The valedictory function for the National Debating Competition and distribution of prizes was held in the afternoon of March 7, 1982 in the auditorium of the University. Thakur Bir Singh, Hon'ble Minister for Cooperation, Government of Haryana was the chief guest at the valedictory function. The valedictory function was presided over by Shri M. J. Shah, Vice-President, NCUI and Vice-Chairman, NCCT. Dr. R. C. Dwivedi extended a warm welcome to the chief guest and others. Shri J. S. Chauhan, Executive Director of the Haryana State Cooperative Development Federation welcomed the guests on behalf of the Haryana Government.

4. Essay Competition

During the academic year 1981-82 the Essay Competition on Cooperation had been organised by as many as 20 Universities with nearly 400 students participating in it.

5. Inter-Collegiate Debates

During the year, 31 Universities organised the Inter-Collegiate Debating Competition in which about 500 students took part. As many as 30 students participated in the debate organised by Annamalai University. This was the largest number so far as participation is concerned, followed by Garhwal University, Srinagar (U.P.) with 29 participants, Konkan Krishi Vidyapith, Dapoli (26), Nagpur University, Nagpur (25) and Karnataka University and Andhra University 22 each.

With a view to give recognition to the meritorious participants, the Council awards 3 prizes of the value of Rs. 100/-, Rs. 75/- and Rs. 50/- in each of these competitions held at the University level. In addition, the Council awards Consolation prizes of the value of Rs. 30/- in case the participation exceeds 20 teams in a Debate.

Speeches and Addresses

WELCOME ADDRESS

Shri H.R. Munjal, Joint Director, National Council for Cooperative Training welcomed the Chief Guest Shri M. Kuttappan, I.A.S., Vice-Chancellor of Kurukshetra University, Dr. Dr. R.C. Dwivedi, Chief Executive of the National Cooperative Union of India and Executive Vice-Chairman of the NCCT, Shri J.S. Chauhan, Chairman, National Dairy Cooperative Federation and Executive Director, Haryana State Cooperative Development Federation, Chandigarh, the participants of 22nd Inter-University National Debating Competition in English and the participants of the 5th Inter-University National Debating Competition in Hindi and other distinguished guests who were present on the occasion. Shri Munjal explained in detail the objectives of the debating competition at Inter-Collegiate and Inter-University level and Essay Competition which are the annual features of the Council.

Shri J.S. Chauhan, welcomed the Chief Guest Shri M. Kuttappan, Vice-Chancellor of Kurukshetra University and Dr. R.C. Dwivedi presided over the Inaugural function. Shri Chauhan expressed his deep sense of gratitude for holding the National Debating Competition in Haryana State. He said that it was a unique event in the history of Haryana Cooperative Movement when a national level debating competition was organised for the first time in the State.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Shri M. Kuttappan, Vice-Chancellor, Kurukshetra University, while inaugurating the National Debate, expressed that it was his proud privilege for being invited to address the participants of the English and Hindi Debating Competitions. He recalled his past association with Cooperative Movement, when he worked as joint Registrar (Consumers) in Haryana. He observed that the idea of Cooperation was first conceived in Great Britain as a result of concerted efforts of Rochdale Pioneers in 1844, even though in the beginning, the Government of Great Britain was inimical to the idea of Cooperation as it was considered to be a socialist idea. Shri Kuttappan further expressed his disappointment that even after over 7 decades Cooperatives have not taken firm roots in all the villages of our country, although the move-

ment was strong in certain States like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. He further pointed out that the prices in the capitalist society are determined by the interaction of the forces of demand and supply, whereas in socialist countries the cost of labour was the main determining factor. However, in the Cooperative Sector the prices were determined mainly by the managerial cost of production. Shri Kuttappan added that although in terms of per capita income India was one of the poorest countries of the world, in no way it was lagging behind in terms of development and in fact it was one of the leading countries in the whole of Asia and Africa. In the end, he pointed out that in a democratic set-up. Cooperatives should be an important instrument of economic planning and development and the ideas propounded by late Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri on Cooperation should be followed in the development of the Cooperative Movement of the country.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

In his Presidential Address, Dr. R.C. Dwivedi pointed out that in a democratic society the basis of economy should be Cooperation. But it was a sad commentary on the state of affairs that instead of being a functional democracy, cooperatives have become a graveyard of democracy. If the process of democracy was strong in the country, cooperatives would certainly become stronger day by day. He mentioned that the cooperative movement in the country was quite strong as there were nearly 300,000 cooperative societies of all kinds with a membership of nearly 11.2 crores. But the deepest malady in the growth of cooperative movement was that either unwilling persons or the favoured one's were appointed as Registrars of Cooperative Societies, and very often their tenure of service in certain States was less than 3 months. It was true, no doubt, that too much credit-orientation had demoralised the Cooperative Movement and it was a mistake to have started with Cooperative credit in our country instead of marketing which would have created incremental incomes. Dr. Dwivedi very much lamented the present day leadership in the Cooperative Sector which was in a way selfish and of low quality. The Cooperative Movement in the country was politicalised with more of vested interests among the present day leaders. He further added that by organising series of debates at the National level, the basic purpose was to inspire the youth and to develop a perennial source of dedicated and selfless leadership in the Cooperative Sector. He requested the Vice-Chancellor to consider cooperativisation of the economic aspect of education such as hostel, mess and management of Student welfare activities. He suggested that Student Cooperatives, in collaboration with Producers' cooperatives should be organised which would cater to the local needs. He also requested the Vice-

Chancellor to consider the institution of a Chair in Cooperation at his University.

SYMPOSIUM

Shri H. R. Munjal, Joint Director, NCCT welcomed Dr. R. C. Dwivedi, President of the Symposium. He explained the objectives of the symposium and introduced the Speakers.

Dr. Dwivedi in his opening remarks pointed out that Kurukshetra was deliberately chosen as a venue for holding the functions where the battle of Dharma was once fought. However, another battle of Dharma was being fought in the Cooperative Sector these days. He mentioned that Cooperatives were visualised for the down-trodden, under-privileged and weaker sections of the society and they had to wage a war against the affluent class which have usurped the benefits meant for the poor brethren. He pointed out that Cooperatives had to be purposeful instrument of planning as the success of performance of economic development of the country was to be judged to the extent these were implemented through Cooperatives. At present a debate was going on in the country about the role of Cooperatives in eliminating poverty. This issue actually raised a number of social, political and administrative issues. The Reserve Bank of India has stipulated many norms for the Cooperative Sector. A society of artisans and small farmers was being termed as 'E' class society, as it could not adhere to the norms laid down by the Reserve Bank of India and as such had forego the right to refinance. It was necessary to ameliorate the lot of weaker sections of society and for that purpose their relevant role in the overall context of the Integrated Rural Development Programme was to be studied. The scheme of IRDP was envisaged to help the poorest among the poor and bring them above the poverty line. He emphatically pointed out that Cooperatives were considered to be instrumental in achieving the objectives of the programme, but the quintessence of the matter was as to how the Cooperatives could make a frontal attack in arresting poverty. In our country there existed a multitude of Cooperatives of small and marginal farmers, labourers, construction workers, riksha-pullers, fishermen, etc. But there was a big question in which way these cooperatives could serve the interest of their members and what should be the pre-requisites. He urged the Speakers of the symposium to consider this aspect and enlighten the audience on these burning problems facing the cooperatives.

Dr. R. C. Sharma, Reader in Management, Kurukshetra University, read a paper which was prepared in joint authorship with Dr. R. C. Saxena, Professor of Humanities, Regional College of Engineering, Kurukshetra. Dr. Sharma emphasised the role of Producer Cooperatives,

Labour Construction Cooperatives, Credit Cooperatives, Housing Cooperatives, Consumer Cooperatives and Cooperative canteens, in the uplift of weaker sections. He applauded the role of cooperatives in relieving the weaker sections from the burden of debt, preventing hoarding and black marketing and extricating the masses from the clutches of greedy middlemen. He said that cooperatives had been imbuing the spirit of thrift, self-help and mutual help amongst the weaker sections of society which made them good citizens. However, certain discrepancies and short-comings have crept in the cooperative movement and it was necessary that serious efforts should be made in removing them.

Shri J. S. Chauhan, Chairman, National Dairy Development Federation, Chandigarh, pointed out that Industrial Revolution in Europe was responsible for creating exploitation. ROBERT OWEN and ROCHDALE PIONEERS developed the cooperative idea as they were of the view that individually it was difficult to combat the forces of exploitation generated by the capitalist system. He mentioned that there was a feeling in our country that instead of helping the poor, cooperatives had helped the affluent sections of the society. But there were also a good number of societies which have served the weaker sections. But, by and large, the cooperative movement had not risen to the paramount need of improving the lot of poorest of the poor.

He felt that visualisation of cooperatives as an instrument to combat exploitation was a negative approach, whereas the need for augmenting production was a positive one. He laid emphasis on the development of Dairy Cooperatives for supplementing the incomes of villagers and also on the training needs of personnel in the Dairy sector.

Shri H. L. Sondh, Additional Registrar, Cooperative Societies described the achievements of Cooperative Credit structure in Haryana State and felt proud that the credit requirements of all the sectors in the State are being met. As of late Rs. 98.24 crore of loan advances have already been made to cater to the needs of different sectors in the State. Supervision of cooperatives had been bifurcated with a number of administrative changes. The development and expansion functions have been vested with the cooperative business Federations and functions like inspection and audit with the Registrar of Cooperative Societies. He mentioned that Agricultural Credit Societies in the State had been re-organised and on an average a cooperative society covered 2500 to 3000 hectares of land. Agricultural Credit Societies have their own office buildings and godowns. 30 to 34 per cent of loan was being given to small and marginal farmers and the government was very liberal in providing consumer loan, long-term credit and housing finance loans under various schemes.

Dr. (Miss) Anjali Bahuguna, lecturer, Garhwal University, read out a paper on the role of cooperatives for the uplift of the weaker sections with particular reference to women. She pointed out that a shift was required to be introduced in the present role of cooperatives so as to change the traditional pattern in the involvement of women. Such a shift could be possible by according equal rights to women as members of Cooperatives so as to inculcate in them a sense of self-realisation to recognise and accept their modern role and responsibility.

Dr. Dikshit, Head of Sanskrit Department, Delhi University cited from the *Vedas* and *Upanishads* the important role of cooperation in the development of human life.

Shri J. R. Sharma, Principal, CTC, Chandigarh pointed out that during the last 80 years Cooperatives could not achieve their objectives, and benefits meant for the poorer sections had virtually gone to richer classes. He pointed out that benefits and privileges of cooperatives were being monopolised by affluent sections of society. He, however, felt that cooperatives should function for the uplift of the poor.

VALEDICTORY FUNCTION

Dr. R. C. Dwivedi, while welcoming the Chief Guest Thakur Bir Singh, Minister of Cooperation, Government of Haryana, expressed his gratitude to him for reviving democratic management in cooperatives in the State which had been completely eroded prior to his taking over as the Minister of Cooperation. The erosion of democratic values was one of the factors which had prompted the NCUI and NCCT in organising the National Debating Competition in Kurukshetra. He also welcomed Shri M. J. Shah, Vice-President, NCUI and Vice-Chairman, NCCT and pointed out that Shri Shah was one of the rare cooperators enjoying the privilege of being a member of cooperative fraternity right from the village to the National level without his involvement in politics. And as such he was a true cooperator according to the ideals of late Pt. Nehru, who wanted all Cooperators to alienate themselves from politics. He expressed his gratitude to Shri Kuttappan, Vice-Chancellor, who had not only provided all facilities but had also put his heart and soul in successfully organising the debate. Dr. Dwivedi pointed out that he was proud that Shri Kuttappan had been the product of the same institute of which he had the privilege to be the first graduate. He expressed his gratitude to Shri J. S. Chauhan, Chairman, National Dairy Development Federation, who combined both official and non-official characteristics of highest order. Dr. Dwivedi commanded the high standard of the Debating Competition and congratulated the winners.

Dr. J. S. Chauhan thanked the Chief Guest, Thakur Bir Singh,

Minister of Cooperation on behalf of all Cooperative Institutions. He expressed that the standard of the Debate was very high. He informed that the State of Haryana had made tremendous progress and rapid strides under the able guidance of Shri Singh. In the State of Haryana, procedure for dispensing with credit had been streamlined by the introduction of pass-book system and the weaker sections of the Society have been given special attention under the stewardship of Shri Singh. He agreed with the contention of Shri Kuttappan that Cooperative Movement without peoples' participation was meaningless. Finally, he thanked the judges of both the Debates who had to perform a difficult task in differentiating between various speakers who were endowed with high standards of debating skill and requisite talents.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS

Thakur Shri Bir Singh, while delivering the valedictory address to the participants of the 22nd Inter-University Debating Competition in English and 5th National Debating Competition in Hindi, said that the topic of the debate covered only a fraction but was a very important aspect of the Cooperative Movement. He said that Cooperative Movement embraced all walks of life and had no parallel in the history of the world. He agreed that there had been black periods in the history of the Cooperative Movement in the country. During these periods instead of helping the exploited class, the movement actually perpetuated exploitation of the masses. But he felt that the period was over. Fortunately, Smt. Indira Gandhi, our Prime Minister was well-seized of the problem and steps were being taken to change the trend as she felt that nothing could suit our country better than cooperation. Thakur Shri Bir Singh pointed out that unfortunately nobody had tried to understand the needs of the rural poor. He felt that most of the problems confronting the villagers could be solved through cooperation. Dairy cooperatives, Fishery cooperatives, Poultry cooperatives and Labour cooperatives etc. could really help in solving problems of weaker sections. Thakur Shri Bir Singh pointed out that although functional specialisation had developed in the cooperative sphere in several countries of the world, but nowhere it was so diversified as in India. But he cautioned against the bureaucratic tendencies which had crept into the cooperative movement. He further mentioned that the Government of Haryana have evolved a new Scheme of Public Distribution System in the State for the benefit of the people and wished that the same should be usefully followed by other States. He stated that the Government had taken care of all loopholes and tried to eliminate the chances of corruption in the public distribution system. He also referred to two other new Schemes of departmental stores for large-sized villages and direct purchases from standard mills which would go a long way in strengthening the Public Distribution System in the State.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Mr. M. J. Shah, Vice President, NCUI and Vice-Chairman of NCCT, in his Presidential Address observed that at present the cooperative movement had reached a crucial stage. It was, no doubt, a peoples' movement in Gujarat State, but it was not so democratic in other States of the country. He pointed out that Cooperation was in intermediate sector between public and private sectors, designed to help the down-trodden and poorer sections of the society. He urged the students to adopt the cooperative way of life. He felt that only dedicated persons should join the Cooperatives. Shri Shah pointed out that even in Socialist Countries, Cooperatives have been assigned a greater role. He felt that democratic values would be eroded if people failed to adopt the cooperative way of life in our country. He reiterated that the democratic values will flourish only if the Cooperative Movement flourishes in our country.

Shri J. R. Sharma, Principal, Cooperative Training College, Chandigarh, proposed a vote of thanks to all concerned.

LIST OF ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THE MOTION

Debate in English

ARGUMENTS IN FAVOUR

1. Even though, cooperative institutions did undergo many initial handicaps and teething troubles, it has provided a vertible shock to retailers and has succeeded in abolishing the recurrence of periodic familes totally.

V. Raju

Ravishankar University, Raipur

2. One good method to save the consumers from exploitation is to make the production-transportation consumption continuum as short as possible. This way there needs to be a direct link between the producer and the consumer on one hand, and between the producers' cooperatives and consumers' cooperatives on the other, and this is possible only by complete cooperativisation of the public distribution system.

K.A. Ponnusamy

Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi

3. Initially, prime interest of consumers is to get the goods at the right and reasonable price. The complete cooperativisation of public distribution will ensure the end.

Akshaya Kestari Porichta

Berhampur University, Berhampur

4. The inflationary pressures have increased the price rise which are caused by the presence of intermediaries between the producers and the consumers. When the consumption articles are sold through the cooperatives, not only these intermediaries will be banished but the consumers and the producers both will be protected as well.

Sarika Vohra

Sambalpur University, Orissa

5. In essence consumers' Salvation lies in the complete cooperativisation of public distribution system which calls for a mechanism through which goods and services move from manufacturers and produces down to the ultimate consumers.

S. Parbbakar
Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra

6. Allowing open market forces to operate in a period of scarcity always leads to malpractices. Hence complete cooperativisation of Public Distribution system alone can protect the interests of consumers, for cooperatives alone are non-profit seeking service-oriented organisations.

V.S. Senthil
Tamil Nadu Agricultural University

7. Although the consumer is regarded as a king, the fact remains that under scarcity conditions such as obtaining in India the consumer is virtually a slave.

B. Seshagiri
Andhra University, Waltair

8. Complete cooperativisation streamlines the angularities in the Public distribution system and operates as a socio-economic cement. This tendency, not merely as a technique retains man as man, whereas capitalism throws out monstrosities of men and socialism dwindles them.

Swapnabrate Mishra
Utkal University, Orissa

9. Cooperativisation has in a way controlled the wholesalers with the result that price rise and inflationary tendencies have been arrested to a large extent.

G. B. Kulkarni
Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli

10. Cooperativisation is based on democratic management and "one vote-one-man" is the cardinal principle. It ensures equitable prices as it is based on the spirit of service.

Shrihari P. Mandaogane
Nagpur University, Nagpur

11. After all I am sure that everybody in the House will be in unison with the National Cooperative Policy Resolution which has declared "the consumer cooperative movement shall be built up to strengthen public distribution system and act as a bulwark of consumer protection and instrument of price stabilisation" and will spell in concrete terms that complete cooperativisation of public distribution system alone can protect the interests of consumers.

Soumen Biswas
Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya,
Nadia (W.B.)

12. Consumers need protection against adulterated goods, incorrect weight and measures, false labelling, soaring prices and other such evils. Although in India various legislations have been passed to protect the interests of consumers, the plight of consumers still continues to be precarious. The only way to protect the interests of consumers is the cooperativisation of the public distribution system.

Miss Sonal Vasavada
Gujarat University, Ahmedabad

ARGUMENTS AGAINST

1. The Consumer Cooperative Movement has not taken deep roots in the villages in-as-much as it is plagued by poor management and lack of dedicated leadership. There has always been an undue stress on cooperation but less on management aspect.

N. Chandrashekar
Ravishankar University, Raipur

2. In the Indian context, a joint approach of private, public and cooperative institutions is needed to make the system of public distribution more effective with a view to subserve the interest of consumers. Complete cooperativisation of public distribution system will only protect the interest of consumers partially.

B. Bhattacharya
G. B. Pant University of Agri. A & Tech.
Pantnagar

3. Cooperative Movement in India has failed to bring even succour to the poverty-stricken people. This is because we have failed to realise that complete cooperativisation alone will not do the needful and we will have to go hand in hand with other factors as well which are equally more important.

Jyothi Janardhanan
Nagpur University, Nagpur

4. Even after long existence, Cooperative Movement in India has failed to improve the socio-economic conditions of the poor. At present, some of the essential commodities are being distributed through cooperatives. But they reach in good condition only to the rich and the poor either receive no goods or only adulterated ones.

M. C. Nandeesha
University of Agril. Sciences, Bangalore

5. Complete cooperativisation will lead only to monopolisation and thus put an end to the healthy growth of the economy.

A .J. Thanawala
Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli

6. I hold the view that genuine human needs take priority overall others. This rules out serious attention to claims for unconditional protection of consumers' privileges unrelated to genuine needs of the downtrodden. Neither the corporate market place of money and profits nor the ideals of liberal cooperative movements are well-suited for settling the issue of consumer protection.

Trivedi Amit Yagneshkumar
Bhavnagar University, Bhavnagar

7. The consumer Cooperatives have no active price policy and are suffering from organisational and structural weaknesses. It is indeed distressing to note that only one-third of Primary cooperatives are dormant and as many as 25% are running into losses. Unless the situation is changed complete cooperativisation of public distribution system is unwise.

Sushanta Kumar Ghosh
B. C. Krishi Vihwa Vidhalya, Kalyani

8. Complete cooperativisation is a catchword which is bound to degenerate into cooperative oligarchy and pseudo-cooperativisation. The consumer is made a commodity and his economic needs are trampled underfoot.

Abhiram Biswal
Utkal University, Bhubaneswar

National Debate



*The Chief Guest, Shri M. Kuttappan, IAS, Vice-Chancellor,
Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra at the Symposium.*



*Dr. R. C. Dwivedi, Executive Vice-Chairman, NCCT welcoming
Thakur Bir Singh, Minister of Cooperation, Government of Haryana.*



A view of the Audience.



Winning Team of Kurukshetra University, (Hindi Language Debate) receiving Shield from Thakur Bir Singh, Hon'ble Minister for Cooperation, Government of Haryana.



Winning Team of G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar (English Language Debate) receiving the Shield from Thakur Bir Singh, Hon'ble Minister for Cooperation, Government of Haryana.



*Winning Team of Bhopal University, Bhopal (English Language Debate)
receiving Runners'-Cup from Thakur Bir Singh, Hon'ble Minister for
Cooperation, Government of Haryana.*

हिन्दी भाषी वाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिता

विचार पक्ष में

1. सहकारिता एकमात्र विकल्प क्यों ? कारण कि सहकारिता के अन्तर्गत वे सारे तत्त्व दूर हो जाते हैं जो वर्तमान सांस्कृतिक वितरण प्रणाली की असफलता के कारण थे।

निखिलेश त्रिवेदी
नागपुर विश्वविद्यालय,
नागपुर

2. सहकारिता सिर्फ एक शब्द नहीं है बल्कि भावना है। एक उसूल है, आदर्श है, एक तत्त्व है, एक जीवन-यापन का तत्त्व है। जिस तरह भाखड़ा नागन की दो मजदूरत दीवारें घाने पानी को एक विशिष्ट दिशा देती हैं, उसी तरह जब तक हमारे देश में हर व्यक्ति के अन्दर भाखड़ा नागन जैसी दो मजदूरत सहकारिता रूपी दीवारें मजदूरत नहीं हो जाती तब तक सहकारिता आन्दोलन का रूप एक उस तराजू की तरह होगा जो ठीक नाप नहीं देता। इसमें गनती सहकारिता की नहीं बल्कि उन लोगों की है जो सहकारिता का गलत रूप ले रहे हैं।

मनोज साल्पेकर
पंजाबराव कृषि विद्यापीठ,
अकोला

3. शिक्षा के माध्यम सहकारिता के सफल या असफल होने का कोई प्रश्न ही नहीं है। यदि शिक्षा से ही सहकारिता के भाग्य का फैसला होता तो आज सहकारिता को केरल में सबसे अधिक सफल होना चाहिए था, गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र में नहीं।

मृत्यंजय कुमार
कुरुक्षेत्र विश्वविद्यालय,
कुरुक्षेत्र

4. हरियाणा के जयोलिसार ग्राम से की गयी शुरुआत एक दिन भारत व्यापी व्यवस्था होगी जिससे भारत का जन-जन प्रभावित होगा। सही अर्थों में भारत सर्वोदयीवादी, समाजवादी बन जाएगा।

गोविन्द सिंह चारण
जोधपुर विश्वविद्यालय,
जोधपुर

5. उपभोक्ता सहकारिता का प्रमुख उद्देश्य उपभोक्ता के शोषण से संरक्षण प्रदान करना है। सहकारिता मनुष्य की सामाजिक चेतना को विकसित करती है और परस्पर सहयोग की भावना को प्रोत्साहन देती है। फलस्वरूप प्रामाण्य जीवन में परस्पर प्रेम बढ़ता है और वैमनस्य व छोटे-छोटे झगड़े कम होते जाते हैं। वस्तुएं यदि कम कीमत पर उपभोक्ताओं को उपलब्ध होती हैं तो उनकी क्रय शक्ति बढ़ती है जिससे उपभोक्ताओं को अधिक संतुष्टि मिलती है।

सलिल कुमार शर्मा
कोकण कृषि विद्यापीठ,
दापोली

6. अनिवार्य वस्तुओं के वितरण में व्यापारियों की मनमानी, ऊँचे मूल्यों, तोल और माप में हेराकेरी, मिलावट, पूर्ति में कृत्रिम कमी आदि द्वारा उपभोक्ता की क्रय शक्ति का ह्रास किया गया तथा उसे बाजार की स्थिति का दासत्व सहन करने के लिए विवश कर दिया गया। अतः समय आ गया है कि हमें सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली का सम्पूर्ण सहकारीकरण करना ही होगा तभी उपभोक्ता के हितों को उचित संरक्षण मिल सकता है। यदि सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली से उपभोक्ता के हितों को उचित संरक्षण मिलता तो 1985 तक दो चरणों में पूरी होने वाली प्रतिवर्ष 14 लाख टन यूरिया उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता वाली देश की सबसे बड़ी 9 अरब 62 करोड़ रुपये की हजोरा उर्वरक परियोजना को सहकारी क्षेत्र में नहीं दिया जाता।

मदन स्वरूप सिंह रावत
गढ़वाल विश्वविद्यालय,
श्रीनगर गढ़वाल (उ०प्र०)

विचार विपक्ष में

1. ग्राम प्रादमी सहकारी उपभोक्ता भंडारों से आवश्यक उपयोग की वस्तु न खरीदकर निजी संस्थानों से खरीदता है क्योंकि वहां पर प्रायकर व बिक्री कर को जोड़कर ही कोई वस्तु उपलब्ध होता है जबकि बनिया इनकी खरीद करके बिना रसीद दिए सामान कम कीमत पर उपभोक्ताओं को देता है। सहकारी संस्थाएँ ग्राम वस्तुओं का उत्पादन भी स्वयं नहीं करती। अतः मूल्य 3 से 12 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ जाता है।

दिनेश चन्द्र त्रिपाठी

एम० एस० सी० (भूगर्भ)

गढ़वाल विश्वविद्यालय, श्रीनगर, गढ़वाल

2. सम्पूर्ण सहकारीकरण के बाद सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली सहकार का एकाधिकार हो सकता है और इसी कारण सम्पूर्ण सहकारीकरण उपभोक्ताओं के हितों की रक्षा नहीं कर सकता।

श्रीकांत देशपाण्डे

नागपुर विश्वविद्यालय,

नागपुर

3. केवल मुनहरी सिद्धांतों के घेरे से बाहर निकल कर व्यवहारिकता के घरातन पर मोचकर उचित प्रयास करने चाहिए। सहकारी समितियों में कितने वागस सदस्य हैं, कितनी समितियाँ निष्क्रिय हैं, कितने सदस्यों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है, ये आंकड़े भी प्रस्तुत किये जाने चाहिए।

कुमारी सुशीला मूया

जोधपुर विश्वविद्यालय,

जोधपुर

4. वर्तमान स्थिति जब अष्ट और राजनीति से प्रेरित सहकारिता की पृष्ठभूमि पर उपभोक्ताओं का गठन असम्भव है तब हमें एक ऐसे मिले-जुले प्रयास, "इन्टेग्रेटेड अप्रोच" का रास्ता अपनाना होगा जिससे निजी, सरकारी व सहकारी तीनों ही क्षेत्र पहले उत्पादन के लिए जुटें और फिर वितरण की बात होगी। यह मेरी समझ में बात नहीं आती कि यह 78 वर्षों बूढ़ी चरमराती सहकारिता इस राष्ट्र के 68 करोड़ उपभोक्ताओं के हित की रक्षा कैसे कर पाएगी।

मुकेश शर्मा

बी० बी० पन्त कृषि व प्राद्योगिक विश्वविद्यालय,

पन्त नगर

5. सहकारी आंदोलन एक माध्यम हो सकता है, किन्तु साधन नहीं। सहकारिता आंदोलन अपने आप में एक सलेन, गहरी एवं पाक चीज है लेकिन वर्तमान परिस्थितियों की ओर देखते हुए ये बात तो सौ फीसदी साबित होती है सहकारिता को या सहकारी आंदोलन चलाने वालों को हम बता दें या उनके दिमाग में यह बात बिठा दें कि सहकारिता आंदोलन उनका नहीं, उनके समाज का है, उनके राष्ट्र का है और जब तक ये भावना पनपती नहीं, तब तक सहकारी आंदोलन का भविष्य उन्नत नहीं है।

बी० जे० गोतमारे
पंजाबराव कृषि विद्यापीठ,
अकोला

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS FOR XXII INTER-UNIVERSITY
NATIONAL DEBATING COMPETITION ON
COOPERATION IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE AT
KURUKSHETRA UNIVERSITY, KURUKSHETRA
ON 6TH AND 7TH MARCH, 1982**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the University</i>	<i>Name of the Participants</i>	<i>For/ Against the Motion</i>
1.	2	3	4
1.	Ravishankar University, Raipur.	i) Shri V. Raju ii) Shri Chandrashekar	(For) (Against)
2.	Shivaji University, Kolhapur.	i) Shri Ghuge Rajendra V. ii)	(For)
3.	University of Agricultural Science, Bangalore.	i) Shri Sudheer Dhume ii) Shri M. C. Nandeesh	(For) (Against)
4.	Central University, of Hyderabad.	i) Shri R. Balasubramanian ii) Shri G. Nirmal Kumar	(For) (Against)
5.	Berhampur University, Berhampur.	i) Shri A. Keshari Paricha Patanaik ii) Shri Ajit. K. Paricha Patanaik	(For) (Against)
6.	Marathwada University, Aurangabad.	i) Km. Sangeeta Kurulkar	(For)
7.	Bhopal University, Bhopal.	i) Shri V. R. Agnihotri ii) Km. Nabanita Sircar	(For) (Against)
8.	Garhwal University, Srinagar.	i) Km. Sarojini Rawat ii) Shri Mayank Kumar	(For) (Against)
9.	Osmania University, Hyderabad.	i) Km. C. V. Malini ii) Km. Usha Varadarajan	(For) (Against)

1	2	3	4
10.	Jodhpur University, Jodhpur.	i) Shri Himmat Singh Ratnoo ii) Shri Ajay Divakaran	(For) (Against)
11.	Sambalpur University, Jyoti Vihar. (Orissa).	i) Km. Sarika Vohra ii) Shri S. Kumar Kar	(For) (Against)
12.	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore.	i) Shri V. S. Senthil ii) Shri A. Nagappan	(For) (Against)
13.	Andhra University, Waltair.	i) Shri D. Seshagiri ii) Shri D. S. N. Raju	(For) (Against)
14.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.	i) Shri K. A. Ponnusamy ii) Shri B. G. Mukhopadhyay	(For) (Against)
15.	G. B. Pant University of Agricultural Technology, Pantnagar.	i) Shri D. A. Tambe ii) Shri Chandan Bhattacharya	(For) (Against)
16.	Mahatma Phule Agricultural University Rahuri.	ii) Shri K. Venkateswara Rao	(Against)
17.	Bhavnagar University, Bhavnagar.	i) Shri Solanki Hasmukh V. ii) Shri Trivedi Amit Y.	(For) (Against)
18.	Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.	i) Km. Sonal Vasavada ii) Km. Jolly Bhatia	(For) (Against)
19.	University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.	i) Shri Anupam Vanvaria ii) Shri Suprit Roy	(For) (Against)
20.	Karnataka University, Dharwad.	i) Shri Pramod S. Sadarjoshi ii) Shri M. R. Thite	(For) (Against)
21.	Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya, Kalyani.	i) Shri Soumen Biswas ii) Shri Susanta Kumar Ghosh	(For) (Against)

1	2	3	4
22.	Nagpur University, Nagpur.	i) Shri S. P. Mandaogane (For) ii) Km. Jyothi Janardhanan (Against)	
23.	Kurukshetra University Kurukshetra.	i) Shri S Prabhakar (For) ii) Shri Sanjiv Kumar (Against)	
24.	Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli.	i) Shri G. B. Kulkarni (For) ii) Shri A. J. Thanawala (Against)	
25.	University of Mysore.	i) Shri H. S. Ashokananda (For) ii) Shri Avakash Lohia (Against)	
26.	Utkal University, Bhubaneshwar.	i) Shri Swapnabrata Mishra (For) ii) Shri Abhiran Biswal (Against)	

राष्ट्रीय सहकारी प्रशिक्षण परिषद

6 तथा 7 मार्च, 1982 को कुरुक्षेत्र विश्वविद्यालय, कुरुक्षेत्र में सहकारिता पर
5वाँ श्रृंखला विश्वविद्यालय राष्ट्रीय वाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिता में भाग लेने वाले
प्रतियोगियों की सूची

क्रम सं०	विश्वविद्यालय का नाम	प्रतियोगियों का नाम	
1	2		
1.	मराठवाड़ा विश्वविद्यालय श्रीरंगवादा	1. श्री राकेश उपाध्याय 2. श्री अग्रपूर्वा जैन	पक्ष विपक्ष
2.	गढ़वाल विश्वविद्यालय, श्रीनगर	1. श्री मोहन स्वरूपसिंह रावत 2. श्री दिनेश चन्द त्रिपाठी	पक्ष विपक्ष
3.	भोपाल विश्वविद्यालय, भोपाल	1. श्री मनोज जैन 2. श्री संजय बाजपेयी	पक्ष विपक्ष
4.	कोकरा कृषि विद्यापीठ, दीपोली	1. श्री एल. के. शर्मा 2. श्री बी. एच. केशर सागर	पक्ष विपक्ष
5.	पंजाबराव कृषि विद्यापीठ, अकोला	1. श्री मनोज साल्पेकर 2. श्री बी. जे. शेट्टे	पक्ष विपक्ष
6.	इंदौर विश्वविद्यालय, इंदौर	1. श्री पुरुषोत्तम सोनी 2. श्री सतीश सिरौतीकर	पक्ष विपक्ष
7.	जी. वी. पन्त कृषि, तकनीकी विश्वविद्यालय, पन्तनगर	1. श्री पी. एन. सिंह 2. श्री मुकेश शर्मा	पक्ष विपक्ष
8.	जोधपुर विश्वविद्यालय, जोधपुर	1. श्री गोविन्द सिंह चरण 2. कु० सुशीला मूषा	पक्ष विपक्ष
9.	नागपुर विश्वविद्यालय, नागपुर	1. श्री निखिलेश त्रिवेदी 2. श्री श्रीकांत देशपांडे	पक्ष विपक्ष
10.	कुरुक्षेत्र विश्वविद्यालय, कुरुक्षेत्र	1. श्री मृत्युंजय कुमार 2. श्री परविन्दर पाल	पक्ष विपक्ष

List of Prize Winners 22nd (English Language) Inter University National Debate

N.C.C.T. Prizes :

1. **Best Team Prize** **Running Shield**
 - (i) Shri Chandan Bhattacharya G. B. Pant University of Agricultural & Technology, Pantnagar.
 - (ii) Shri D. A. Tambe

2. **Runners Cup**
 - (i) Shri V. R. Agnihotri Bhopal University, Bhopal.
 - (ii) Kumari Nabnita Sircar

Individual Prizes

1. **First Prize (Rs. 1000/-)** Shri N. Chandrashekar
Ravishankar University, Raipur

2. **Second Prize (Rs. 750/-)** Kumari Nabnita Sircar
Bhopal University, Bhopal.

3. **Third Prize (Rs. 500/-)** Shri Suprit Roy
University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Consolation Prize : (Rs. 250/- each)

1. Shri Chandan Bhattacharya, G. B Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar.

2. Kumari Jyoti Janardhanan, Nagpur University, Nagpur.

3. Shri D. A. Tambe, G. B Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar.

Consolation prizes institute by Haryana State Cooperative Land Development Bank (Rs. 250/-)

1. Kumari C. V. Maliri, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

5वीं (हिन्दी भाषी) विरवविद्यालय राष्ट्रीय वाद-विवाद
प्रतियोगिता में पुरस्कार विजेताओं की सूची

राष्ट्रीय सहकारी प्रशिक्षण द्वारा पुरस्कृत

संबंधे छठ टोम

रनिग शील्ड

1. श्री मृत्युंजय कुमार कुरुक्षेत्र विश्वविद्यालय, कुरुक्षेत्र
2. श्री परविन्धर पाल ”

रनर्स कप

1. श्री निखीलाश त्रिवेदी नागपुर विश्वविद्यालय, नागपुर
2. श्री श्रीकांत देशपांडे ”

रथरिक्तगत पुरस्कार

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द्वितीय पुरस्कार [र० 700/-]

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नागपुर विश्वविद्यालय, नागपुर

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पनाबराव कुवि विद्यापीठ, प्रकोला

विभिन्न उपभोक्ता सहकारी भंडार, कुरुक्षेत्र द्वारा
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1. श्री मदन स्वरूप रावत,
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2. श्री मृत्युंजय कुमार,
कुरुक्षेत्र विश्वविद्यालय, कुरुक्षेत्र
3. श्री श्रीकांत देशपांडे,
नागपुर विश्वविद्यालय, नागपुर
4. श्री गोविर्दासह चरसा,
जोधपुर विश्वविद्यालय, जोधपुर
5. कुमारी सुशीला सूया,
जोधपुर विश्वविद्यालय, जोधपुर

DETAILS OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE INTER-COLLEGIATE DEBATE (1981-82)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the University</i>	<i>Subject of the Debate</i>	<i>No. of participants</i>	<i>No. of prizes awarded</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	South Gujarat University, Surat.	Political Interference is detrimental to the Healthy Growth of Cooperative Movement.	5	1
2.	Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi.	In the opinion of the house Cooperative Movement is necessary in Agricultural Development in India.	N.A.	3
3.	Annamolai University, Annamolianagar.	Cooperative Movement in India has succeeded in reducing Economics and Social disparities.	30	3
4.	Indore University, Indore.	उपभोक्तारों के सक्रिय एवं सशक्त आन्दोलन से ही भारतवर्ष में मूल्य रेखा स्थिर हो सकती है ।	8	1
5.	Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya, Kalyani.	A strong and active consumers cooperative movement alone can hold the price line in India.	10	1
6.	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.	Cooperation is essential for proper Economic Development of Indian Society.	8	1

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola.	Cooperative can only lead to solve the Agricultural Price Problem in India.	6	1
8.	Ravi Shankar University, Jaipur.	Political Interference is the main reason for the failure of cooperative movement in India.	—	—
9.	Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.	If cooperatives fails best hope for rural India will fail.	15	2
10.	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.	सहकारिता ही समृद्धि का एक मात्र साधन है ।	11	1
11.	Berhampur University, Barhampur.	Rural Poverty can be eradicated only through Cooperatives.	16	2
12.	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore.	Cooperative can provide best solution for Rural Employment in the country.	6	1
13.	Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.	Growth with Social Justice in India can be achieved only through cooperatives.	10	3
14.	Bhopal University, Bhopal.	भारत की सर्वांगीण प्रगति सहकारिता से ही संभव है ।	—	—
15.	Osmania University, Hyderabad.	Cooperation must be given up in view of its failure.	—	—

16. University of Jodhpur, Jodhpur.	Cooperative Movement is the best instrument to involve youth in the programme of Economic Development.	12	2
17. University of Madras.	The Cooperative Movement has not failed in our country.	—	—
18. University of Bombay.	Cooperative have made a rich contribution of Agricultural Finance.	16	2
19. Andhra University, Waltair.	Growth with special justice in India can be achieved only through cooperatives.	22	2
20. University of Mysore, Mysore.	Cooperative Movement is the most effective instrument to preserve democracy in India.	14	2
21. Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.	A strong and active consumer cooperative movement can alone hold the price-line.	13	3
22. Calcutta University, Calcutta.	Economic Democracy is possible only through the social and well-managed cooperative movement.	—	—
23. Bhawnagar University, Bhawnagar.	Cooperation.	10	1
24. Karnataka University, Dharwad.	Cooperative Movement alone is the solution to the problems of the poor.	22	3

1	2	3	4	5
25.	G. B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar.	Efficient Management rather than the Philosophy of cooperation is the Head of the hour.	16	2
26.	Garhwal University, Srinagar, Garhwal.	Development of country is possible by adopting cooperatives.	29	3
27.	Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli.	Cooperative Movement in India is not making progress in right direction.	26	3
28.	University of Agricultural Science, Bangalore.	Integrated Rural Development is possible only through cooperatives.	12	2
29.	Marathwada University, Aurangabad.	A high standard of managerial efficiency and not merely cooperative spirit can lead the Cooperative Movement.	20	2
30.	Nagpur University, Nagpur.	Growth with social justice in India can be achieved only through cooperatives.	25	3
31.	Mahatama Phule Agriculture, University, Rahuri.	Cooperative Movement in India has failed to achieve integrated Rural Development.	10	2

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PARTICIPATION IN THE
NATIONAL DEBATES (1964-82)**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Venue of Debate</i>	<i>No. of Univer- sities partici- pated</i>	<i>No. of Students partici- pated</i>	<i>Winning Universities</i>
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.

1	2	3	4	5
1970-71	Bangalore University Bangalore	26	50	Running Shield : Gujarat University. Runners Cup : Bangalore University.
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 and Mysore University. Runners Cup : Indian Institute of Sciences, Bangalore.
1975-76	Utkal University, Bhubaneshwar	32	63	Running Shield : Bangalore University Runners Cup : Madras University. Hindi Shield : Vikram University. Composite Team Cup : Magadh University.

1	2	3	4	5
1976-77	Andhra Pradesh Agriculture University Rajendra Nagar, Hyderabad (English) 29	54		Running Shield ; Bangalore University. Runners Cup : Lucknow University.
	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 Univer- sity, Kurukshetra.

1	2	3	4	5
1980-81	Nagpur University Nagpur (English)	25	45	Running Shield : Banaras Hindu Uni- versity, Varanasi. Runners Cup : Nagpur University, Nagpur.
	-do- (Hindi)	17	33	Running Shield : G. B. Pant University of Agril. & Tech., Pantnagar. Runners Cup ; Jivaji University, Gujarat.
1981-82	Kurukshetra Uni- versity Kurukshetra (English)	26	49	Running Shield : G.B. Pant University of Agril. & Tech., Pantnagar. Runners Cup : Bhopal University Bhopal.
	-do- (Hindi)	10	20	Running Shield : Kurukshetra Univer- sity, Kurukshetra. Runners Cup : Nagpur University, Nagpur.

**SUBJECTS OF THE NATIONAL DEBATES
AND
SYMPOSIUM
(1967-82)**

National Debates

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Subject</i>
1	2	3
1.	1967	The only antidote to the growth of Monopolistic tendencies in 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 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 wholesale trade including procurement and distribution in foodgrains 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.
15.	1981	"A High Standard of Managerial Efficiency and not Merely Cooperative spirit can lead the Cooperative Movement to Success."
16.	1982	Complete Cooperativisation of Public Distribution System Alone can Protect the Interest of Consumers".

SYMPOSIUM

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Subject</i>
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."
10.	1981	"Role of Cooperatives in Ensuring Price Stability and Socio-Economic Justice to the weaker sections of the Society".
11.	1982	"The Role of Cooperatives in the uplift of the weaker sections of the society".

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