

Tamilnadu Journal of COOPERATION

January - 2025



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2 Year to 3 Year	6.75%	7.00%

மாற்று திறனாளிகளுக்கு சிறப்பினமாக கூடுதலாக 0,25% வட்டி வழங்கப்படுகிறது

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- ◆ RTGS / NEFT Facilities
(அனைத்து கிளைகளிலும் வசதி)
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- ◆ Prime Minister Jeevan Jothi Beema
Yojana Lift Insurance Scheme
- ◆ Pprime Minister Suraksha Beema Yojana
Accident Policy
- ◆ SMS Facilities
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(தனி நபருக்கு ரூ.20 இலட்சம் வரை)
- ◆ NHFDC (Differently Abled Persons)
(மாற்று திறனாளிகளுக்கான கடன்)
- ◆ TABCEDCO /TAMCO (பிற்படுத்தப்பட்டோர்
சீர்மரபினர்/சிறுபான்மையினர் பொருளாதார
மேம்பாட்டு கடன்)
- ◆ Housing Loan (வீட்டு வசதி கடன்)
- ◆ House Mortgage Loan
(வீடு அடமானக் கடன்)
- ◆ Salary Loan (சம்பளக் கடன்)
- ◆ Petty Traders Loan (சிறு வணிக கடன்)
- ◆ JLG Petty Traders (கூட்டு பொறுப்புக் குழு கடன்)
- ◆ Working Women Loan (உழைக்கும் மகளிர் கடன்)
- ◆ Women Entrepreneur
(மகளிர் தொழில் முனைவோர் கடன்)
- ◆ SHG Loan (சுய உதவிக் குழு கடன்)
- ◆ NFS (பண்ணை சாராக் கடன்)
- ◆ MSME (சிறு குறு மற்றும் நடுத்தர தொழிற்கடன்)
- ◆ Weavers Muthra Loan (நெசவாளர் முத்ரா கடன்)
- ◆ MT -Agri (மத்திய கால விவசாய கடன்)
- ◆ Kalaigarin Kanavu illam
(கலைஞரின் கனவு இல்லம்)
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மின் உற்பத்தி சாதனம் நிறுவ கடன் திட்டம்)

A.K.Sivamalar, M.Sc., HDCM., JAIIB., PGDLL
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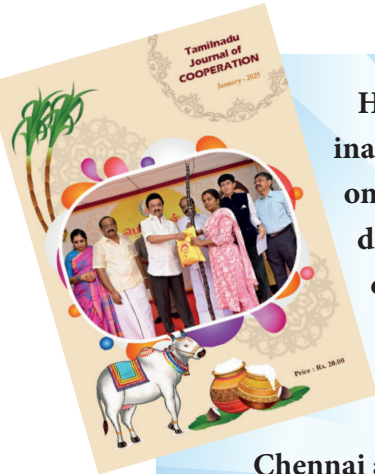
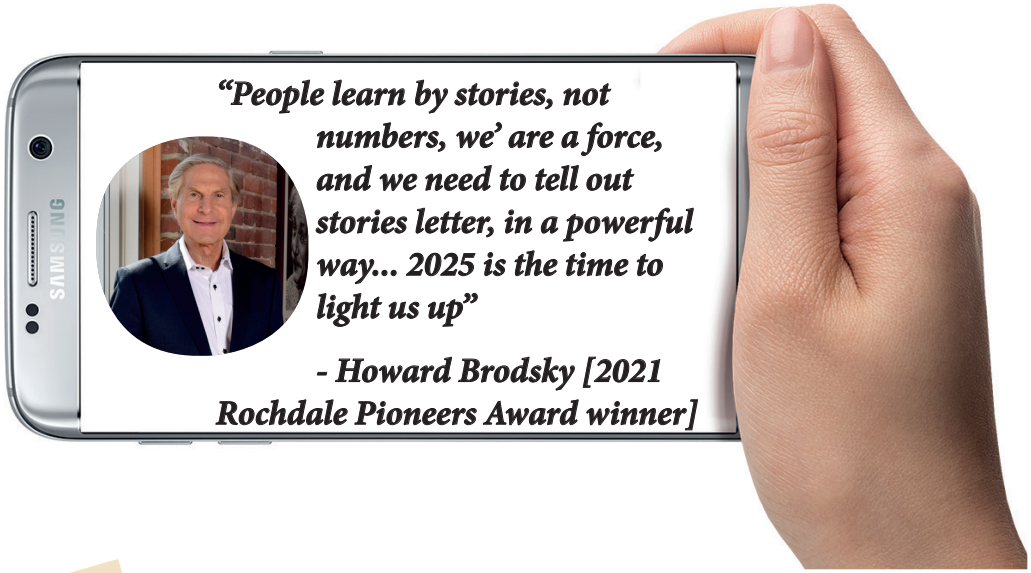
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Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Thiru.M.K.Stalin inaugurated the distribution of Pongal Gift Hamper containing one kg.of rice, one kg. of sugar and one whole sugarcane distribution of 2.2 crore and distribution of free sarees and dhotis to 1.77 crore beneficiaries through fair price shops under Public Distribution System to all the rice family cardholders and Sri Lankan Tamils in rehabilitation camps on 09.01.2025 at TUCS fair price shop, Little Mount in Chennai and distributed pongal gift hamper to family cardholders.

On the occasion, Thiru.KR.Periakaruppan, Hon'ble Minister for Cooperation, Thiru.R.Sakkarapani, Hon'ble Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, Tmt.R.Priya, Mayor, Greater Chennai Corporation, Tmt.Thamizhachi Thangapandiyam, Member of Parliament, Thiru.M.Maheshkumar, Deputy Mayor, Dr.J,Radhakrishnan, I.A.S., Additional Chief Secretary, Cooperation, Food and Consumer Protection Department, Tmt.P.Amutha, I.A.S., Additional Chief Secretary, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Dr.N. Subbaiyan,I.A.S., Registrar of Cooperative Societies and higher officials participated.

"Pongalo Pongal"



*Tamil Nadu
Chief Minister,
Thiru.M.K. Stalin,
inaugurated
the distribution of
Pongal gift hampers*

The chant "Pongalo Pongal" is symbolic, calling for the joyous and abundant harvest, and the happiness it brings to the people. It is celebrated with immense enthusiasm and honoring the Sun God, nature, and the agricultural community.

In order to celebrate the Pongal festival by all the people with joy, the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Thiru.M.K.Stalin has announced Pongal Gift Hamper containing one kg.of rice, one kg.of sugar, one whole sugarcane to all rice



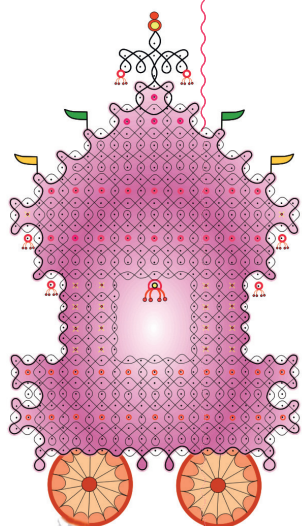
family cardholders and Sri Lankan Tamil rehabilitation camps totally to 2,20,94,585 families at a cost of Rs.249.76 crore.

Besides, to implement the scheme of distribution of free dhoti and sarees on the occasion of Pongal, the Government of Tamil Nadu have been allotted funds to provide 1.77 crore dhoties and 1.77 crore sarees under this scheme. This scheme not only benefit the poor and needy people but also provides employment opportunity to those who involved in handloom and powerloom industries.

As such, the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Thiru.M.K.Stalin inaugurated the distribution of Pongal Gift Hamper containing one

kg.of rice, one kg.of sugar, one long sugarcane and also distribution of 1.77 crore free dhoti and sarees scheme through fair price shops under Public Distribution System to all the rice cardholders on 09.01.2025 at TUCS fair price shop, Little Mount in Chennai and distributed pongal gift hamper to family cardholders.

The distribution of Pongal gift hamper commenced all over Tamil Nadu on 9.1.25 through 37,224 Fair price shops to the family cardholders until 13.1.25. To implement this scheme around 50000 officers and staff were utilised from Cooperative Department, Revenue Department, Rural Development Department and Handlooms Department.□



On the occasion,
Thiru.KR.Periakaruppan, Hon'ble Minister for
Cooperation,
Thiru.R.Sakkarapani, Hon'ble Minister for Food
and Civil Supplies
Tmt.R.Priya, Mayor, Greater Chennai Corporation,
Tmt.Thamizhachi Thangapandian,
Member of Parliament,
Thiru.M.Maheshkumar, Deputy Mayor,
Dr.J.Radhakrishnan, I.A.S., Additional Chief Secretary,
Cooperation, Food and Consumer Protection
Department,
Tmt.P.Amutha, I.A.S., Additional Chief Secretary,
Revenue and Disaster Management Department,
Dr.N. Subbaiyan, I.A.S., Registrar of Cooperative
Societies and higher officials participated.



Thiru Udhayanidhi Stalin, Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, distributed Pongal gift hampers to family cardholders at the fair price shop of the Thiruvallikeni Urban Cooperative Society. The event was graced by Thiru. K.R. Periyakaruppan, Hon'ble Minister for Cooperation Thiru. Dayanidhi Maran, Member of Parliament and General Publics were participated.



On the eve of Pongal Festival, Thiru. C.B. Aditya Senthilkumar , I.A.S., District Collector ,Cuddalore, distributed Pongal gift hampers to family cardholders at the Puthupalayam fair price shop on 09.01.2025. On the occasion, Tmt. Sundari Raja, Municipality Mayor, Thiru. P. Thamarachelvan , Deputy Mayor, Thiru. K.C. Ravichandran, Joint Registrar of Cooperative Societies and others participated.

40 MONTH ACHIEVEMENT



**Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu,
Thiru M.K. Stalin,**
*has introduced several key initiatives
over the last 40 months of governance
based on the Dravidian Model in
Cooperation, Food, and Consumer
Protection Department.
These efforts have focused
on improving the
livelihoods of the
people of
Tamil Nadu.*

Here are some of the
key achievements and
initiatives:

*A total of 1,666 new
fair price shops
has been opened across
Tamil Nadu.*

- ☑ A total of 230 paddy procurement centres have been established with an investment of ₹100 crore.
- ☑ Paddy storage facilities with advanced roofing infrastructure, valued at ₹359 crore, have been constructed across Tamil Nadu.
- ☑ Tamil Nadu has been awarded the Union Government's first prize for having the largest number of paddy storage warehouses in India.
- ☑ Tamil Nadu has achieved the top rank in India for poverty eradication.
- ☑ To ensure the consistent management of stock levels for essential commodities like paddy and rice in Tamil Nadu, the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation (TNCSC) was established under the Companies Act on 23.02.1972 by the visionary leader Muthamizh Arignar Kalaigarnar in 1956. The corporation has successfully implemented various schemes, including the provision of **20 kilograms of rice per family card to Tamil Nadu residents**
- ◇ Tamil Nadu has been recognized as India's topmost state in poverty eradication, as highlighted and praised in the Union Government's research reports.

*Achievements under the
governance of
Hon'ble Chief Minister of
Tamil Nadu, Thiru. M.K. Stalin*

- ◇ Key initiatives accomplished in the Food and Consumer Protection Department over the past 40 months:
- ◇ Detailed breakdown of projects and milestones can follow, depending on specifics provided.

*Grievance Redressal Initiatives
in
the Food Supply Department*

- ☑ Monthly public distribution system grievance redressal camps were conducted to address issues such as duplicate ration cards, new family cards, address changes, and name additions. A total of 1,83,610 requests were received and successfully resolved.
- ☑ During the COVID-19 pandemic, to protect the livelihood of the general public, ₹4,000 relief assistance was provided to 2,08,14,528 rice cardholders.
- ☑ Essential grocery package containing 14 items were distributed to 2,07,70,726 cardholders through fair price shops during the pandemic.
- ☑ To ensure that essential commodities reach eligible beneficiaries, a fingerprint authentication system was introduced, and Aadhaar

numbers were linked to family ration cards.

*Opening of
New Fair Price Shops*

As per the guidance of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Thiru . M.K. Stalin, new fair price shops have been established near residential areas to benefit economically backward communities.

- ◇ A total of 1,666 new fair price shops have been opened, including:
- ◇ 633 full-time fair price shops
- ◇ 1,033 part-time fair price shops
- ◇ As of 31.12.2023, infrastructure improvements have been carried out for 2,778 fair price shops, enhancing both the interior and exterior environments of these shops.

*Awareness on
Millet-Based Foods*

The United Nations declared the year **2023 as the International Year of Millets** and to mark this significant occasion, Tamil Nadu hosted a series of millet food festivals and events promoting the health benefits of millets and highlighting their importance in sustainable agriculture and nutrition at the state and district levels across Tamil Nadu with a budget allocation of ₹40 lakh.

To ensure that farmers can sell their paddy immediately without delays or interference from middlemen, an **online registration system** was introduced. Through this system, **1,08,35,621 metric tons of paddy were procured.**

Option to Choose Wheat Instead of Rice

Ration cardholders who are eligible for rice are provided with wheat instead of rice based on their preference.

- ☑ In **corporation areas**, 10 kilograms of wheat per cardholder is supplied.
- ☑ In **other areas**, 5 kilograms of wheat per cardholder is supplied, depending on the stock availability at the fair price shops.

This wheat is provided at **free of cost** to the beneficiaries.

So far, a total of 7,23,482 metric tons of wheat has been distributed to ration cardholders without price.

Relief fund provided by the Dravidian Model Government during Cyclone Impact

Due to the heavy rain caused by the severe cyclone on December 3 and 4, 2023, several families were affected in the districts of Chennai, Thiruvallur, Kanchipuram, and Chengalpattu.

As announced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, each affected family received **₹6,000** as relief fund.

A total of ₹1,390.92 crore was disbursed as relief fund from the **State Disaster Relief Fund** to **23,18,200 families** affected by the cyclone.

Relief fund provided during Cyclone Impact in Southern Districts

As announced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, heavy rains on December 17 and 18, 2023, caused severe flooding in the districts of Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi, Kanyakumari, and Tenkasi.

◇ In Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi, which were severely impacted by prolonged flooding lasting over two days, a total of 6,36,971 families who lost clothing, utensils, and household items were provided with essential relief assistance to help them recover and rebuild their lives.

☑ **₹6,000 per family**

☑ **5 kilograms of rice per family**

◇ Additionally, **13,34,561 families** across Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi, Kanyakumari, Tenkasi, and other affected districts, whose livelihoods were impacted, received **₹1,000 per family**. Relief fund reached 92% of the beneficiaries effectively.

Compassionate ground Appointments

In the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation, **233 individuals** from the families of employees who passed away during service were provided compassionate ground appointments.

Regularization of Contract Workers

Under the provisions of the **12(3) agreement**, **591 seasonal workers** who had been serving in the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation since 2012 were regularized and appointed as permanent employees.

Buildings for Direct Paddy Procurement Centers

To support the welfare of farmers, the Dravidian Model Government has been constructing buildings for direct paddy procurement centers in a phased manner.

- ☑ Over the past 40 months, approval was granted for constructing 230 procurement center buildings at a cost of ₹100 crore.
- ☑ Construction of 130 buildings has been completed so far, while the remaining projects are at various stages of progress.

Benevolent Heart of the Hon'ble Chief Minister

The Hon'ble Chief Minister, Thiru. M.K. Stalin, has ensured that no grain of paddy grown through the hard work of Tamil Nadu's farmers goes to waste. To support this, he has ordered the establishment of paddy storage facilities valued at ₹358.78 crore, providing a storage capacity of 259 metric tons, thereby safeguarding the livelihoods of farmers and strengthening the state's agricultural infrastructure.

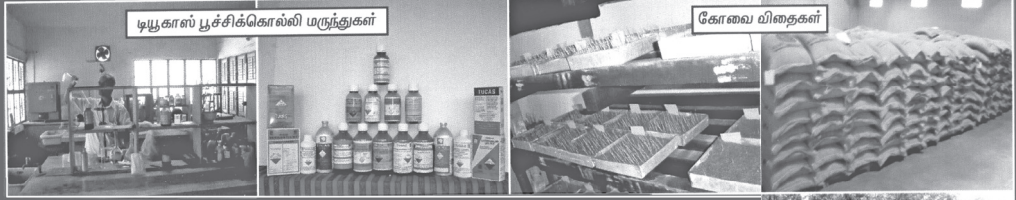
As of now, **213 paddy storage facilities with advanced roofing** have been constructed and the remaining ones are under construction.

First Prize for Tamil Nadu

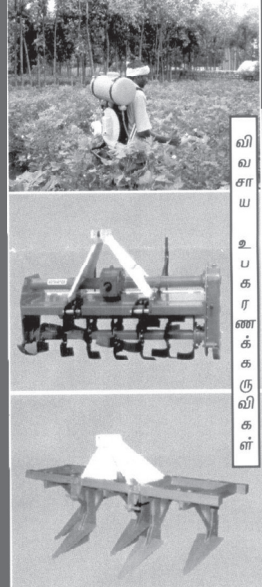
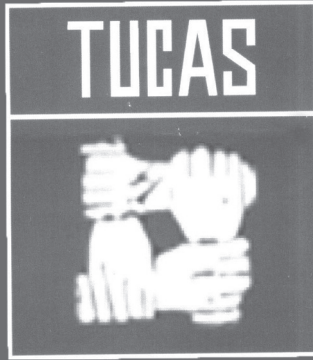
The Tamil Nadu State Warehousing Corporation received the **first prize** from the Union Government for registering the large number of storage facilities under the **Warehouse Development and Regulatory Authority** in New Delhi.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister, Thiru. M.K. Stalin, has garnered praise for its achievements in various sectors, particularly in the food industry, by implementing new programs aimed at self-reliance in the food sector. This has significantly elevated the livelihood of the people of Tamil Nadu and drawn attention for its remarkable success. ✨

துடியலூர் கூட்டுறவு விவசாய சேவா ஸ்தாபனம் (வரை) THE TUDIYALUR CO-OPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL SERVICES LIMITED. NO. K. 1550



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International Year
of Cooperatives

Cooperatives Build a Better World

ICA GLOBAL COOPERATIVE CONFERENCE

COOPERATIVES BUILD
PROSPERITY FOR ALL

25 - 30 November, 2024
Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi, India

New Delhi Action Agenda on a Cooperative Future Creating Prosperity for All

A Preamble

We, the participants of the ICA Global Cooperative Conference 2024 that launched the UN-IYC 2025 representatives of the global cooperative movement, representing diverse ages, ethnicities, religions, gender identities, countries, and cultures, joined by Heads of State, government leaders, and policymakers, convened at the ICA Global Cooperative Conference 2024 in New Delhi, India;

We reaffirm our unwavering commitment to the ICA Statement on the Cooperative Identity, constituted by the definition, values, and

principles, and to strengthening the cooperative movement worldwide.

We assert our shared goal: to expand cooperatives' contribution to the global economy without compromising our cooperative ideals, principles and values that define and drive us;

We further commit to supporting the 2030 UN Agenda for Sustainable Development, leveraging the cooperative movement's partnership with the United Nations, and celebrating the proclamation of the UN General Assembly to mark 2025 as the International Year of Cooperatives (UN-IYC2025) under the theme "Cooperatives Build a Better World".

We recognise the pressing need to address global challenges, including rising inequalities, the climate crisis,

**"COOPERATIVES
BUILD A BETTER
WORLD"**

economic instability, conflicts and wars, and the shrinking civic space. These challenges demand collective action toward peace, security, sustainability, and democracy, rooted in the cooperative model; We acknowledge our responsibility to protect and differentiate cooperatives from other forms of enterprises which can erode cooperatives' potential for local wealth generation, perpetuate inequalities, and exacerbate environmental degradation. Resilience, innovation, and inclusive leadership especially from women, youth, minorities, and emerging talents are critical to fulfilling our mission;

B

The Launch of UN International Year of Cooperatives

The launch of the UN IYC2025 has marked a historic moment, celebrating the transformative power of cooperatives and their pivotal role in advancing sustainable development. Leaders from around the globe recognised cooperatives as essential in addressing social, economic, and environmental challenges, both locally and globally.

The opening ceremony of the International Year, held in New



cooperatives are not merely a business model but a way of life rooted in cultural and human-centric values.

Delhi, India, on Monday 25 November 2024 during the ICA Global Cooperative Conference, featured distinguished figures, including the

Hon'able Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi, who underscored the unique role of cooperatives in fostering collaboration and shared ownership. For India, he noted, cooperatives are not merely a business model but a way of life rooted in cultural and human-centric values. Expressing gratitude to the United Nations for declaring 2025 the International Year of Cooperatives, Prime Minister Modi envisioned this as an opportunity to strengthen and expand the cooperative spirit for shared prosperity and sustainable growth.

UN Secretary-General António Guterres, in his address, highlighted the critical contributions of cooperatives to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). He commended their efforts in fighting poverty, ensuring food security, and addressing social exclusion while empowering communities to navigate complex global challenges. The Secretary-General called for unity and

collaboration, particularly as the world approaches the Second World Summit on Social Development, urging stakeholders to position cooperatives at the forefront of sustainable transformation.

Prominent voices, including Hon'able Prime Minister of Bhutan Dasho Tshering Tobgay, and President of the International Cooperative Alliance Dr. Ariel Guarco, echoed these sentiments, emphasising the importance of innovation, inclusivity, and intergenerational engagement. Honoring leaders such as Dr. Udai Shanker Awasthi, Managing Director, Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative for their enduring contributions, the event showcased how cooperatives exemplify the spirit of collective action to “serve the unserved and reach the unreached”.

As we embark on this significant year, the global community reaffirms its commitment to supporting cooperatives as vital drivers of equitable and sustainable development. Together, through the power of cooperation, we can build resilient communities, bridge

divides, and create a prosperous future for all.

Our Commitment to the World

We commit to advancing this vision through the following four pillars of action:

1

Reaffirming the Cooperative Identity

- ✔ Living Our Principles: Promote, protect, and communicate the cooperative identity.
- ✔ Cooperative Education: Inspire and expand access to cooperative education for all. Heritage and Creativity: Establish a global cooperative program to safeguard cultural heritage and foster creative expression.
- ✔ Heritage and Creativity: Establish a global cooperative program to safeguard cultural heritage and foster creative expression
- ✔ Showcasing Impact: Highlight cooperatives' tangible contributions to inclusive growth and sustainable development

2

Enabling Policy and Entrepreneurial Ecosystems

- ✔ Supportive Frameworks: Develop legal and regulatory systems that recognise the cooperative model and its governance.
- ✔ Access to Finance: Strengthen cooperative financial tools, including cooperative banks and credit unions
- ✔ Educational Partnerships: Promote cooperative entrepreneurship in business schools and research institutions
- ✔ Market Access: Enhance cooperatives' access to markets and infrastructure to support entrepreneurial growth

3

Nurturing Purposeful Leadership

- ✔ Inclusive Leadership: Empower women, youth, and marginalised groups to lead change within cooperatives
- ✔ Strategic Leadership Development: Prioritise executive leadership programs tailored to cooperatives
- ✔ Cooperative Uniqueness: Position cooperatives as a key player in the global economy, leveraging their distinct identity

- ✔ Market Access: Enhance cooperatives' access to markets and infrastructure to support entrepreneurial growth

4

Building a Sustainable and Cooperative Future

- ✔ Sustainability Solutions: Implement cooperative-driven climate action and sustainable development initiatives
- ✔ Technology Integration: Leverage cooperative technology, AI, and digital tools to empower growth and branding
- ✔ Resilient Networks: Strengthen cooperative value chains, circular economies, and platform cooperatives
- ✔ Impactful Partnerships: Collaborate on research, education, and benchmarks for sustainability within planetary boundaries.

By championing these pillars, we reaffirm that the cooperative enterprise model is a people-centered and sustainable model that puts people and the planet before profit embedded in social and ecological systems. Through cooperation, we can address complex global challenges and shape a resilient, equitable future for all

C

Call to action

As the UN-IYC 2025 starts, the cooperatives represented at the ICA Global Cooperative Conference 2024 resolve to unite and act in pursuit of social justice, sustained peace, and prosperity for all. Guided by the International Cooperative Alliance (ICA), the following stakeholders are called upon to foster concrete actions for a just society and safer planet:

Individual Cooperatives

- ✓ Empower members: Prioritise education, gender equality, and youth leadership development.
- ✓ Innovate for resilience: Embrace technologies and new business models to remain competitive.
- ✓ Strengthen unity: Collaborate with other cooperatives for shared branding, advocacy, and partnerships
- ✓ Build networks: Pool resources for scale, finance, and advocacy while contributing to cooperative research and education

Communities

- ✓ Support local cooperatives: Join, patronise, and advocate for cooperative enterprises

- ✓ Recognise the value of cooperatives: Promote the benefits of democratic ownership and decision-making

- ✓ Partner for change with cooperatives: Collaborate with cooperatives to tackle poverty, inequality, housing, and climate challenges

- ✓ Foster education: Advocate for cooperative studies in curricula to equalise with corporate business models.

Civil Society Organisations

- ✓ Advocate for cooperative policies: Lobby governments and institutions to support cooperative friendly initiatives and development programs.

- ✓ Raise awareness of cooperatives: Highlight cooperatives' role in sustainable development.

- ✓ Collaborate for impact: Partner with cooperatives on social and environmental initiatives

- ✓ Create Cooperatives: Leverage collective, democratic enterprises to achieve organisational goals.

Diverse Private Sector

- ✓ Invest in cooperatives: Provide patient capital, loans, and technical assistance to cooperatives. development programs.

- ✔ Collaborate ethically: Engage in joint ventures and sustainable supply chains with cooperatives.
- ✔ Promote values: Encourage principles of equity, fairness, and sustainability
- ✔ Empower workers: Support the creation of worker cooperatives within industries.

Opinion Shapers

- ✔ Share success stories on the positive impact of cooperatives: Highlight cooperative achievements in innovation and development.
- ✔ Counter misconceptions: Challenge stereotypes surrounding cooperatives
- ✔ Advocate for cooperative policies: Leverage influence to shape public and policy perspectives
- ✔ Inspire action: Use platforms to amplify the cooperative movement's impact globally.

Governments and Policymakers

- ✔ Create a favorable policy environment and legal frameworks to support entrepreneurial ecosystems for cooperatives: Support cooperative development through a comprehensive approach that comprises financial, legal, and educational initiatives and take

into account adequate tax incentives, regulatory reforms and access to finance.

- ✔ Recognise cooperatives as key partners: Involve cooperatives in the development and implementation of national policies and legislation
- ✔ Mainstream cooperative education: Invest in programs that teach people about cooperative principles and practices
- ✔ Invest in cooperative research: Support studies demonstrating cooperatives' socio-environmental

Multilateral Institutions

- ✔ Support cooperative development by adopting a comprehensive ecosystem approach to cooperatives' development: Provide funding and technical assistance to cooperative organisations
- ✔ Strengthen cooperatives' unions and national, and regional federations as key knowledge hubs and leverage for developing primary cooperatives
- ✔ Recognise the role of cooperatives in sustainable development: Integrate cooperatives into development strategies and programs and endorse the Global Movement joined via the ICA

✓ Promote international cooperation:

Facilitate cross-border cooperation among cooperatives.

The International Cooperative Alliance (ICA) acknowledges its fundamental function as the custodian of the Statement on the Cooperative Identity. With its values, principles and harmonised definition of a cooperative, the ICA drives the vision and mission, as well as the strategy and program, that is co-constructed and co-owned by cooperatives worldwide through their representative organisations who form the General Assembly of the ICA. Through its immense diversity, it aims to be one movement with one unified and overarching strategy and one brand experience, and resolves to:

1 Drive Unified Action: Implement a cohesive global strategy for cooperatives to contribute to the SDGs and the post-SDG agenda

2 Leverage UN-IYC 2025: Use this milestone year to advance cooperative visibility, engagement, and leadership globally

3 Equip and Strengthen the Movement: Build capacity within ICA Regions, Sectors, and Thematic Committees to support cooperatives in achieving tangible outcomes

4 Monitor and Report Progress: Provide periodic progress updates and present an evaluation of achievements at the 2026 Global Cooperative Congress

D Closing Resolution

We, the cooperators and the participants of the ICA Global Cooperative Conference 2024, express our gratitude to the cooperative movement of India and the Asia-Pacific region for hosting this historic event.

We resolve to:

- ✓ • Act decisively on the commitments outlined in this Declaration.
- ✓ Leverage UN-IYC2025 as a transformative opportunity for the cooperative movement.
- ✓ Hold ourselves accountable through regular assessments, culminating in a progress report at the next ICA Global Cooperative Conference, in 2026 to amplify the cooperative movement's impact globally. ☐

(Source : ICA website)



On the eve of Pongal festival, Thiru.M. Anbalagan, Mayor, Tiruchirappalli District distributed pongal gift hampers to family cardholders. On the occasion, Thiru.Amit Gupta, Deputy Collector (Trainee) Thiru. Arul, Revenue Divisional Officer, Thiru.T.Jayaraman, Joint Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Tiruchirappalli region, Thiru .Arasu, Joint Registrar/Managing Director, Tiruchirappalli District Central Cooperative Bank, Deputy Registrars and others were participated.



The distribution of Pongal gift hampers in Tiruchirappalli district, which commenced on January 9, 2025, marks a significant step in the Tamil Nadu government's festive support for families. A total of 8,34,099 family cardholders, including 8,33,131 rice family cardholders and 968 families residing in Sri Lankan Tamil rehabilitation camps, are set to receive the hampers through 1,291 fair price shops. These hampers are being provided to family

members listed on the family card, with distribution scheduled according to the token dates and times.

As part of the initiative, the distribution of Pongal gift hampers to 8.34 lakh families inaugurated by Thiru.Pradeep Kumar, I.A.S., District Collector, Tiruchirappalli District distributed the hampers, which included raw rice, sugar, one whole sugarcane, a dhoti and a saree to the public at a fair price shop held in Periya Milaguparai, Tiruchirappalli District.



Dr. K.C.Ravichandran, M.Sc.,(Agri), M.A.,B.L., H.D.C.M., Ph.D., Additional Registrar has assumed charge as Additional Registrar/Managing Director, Tamilnadu Cooperative Union on 20.01.2025 F.N.



"Civilizations have come and gone, and in spite of all our vaunted progress I am tempted to ask again and again, 'To what purpose?'"

**-Mohandas K. Gandhi
in his speech to YMCA Colombo,
published in Young India 1927**

find positive in everything





The Pongal gift distribution event in Madurai district was organized on January 9, 2025, at the Othakadai Fair Price Shop run by the Othakadai Urban Cooperative Credit Society. The event was presided over by Thiru. P. Moorthy, Hon'ble Minister of Commercial Taxes and Registration. On the occasion, the minister inaugurated the distribution of Pongal gift hampers to the public, which included 1 kg of rice, 1 kg of sugar, and a whole sugarcane.

On the occasion, Thiru. A. Venkatesan, MLA(Chozhavandhan), Tmt. M.S.Sangeetha, I.A.S., District Collector, Madurai, Thiru. S. Satheeshkumar, Joint Registrar,



of Cooperative Societies, Madurai Region, Thiru. K. Vanchinathan, Joint Registrar/Managing Director, Madurai District Central Cooperative Bank, Thiru. S.Manoharan, Joint Registrar/Managing Director, Pandian Consumer Cooperative Wholesale Store, Thiru. T.Aasaithambi, Deputy Registrar, Public Distribution System, Thiru. Ravikumar, District Supply Officer and Thiru. Murugesan, Regional Manager, Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation and other officials were participated. □



On the occasion, Thiru.M.Veerapandi, Deputy Registrar Thiruvilliputhur circle, Thiru.K.S.Mariyappan, CSR (PDS) Mr. K.S. Mariappan, Tmt.Vidhya, Field Officer, Thiru.A. Cyril Subash, MD, DCU, Thiru. Paramasivam, Field Supervisor, Thiru. Kannan, PACCS Secretary, Cooperative Propaganda Officer Thiru. Selvarajan. Cooperative Propaganda Officer and others were present.

Awareness training program on “Maintenance of Warehouse” was conducted at the I.I. 618 K. Aalathur Primary Agricultural Co-operative Credit Society in Kallakurichi District on 23.12.2024. This training program was conducted for the members of the society to improve their knowledge and skills in effectively maintaining warehouses, which are crucial for storing agricultural products. The awareness training programme was organized jointly by the Warehouse Development Regulatory Authority, New Delhi, and Natesan Institute of Cooperative Management, Chennai. The program was inaugurated by Thiru.S.P.Murugesan, Joint Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Kallakurichi region, Co-operative Deputy Registrar and others participated.



In celebration of Pongal festival, Thiru .KR.Periyakaruppan, Hon'ble Minister for Co-operation has announced the sale of special Pongal packs through co-operative societies on 14.01.2025.

These packs include:

- ❁ ***Sweet Pongal Pack for Rs.199/-***
- ❁ ***Special Pongal Pack for Rs.499/-***
- ❁ ***Mega Pongal Pack for Rs.999/-***

Dr.V.P.Jeeyaselan I.A.S., District Collector, Virudhunagar District inaugurated the first sale of these packs at the self-service section of the Virudhunagar District Consumer

Co-operative Wholesale Stores. These packs will be available for sale through all cooperative selling units, including Consumer Cooperative Wholesale Stores, Primary Cooperative Wholesale Stores, Cooperative Marketing Societies, Self-service Sections, and Retail Sale Centers.

The packs will be sold under the names of Sweet Pongal Pack(Rs.199/-) Special Pongal Pack (Rs.499/-), and Mega Pongal Pack (Rs.999/-) on 3.01.2025. On the occasion, Thiru. P. Senthil Kumar, Joint Registrar of Cooperatives, Virudhunagar region, Deputy Registrars, Cooperative Sub Registrars and others were participated. ❁



Thiru S. S. Sivasankar, Hon'ble Minister for Transport distributed Pongal gift hamper to the family card holders in Ariyalur district on 04.01.2025. On the occasion, Thiru.P.Rathinasamy I.A.S, District Collector, Ariyalur District, Thiru.M.Deepa Shankari, Joint Registrar of cooperatives, Ariyalur Region, Deputy Registrars, Cooperative Sub Registrars and others were participated.

அமோக விளைச்சலை அள்ளித்தருமே

கிரிப்கோ குருணை யூரியா

UREA

BIO-FERTILISER

SEED



கிரிஷக்
பாரதி
கோவாம்பரேட்டிவ்
லிமிடெட்.,

KRIBHCO
Cooperative and beyond...

அறை எண். 1, 2 & 3, ஆயத்த ஆடை வளாகம்,
திரு.வி.க. தொழிற்பேட்டை,
கிண்டி, சென்னை - 600 032.

AN EVERGREEN HERB WITH CULINARY, MEDICINAL AND ORNAMENTAL USES: THYME



V.P.Santhi*, K. Indumathi, S. Parthiban, Masilamani,P

Horticultural College and Research Institute for Women, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Navalur Kuttappattu, Trichirappalli – 620 027

Thymus vulgaris L. (*T. vulgaris*) a significant aromatic plant with around 100 species in the world is widely used for medicinal purposes as well as in culinary dishes. The genus *Thymus* are important medicinal plants, highly recommended due to a variety of therapeutic properties of their essential oils, normally known as Thyme oil. *Thymus* species are considered as medicinal plants due to



their pharmacological and biological properties. Its properties are due to

its main components, thymol and carvacrol. Fresh Thyme has the highest level of antioxidants among all herbs. *Thymus vulgaris* L. is widely used in folk medicine in the treatments of variety of diseases such as gastroenteric and bronchopulmonary disorders. Thymol (10–64%) is one of the major constituent of essential oils of thyme, native to Mediterranean regions, is commonly used as a culinary herb and also with a long history of use for different medicinal purposes. Nowadays, thymol and thyme present a wide range of functional possibilities in pharmacy, food, and cosmetic industry. The interest in the formulation of pharmaceuticals, nutraceuticals, and cosmeceuticals based on thymol is due to several studies that have evaluated the potential therapeutic uses of this compound for treatment

of disorders affecting the respiratory, nervous, and cardiovascular systems. Moreover, this compound also exhibits antimicrobial, antioxidant, anti-carcinogenesis, anti-inflammatory, and antispasmodic activities, as well as a potential as a growth enhancer and immunomodulator.

Soil and Climate

The plant prefers a light but fertile well drained loamy soil with a pH of 5.5 to 6.5. In acid soils where the pH is less than 4, application of dolomite 2.5t/ha should be done two months before planting. A cool climate (less than 30o C) is best suited for this crop. It can be grown from 900 – 2500 m above MSL.

Season

The rooted cuttings should be planted during the rainy season during the month of June – July and September to October under rainfed condition.

Propagation

Thyme sets seeds. The seeds can be stored upto 1 year. Since there is variation among the seedling progenies, the plant is propagated vegetatively by stem cuttings of 5 to 10 cm. Leaving the upper few leaf whorls intact in the top, the remaining leaves in the two lower

nodes are removed from the semi hardwood cuttings before planting.



The stem cuttings are initially planted in polythene bags containing a mixture of 1:1:1 soil, biodynamic compost and vermicomposting for rooting. The cuttings should be planted in polybags and the bags are kept under shade and regularly moistened with water two times a day. Rooting occurs in about 60 days time and the rooted cuttings are ready for transplanting in the field. Treatment of cuttings with cow pat pit (a biodynamic preparation) 10% solution for 30 minutes increased the rooting upto 98 percent.

Land preparation and planting

The land is prepared well by repeated ploughing or digging and brought to a fine tilth. Then the land is divided into beds of 30 cm height, 1.5 metre width and length according to the convenience. Planting should be done during the rainy season.

50000 rooted cuttings are required per hectare. The rooted cuttings are planted at 45 x 45 cm spacing. After six months centering of the main stem should be done to promote laterals. It is highly responsive to the application of organic manures and the organic manure should be applied at the time of land preparation. Application of well decomposed farmyard manure @ 30 t/ha and biodynamic compost @ 5 t/ha, Application of vermicompost @ 5 t/ha, Application of Neem cake @ 1.25 t/ha, Application of Azospirillum, Phosphobacterium and VAM @ 5 kg/ha.

Intercultural operations

Weeding should be done 4 to 5 times per year to encourage



good growth of plants. During the last rains mulching should be done to conserve the soil moisture and to arrest the weed growth.

Growth promoters

Foliar spraying of panchagavya @ 3 per cent once in a month. Spraying

10% vermiwash three times per year. Foliar spray of horn silica @ 2.5 g/ha in 50 litres of water three times per year 25 days before harvesting. Spraying cow pat pit @ 5 kg/ha in 200 litres of water three times per year. Foliar spraying of dasagavya @ 3 per cent three times per year Spray Agni Hotra ash (200 g Agni Hotra ash soaked in 1 litre cow urine for 15 days and diluted in 10 litres of water before spraying) 3 times per year Foliar spraying of 5% Manchurian tea extract 3 times per year. It is resistant to pest and diseases.

Harvesting and processing

The crop will be ready at 180 days after planting for harvest. Three harvests per year can be done at an



interval of 3 to 4 months. The flowering tops measuring 20-25 cm long with leaves are harvested with the help of a sickle leaving 5 cm of stems at the base. The top green shoots should be harvested before the commencement of flowering. The leaves should be

washed thrice for various dirt and soil particles and dried under shade. Within 3 days up to 10% moisture level can be achieved and then it can be packed in food grade poly bags. 2.0 tonnes of dried leaves can be obtained from one hectare. The dried leaves can also be pulverised and the thyme powder may be vacuum packed.

Herbage yield and oil yield

Green leaves yields 10 – 11 t/ha and 2.0 tonnes of dried leaves. Essential oil is obtained by steam distillation of freshly harvested twig or leaves. It is always advisable to do continuous distillation for 150 minutes for maximum recovery of thyme oil. Around 60 kg of oil can be obtained from 1 ha. The oil recovery is 0.7%. □



Thiru. S. Subramanian, Additional Registrar of Cooperative Societies (Finance & Banking), reviewed the activities of Ty.Spl.115 Deivayur Primary Agricultural Cooperative Credit Society in Veppanthattai Taluk, Perambalur District, on 09.01.2025. On the review, Thiru. K. Pandian, Joint Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Perambalur Region. Tmt. A. Ilanchelvi, Deputy Registrar, Thiru. P. Sivakumar, Deputy Registrar (PDS) Thiru. S. Parthiban, Revenue Officer, Tiruchirappalli District Central Cooperative Bank, Cooperative Sub Registrars PACCS Secretary and others were present.



Compilation of Judgments of the High Court of Madras on Law Relating to Cooperatives in 2021

R. Muralidharan

(Continued from previous month...)

(22) The petitioner was issued with a charge memo and was subject to enquiry and ultimately the 2nd respondent had imposed the punishment of dismissal from service. As against the same, the petitioner had originally filed a revision under S. 153 of the Act and the 1st respondent had confirmed the order of dismissal. When the petitioner had challenged the order of the 1st respondent in W.P.No.17968 of 2012, the Court set aside and remitted back the matter to the 1st respondent for fresh consideration. The Court had directed the 1st respondent to consider the earlier order passed by them dated 9.2.2011 in a similar case of packer whereby the order of dismissal was set aside. On remand, the 1st respondent had once again passed orders under S. 153 of the Act by rejecting the petitioner's case and confirming the earlier order of dismissal. This order is under challenge in C. Devadoss vs. The Additional Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Chennai and

another, W.P.No.34140 of 2016 dated 19.7.2021.

The present impugned order was perused. The order, though runs to about 7 pages, the actual findings are found only in the last two paragraphs. Even in these two paragraphs, there is absolutely no reference to the earlier order dated 9.2.2011 passed in the case of G. Arumugam, packer. This is totally in violation of the direction of the Court passed in W.P.No.17968 of 2012. Apart from the aforesaid infirmity, it is seen that the 1st respondent herein had chosen to mechanically reject the petitioner's case by citing general grounds that in cases of charges of irregularities of stock deficit, raising a bogus bill, the packer is also jointly liable with the salesman and that if the amount of irregularity is more than Rs.10,000, disciplinary action can be taken. There is no reference to any of the facts of the case of the findings of the enquiry officer so as to enable the revisional authority to establish the correctness of the punishment order.

* Puducherry Civil Service Officer (Retd). Director, Catalyst [The Training People]

In usual course, whenever the order of revisional authority, in so far as procedural irregularity is found fault with, the Court would normally remit back the matter to the revisional authority for reconsideration. However in this case, the Court, had earlier remitted back the matter on the same procedural irregularity through its order dated 20.2.2015 passed in W.P.No.17968 of 2012, with certain directions to the revisional authority, which directions have also not been complied with. While that being so, another remittal of the matter to the 1st respondent for reconsideration, would be a futile exercise and time consuming. The petitioner herein, has already reached the age of superannuation and at this juncture, it would not be appropriate to subject him to a third round of litigation.

The impugned order passed on the file of the 1st respondent, is quashed. Consequently, the petitioner would be entitled for the retirement benefits, and other pensionary benefits. It is made clear that the petitioner shall not be eligible to claim back wages from the date of original order of dismissal till the date of his reaching the age of superannuation. The writ petition stands allowed accordingly.

(23) The petitioner has filed the writ petition in D. Subramanian vs. The Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madurai and others, W.P (MD) No.7909 of 2021 dated 29.6.2021, to direct the respondents 1 and 2 to pay subsistence allowance to him.

It is seen that the petitioner while he was working in the 4th respondent society, was suspended by the respondents. But, he was not paid subsistence allowance. As held by the First Bench of the Court in the judgment reported in 2021 (1) CTC 465 [Registrar, Co-operative Society and others vs. M. Elango], the petitioner as a Secretary is entitled to subsistence allowance. In view of the ratio in the judgment, the 1st respondent is directed to consider the representation of the petitioner and grant eligible subsistence allowance to him. With the above directions, the writ petition is disposed of.

(24) The petitioner in R. Elango (died) and others vs. The Registrar of

Co-operative Societies, Chennai and others, W.P (MD) No.4927 of 2012 dated 9.2.2021 represented that though the petitioner was fixed in Rank-2 and Chelladurai was in Rank-1 as per the seniority list, the petitioner was given promotion

as Secretary, consequent to the punishment imposed on Chelladurai and the same was cancelled by the 2nd respondent, which is non-erst in law. The salary in respect of the Secretary post was paid cannot be ordered to recover, since there was no misappropriation on the part of the petitioner in his promotional post.

The petitioner himself admitted that the one Chelladurai is the senior most person and next to him, the petitioner was placed in R-828, Viragalur PACCS. It is also not disputed that Chelladurai was promoted as Secretary and the petitioner was working as senior clerk. The petitioner was given promotion to the post of Secretary on the ground that the said Chelladurai visited two charges and imposed with two punishments and the 1st punishment was withholding of increment with cumulative effect for two years and the second punishment was downgrading Chelladurai from his original seniority to the second place that was next to the petitioner. The said punishment was set aside by the 2nd respondent under S. 153 of the Act and the said order has also become final. When the order passed by the 3rd respondent itself is set aside and the matter was remanded back to the original authority, the earlier post occupied

by the said Chelladurai is restored. Hence, automatically the petitioner is not entitled to hold the said post. Even in the promotion itself, the petitioner was transferred to another society only on deputation. Since the petitioner was appointed in the post of Chelladurai and when the said Chelladurai is restored to his original position, claiming of the said post by the petitioner is unsustainable one.

With regard to the recovery of excess salary which was received at the time of holding the post of Secretary by the petitioner, admittedly, the petitioner, at the relevant point of time, was functioning as Secretary. There was no misrepresentation on the part of the petitioner while he was holding the promotional post. Hence the order of recovery of the amount paid to the petitioner, while he was holding the post of Secretary is unsustainable one. In view of the above discussions, the petitioner is not entitled to the post of Secretary and the recovery order passed against the petitioner is set aside.

(25) These petitioners were erstwhile employees of the Gobichettipalayam Agricultural Producers Co-operative Sales Society. While so, disciplinary proceedings were initiated against these petitioners on similar set of

charges. It is the case of the petitioners that, in fact the enquiry officer has not at all conducted enquiry, as he has simply accepted the report submitted by the inquiry officer under S. 81 of the Act and based on which explanation was sought for from the petitioners. However, not satisfied with the same, the 2nd respondent has passed the order of dismissal by order as against which, though revision was filed before the revisional authority under S. 153 of the Act, during the pendency of the same, the petitioners have approached the Court by filing writ petitions in Ramasamy and others vs. The Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Erode and another, W.P. Nos. 14620, 14756 and 15029 of 2010 dated 16.3.2021.

This method adopted by the enquiry officer is not in consonance with the procedure which ought to have been followed by the enquiry officer, where he must have given an opportunity to the 2nd respondent to produce the documents through the employee or staff of the 2nd respondent society to establish the charges framed against the petitioners and once such documents were filed, opportunity should have been given to the delinquents i.e., the petitioners to cross examine the persons through whom such documents were filed

and also, if they requested, a copy of those documents should have been furnished to the delinquents and thereafter, after giving an opportunity to take defence, either to accept the documents or otherwise, and then only the enquiry officer must have come to the conclusion that the charges have been proved or not proved.

Such a procedure has not been conducted in this case. No doubt, in the departmental proceedings the degree of proof is only preponderance of probabilities and then to meet that degree of proof, there must be a minimal requirement of conducting the enquiry in a fair manner, which the enquiry officer has not adopted in this case. Therefore, for the said reason alone the Court is inclined to interfere with the report of the enquiry officer and therefore, based on such enquiry officer's report when the 2nd respondent has decided to inflict the punishment, that too the maximum punishment of dismissal from service, certainly the said order of punishment also is equally infirm or flawed. Therefore, that has to be interfered with. Moreover, when revision was filed by each of the petitioners before the 1st respondent/ revisional authority, he has also not considered those aspects in proper perspective and therefore the said order passed

by the revisional authority also is infirm and the same is also liable to be interfered with.

As a sequel, the petitioners are entitled to get reinstatement. Since it is informed that, all the three writ petitioners have already reached superannuation, the question of reinstatement does not arise for the purpose of working at the 2nd respondent society for the remaining period and therefore, the petitioners shall be treated as if they have been reinstated or they have continued till their superannuation for notional purpose.

(26) Writ appeal in the Special Officer, A2962, Sivagnanapuram Primary Agricultural Co-operative Sangam vs. A. Subburaj and another, W.A.(MD) No.644 of 2020 dated 15.7.2021 is directed against the order of the learned single Judge in W.P. (MD) No.3222 of 2015 dated 27.1.2020.

The learned single Judge allowed the writ petition and set aside the dismissal order passed by the appellant herein on the following two grounds:- (a) The criminal case against the 1st respondent/writ petitioner is ended in acquittal. So for the same allegations, disciplinary proceedings cannot be initiated; (b) There was no evidence to show that the writ petitioner submitted the

false certificate to the employer.

The Writ Court held that the disciplinary proceedings cannot be initiated for very same facts. A judgment of the Supreme Court in the case of the Deputy Inspector General of Police vs. S. Samuthiram reported in 2013 (1) SCC 598, considered the very same issue regarding the effect of acquittal in a criminal case with respect to the punishment imposed in the departmental proceedings. In the above said decision, it is held that even if the delinquent employee is acquitted honourably, he is not entitled to claim reinstatement, unless the service rules provide so.

In departmental proceedings, the standard of proof is one of the preponderance of the probabilities, and in a criminal case, the charges has to be proved beyond reasonable doubt. In the present case, in both proceedings, the facts are different, complainant are also different. In criminal case, the complainant is a private party and he turned hostile. But in the departmental enquiry, the complainant is the employer and the complaint is based on bogus school certificate which was produced by the 1st respondent/writ petitioner employee at the time of joining duty. In the disciplinary proceeding, the charges against

the 1st respondent/writ petitioner were proved. In appeal also, it was confirmed.

Further, Writ Court under Article 226 of the Constitution of India cannot reassess the evidence led in the domestic enquiry. A judgment of the Supreme Court reported in (2011) 4 SCC 584 [State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur vs. Nemi Chand Nalwaya], which was submitted by the appellant is more relevant in this case. Further, the 1st respondent/writ petitioner did not say that the disciplinary proceedings are malafide and not valid. So, the order passed by the appellant is sustainable. Finally, this writ appeal is allowed. The order passed by the learned single Judge is set aside. The dismissal order passed by the appellant is sustained.

(27) Writ petitions were filed in T. Vimala Bai vs. The Joint Registrar of

Co-operative Societies/Common Cadre Authority, Kanyakumari and others, W.P. (MD) Nos. 1545 and 1947 of 2021 dated 19.7.2021 challenging the order of transfer and the order of suspension.

W.P. (MD) No. 1545 of 2021 is filed challenging the order of transfer. According to the petitioner, she was transferred three times from 16.7.2019 to 11.1.2021. The

said contention is contrary to the materials on record. The petitioner was transferred to Kulasekharam Primary Agricultural Co-operative Credit Society. She could not join in the said society, due to non-relieving the incumbent Secretary in the transferred society. In view of the same, the 1st respondent cancelled the order of transfer and posted her in the same 3rd respondent society. Therefore, the earlier transfer and subsequent posting in the 3rd respondent society cannot be termed as two transfers. The contention of the petitioner that Common Cadre Authority can transfer an employee only if there is any financial irregularities in the society, is without merits. The 1st respondent is a Common Cadre Authority and he can transfer the Secretaries on administrative reasons or in a vacant place. Further, the allegation that the 1st respondent transferred her with malafide intention and to accommodate the 5th respondent, is not supported by any materials. The transfer is a condition of service and an employee cannot insist of being continued in the same place.

There is no malafide intention of the 1st respondent in passing the order transferring the petitioner to the 4th respondent society. The petitioner has not made out a prima facie case for interfering with the

order of transfer and hence, W.P. (MD) No. 1545 of 2021 is dismissed. The petitioner is directed to join in the transferred place, within a period of two weeks. Suspension order in W.P. (MD) No.1947 of 2021 is with effect from 29.1.2021 to 31.3.2021 and subsequently, it was not extended. In view of the same, W.P. (MD) No.1947 of 2021 has become infructuous. In the result, both the writ petitions are dismissed.

(28) Writ appeals in A. Balan and another vs. The Joint Registrar of

Co-operative Societies, Trichirappalli and another, W.A. (MD) Nos.1244 and 1245 of 2021 dated 30.6.2021 are against the order of the learned single Judge in order dated 30.04.2014 made in W.P. (MD) Nos.6895 and 6896 of 2010 respectively.

Those writ petitions were filed by the appellants challenging the orders passed by the 1st respondent dismissing them from the services of the 2nd respondent co-operative society, where they were working as Salesmen in the fair price shops which were under the control of the 2nd respondent society. The learned single Bench had considered all the contentions advanced before it and held that there is no ground made out to interfere with the orders of punishment passed by the 1st

respondent.

The learned single Bench had referred to the decision in the case of K.Marappan vs. the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies reported in 2006 (4) CTC 689, stating that a writ petition against the co-operative society is barred. According to the petitioner, this finding is incorrect, since what were impugned in the writ petitions were the orders passed by the 1st respondent in exercise of his suo motu powers under S. 153 of the Act. The second ground is that the 1st respondent could not have exercised his suo motu revisional powers beyond the period of six months as stipulated in the proviso under

S. 153 (1). The third ground is that such a power of suo motu revision can be exercised only by the Registrar or the Government and not the Joint Registrar. Lastly, it is contended that the Writ Court ought to have considered that it is a case of no evidence to establish the charges framed against the appellants and therefore, the writ petitions ought to have been allowed and the orders of punishment had to be set aside.

The Writ Court has not non-suited the appellants by placing reliance on the decision in K. Marappan case and the same is clear from a reading of paragraph No.7

of the impugned order. It is the 1st respondent who has exercised the power of suo motu revision, on going through the files and after coming to the conclusion that the order of punishment of stoppage of increment with cumulative effect for five years was erroneous and the punishment was grossly lenient to the proven charges. Therefore, the second ground raised also has to necessarily fail. Thirdly, it is submitted that the Joint Registrar cannot exercise the power of suo motu revision. Such contention was never canvassed before the Writ Court. The Joint Registrar is entitled to exercise the powers of the Registrar. There is no contrary notification or order passed to show that there is no delegation. There is a categorical and unequivocal admission of the charge by the appellants. This has been recorded so, by the enquiry officer. Not only that, the loss caused to the society has also been remitted by the appellants. Thus, this contention also has to fail. Accordingly, these writ appeals are dismissed.

(29) In *K.K. Subramaniam vs. The Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies (Revisional Authority), Erode and another*, W.P. No. 30901 of 2018 dated 4.8.2021, the prayer of the petitioner, who is dismissed from service from Perunthurai R.S.

Primary Agriculture Co-operative Credit Society, is that he should be paid interest at 18% on the provident fund, which remains unpaid to him from the year 1984. It is the contention of the respondent that the petitioner has neither filed any application nor taken steps for getting a provident fund amount and therefore the amount was credited to the sundry creditors account and they are ready and willing to pay the said amount without any interest.

The amount lying in the sundry creditors account would have fetched interest right from 1987 when the petitioner was dismissed from service. Even if the petitioner had not taken requisite steps by filing documents for getting the provident fund relief released, it was incumbent on the part of the respondent to have taken steps to ensure that the provident fund amount was released to an employee whose service was being terminated. Notwithstanding the fact that such an employee was a delinquent employee who was subsequently dismissed from service, there was no justification in keeping the provident fund amount by the respondent. Over the period of last 4 decades, the banks rates have been rationalized and reduced. The Court directs the respondent to pay the above said amount of Rs.1,44,377.10

to the petitioner together with interest at the rate of 7.5% from the date of dismissal from service to till the date payment. The writ petition stands disposed on the above terms.

(30) Writ appeal is filed in the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Chennai and others vs. K. Mariappan, W.A. No. 1572 of 2021 dated 2.8.2021 against the order of the learned single Judge passed in W.P. No.2780 of 2018 dated 26.11.2019, wherein the Writ Court directed the appellants to regularise the services of the writ petitioner from the date of his appointment to the post of salesman.

The learned State Government counsel placed his reliance on the decision of the Supreme Court in A. Umarani vs. Registrar, Co-operative Societies and others reported in (2004) 7 SCC 122 to contend that those who got appointment by back door cannot be regularised as the appointments are made in contravention of the statutory rules. The Division Bench failed to understand that the appointment was made only by resolution originally as a packer on 11.10.1993 and thereafter, promoted the writ petitioner as a salesman on 11.3.1999. His salary had been disbursed only by the society, which has regular auditing being done.

While so, when the regularisation was sought for by the petitioner, it cannot be stated that his appointment itself was through back-door entry and that his services cannot be regularised. It is unfortunate that the appellants have to take 27 years to declare that the appointment of the writ petitioner was not in accordance with the law, when they had engaged him in the society and he has rendered his services to the same.

When the appointment and the promotion of the petitioner were through resolutions and the salaries were disbursed by the society. The denial of regularisation on the ground that it was a direct appointment, is unfair. Even presuming so, the writ petitioner alone cannot be punished even the persons in charge of the same also should be taken to task. Accordingly, the writ appeal is dismissed.

(31) The petitioner retired on attaining the age of superannuation. He was paid the maximum amount of gratuity of Rs.3,50,000 taking into account the last pay drawn at Rs.19,302 per month. The petitioner claimed that his last pay drawn is Rs.20,755 per month and the calculation made by the respondents is erroneous and demanded corresponding

gratuity to the tune of Rs.4,55,013. Since it was not paid, he filed an appeal before the Controlling Authority, which was allowed in view of G.O.Ms.No.235 Finance (Pay Cell) Department, dated 1.6.2009, wherein, gratuity was enhanced from Rs.3,50,000 to Rs.10,00,000 with retrospective effect from 1.1.2007. Against the order of the Controlling Authority, the society preferred an appeal under the Gratuity Act before the Appellate Authority/Joint Commissioner of Labour, Chennai. The Appellate Authority has set aside the order passed by the Controlling Officer and confirmed the order of the 1st respondent fixing the gratuity at Rs.3,50,000. Against which, the writ petition has been filed in

N. Murugesan vs. The Special Officer, Kallakurichi Co-operative Primary Agricultural and Rural Development Bank Ltd., and others, W.P. No. 26442 of 2012 dated 16.2.2021.

Enhancement of maximum amount of gratuity from Rs.3,50,000 to Rs.10,00,000 will be applicable only to the Government employee. But, the petitioner herein admittedly is an employee of the Kallakurichi Co-operative Primary Agricultural and Rural Development Bank Ltd., which falls within the purview of the

Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act. As such, the petitioner's entitlement to gratuity falls under the purview of Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, and not under the Tamil Nadu Pension Rules, 1978, as claimed by him. The judgment of the Division Bench in D.S. Kumar and others vs. The Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation Limited, Chennai, W.A.No.1261 of 2011 dated 24.4.2019 will squarely apply to the case on hand. In view of the categorical finding, the relief sought for in this writ petition cannot be granted and hence, the same is dismissed.

(32) The petitioner was originally dismissed from service on 25.11.1997. Pursuant to a series of writ petitions and a contempt petition filed by the petitioner, the petitioner's order of dismissal was set aside by the Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies and he was reinstated back into service with all back wages. The 2nd respondent had claimed that the back wages was excessively paid to the petitioner and accordingly, disciplinary action was initiated against the petitioner and ultimately, the petitioner was dismissed from services on 7.4.2011. In the meantime, the petitioner had reached the age of superannuation on 31.5.2010 and accordingly, he was permitted to retire from service.

The issue was to whether, the authorities under the Co-operative Societies Act are empowered to continue the disciplinary proceedings of their employees after their retirement, came up for consideration before the Full Bench in the case of S. Andiyannan and another vs. The Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies and others reported in 2015 (4) CTC 1 : 2015-3-L.W.513 : 2015 Writ L.R. 755 and it was categorically held therein that once an employee retired from service, there could be no authority vested with the employer for continuing any disciplinary proceeding, in the absence of relevant service Rules permitting the employer to continue the disciplinary proceeding.

Apparently, the facts of the case reveals that the petitioner had retired from his services on 31.5.2010 and the order of dismissal, which is a continuation of the disciplinary proceedings, was initiated thereafter on 7.4.2011, which is totally contrary to the ratio laid down by the Full Bench in the aforesaid case. As such, the impugned order passed by the 2nd respondent, as confirmed by the 1st respondent in the revision under S. 153 of the Act, cannot be sustained. The writ petition stood allowed in P. Raman vs. The Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Nagapattinam and another, W.P. No. 2589 of 2018 dated 14.7.2021 and direction was issued to the respondents to settle his retirement benefits.

(To be continued...)



கடைக்கொட்கச் செய்துக்க தூண்டை இடைக்கொட்கின்
என்றா விழுமந் தரும்.

குறள் : 663

Virility lies in taking a task to completion;
giving up midway causes endless misery.
Kural : 663

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