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# THE MADRAS CO-OPERATOR

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## Editorial Notes

THRIFT CERTIFICATES.

We have great pleasure in drawing the attention of our readers to the sample copy of the Thrift Certificates and also the subsidiary rules governing them published *elsewhere in this journal. They are the first of their kind in this Presidency and are intended to encourage thrift among the masses. In response to the call of the Standing Committee of the All India Institutes' Association, the Madras District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., issued Thrift Certificates of the denominations of Rs. 100, Rs. 10, Rs. 5, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 1-4, for Rs. 75, Rs. 7-8, Rs. 3-12, Rs. 1-14, and Rs. 0-15, respectively. The amount invested in the Thrift Certificates will yield interest at $6\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum. The Certificates are encashable after the completion of 5 years from the date of their issue at their face value, and in cases of emergency for amounts shown on the reverse of the certificate.

It is very gratifying to note that the District Central Bank instead of being contended with the issue of loans to Primaries, has

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taken up in right earnestness the task of popularising the Thrift Certificates with a view to enable even a poor man to save something against a rainy day. We trust our readers will take advantage of the opportunities now afforded by the Central Bank and invest their earnings in the Certificates.

MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES.

Three meetings of Two Provincial Organisations and a Conference of Co-operative CentralBanks were held During October 1930 in the City of Madras.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Co-operative Union was held at 12 noon on Saturday the 11th October 1930 under the Presidentship of Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu at Provincial Co-operative Union Premises, Royapettah, Madras. The most important among the resolutions that were passed relates to the undertaking of the publication of Village Panchayats in English, Telugu and Tamil and the acceptance of the revised syllabus for the Co-operative Training classes. Soon after the termination of the Executive Committee meeting, a meeting of the Central Committee of the Co-operative Institutes was held with Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu in the Chair wherein it was resolved that all the six institutes (Tanjore, Coimbatore, Anantapur, Rajahmundry, Vellore and Bezawada) be permitted to continue the present short term course from 1st December 1930 to 15th April 1931, and that from thereafter there was no necessity for the existence of all of them and that the last two be liquidated. It was further resolved that the fuller course of one year, instead of 4½ months as is now done, should be started from July 1931 in the remaining four Institutes. The revised syllabus of Training was also accepted.

The 14th General Boby Meeting of the Christian Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., was held at 5 p.m. on Friday the 24th of October 1930 in the Memorial Hall Buildings, Park Town, Madras. Owing to the unavoidable absence of Mr. K. T. Paul, the President of the Bank, Mr. Turnbull was elected as Chairman for the meeting. As the City Societies had to transfer their accounts including their share capital to the Madras District Co-operative Central Bank before

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the meeting was held, their representatives were not permitted to attend and to discuss the report relating to last year when they had continued to be members of the Christian Central Co-operative Bank. We regret to note that it was not possible to declare any dividend for the year under report. Important amendments to the bye-laws were passed at the meeting relatieg to the exclusion of all City Societies including those for Christians and depressed classes from the area of operations of the Bank and the reduction of quorum for the General Body Meeting from 30 to 20 for a membership of about 1400 Societies and 139 individuals. We trust that the Christian Central Co-operative Bank by concentrating their attention to the depressed class societies in the mofussil and by the help rendered by the Department by the appointment of 60, special inspectors for collection work in the Societies, will be in a better position next year.

The VIII session of the Conference of Co-operative Central Banks was held on the 31st of October 1930 in the Madras Central Urban Bank buildings, Mylapore, Madras.

Subjects discussed were the withdrawal of Overdraft facilities by the Imperial Bank of India, destruction of records in Central Banks, compilation of the Central Banks' Manual by the Registrar, and the referring of the claim of the West Godavari District Central Bank Ltd., on behalf of the Societies transferred from the Kistna Central Bank for a share in the Reserve Fund built by the latter Bank with the help of the Societies transferred to the West Godavari Bank for the period when they were financed by the Kistna Bank.

OUR CONGRATULATIONS

We are very glad to find Co-operators occupying places of eminence. The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Mr. B. Muniswamy Naidu, B.A.,B.L.,M.L.C., who has become the Chief Minister to the Government was the President of the District Federation and a member of the Executive Committee of the Central Bank at Chittoor, and the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Mr. S. Kumaraswamy Reddiar, B.A., B.L., M.L.C. who has been called upon to take up the port folio of the third Minister has been in the Directorate of the Co-operative Central Bank at Tinnevelly since its insception and was its Vice-President till his elevation to the Minister's post. The Hon'ble Mr. P. T. Rajan, Bar-at-Law, as we all know, is a sincere social worker championing the causes of the Depressed Classes. His attitude towards the Co-operative movement is very well known when he championed the causes of the Madras Central Land Mortgage Bank recently in the Legislative Council. We, the Co-operators in the City, are also proud of the success of Rao Bahadur Mr. P.T. Kumaraswamy Chettiar, B.A., President of the Washermanpet Co-operative Society, on his unanimous election as the President of the Corporation of Madras. We are also glad to note that there are several other co-operators, who have been returned to the Legislative Council, and we trust that they will do their duty when the Bill for amendment of the Co-operative Act is presented in the Council. We congratulate all co-operators on their success at the last elections and on their elevation to the places of eminence.

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## The Madras Vellala Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd.,

*No. 354, Mint Street, Madras.*

**Established 7—12—1923.**

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| **Authorised Share Capital** | ... | **1,00,000** |
| **Paid up Share Capital** | ... | **15,000** |

**Share.**—Rs. 5 only with an entrance fee of annas four per share subject to a maximum of Rs. 5.

**Fixed Deposits.**—Accepted for periods extending from 6 months to 3 years and upwards. Interest allowed from 4 to 7 per cent. per annum.

**Recurring Deposits.**—A sure way of effecting savings—Re. 1, paid monthly for 44 or 80 months brings Rs. 50, or Rs. 100 respectively.

**Savings Deposit Accounts**—Opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.

**For other particulars apply to the Hony. Secretary.**




# Inspection of Societies.

BY

RAO SAHEB T. SRINIVASA RAO.

## I. SCOPE.

PRELIMINARY.

A very great desideratum existing at the present time in the administration of co-operative societies is the want of a duly regulated plan of inspection The term "inspection" is used here, not in the restricted sense assigned to it by the Townsend Committee, but in its etymological significance which is defined as the "viewing or examining for the purpose of ascertaining the quality or condition; discovering errors, etc; examining officially." The attributes of a duly regulated plan of inspection may be said to be: (1) An inspection of the right kind, (2) An inspection made in proper time, and (3) An inspection followed by a scheme of business which would make the inspection effective. The question is whether the several kinds of inspection in vogue at the present time, taken severally or collectively, satisfy the present special, or even the normal, needs of administration as judged by the abovementioned tests. I regret I feel obliged to answer the question in the negative.

The several kinds of inspection now obtaining may well be indicated by the different agencies by which they are conducted, namely, the union supervisor, the union governing body member, the bank or the federation inspector, the director of either of these institutions, the government inspector or inspectors conducting interim audit, super audit and final audit, the union supervisor employed on super audit, and the government administrative inspector. To this list may also be added inspections and test audit expected of the superior officers of the government department, namely, the Sub-Deputy Registrar and the Deputy Registrar. These different kinds of inspection take place or are expected to take place at least once in the course of a co-operative year, while some of them, particularly those made by the union supervisor, or perhaps those made by the bank or the federation inspector also, are repeated several times. And yet with what result? Co-operators may well introspect themselves for a while and attempt an answer. As judged by the present general condition of societies, which is even deemed to be chaotic, the effect can by no means be regarded as satisfactory. It will hardly serve any useful purpose trying to find out who is responsible or apportion blame. We are accordingly led to seriously consider whether a substantial change—even a radical one—in the methods of our business is not called for.

All inspections mentioned above may be classed under two broad heads—official and non-official. As regards the former and its utility, I shall, for the present, content myself with simply quoting (without entering into details) the view held by non-official co-operators which, in the words of the foremost co-operator of the province—if we may call by that name one who, for two successive terms, has been unanimously elected as the president of the two premier provincial organisations—is as follows: "So long as the quality and the equipment of the audit staff remains what it is, the audit reports and certificates cannot be relied upon either by the investing public or the directors of the central banks, as in any way disclosing the real state of affairs of the societies financed by them." This view only gains added significance when we remember that it comes from one who has had the distinction of being a member of the Madras Committee on Co-operation, Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu. As regards the non-official inspection, the state of affairs is even less satisfactory. While, as regards the former, it may generally be said that *audit reports* of different kinds *are* made *sometime*—be it in due time or long after due time—the same thing cannot even be said in regard to *reports of non-official agencies* which, in the case of several societies, *are not* made *at any time*. While again, it may be said, so far as the official reports are concerned, that there is at least the *merit of uniformity* in the forms of report adopted all over the presidency, there is *not even that uniformity* as regards the reports of non-official inspections.

Before proceeding to deal with the question whether any, and if so, what change in the present methods of business is called for, let me explain what is meant by the above-mentioned three attributes of a duly regulated plan of inspection. In doing so, I shall confine myself for the present solely to what devolves on the non-official agency and in relation to agricultural (rural) societies only.

**WHAT IS INSPECTION OF THE RIGHT KIND?**

2. The first of the attributes is put down as an inspection of the right kind. And what is an inspection of the right kind? Such an inspection will be one which satisfies the needs not only of the society inspected, but also furnishes the necessary materials required for the due discharge of duties





devolving on the local supervising union and the agency controlling it, as well as the local financing bank and ultimately the provincial financing bank; or in other words, an inspection which facilitates the right conduct of business and assures financial stability. The general condition of societies for some years past being what it has been, the burden of the song of the Madras Central Urban Bank, the Central Banks' Conference and Provincial Co-operative Conference has in recent times been not only that central banks should respond to the financial needs of their constituent societies adequately and promptly, but should also acquire a thorough and upto date knowledge of their working, with a view to ensure their continued financial soundness and stability. In fact the inspection should enable the entire administration of societies in their various aspects being conducted along right lines.

We have ample directions and instructions in this respect and it only behoves us to avail ourselves of them. Taking the earliest of the acknowledged authorities on the subject, viz., the report of the Maclagan Committee, it will be seen that it dwells on the indispensable necessity for an inspection of the kind mentioned. Taking next the recent Committee on Co-operation in our province, it will be found that it re-iterates the same requirements with however an unfortunate omission as regards the need on behalf of the non-official agency for an annual examination of overdue debts and valuation of assets and liabilities. The omission is apparently due to the stress which the Committee has laid in regard to these excepted matters in laying down the duties devolving on the government auditor. Whatever the departmental (official) view in this respect, the omission does not meet with the approval of non-official co-operators of this province, as has only been too clearly expressed by them in a number of conferences. Accordingly non-official institutions, since the publication of the Committee's report as well as from prior to it, have been engaged not only in strengthening the supervisory staff in unions, but also entertaining numerous additional hands in the bank or the federation, for getting through the work devolving on them, which work, in co-operative parlance, has in recent times come to be known by the term "Rectification and Consolidation." The third of the authorities on the subject is the Report of the Committee on Co-operation in Burma. A reference to what that Committee has observed under the heads of audit and supervision—whether in regard to rural societies or urban banks or central banks—will show that, besides endorsing the views of the Maclagan Committee, their observations only confirm the appropriateness of the views of the non-officials of this province and the necessity for the measures which they have been taking for giving effect to them.

An inspection of the kind contemplated will accordingly involve the laborious, but nevertheless the indispensable, process of an individual examination of all debts overdue, and the valuation of securities for all loans outstanding, at the end of every year. This, be it noted, is no other than the bare requirements of section 17 of the Co-operative Societies' Act. This process involves numerous detailed investigations into which we need not enter now. The inspection will further deal with the following other matters, *viz.*, an enquiry into the composition and character of the present management of the society in its various aspects; an enquiry as regards the financial stability of the society; the present activities of the supervising, financing and auditing agencies in relation to one another and the society, and their practical bearing on the working thereof, the growth of the society since its inception, as tending to disclose its past history and indicate the possibilities of future development; the prospects forthcoming or found wanting as to the possibility of rectification and improvement; an account of the achievements in this direction *actually secured* at each visit to the society, accompanied by another account of the achievements *deferred for unavoidable reasons to future visits*; and in the end, the indispensable necessity, if such be made out, for the ending of the society. These various matters amount to no other than, in the words of the Maclagan Committee, a comprehensive enquiry into all the circumstances which determine the general position of the society.

WHAT IS TIMELY INSPECTION?

3. The second of the attributes mentioned above is timely inspection. With the close of every year, a definite stage in the life and progress of a society is reached; and accordingly, with the commencement of the new year, the society takes, or at any rate ought to take, to its business from a certain starting point. During the new year, certain things have to be transacted in the name of proper management by the panchayat, and in the name of effective supervision by the local supervising union or the higher agency which regulates and controls supervision. It becomes a matter of importance therefore that inspection should be conducted early in the year





so that, on communication of the results of inspection, the societies as well as the supervising, controlling and financing agencies may have sufficient time before the close of the year for effecting the necessary improvements. It is accordingly of paramount necessity that arrangements should be introduced under which an inspection of the right kind, as described in the preceding paragraph, is started with the commencement of a new year and brought to completion in about three months. This arrangement, besides letting an even flow of inspection reports from before the close of even the very first month of the year, will in addition tend to spreading the work devolving on the supervisory, controlling and financing agencies, in their respective relations to societies, over the major part of the year, instead of, as at present, throwing a lot of work on them in the latter months of the year, thereby rendering the achievement of substantial improvements within the year almost impossible. The natural incentive to achieve results in time for incorporation in the reports of the year is not helped to fruition and may even be said at present to be almost non-existent. Early inspection will kindle this incentive and largely help the onward progress of the movement; and its importance needs no further emphasis.

HOW TO RENDER INSPECTION EFFECTIVE?

4. Coming lastly to the third of the attributes of a duly regulated inspection, *viz.*, the effectiveness of its character, it does not require much of argument to convince co-operators that all the trouble taken in inspection will not avail much or even anything unless, with reference to the disclosures made at the inspection, the state of affairs, either simultaneously with the inspection or as soon thereafter as possible, is not rectified and improved to a substantial extent. As already observed, an inspection of the kind in contemplation will furnish the data with which to start on the process of rectification and consolidation; and it should be followed up by a scheme of business which will automatically ensure the execution of the said process as expeditiously as possible. Such a scheme accordingly forms a necessary adjunct to inspection.

## II. DESIGN.

*Necessary investigations and their conduct.*

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF MEMBERS.

5. An inspection based on this plan is sure to bring about a great change for the betterment of the movement. The scheme of business forming an adjunct to such inspection requires a pretty detailed treatment. Preparatory to dealing with it, however, it will be



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well to state something as to the manner of conducting inspection and the necessary investigations incidental thereto. Briefly they should comprise the various matters set forth in paragraph 2 supra. And in order that they may do so, a detailed investigation is called for into the economic condition of each member and into the position of each overdue loan (surety or mortgage) with a view (i) to find out what ought to be done to enable each member to stand on his legs at least in future, whatever his past conduct towards the society, and to give him an opportunity for retrieving his lost ground, *if* he is found to be capable of such retrievement; (ii) to enable the transference of all *deserving* mortgage loans which cannot possibly be redeemed except in a long period of time, which a credit society can ill afford to grant, to a land mortgage bank; and this with a view to restrict the future operations of the society to its proper sphere of credit; or (iii) if the early formation of such a bank for the area be not found possible, to enable the financing credit central and provincial banks to take such steps for affording the required relief to the debtor under such conditions and safeguards, as they may deem fit to impose; and (iv) to convey to the supervising and financing agencies the necessary warning in regard to *undeserving* cases of mortgage and other loans which will have to be summarily recovered. The record of this investigation will be a great help not only in pulling up the society at present, but also in dealing with it in future.

MEMBERWAR DEMAND AND PROSPECTS OF COLLECTION IN THE YEAR.

6. This investigation will be helpful in several other ways also. Co operators are aware that, despite repeated instructions issued by the Registrar in that respect, it has not been possible to get individualwar D.C.B. statements from societies or societywar D.C.B statements from unions. Co-operators have so far only contented themselves with expressing their difficulties in complying with these instructions, but have not endeavoured to solve them. It goes without saying that a proper check over the collection work is indispensable. During the investigation referred to, the financial position of each member is discussed with him and in consultation with him as well as the panchayat, his undertakings are ascertained as to the manner in which, the extent to which, and the time or different times at which he proposes to meet his outstanding overdue obligations, before the close of the year. These details tabulated for the society at once furnish, in respect of all its members, an account of the amounts payable before





the end of the year, arrears as well as current, and the payments promised by them on one or more specified occasions in the course of the year. And this account places in the hands of the society panchayat, as well as the union and the central bank, the requisite means for a regular and systematic watch and check over the progress of collections in the course of the year; while, as things stand at present, the collection work is left to take care of itself, unions and the central bank, contenting themselves with exhibiting feverish anxiety in the closing months of the year for improving collections by paying hurried and unsystematic visits to societies. For a more detailed account of the procedure involved in this connection, please refer to instructions Nos. 5 and 6 appended to the form of initial inspection report. This innovation has already been found quite practicable in Nellore district in which it was recently introduced. It will have the further merit of tending to abolish the present manner of irrational and meaningless extensions which are not preceded by an inquiry into or based upon the requirements of individual borrowers.

EXPEDITING PROGRESS OF COERCIVE PROCESSES.

7. The investigation will further result in furnishing the requisite materials for enabling the adoption of definite steps in regard to prompt disposal of references and suits, and the realisation of awards and decrees without unnecessary delay. The procedure involved in these respects is detailed at length in instructions 3 and 4 appended to the form of initial inspection report.

INVESTIGATION IN OTHER DIRECTIONS.

8. There are other directions—by no means of less importance than those dealt with above—in which investigations of present affairs are called for, viz., inspection of bonds, examination of their propriety, the existence of time-barred loans and decrees, the existence of undischarged loans in which borrowers or sureties or both are found dead, the existence of benami loans and other irregularities, acts of infringement of the Co-operative societies' Act rules and bye-laws, the existence of bad and doubtful debts etc. The proposed inspection provides for attention to these items of business also.

CRUX OF THE PRESENT CONDITION.

9. The *crux* of the present condition of the movement lies in the fact that *individual attention to loans and members* is sadly wanting; and any plan of inspection which does not provide for the supply of this defect, as past experience has amply shown,

is not likely to be attended with success. Conversely, the *essence*, of the work of rectification and consolidation lies in the fact that it provides for such individual attendion to *loans* as well as *members*. As has often been pithily expressed by our esteemed co-operator and ex-Registrar, M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao Avl., *the soundness of the movement stands assured, when every loan to every member in every society is ascertained to be safe and sound*; and this end can be achieved only by *individual attention to loans*. Nor can societies be made as really serviceable to agriculturists, and other persons of limited means living within the area of their operations, as the movement is expected to be, except by *individual attention to the needs of every person* who has already joined the society, as well as to the possibility of extending the benefits of the society to every deserving person living within the said area-please see Section XV-A of the form of initial inspection report.

FACILITIES TO SOCIETY AND HIGHER INSTITUTIONS.

10. Passing next from individual attention to loans and members to *attention called for on behalf of corporate entities*, it will be found that so far as the society is concerned the inspecting official has instructions-vide instructions Nos. 15 (iii) and (iv) appended to the form of initial inspection report—to hold before leaving the society general and panchayat meetings for acquainting those bodies with the duties immediately awaiting attention at their hands. This will naturally oblige them to take the necessary steps, *provided* they are not absolutely unmindful of the interests of the society. As regards the union, these resolutions will furnish it with the means of insisting on the obligations undertaken by the society (individual members, the panchayat and the general body) being discharged in proper time. Similarly, these resolutions, along with the report of inspection, will enable the central bank to take the necessary steps in almost every direction, and particularly in the direction of the safety of its loans advanced to the society. Continued lack of information in central banks in this last mentioned respect has culminated in reducing the position of some central banks to a state in which the Registrar has recently been finding it necessary, by a mere examination of their loan ledgers, (apparently without a detailed account of the financial position of the individual societies concerned) to tell them what amounts, in his opinion, are likely to prove irrecoverable, and what provision should therefore be made for building up a bad debt fund by retrenchment of profits.





Any central bank which is duly conscious of its responsibility can by no means afford to let this part of its most important duty be done for it by the Registrar; and it is high time that they realise what they owe to themselves. Likewise, the agency controlling supervision—be it the central bank or the federation—will also be enabled to make the society as useful as possible to existing as well as prospective members, in that the inspection report provides for the supply of the necessary data required in this behalf.

## III. DESIGN—(*continued.*)

### *Scheme of Business adjunctive to Inspection.*

STAFF REQUIRED—ITS SUFFICIENCY AND EFFICIENCY—FINANCIAL NEEDS THEREFOR.

11. For undertaking the proposed inspection and incidental investigations, which is work rather of a protracted nature, an inspecting staff adequate in numbers and efficient in qualifications is called for; and the provision of such staff forms the first step in the scheme. It is deemed that no member of the inspecting staff can possibly hold charge of more than about 15 societies, if he has to discharge what is expected of him in a satisfactory manner. The present staff of union supervisors and the additional staffs which have been or are being employed are presumably numerically sufficient for letting the distribution of work be made on the above scale. Once the allotment of work among inspecting officials is made, the latter should be allowed to hold charge of their ranges undisturbed for a fairly good length of time, say 2 or 3 years, as otherwise continuity of touch with members of societies and continuity of the thread of work once started cannot be assured. Nor can responsibility for improvement be fixed upon any particular official. If, however, the strength of the staff available does not admit of allotment of work on the above scale, the alternative of taking up rectification of only as may societies as the staff at disposal permits, is preferable to giving each member of the staff a larger number than he can adequately and suitably manage. With the help of the subvention for rectification which the Madras Central Urban Bank has recently undertaken to grant and with the help of the subsidy which it is understood the Government have been granting in aid of supervision fund in districts where such fund is comparatively poor, it is deemed that it should be possible to cover the entire ground in the area of each central bank in the manner suggested. As regards the efficiency of the inspecting staff, care should at least be taken that the new hands employed come

up to the required standard, while in regard to the existing staff, every attempt should be made to get the best out of its members and, if any of them falls short of a minimum degree of usefulness, to feel no compunction in replacing him. Care should also be taken that both the existing staff and the staff newly entertained are given a special training befitting them for rectification work. These arrangements imply co-ordination between the activities of the staff of supervisors employed in unions and the staff employed by the higher agencies, bank or federation or both ; and such co-ordination should be secured from the very beginning.

NEED FOR STANDARDIZATION OF FORMS OF REPORT.

12. The next question to which we are led in the consideration of a proper scheme of business is whether forms are not necessary in which the inspecting staff should make reports ; and if so, what such forms should be. Certain co-operators consider that no standard form or forms are at all called for. The generality of them, however, deem it necessary that there should be some kind of form, as is only too evident from the fact that over the major part of the presidency, some kind of form or another is already in use. I do not think it needs much of argument to convince that standard forms are needed, if only to attain completeness of the report. Further, even assuming that we have a highly efficient staff which could be trusted to make comprehensive reports without a form to direct them (which, however, is not the case), the qualifications of several members of even such staff are bound to vary from man to man and, without a form to guide them, one cannot Expect to have *all* information required in respect of *all* societies.

INITIAL AND SUBSEQUENT VISITS—THEIR PURPOSES DISCRIMINATED.

13. We now come to distinguish between the kinds of work awaiting attention at the *initial visit* to a society with the commencement of a new year and of the work which may be reserved or deferred for attention at the *second or later visits* in the course of the same year. This distinction is rarely recognised at present, as is only too obvious from the fact that the same form is used for reports of all inspections, initial as well as subsequent, with hardly any discrimination of the purpose of each of such visits. And this has resulted in vagueness and indefiniteness in the transaction of business not only on the part of the inspecting staff employed by unions and higher agencies, but also in the higher institutions themselves, *viz.*, unions, the bank and





the federation. While the aim of initial inspection should be the ascertainment of the present position of affairs and the disclosure of all matters calling for rectification and improvement, *simultaneously* followed, as far as possible, by acts of rectification, that of the second and subsequent visits must be restricted to the carrying out of such processes of rectification and improvement as could not be carried out at the initial or earlier visit and, as a matter of necessity, require to be deferred to the second or later visit. As a matter of fact, it should be possible, to carry many acts of rectification at the time of the initial visit itself. However, as co-operators are aware, some acts of rectification, multifarious and varied in nature as they are, necessarily require a certain amount of time to intervene, to admit of execution. The aim of the inspecting staff should be to carry out, at the initial as well as each later visit, all acts of rectification and consolidation as far as practicable, and to defer to the second or later visit only such acts as cannot possibly be executed at that visit. If these *distinctive* purposes of the initial and subsequenf visits are borne in mind, the work deferred to each later visit will get concentrated and restricted to a particular item or items to business which it will only be possible or convenient to transact at particular times or particular seasons of the year. Regulated in this way, later visits, without definiteness of purpose, will cease to be made and the work of administration will get considerably simplified. While the initial inspection, with reference to the size of the society and the character and efficiency of its management, may occupy from 3 or 4 days to a week or even longer, the subsequent visits, being restricted to the execution of particular acts falling due or promised at particular time or times, will occupy a much shorter period, a day or even part of a day. Further, this discrimination between initial and subsequent visits will not only actually help the inspecting staff in the regulation of their work, with a clear perception of what ought to be done at particular visits, but will also help and facilitate the work of the higher authorities in due execution of the entire scheme of business.

HOW BEST TO UTILISE THE SERVICES OF HONORARY WORKERS.

14. Having so far dealt with what devolves upon the *paid staff* in the matter of inspection, we come to a consideration of the question how best to utilise the services of *honorary directors* available in unions, the bank and the federation. To expect honorary workers generally to do everthing necessary to pull up a society or transact some other business of a

general nature is, in most cases, to court the impossible. Honorary work at best can only be directive, while the laborious spade work can only be got out of full time paid staff. Further, it is of a nature involving more of exercise of personal influence, special local knowledge and such other things as will expedite the course of business, for the due execution and fulfilment of which the collection of the necessary materials and other basic work has been previously done by the paid staff. Further still, honorary work, generally undertaken by men with other avocations of life, cannot command more than very limited time, available on uncertain occasions and at irregular intervals, while business (and co-operation is essentially a business) demands regular and steady attention, which can only be given by a full time paid staff. At the same time, however, there is no reason why due use should not be made of the available services of honorary workers, if only their inclinations, capacity, preparedness and willingness for work be studied individually, and each of them allowed to contribute help in his own way. The work is too heavy and onerous to discard willing help, however small and from whatever source forthcoming. While in the case of the paid staff there is hardly any reason, unless it be want of organisation, regulation and control, why its services should not be utlised to the fullest extent of its capacity and qualifications, in the case of honorary workers, and on a similar analogy, there is no reason why due use should not be made of the services of every one of them in the way in which it best suits him to accord his help. While again due discipline and control is of essence in one case, willing offer and the availing of such offer is of essence in the other. Accordingly, it becomes necessary that union governing body members and directors of the bank and federation should be consulted as to what kind of actual work they will immediately undertake and, on receipt of each inspection report, the controlling agency should intimate to each such member the kind of work that awaits him in the society concerned in pursuance of his undertaking; and it behoves such agency to get his reply in suitable time.

WHAT THE STANDARD FORMS MAY WELL BE.

15. Having been desired by co-operators of Nellore district to help the bank and the federation in the work of rectification and consolidation in that district, I was obliged to frame forms of report for adoption at the initial and subsequent visits—forms which would satisfy the several requirements described in





the earlier paragraphs. A copy of the table of contents of the form for adoption at the initial visit is appended to the *first memorandum on subvention to central banks recently issued by the Madras Central Urban Bank. This form, accompanied by instructions for filling it up, has now been printed and supplied to the Nellore Bank (where it was in use in manuscript for some months) and to five other banks which have since adopted it for use in their areas, viz., Krishna, Chittoor, South Kanara, Madura-Ramnad and Srivilliputtur. The Madras Central Urban Bank has taken some extra copies of the form for circulation to central banks for information and adoption in their areas, should the latter think fit to do so. The form of report for adoption at the second and later visits is appended to this memorandum (vide appendix 1) as also the form in which the reports of honorary workers may be obtained (vide appendix 2). The form in use in Nellore and referred to in para 5 supra for recording the results of investigation into economic condition of members, with such modifications as recent experience has suggested, is also appended (vide appendix 3).

INSPECTION AND FORM OF INITIAL REPORT—THEIR OUTSTANDING FEATURES.

16. It will not be out of place here to invite attention to certain outstanding features of inspection itself, as of the form of report for initial inspection. They are these: *The inspection will be a self-contained and complete whole. The form will oblige the inspecting official to digest and analyse the results of his inspection and investigation under proper headings, before he can proceed to record them.* It will not let him record results without bestowing requisite thought and attention to every detail. It will fill his mind with a true picture of the present position of the society, which will prove to be no small asset in the further work of its development. *The manner of arrangement of matter in the form will also considerably help the controlling and financing institutions in their work in relation to the society.*

COMPLETION OF INITIAL REPORT.

17. As has elsewhere been observed, the inspection of the society in its various aspects, as indicated in the form of initial inspection report, will take a pretty good length of time. And if the completion of the report in material respects cannot be secured at one visit, the inspecting official had better withhold the report, until by

* This has been published as supplement to the September 1930 issue of the Madras Journal of Co-operation.

visiting the society again, he is enabled to collect all materials required for completing the report. This will mean the spreading of the initial inspection over more than one visit and call for a judicious programme. If only the inspecting official takes up generally two and in rare cases three societies, lying in close vicinity of one another, for initial inspection at one time, he may, without loss of time, leave one society and proceed to another, when in the former he cannot make further progress for one reason or another. Arranged in this way, the completion of two or perhaps even three reports may have to be made at about one time. The aim of the inspecting official should be to make the initial report perfect in all details as far as possible before he submits it to the controlling agency.

## IV. CERTAIN INCIDENTAL MATTERS.

CERTAIN LIKELY OBJECTIONS MET.

18. Objections may be raised to inspection of the proposed kind, to some aspect of it or another. And I think it will conduce to a better understanding if I should explain the likely objections:

*First*: It may be questioned whether the inspectionandte. the form of the initial report are not unnecessarily elaborate. During my long experience as a co-operator, extending over sixteen years, both as an official as well as a non-official, when co-operators in responsible positions are told that certain things require to be done, some of them retort and enquire whether such an elaborate thing is possible. My answer to them has always been—and it is the same now—*not to ask whether it is possible or not*, for while there is a will and a determination, there is a way, nothing under the sun being impossible; *but that they should ask themselves the question whether what is suggested is necessary or not*, in view of due discharge of the duties which they owe to their electors, and to the institutions entrusted to their care and management, no less than to the vast body of depositors—private individuals as well as quasi-official bodies—who, out of confidence in them, have provided the wherewithal for the running of the movement. To this answer however there is hardly a reply. With this explanation, I submit that the proposed manner of inspection or form is not more elaborate than is necessary. It may admit of addition and further improvement but not of curtailment.

*Secondly*: Whether a simpler form will not suffice for normal needs as distinguished from the needs of rectification work, for which





alone an elaborate form may be required. I do not consider that any distinction in this respect is called for. The difference between normal work and work now awaiting to be tackled in the name of rectification lies not in the kind of work, but in the volume of it. While, in the case of the latter, we seek to do things which have been left undone for a long time in the past, in the case of the former, our attention will be restricted to matters arising in the course of the year or just the year previous, in other words to matters arising since the previous inspection.

*Thirdly*:—Another objection which is likely to be raised is whether the initial inspection report form does not provide for the doing of things which fall within the purview of the panchayat of the society and the governing body of the union, thereby tending to relax their respective responsibilities. This objection, for all apparent purposes, is not without force. Really, however, it is not so. If the authorities mentioned had been and are attending to their respective duties quite as they ought to, there will be little left for the inspecting agency to do and everything will be smooth sailing; but unfortunately the present condition of the movement too patently discloses that society panchayats and union governing bodies have, in a majority of cases, failed in their duties to such a large extent that the failure, unless remedied by somebody else, is almost sure to wreck the movement. In this view of the situation, co-operators will surely concede that whatever the panchayats and unions have failed to do, either because they cannot or will not do, some higher agency ought to step in and undertake to do. Further, if only they are approached in a proper way, society panchayats and union governing bodies are not likely to misunderstand that their province is encroached. On the other hand, if the whole situation be explained to them in a friendly way and the good part of their nature appealed to, they will surely look upon the present programme as helping them with practical instruction and demonstration in the management of their institutions. Carried on in this way for one or two years, the working of the society and the union, by reason of constant and timely attention from the inspecting official and the controlling and financing agencies is bound to improve. Incidentally the sense of duty and consciousness of self-respect on their part will be roused in rural leaders. If even after a fair length of time these institutions do not come up to a minimum standard of efficiency, they will only be furnishing proof of their utter uselessness and of the indispensable need for their cancellation, Guided in this way, societies and unions are bound to grow in efficiency or must cease to exist.

*Lastly*:—Most important of all objections, and as one striking at the very root of the entire scheme of non-official inspection, is the very recent suggestion of the Registrar that "in future, banks and federations should dispense with separate inspection reports from their inspectors and supervisors and leave these men free to devote their whole time to rectification of defects," as setforth in "a brief summary of the defects discovered in the society" to be furnished by thy auditor and communicated by the Deputy Registrar. The object in view, namely, the rectification of defects is highly commendable and also very essential; but the question is whether its achievement will be secured by the course suggested. The suggestion, in its very nature, being of vital importance to the movement, cannot be suitably dealt with here and will accordingly form the subject of another memorandum.

CERTAIN FURTHER MERITS EXPLAINED.

19. Doubtless, co-operators will notice how the kind of inspection proposed, the form devised for the purpose, the instructions in the matter of holding the necessary investigations etc. are calculated to introduce substantial improvements in various directions over existing conditions. The inspection also possesses certain further merits which may advantageously be mentioned here.

One of them is that the inspection is directed largely towards administrative aspect, as contrasted to mechanical check of entries in accounts. This will be patent from the rather subordinate position assigned in the form to account-keeping (Section X-F). Thereby it is not meant however to minimise the importance of this aspect of inspection; but it is only meant to bring out the even greater need for improvements in the administrative aspect.

Another merit is that the proposed manner of inspection will bring into prominence the need for the introduction of certain very necessary reforms. Sections X-A and B of the form, when tabulated for a bank area at the end of a year, will show the qualifications and competency (or rather in many cases the want of them) on the part of men in charge of societies and on the part of their representatives in the union, bank and federation. It often happens that persons who have managed their praticular societies in a manner by no means creditable to them, or even in a positively bad way, get into the





management of higher institutions which accordingly suffers. In a democratic movement like this, the composition of rural panchayats and boards of management of higher institutions is no doubt subject to the chances, nay the vagaries, of elections; but it is common knowledge that men not quite of the right kind get in to the exclusion of desirable men who either fail in election or do not even attempt. The composition of the boards of management of even some central banks does not appear to be above this reproach, as may be gathered from a few excerpts* from paragraph 340 of the Madras Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee's Report, Volume I, pages 162 and 163, quoted at foot of the previous page. Certainly, some reform calculated to avert such conditions is called for in the case of any institution and particularly so in the case of a central bank, in view of its direct responsibility to the initial lender (the depositor), a responsibility which the rural society rarely feels. The protection of the interests of the depositor is no mean thing. It is of such great importance that in the analysis of the subjects to be covered by the Banking Enquiry Committee, it is assigned the very first place, as being the means of increasing confidence in the banking system.

Lastly, I shall content myself with referring to one other matter. Intelligent rural co-operators, conscious of a due sense of duty and self-respect, question the necessity for the interminable round of inspections by various agencies mentioned in paragraph 1 of this memorandum—inspections to which societies are obliged to submit, after all without any substantial results flowing therefrom. Enduring results can only be achieved with the willing co-operation of rural leaders but their willing co-operation can hardly be expected so long as inspections fail to achieve their purpose. *It follows therefore that at least one of the several inspections now in vogue must be made complete and self-contained and also really effective.* The whole trend of the proposed inspection is directed towards this end. And if only, as is hoped, the present scheme succeeds, the number and kinds of inspections now in force may well be curtailed as well as simplified.

* The main direction in which their (the directors') weaknesses display themselves is in a tendency to give way to the demands of would be borrowers and to grant loans for larger periods than is safe.

The anxiety of directors to remain in the limelight and of office bearers to keep their offices result in electioneering devices and in the sacrifice of sound principles to personal ambitions.

Slackness in recovering loans is in some cases the condition on which presidents retain their offices.

20. It will be seen that, as observed in the concluding sentence of paragraph 1 supra, this memorandum has confined itself solely to the duty of inspection devolving on the non-official agency and that it does not deal with or even refer to audit, which also comes within the meaning of inspection in its broad sense but only devolves on the government staff. The two are not unconnected. The essence of the latter is the testing of the efficiency of management and supervision conducted by non-official institutions, while the aim of the former is to render such management and supervision as perfect as possible. In point of expansiveness, non-official inspection of the kind proposed and official audit as explained and enjoined by the Maclagan Committee cover the same ground, while in point of intensiveness, both go together up to a certain point where the auditor's duty terminates but the inspector's continues. This is where the latter has patiently to work and attend to several acts of rectification, improvement and consolidation. There is however an important distinction between the two. While inspection by non-official agency cannot be held as coming from an absolutely disinterested quarter, audit by government agency has the merit of coming from such a quarter, and therefore when efficiently conducted will possess a special value, all its own. If only non-official inspection be perfected on the lines chalked out in this memorandum—and need it be mentioned that non-official agencies are endeavouring towards the attainment of this end—it will call for a fresh adjustment of the business of audit devolving on the government staff, so that while the activities of the non-official and official agencies will form each a complete whole in its own way, both of them together will make a greater and more perfect whole.

RELATION TO AUDIT.

21. Again, as observed in the concluding portion of paragraph 1 supra, this memorandum has confined itself solely to agricultural (rural) societies. It is not meant, however, that non-agricultural (urban) banks do not need inspection. More or less equally with rural societies, they also need inspection, but inspection of a different kind adapted to suit their distinguishing conditions. At present, they go without effective inspection, or even inspection of any kind. As regards the need for inspection in their case also, I shall simply quote from the recent report of the Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee. Paragraph 331 thereof contains the following observation :—" Theoretically they (the directors) are expected to grant loans only for useful purposes to be specified clearly

NON-AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES OR URBAN BANKS.





by the applicant and approved by the panchayat, but actually there is usually no close scrutiny of the purpose or application of the loan. In many cases the panchayatdars are too anxious to hold their posts to enquire so closely into the use and repayment of loans as to jeopardise their chance of re-election when their term of office comes to an end." No further proof is needed. The question of arrangements for the concurrent audit of these banks is hanging fire for long and calls for early solution. *And it is a question whether the kind of concurrent audit proposed will satisfy the needs of inspection demanded by the present situation.* The reason for referring to this subject here is the financial relation of these urban banks to the central bank, whose working is so largely and so intimately connected with the working of rural societies. Any scheme, like the present one in relation to rural societies, which has in view the assuring of the financial stability of the central bank, will be defective, if it does not provide for inspection of all kinds of societies financed by it, or at any rate indicate what action is called for in regard to any kind of societies which it does not bring within its direct scope. The form of the quarterly progress report recently prescribed by the Madras Central Urban Bank for central banks, it may be noted, makes provision for watching the timely fulfilment of the pecuniary obligations of urban banks to the central bank. This is poor consolation but is something.

## V. PURPOSE.

22. We have now done with the scope as well as the design of inspection and it remains to deal with its purpose. The purpose is no other than rendering the inspection effective. The administrative section of the bank is intended to take charge of this aspect of the business. All central banks in the province, with however one solitary exception, have opened the administrative section. In several banks it has only been nominally opened. It requires to be duly organised almost everywhere. Its essential requirements are an efficient field staff, an efficient office staff and an efficient officer to guide, check and control both. On these and other allied matters, the Madras Central Urban Bank has given directions—vide resolution No. 6 of its board of management dated 18-4-30. Clauses I (*a*) and I (*b*), so far as the work of field staff is concerned, Clause III, so far as the work of union supervisors and honorary workers is concerned, and Clause

ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION—THE AGENCY FOR RENDERING INSPECTION EFFECTIVE.

VIII so far as the requisite forms of report are concerned—the requirements of the resolution are satisfied in *a general way* by the instructions contained in respective places of this memorandum. *Detailed instructions are still called for.* Clause I (c) as regards the registers, reports etc., which the administrative section should maintain and Clause II as regards the check of diaries and tour programmes and certain other details—*their requirements await to be complied with.* It remains to be seen how far Clauses II and V relating to the administrative officer and his special training, as well as Clause IV relating to the special training of the field staff are fulfilled in several central banks. Information in these respects will be forthcoming when the quarterly progress reports prescribed with reference to Clause VII are received from central banks. Clause VI of the said resolution requires that the duties of the administrative officer should be clearly defined and Clause IX requires that the work of the administrative section should not only be regulated on right lines by the Madras Central Urban Bank but that it should also be periodically inspected by it. *Action on the lines is awaited. When full effect is given to the Board's resolution, the administrative section will naturally come into full working order and the fulfilment of the purpose of inspection duly ensured.*

In some areas where the federation is in sole charge of the rectification work, or is serving as the administrative section of the bank, these duties are presumably transacted by that body. In such cases, the bank, however, has to satisfy itself that it is kept in possession of full and correct information concerning the condition of societies and that such instructions as are issued by it are duly carried out by the federation.

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REPORT

OF THE

XVII Madras Provincial Co-operative Conference

PER COPY: ENGLISH As. 8 / TAMIL As. 4

*Apply to:—*

THE JOINT SECRETARY,

The Madras Provincial Co-operative Union,

*ROYAPETTAH, MADRAS.*





## APPENDIX 1.

*(Form proposed in paragraphs Nos. 13 and 15)*

..................................................Co-operative Central Bank.

*REPORT OF INSPECTION OF.....................VISIT*

*to ..........................................C. S. No.*

*for the year 193 --3 .*

1. Date and duration of present visit.
2. Date or dates of Initial and other earlier visits.

*Direct Action by Inspecting official.*

3. Work *due* at Initial Inspection, but *left undone* prior to present visit.
4. Steps for rectification and consolidation, awaiting action as per Section XIV-B of Initial Inspection Report, and pending from prior to present visit.
5. *Action due by the Panchayat.*
6. *Progress of work in other directions.*
7. *General Remarks.*

*Notes.*—1. Against items 3 and 4, merely enter the Section or Sub-section Number or Letter relating to the work concerned. And, lower down, state action taken at the present visit, in respect of each of those items of business.

2. In respect of item 5, state also lower done what the Panchayat has done.

3. As regards item 6 also, do the same thing, describing progress as briefly as possible.

4. Under each of the items 3 to 6, follow as far as possible the order of subjects observed in the form of the Initial Inspection Report.

5. Furnish D. C. B. and certain other particulars in the form overleaf.

REPORT.

*(Commence on this page. Add blank sheets if required).*

*D. C. B. and certain other particulars.*

| | Arrears Rs. | Current Rs. | Total Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Demand for the year ... ... | | | |

| | No. of Members. | Amount Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 2 Amount payable upto date of present visit. | | |
| 3 ,, collected towards col. 2 ... | | |
| 4 Other collections ... ... | | |
| 5 Total collections ... ... | | |
| 6 Balance still due ... ... | | |

| | Date or Dates. | Amount Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 Remitted to the Central Bank— | | |
| (1) ... ... | | |
| (2) ... ... | | |
| (3) ... ... | | |

| | Amount Rs. |
|---|---|
| 8 Cash balance at time of present visit ... | |
| 9 Interest collected from members since 1st July ... ... ... | |
| 10 Interet paid to central bank since 1st July. | |

| | No. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|
| 11 References and suits still pending disposal | | |
| 12 Decrees and awards sent up for execution and pending realization ... ... | | |
| 13 Decrees and awards lying idle on the hands of the panchayat ... ... | | |
| 14 No. of members who have defaulted for 6 months and more against whom no taken is taken ... ... | | |

15 No. of Panchayatdars in default—

| Name of Panchayatdar. | Amount. |
|---|---|
| (1) ... ... | |
| (2) ... ... | |
| (3) ... ... | |
| (4) ... ... | |
| (5) ... ... | |





## APPENDIX 2.

*(Form proposed in paragraphs Nos. 14 and 15)*

.............................................................. Co-operative Central Bank.

*INSPECTION BY HONORARY WORKERS*

*Report of visit to*.....................................................

*C. S. No*............*affiliated to*........ ......... *Union,*

*by M. R. Ry*............................ *governing body*

*member, director of* ............ . ... . *Union*.................... *Bank / Federation*

*N. B.*—Enter opposite a brief account of the work undertaken by the Governing body member or Director.

Dear Sir,

Will you please be so good as to pay an early visit to ................ C. S. No. and make a report on the matters indicated in col. 2 of the subjoined statement.

2. Your reply may be entered in column 3.

3. You are doubtless welcome to report on any other matters concerning the society for which you may find it convenient to spare time and attention.

4. This form, it is requested, may be returned with your replies within a month.

Yours faithfully,

To,

M. R. Ry.,

| Serial No. | Matter or matters on which report desired. | Reply of union governing body member or director. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | | |

## APPENDIX 3

*(Referred to in paragraphs 5 and 15)*

..........................................Co-operative Central Bank.

*STATEMENT OF INQUIRY INTO ECONOMIC CONDITION OF MADRAS.* members

1. No. and Name of Society.
2. No. and Name of member.
3. Name of father.
4. Share capital Paid up Rs............Balance overdue pay Rs. ... ..
5. Loans taken and now outstanding.

| | No. of Loan. | Date of Loan. | Amount of Loan. | Mortgage or surety. | Purpose. | Amount now outstanding. | Principal Overdue on 30th June last. | Interest Overdue on 30th June last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| (1) | | | | | | | | |
| (2) | | | | | | | | |
| (3) | | | | | | | | |
| (4) | | | | | | | | |
| Total... | | | | | | | | |

| | Principal Rs. | Interest Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 6. Instalments falling due in current year | | |
| 7. Total payable before 30th June next... | | |

| | Month or months in which promised to pay. | Amount Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 8. Details of undertakings by the member... | | |

| | Wet. | Extent. | Assessment. | Present value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9. Property owned cultivable land (S. Nos. to be given as far as possible) ... ... | | | | |

| | No. of houses. | Present value. |
|---|---|---|
| House property ... | | |

| | (a) Agriculture. | (b) Other sources. |
|---|---|---|
| 10 Gross annual income from... | | |

| | (a) Agriculture. | (b) Domestic expenses. |
|---|---|---|
| 11. Annual expenses for ... | | |

12. Net annual savings ...
13. Full Particulars as to indebtedness outside the society ...
13. Any further particulars that may be deemed necessary ...

*Inspecting Official's Signature.* *Member's Signature.*



## The Madras City Co-operative Panchayatdar's Classes

PROGRESS FOR OCTOBER 1930

The Madras Provincial Co-operative Union arranged Panchayatdar's Classes at the following places :—

| DATE. | SOCIETY. | | ATTENDANCE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1—10—1930 | Halls Gardens | ... | 10 |
| 2—10—1930 | Teynampet Mosque | ... | 12 |
| 4—10—1930 | Arasadi Vinayagar | ... | 10 |
| 5—10—1930 | Nariyangadu | ... | 16 |
| 7—10—1930 | Kalimancheri ... | ... | 9 |
| 10—10—1930 | Mount Road Rangoon Street | | 11 |
| 18—10—1930 | Periamet Moir ... | ... | 9 |
| 19—10—1930 | Flower Lane ... | ... | 15 |
| 24—10—1930 | Egmore ... | ... | 16 |
| 27—10—1930 | Periamet ... | ... | 12 |

Owing to continuous downpour of rains, more classes could not be held. The Supervisors were therefore advised to approach the members of the societies in their houses and to explain to them the benefits they might derive by taking active interest in their society and by paying their dues regularly. They collected information regarding the outstandings of individual members, the reasons for defaults, and also their whereabouts with a view to develop the movement in localities most congenial for its growth. The following is the programme for the month of December 1930 :—

| NO. OF CLASSES. | DATE. | | PLACE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 3—12—1930 | ... | Royapuram Handcook C. S. |
| 2 | 4—12—1930 | ... | Vepery C. S. |
| 3 | 5—12—1930 | ... | Abbasalikanpet C. S. |
| 4 | 6—12—1930 | ... | Halls Gardens |
| 5 | 7—12—1930 | ... | Ellapathamadhakoil C. S. |
| 6 | 8—12—1930 | ... | Chintadripet Cox C. S. |
| 7 | 9—12—1930 | ... | Kasimodu Christian and Adi-Dravida Co-operative Societies. |
| 8 | 10—12—1930 | ... | Srinivasa Bhaktajana Sabah & Gajendra Varada Co-operative Societies. |
| 9 | 11—12—1930 | ... | Sattadar Sri Vaishnava C. S. |
| 10 | 12—12—1930 | ... | Perambur Coblers. |
| 11 | 13—12—1930 | ... | Egmore C. S. |
| 12 | 14—12—1930 | ... | Periamet Moir. |

| No. of Classes. | Date. | | Place. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | 15—12—1930 | ... | Tondiarpet C. S. |
| 14 | 16—12—1930 | ... | Teynampet Mosque C. S. |
| 15 | 17—12—1930 | ... | Mount Road Rangoon Street C. S. |
| 16 | 18—12—1930 | ... | Narasingapuram C. S. |
| 17 | 19—12—1930 | ... | Flower Lane. |
| 18 | 20—12—1930 | ... | Mackeys Gardens. |
| 19 | 21—12—1930 | ... | Corporation South Range Depot. |
| 20 | 22—12—1930 | ... | Nariyangadu C. S. |

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

1. *Important Resolutions—passed by the Board of Management* :—

   (i) Resolved to join the Southern India Chamber of Commerce and to send Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu to represent this Bank ;

   (ii) Resolved that for this year the collection period shall be extended to 31st October for payment of interest on loans and in future 28th February and 31st August shall be the dates within which half-yearly interests on loans shall be paid ;

   (iii) Resolved to apply for permission to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to grant loans on deposits to non-members ;

2. *Subsidiary rules governing the grant of* :—

   (*a*) *Loans* :—

   Interest shall be collected usually once in six months and in special cases the Board may require payment of interest at shorter intervals.

   (*b*) *Overdrafts* :—

   (i) All Societies enjoying overdraft shall furnish financial particulars on or before the 20th of the succeeding month instead of 15th as already laid down.

   (ii) The Societies enjoying overdraft on the strength of their Fixed Deposits need not furnish financial particulars every month.

   (iii) Societies shall pay interest at 5 per cent. on 20 per cent. instead of on 25 per cent. of the total overdraft to the extent not drawn.

   (*c*) *Thrift Certificates*:—

   1. Thrift Certificates are issued for Fixed Deposits of small denominations with a view to encourage Thrift.

   2. The amount is repayable at the completion of 5 years from the date of issue of the certificate. The following table gives the





rate at issue, the amount payable by the Bank earlier, if its Board of managements is satisfied as to the need of the Depositor to encash his certificate earlier than the period agreed upon, and also the amount payable at maturity.

| Rate at Issue. | On satisfying the Board of Management as to the need for withdrawal of the Thrift money before maturity, the following amounts will be paid to the depositor after completing the periods noted below. | | | | Denomination (Amount payable at maturity, i.e., after completing Five Years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | One Year | Two Years | Three Years | Four Years | |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 75 0 0 | 77 8 0 | 80 10 0 | 84 6 0 | 90 10 0 | 100 0 0 |
| 7 8 0 | 7 12 0 | 8 1 0 | 8 7 0 | 9 1 0 | 10 0 0 |
| 3 12 0 | 3 14 0 | 4 0 6 | 4 3 6 | 4 8 6 | 5 0 0 |
| 1 14 0 | 1 15 0 | 2 0 0 | 2 2 0 | 2 4 0 | 2 8 0 |
| 0 15 0 | 0 15 6 | 1 0 0 | 1 1 0 | 1 2 0 | 1 4 0 |

3. The total amount to the credit of any person shall not exceed Rs. 5,000 (face value at any time.)

4. Every subscriber will be supplied with a certificate. The Bank does not undertake to give a separate notice of the maturity.

5. The holders are recommended to keep a note of the serial No. and the date of issue of the Thrift Certificate and to notify immediately the Bank in the event of the Certificate being lost.

6. If a certificate is lost or spoiled, on production of satisfactory proof of the same a duplicate will be issued on payment of a penalty of eight annas.

3. *Circulars* :—

The Bank issued six circulars during the month of October 1930., Important among them being those, (1) dealing with the instructions for taking delivery of the Pass books, (2) drawing attention to the subsidiary rules governing Overdrafts, (3) calling for the Balance-sheets of the societies as on 30th September 1930. and (4) announcing the sale of Thrift Certificates on the International Co-operators' Day (1st November 1930).

*4. Administrative Section :—*

Attempts are being made to have a survey of the localities where the movement could be developed on right lines. It is proposed to group three or four societies situated in close proximity to one another and to develop them. The initial reports supplied by the Madras Central Urban Bank Ltd., have been completed in the case of six societies, besides the preparation of 15 statements of outstandings of members to their societies.

The following are the lines on which the development programme is intended to be carried out.

i. Membership of the society-scope for increase-elemination and suspension of privileges of membership.

ii. Working capital-need and scope for increasing it:

iii. Loans-forecast for 1 year-emergency loans not to exceed salary earned up to the date of disbursement of loan repayable on the salary day. Short Term Loans not to exceed 4 times the salary to meet unforeseen circumstances to be cleared within 12 months.

iv. Sale of Thrift Certificates- sale to members on salary days and on festive occasions.

v. Rectification.—renewal of bonds where and when necessary-filing suits against persistent defaulters and expediting execution of decrees.

The Board of Management of the Bank is considering the desirability of advancing loans to bad societies, if proper persons are available for conducting the societies efficiently, loans being intended mainly for new and regular members, and for short term purposes. The Bank is also considering the appointment of efficient hands to manage the affairs of primary societies, when their transactions develop. Societies are expected to take advantage of the scheme and get its full benefits.

*5. Receipts and Disbursements for the month ending 31st. Oct. 1930*

RECEIPTS.

| HEAD OF ACCOUNTS. | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Share Capital (societies) ... ... | 11,719 | 0 | 0 |
| do (individuals) ... ... | 1,650 | 0 | 0 |
| Current Deposits (societies) ... ... | 1,67,306 | 13 | 2 |
| do (individuals) ... ... | 16,186 | 2 | 9 |
| Savings Deposits ... ... | 237 | 12 | 11 |
| Recurring Deposits ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Fixed Deposits (societies) ... ... | ... | | |
| Reserve Fund Deposits (societies) ... | 652 | 2 | 9 |





RECEIPTS—*Continued.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Entrance Fees ... ... | 28 | 0 | 0 |
| Suspense ... ... | 80,403 | 0 | 0 |
| Loans repaid by societies ... ... | 12,936 | 3 | 6 |
| Interest received on loans ... ... | 1,588 | 4 | 5 |
| Petty Cash ... ... | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Overdraft loans repaid by societies ... | 1,83,010 | 12 | 8 |
| Electric Charges ... ... | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| Commission on Cheques ... ... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Subvention scheme (1st quarterly instalment sanctioned by M. C. U. B. Ltd.,) ... | 375 | 0 | 0 |
| Liquidator's suspense ... ... | 15 | 14 | 7 |
| Withdrawal from current account in :— | | | |
| 1. M. C. U. B. Town Branch No. 1 ... | 20,250 | 0 | 0 |
| 2. C. C. C. Bank Ltd., ... ... | 98,315 | 6 | 0 |
| 3. Indian Bank Ltd., (Head Office) ... | 1,41,474 | 8 | 11 |
| 4. Imperial Bank of India, Madras Head Office ... ... ... | 1,25,255 | 2 | 5 |
| 5. Imperial Bank of India, Mount Road .. | 433 | 2 | 0 |
| Opening Balance ... ... | 691 | 3 | 11 |
| Total ... | 8,62,559 | 3 | 0 |

DISBURSEMENTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Current Deposits (societies) ... ... | 1,60,150 | 6 | 1 |
| do (individuals) ... ... | 10,787 | 2 | 0 |
| Savings Deposits ... ... | 55 | 0 | 0 |
| Suspense ... ... | 80,506 | 0 | 0 |
| Furniture ... ... | 118 | 0 | 0 |
| Mis. Contingencies No. 1 ... ... | 98 | 8 | 6 |
| Stationery No. 1 ... ... | 22 | 6 | 0 |
| Stationery No. II (Adm. Branch) .. ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Loans disbursed to societies ... ... | 63,904 | 13 | 0 |
| Overdraft loans to societies ... ... | 1,89,920 | 13 | 9 |
| Petty Cash ... ... | 65 | 0 | 0 |
| Establishment No. I ... ... | 474 | 11 | 0 |
| Establishment No. II (Adm. Branch) ... | 188 | 13 | 0 |
| Telephone Charges ... ... | 22 | 6 | 0 |
| Books and forms ... ... | 69 | 6 | 0 |
| Electric Charges ... ... | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Liquidated Society's Loan ... ... | 1,434 | 2 | 0 |
| Post Office Cash Certificates ... ... | 7,500 | 0 | 0 |
| Fixed Deposit in M. C. U. B. ... ... | 60,000 | 0 | 0 |

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Remittance to the current accounts in :— | | | |
| 1. M. C. U. B. Town Branch No. I ... | 2,500 | 8 | 0 |
| 2. M. C. U. B. Town Branch No. II (Subvention)... ... | 375 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. C. C. C. Bank Ltd., ... ... | 30,744 | 4 | 9 |
| 4. Indian Bank Ltd., Head Office ... | 1,28,165 | 12 | 0 |
| 5. Imperial Bank of India, Madras Head Office ... ... ... | 1,24,204 | 15 | 11 |
| 6. Imperial Bank of India, Mount Road. | 143 | 0 | 0 |
| Closing Balance ... ... | 1,091 | 3 | 0 |
| Total ... | 8,62,559 | 3 | 0 |

G. SRIRAM BABU NAIDU,
*Secretary.*

## The Department

1. *Circulars.* A Circular No. A. 5895 of 1930 dated 7-10-1930 of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies permits the investment of the surplus of Central Banks in the Debentures of the Central Land Mortgage Bank. It further states that the latter Bank allows interest at 6 per cent. per annum which is guaranteed by Government. It is also noted that the Madras Central Urban Bank and Central Banks have been permitted to issue loans on the security of the debentures.

*Note.* It is not known whether the Madras Central Urban Bank or any other Bank has actually agreed to or given any such loans. It will greatly popularise the debentures if the Imperial Bank of India also agrees for the grant of loans on the security of such debentures. We trust the Registrar will move the Imperial Bank of India to accept the debentures as securities.

2. *Inspection.* The Depressed Class Societies in the City have been divided into the following 3 groups by the Department and have been allotted to the Inspectors noted below for collection work :—

| *Group I.* | *Group II.* | *Group III.* |
|---|---|---|
| Inspector Mr. C. Raghava Nair B.A. | Inspector Mr. S. Ramachandran B.A. | Inspector Mr. M. V. Radhakrishnan B.A. |
| *Societies.* | *Societies.* | *Societies.* |
| 1 Washermanpet Gajendra Varada C. S. | 1 Vepery C. S. | 1 Mylapore Mettucheri |
| 2 Washermanpet Srinivas Bakthajan Sabha | 2 Madras Kullalars | 2 Kalimancheri |





| *Group I—(contd.)* | *Group II—(contd.)* | *Group III—(contd.)* |
|---|---|---|
| 3 Tondiarpet C. S. | 3 Madras Adi Andra | 3 Ellapathamadha Koil |
| 4 Mulakottalam C. S. | 4 Pudupet Savarimuthu lane | 4 Halls Gardens |
| 5 Wellington C. S. | 5 Egmore | 5 Abbas Alikhanpet |
| 6 Peddunaickenpet Victoria | 6 Periamet | 6 Mackays Garden |
| 7 Kassimadu Adi Dravida | 7 Nariangadu | 7 Teynampet Masuthi |
| 8 Kassimadu Christian | 8 Chintadripet Cox | 8 Mount Road Rangoon |
| 9 Choolai Mangaliamman | 9 Flower Lane C.S. | 9 Tirumalai Tiruvithi Amman |
| 10 Perambur Coblers | 10 Salt Loaders | 10 Arasadi Vinayagar |
| 11 Prince of Wales | 11 Jagannadhapuram | 11 Pycrofts C. S. |
| 12 Kannigapuram Queen Victoria | 12 Corporation 'A' Depot | 12 Nungambakkam High Road |
| 13 Kalyani Maistry Garden | 13 „ 'B' „ | 13 Madras Nadukuppam |
| 14 Pulianthope Arunthatheya | 14 „ 'C' „ | 14 Adyar Narayanaswamy Garden Fishermen |
| 15 Pulianthope Ganesa C. S. | 15 „ 'D' „ | 15 Narasingapuram |
| 16 Perambur Telugu Xian | 16 „ 'E & F' „ | |
| 17 Vyasarpady | 17 South Range Drainage menials | |
| 18 Paddison | 18 North Range Drainage menials | |
| 19 Military Men's Buildings | | |

It is expected that the inspectors will in future give to the Bank detailed reports, giving the name of the Society, the outstandings and overdues to the Bank, loans outstanding and overdue to the Society, and the amounts actually collected by the Inspector on dates of his visits from regular members and defaulters. Proper forms are being printed by the Bank and will be supplied to the Inspectors to obtain the necessary information both as regards collections made and as to the cases of members from whom collections could not be effected with reasons for the same.

# LANTERN SLIDES*

SHOWING:

## EVILS OF DRINK

:: AND ::

## Benefits of Co-operation

**Set No. I.**
(33 SLIDES)

| Coloured Rs. 50. | Uncoloured Rs. 35. |
|---|---|

*Apply to*

*The Hony. Joint Secretary,*

**The Madras Provincial Co-operative Union,**

**Royapettah, MADRAS.**

* Story in brief is published on page 135 of August issue.

# The Madras Provincial Co-operative Union,

*ROYAPETTAH, MADRAS.*
*10th December, 1930.*

## CO-OPERATORS' RELIEF FUND.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The havoc committed by the recent storm and floods is well known to you all. It is the poor people that have suffered most. Their tiled houses, constructed at great sacrifice by loans raised through co-operative effort, have been flooded and in many cases levelled to the ground; their huts—the abodes of the poorest among them—have been entirely washed away. The inmates have been rendered destitute. Most of them have no alternative left but to look to the beneficence of the enlightened and generous public

The City Co-operators met at a meeting convened under the auspices of the Provincial Co-operative Union, Royapettah, Madras and resolved to do their mite by appealing to all co-operators, co-operative institutions and the generous public for donations for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of the suffering people.

We have been appointed by the City Co-operators as a Committee to go into every case and afford relief to those who are too poor to be financed by Co-operative Societies in the ordinary way. We make this appeal to you to contribute liberally towards this Relief Fund, so that we may tangibly demonstrate that co-operation is not merely borrowing and lending, but is actuated by high ideals as well.

**All remittances may kindly be made to :—**

THE SECRETARY,
THE MADRAS DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE CENTRAL BANK, LTD.,
*20, Second Line Beach, MADRAS.*

Yours Sincerely,

V. RAMADAS PANTULU.
A. SIVARAMA MENON.
L. C. GURUSWAMY.
V. DHARMALINGAM PILLAI.
G. SRIRAM BABU NAIDU.
V. VENKATASUBBAIYA.
V. MANICKA MUDALIYAR.
H. M. JAGANATHAM.

C.J.W. 12 30-1000.

# சென்னைக் கூட்டுறவினன்

மலர் I.] நவம்பர் 1930 [இதழ் 2.

## பத்திராதிபரின் குறிப்புகள்.

**சிக்கன சர்டிபிகேட்டுகள்.**

அகில இந்திய கூட்டுறவு பிரசார அமைப்புகள் சேர்ந்த சங்கத்தின் (*All India Provincial Co-operative Institutes' Association*) விருப்பத்திற்கிணங்கி சென்னை ஜில்லா கோவாபரேடிவ் சென்ட்ரல் பாங்கியானது சிக்கன சர்டிபிகேட்டுகளைப் பிறப்பித்திருக்கிறது. ரூ 100, 10, 5, 2-8-0, 1-4-0 மதிப்புள்ள சர்டிபிகேட்டுகள் முறையே ரூ. 75, 7-8-0, 3-12-0, 1-14-0, 0-15-0 விகிதங்களுக்கு விற்கப்படுகின்றன. ஷை சர்டிபிகேட்டுகளின் மாதிரியொன்றும் அவற்றைப்பற்றிய விதிகளும் இப்பத்திரிகையில் பிரசுரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அவற்றை வாங்குபவர்களுக்கு வருடத்திற்கு 100-க்கு $6\frac{2}{3}$-ரூபாய் விதம் வட்டி கொடுக்கப்படும். 5 வருஷங்களுக்குப் பிறகே ஷை சர்டிபிகேட்டுகளைத் திருப்பியனுப்பி பணத்தைப் பெறலாம். 5 வருஷங்களுக்குட்பட்டு பணத்தைப் பெறவேண்டுமாயின் ஷை சர்டிபிகேட்டுகளுக்குப் பின்பக்கத்தில் பிரசுரிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள விகிதங்களின்படி பணத்தைப் பெறலாம். இந்நகரிலுள்ள சங்கங்களுக்குக் கடன் கொடுத்து உதவுவது மட்டுமல்லாது எளிய சங்க மெம்பர்கள் தமது வருமானத்தினின்றும் எதிர்கால கஷ்டங்களை உத்தேசித்து கொஞ்ச பணம் சேர்த்துவைக்கக் கூடியவாறு ஷை சர்டிபிகேட்டுகளைப் பிறப்பிக்க ஜில்லா பாங்கியானது முன்வந்தது அதற்குப் பெருமையேயாகும். நமது எளிய சகோதரர்கள் இவ்வரிய நன்மையைப்பெற முன்வருவார்களென்று நாம் எதிர்பார்க்கின்றோம்.

**மகாநாடுகளும் மீட்டிங்குகளும்.**

மாகாணக் கூட்டுறவு யூனியனின் நிர்வாக கமிட்டியானது (*Executive Committee*) ஷை யூனியன் கட்டடத்தில் 11-10-1930 தேதியன்று கனம் வி. ராமதாஸ்பந்துலு அவர்களின் அக்கிராஸனத்தின்கீழ் கூடிற்று. கவர்ன்மெண்டார் இதுகாறும் பிரசுரித்துவந்த "கிராம பஞ்சாயத்து" என்னும் பத்திரிகையை மாகாண யூனியன் இனி பிரசுரம் செய்ய ஏற்றுக்கொண்டது இம்மாகாணத்தில் நடைபெற்றுவரும் கூட்டுறவு பயிற்சி சாலைகளில் கற்பிக்கப்படவேண்டிய விஷயங்களின் குறிப்பானது (*Syllabus*) அங்கிகரிக்கப்பட்டது. ஷை நிர்வாக கமிட்டி மீட்டிங்கு முடிந்த பிறகு

கூட்டுறவு பயிற்சி சாலைகளின் சென்ட்ரல் கமிட்டி மீட்டிங்கொன்று நடைபெற்றது. ஸ்ரீமான் வி. ராமதாஸ்பந்துலு அவர்கள் அக்கிராஸனம் வகித்தார்கள். இப்போது நடைபெற்றுவரும் 6 பயிற்சி சாலைகளும் 1-12-30 தேதி முதல் 15-4-31 தேதிவரையில் வகுப்புகளை நடத்தவும், பிற்பாடு 4 பயிற்சி சாலைகள் போதுமென்றும், இதுவரையில் 4 மாத வகுப்புகள் நடைபெற்று வந்தது போலல்லாது 1-7-31 தேதியிலிருந்து ஒரு வருட வகுப்புகள் நடைபெறவேண்டுமென்றும் தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது. விஷயக் குறிப்பும் (*Syllabus*), அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்டது.

24-10-30 தேதியன்று கிறிஸ்தியன் சென்ட்ரல் பாங்கியின் 14-வது மகாசபை மீட்டிங்கு பார்க்டவுன் மெமோரியல் ஹாலில் நடைபெற்றது. ஷை பாங்கியின் பிரஸிடெண்டு மிஸ்டர் கே. டி. பால், இங்கிலாந்துக்குச் சென்றிருப்பதால் மிஸ்டர் டர்ன்புல் (*Mr. Turnbull*) ஷை மீட்டிங்கில் அக்கிராஸனம் வகித்தார். ஷை மீட்டிங்கு நடைபெறுமுன்பே இந் நகரச் சங்கங்கள் தமது பங்குத் தொகைகள் முதலிய கணக்குகளை புதிய பாங்கிக்கு மாற்றிக்கொள்ள வேண்டியதாக ஏற்பட்டதால் அச்சங்கங்கள் மெம்பர்களாயிருந்த வருடாந்திர ரிபோர்ட்டானது கவனிக்கப்பட்ட ஷை மீட்டிங்கில் அவற்றின் பிரதிநிதிகள் ஆஜராகி அந்த ரிபோர்ட்டைப் பற்றி அபிப்பிராயங்களைக்கூற அநுமதி பெறக்கூடவில்லை. சென்ற வருடத்திற்கு டிவிடெண்டு கிடையாதென்று கிறிஸ்தியன் சென்ட்ரல் பாங்கியானது ஷை மீட்டிங்கில் தீர்மானித்தது மிகவும் விசனிக்கத்தக்க விஷயம். இந்நகரிலுள்ள கிறிஸ்தவர்களின் சங்கங்களும் தாழ்ந்த வகுப்பினரின் சங்கங்களும் உட்பட எல்லா சங்கங்களும் கிறிஸ்தியன் சென்ட்ரல் பாங்கியின் நிர்வாக எல்லையினின்றும் விலக்கப்பட்டன. மற்றொரு முக்கியமான தீர்மானமும் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டது. அதாவது, 1400 சங்கங்களும் 139 தனி நபர்களும் மெம்பர்களாயுள்ள ஷை பாங்கியின் மகாசபை மீட்டிங்குகளில் முன்பு 50 பிரதிநிதிகளாவது ஆஜராகவேண்டுமென்ற பைலாவானது 20 பிரதிநிதிகளிருந்தால் போதுமென்று மாற்றப்பட்டது. ஆகவே இந்நகருக்கு வெளியில் இம்மாகாண மெங்குமுள்ள தாழ்ந்த வகுப்பினரின் சங்கங்களை இனி மேல் டிபார்ட்மெண்டார் நியமித்துள்ள 60 ஸ்பெஷல் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களின் உதவியைக்கொண்டு சிறப்பாக நடைபெற கிறிஸ்தியன் சென்ட்ரல் பாங்கியார் தகுந்த முயற்சிகளைத் தீவிரமாக எடுத்துக்கொண்டு வருகிற வருடத்தில் ஷை பாங்கியானது மேலான நிலைமையை யடையவேண்டுமென்பது நமது மனமார்ந்த கோரிக்கையாகும்.

சென்னை மாகாணக் கூட்டுறவு சென்ட்ரல் பாங்கிகளின் 8-வது மகாநாடானது மைலாப்பூரில் மாகாண பாங்கியின் கட்டடத்தில் 31-10-30 தேதியன்று நடைபெற்றது. ஆலோசிக்கப்பட்ட விஷயங்களில் முக்கிய





மானவை: இம்பீரியல் பாங்கியானது கூட்டுறவு சென்ட்ரல் பாங்கிகளுக்கு இதுகாறும் கொடுத்திருந்த ஓவர்ட்ராப்டு வசதிகளை இனி கொடுக்கமுடியாதென்று கூறுவது; சென்ட்ரல் பாங்கிகளின் பழைய ரிகார்டுகளை அழித்தல்; சென்ட்ரல் பாங்கிகளின் மான்யுவலை (*Manual*) ரிஜிஸ்திரார் அவர்கள் தயாரிப்பது; கிருஷ்ணா சென்ட்ரல் பாங்கியினின்றும் மேற்கு கோதாவரி சென்ட்ரல் பாங்கிக்கு சில சங்கங்கள் மாற்றப்பட்டதால் கிருஷ்ணா பாங்கியில் சேர்ந்துள்ள ரிஸர்வ் நிதியினின்றும் ஓர் பாகத்தை மேற்கு கோதாவரி பாங்கிக்கு மாற்றவேண்டுமென்பது.

நமது மந்திரிகள்.

நமது பல ஐக்கியத்தலைவர்கள் இம்மாகாணத்தில் மேன்மையான பதவிகளைப் பெற்றிருப்பதைக்காண நமக்கு மிகவும் உற்சாகமுண்டாகிறது. நமது முதல் மந்திரியான கனம் திவான்பஹதூர் பி. முனிசாமி நாயுடு அவர்கள் சித்தூரில் ஜில்லா பெடரேஷன் பிரஸிடெண்டாகவும் சென்ட்ரல் பாங்கியின் நிர்வாக கமிட்டி மெம்பராகவு மிருந்தவர். நமது மூன்றாவது மந்திரி கனம் திவான்பஹதூர் எஸ். குமாரஸ்வாமி செட்டியாரவர்கள் திருநெல்வேலி சென்ட்ரல் பாங்கியில் ஓர் டைரெக்டராகவும் கடைசியில் வைஸ் பிரஸிடெண்டாகவு மிருந்தவர். இரண்டாவது மந்திரி கனம் மிஸ்டர் பி. டி. ராஜன் தாழ்ந்த வகுப்பினருக்கு உதவிபுரிந்துகொண்டு பொதுஜன ஊழியராக விளங்கி வந்தவர். சமீபத்தில் நமது சட்ட சபையில் சென்னை சென்ட்ரல் நில அடமான பாங்கியின் சார்பாக வெகுவாக வாதித்ததைக் கவனித்தால் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தின் பேரில் அவருக்குள்ள பற்றுதலானது நமக்கு நன்றாய் விளங்கும். வண்ணாரப்பேட்டை ஐக்கிய நாணய சங்கத்தின் பிரஸிடெண்டு ராவ்பஹதூர் பி. டி. குமாரஸ்வாமி செட்டியாரவர்கள் சமீபத்தில் சென்னைக் கார்ப்பொரேஷன் பிரஸிடெண்டாகத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டதைபற்றி நமக்கு வெகு ஆனந்தமுண்டாகிறது. மற்றும் அநேக கூட்டுறவினர்கள் நமது சட்ட சபைத் தேர்தல்களில் வெற்றியடைந்துளர். ஐக்கிய சங்கங்களின் சட்டமானது நமது சட்ட சபையில் மாற்றப்பட ஆலோசனைகள் கொண்டுவரப்படும்போது ஷை தலைவர்கள் நமது சங்கங்களின் பயனை உத்தேசித்து நன்மை பயக்க முயற்சிகளைச் செய்வார்களென்று நாம் நம்புகிறோம்.

# சங்கங்களின் தணிக்கை*

ராவ்ஸாஹேப் டி. ஸ்ரீனிவாஸ ராவ்

சங்கங்கள் இப்போது தணிக்கை செய்யப்படுவதைக் கவனித்தால் அதனைப்பற்றிய எவ்வித திவிரமானதும் நன்மை பயக்கக்கூடியதுமான ஏற்பாடும் இல்லையென்று கூறலாம். தணிக்கை சரிவரவும் காலாகாலங்களிலும் பயன் கொடுக்கக்கூடியதாயும் நடைபெறவேண்டும். இப்போது சங்கங்களைத் தணிக்கை செய்வதற்கு யூனியன் சூபர்வைசர், கவர்னிங் பாடி மெம்பர், சென்ட்ரல் பாங்கி அல்லது ஜில்லா பெடரேஷன் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர், சென்ட்ரல் பாங்கி ஜில்லா பெடரேஷன் டைரெக்டர்கள், கவர்ன்மெண்டு இன்ஸ்பெக்டர், அட்மினிஸ்ட்ரேடிவ் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் ஆகிய இவ்வளவு சிப்பந்திகள் போதாமல் பரிக்ஷார்த்தமாக ஆடிட்டு செய்ய சப்டிப்டி ரிஜிஸ்திரார், டிப்டி ரிஜிஸ்திரார் ஆக பலவகை ஆபிஸர்களிருக்கிறார்கள் கவர்ன்மெண்டு தணிக்கை ஏற்பாட்டைப்பற்றி இம்மாகாணத்தில் இரண்டு தலைமையமைப்புகளுக்குத் தலைவராயுள்ள கனம் வி. ராமதாஸ் பந்துலு சமீபத்தில் கூறிய அபிப்பிராயத்தைக் கவனித்தால் அவ்வேற்பாடானது எவ்வாறுளதென்று நாம் அறியலாம். அவர் கூறுவதாவது.—"கவர்ன்மெண்டு ஆடிட்டு சிப்பந்திகளின் தன்மையும் வேலைசெய்யும் வழியும் இப்போது இருப்பதைப்போலவே இருக்கும் வரையில் இவ்வியக்கத்தில் தமது பணங்களைப் போட்டுவைப்பவர்களும் சென்ட்ரல் பாங்கிகளின் டைரெக்டர்களும் டிபார்ட்மெண்டு ஆடிட்டு ரிபோர்ட்டுகளில் கொடுபடும் விவரங்களின் பேரில் நம்பிக்கை வைப்பது கூடாத காரியமாகும்." கவர்ன்மெண்டு தணிக்கை இவ்வாறென்றால் பொது ஜன ஸமூக சிப்பந்திகளின் தணிக்கை இன்னும் மோசமாயிருக்கின்றது. சரியான காலத்திலோ அல்லது காலந்தவறியோ எப்போதாகிலும் டிபார்ட்மெண்டு தணிக்கை நடைபெறுகின்றது. தவிர, டிபார்ட்மெண்டு தணிக்கை எங்கும் ஒரே மாதிரியாகவாவது இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் பொது ஜன ஸமூக சிப்பந்திகள் (*non-official Inspectors etc.*) பல சங்கங்களைத் தணிக்கை செய்வதேயில்லை. அவர்களுடைய தணிக்கையானது ஒரே மாதிரியாகவுமில்லை.

**சரியான தணிக்கை.**

சரிவர தணிக்கை செய்வதென்பது சங்கத்தின் நிலைமையைச் சரிவர அறியுமாறு சங்கத்தின் தேவைகளைத் திருப்தி செய்வதோடு, யூனியன், சென்ட்ரல் பாங்கி, பெடரேஷன் ஆகிய அமைப்புகள் தமது கடமைகளைச் செலுத்துவதற்குத் தேவையான பல விவரங்களையும் வெளிப்படுத்துவதேயாகும்.

* ஆங்கில வியாஸத்தின் சாராம்சம்.





சங்கங்களின் பணத்தேவைகளை சென்ட்ரல் பாங்கிகள் சரியாக கவனிப்பதில்லையென்றும், சங்கங்களின் நாணய நிலைமையைச் சரியானபடி அறிய பாங்கிகள் பலவிவரங்களையும் பெறுவதில்லையென்றும் சென்ட்ரல் பாங்கிகளின் கான்பரென்ஸும், மாகாண பாங்கியும், மாகாணக் கூட்டுறவு கான்பரென்ஸும் பல தடவைகளில் முறையிட்டு வந்திருக்கின்றன. மக்ளகன் கமிட்டியும் பர்மா கமிட்டியும் இதனைப்பற்றி வற்புறுத்தியிருக்கின்றன. ஆனால் ஷை விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி டவுன்ஸெண்டு கமிட்டியானது வற்புறுத்தியிருந்தாலும், தவணைகடந்த பாக்கிகளை விசாரணை செய்யவும் சங்கங்களின் ஆஸ்திப்பொறுப்புகளை மதிப்பிடவும் கவர்ன்மெண்டல்லாத பொது ஜன ஸமூகங்களின் சிப்பந்தி வர்க்கமானது பலப்படவேண்டுமென்பதை ஷை கமிட்டியார் ஆலோசிக்காமல் கவர்ன்மெண்டு ஆடிடருடைய கடமைகளைமட்டும் வெகுவாக எடுத்துக்கூறியிருக்கிறார்கள். இதனால் ஷை கமிட்டி ஏற்படு முன்பும்பிறகும் சீர்திருத்த ஏற்பாட்டைப் பற்றி எங்கும் எல்லா ஸமூகங்களிலும் கிளர்ச்சி ஏற்பட்டது. பாக்கிகளின் காரணங்களை ஆராய்ச்சி செய்வதும் வருடக்கடைசியில் சங்கங்களின் பாங்கிக் கடன்களுக்குச் சரியான ஆதாரமிருக்கிறதாவென்று பரிக்ஷிப்பதும் கூட்டுறவு ஆக்டின் 17-வது செக்ஷனில் அவசியமெனக் குறிக்கப்பட்ட விஷயங்களேயாகும். சங்கத்தின் நிர்வாகஸ்தர்கள் சரியானவர்கள் தானா? சங்கத்தின் நாணய நிலைமை எவ்வாறுளது? மேற்பார்வை செய்யும் அமைப்புகளும் சென்ட்ரல் பாங்கிகளும் பரஸ்பரமாக எவ்வாறு நடந்துகொள்ளவேண்டும்? சங்கத்தின் சரித்திரம்—இனி எவ்வகையில் அபிவிருத்தியடையக்கூடும்—முதல் தடவை சங்கத்திற்குச் சென்றபோது என்ன வேலை செய்யமுடிந்தது—பின்பு சென்றபோது நடைபெறக்கூடாமல் சில காரியாதிகளை ஒத்திவைக்கும்படி நேரிட்டதற்குக் காரணங்கள்—ஆகிய பல விஷயங்களும் கவனிக்கப்படவேண்டும்.

**காலந் தவறாத தணிக்கை.**

வருடக்கடைசியில் சங்கத்தின் நிலைமையானது வருட முதலில் இருந்ததினின்றும் மாறுகின்றது. ஆகவே வருட முதலிலேயே தணிக்கை நடைபெற்றால் அந்தத் தணிக்கையில் காணப்பட்ட தவறுதல்களை அவ்வருடத்திற்குள் மேற்பார்வை அமைப்புகள் சீர்திருத்தம் செய்ய அவகாசம் ஏற்படும். வருட ஆரம்பத்தில் 3 மாதங்களுக்குள் எல்லா சங்கங்களும் முன்பாராவில் கூறியபடி தணிக்கை செய்யப்படவேண்டும்.

**பயன் தரக்கூடிய தணிக்கை.**

தணிக்கையான பிறகு குற்றங்குறைவுகள் சீர்படுத்தப்படாவிடில் தணிக்கையினால் எவ்வித பயனுமிராது. என்ன குறைவுகள், அவற்றை எவ்விதங்களில் சீர்படுத்துவது என்பதைக் கவனிக்க விவரங்கள் கொடுபடவேண்டும்.

**அவசியமான ஆராய்ச்சிகள்.**

ஒவ்வொரு மெம்பரின் நாணய நிலைமையையும் ஆராய்ச்சி செய்வதால் இனி எவ்வாறு அம்மெம்பர் தனது நிலைமையை மேம்படுத்திக்கொள்வதென்பதும், நீண்டகாலத்தில் தான் திருப்பிச்செலுத்தக்கூடுமென்றுள்ள அடமானக் கடன்களை நில அடமான பாங்கிக்கு மாற்றவும், அப்படி நில அடமான பாங்கியானது அந்த விஸ்தீரணத்தில் சீக்கிரத்தில் ஏற்படக்கூடாவிடில் ௸ கடன்களை விசேஷமாகப் பாவித்து சில சௌகரியங்களை சென்ட்ரல் பாங்கிகளினின்றும் பெறவும், சௌகரியங்கள் செய்துகொடுக்க யோக்கியதையில்லாத அடமானக் கடன்களையும் இதர கடன்களையும் தாமதியாமல் வசூலித்துவிட மேற்பார்வை அமைப்புகளுக்கும் சென்ட்ரல் பாங்கிக்கும் தெரிவிக்கவும் மற்றும் பலவித காரியாதிகள் நடைபெறச் சாத்தியமாகும். ரிஜிஸ்திராரவர்கள் பலமுறை அறிக்கை செய்தபோதிலும் மெம்பர்வாராக கடன்பாக்கிகளின் ஸ்டேட்மெண்டுகள் சங்கங்களினின்றும், சங்கவாராக பாக்கிகளின் ஜாப்தாக்கள் யூனியன்களினின்றும் கிடைப்பது சாத்தியமில்லாமலிருக்கிறது. வசூல் விஷயம் சரிவர கவனிக்கப்படவேண்டும். வருடத்திற்குள்ளாக ஒரு மெம்பர் தனது வருமானத்தை உத்தேசித்து எவ்வளவு பாக்கியைச் செலுத்தக்கூடுமென்று தணிக்கையில் தெரிந்துகொண்டு மேற்பார்வை அமைப்புகளுக்கும் பாங்கிகளுக்கும் சங்கங்களினின்றும் வரக்கூடிய பாக்கிகள் எவ்வளவென்று தெரிவித்தலால் வருட இறுதிக்குள் ௸ பாக்கிகளை வசூலிக்க அவ்வமைப்புகள் வசூல் விஷயத்தில் தீவிரமான முயற்சிகளை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள சாத்தியப்படும். இப்போது வசூல் விஷயம் கவனிக்கப்படுவதில்லை. கடைசியாக வருடமுடிவில் சென்ட்ரல் பாங்கிகளின் டைரெக்டர்களும் யூனியன் கவர்னிங்பாடி மெம்பர்களும் அவசரமாக இங்குமங்கும் சங்கங்களுக்கு ஓடுவதும் வசூல் விஷயத்தில் பலசிப்பந்திகளும் முயலவேண்டுமென்று முறையிடுவதுமாகவிருக்கின்றது.

**கோர்ட்டு நடவடிக்கைகள்.**

தணிக்கை செய்வதில் பிடிவாதமாக பாக்கிகளைத் திருப்பிச் செலுத்தாமல் கோர்ட்டுமூலமாக நடவடிக்கைகள் நடத்தத் தேவையான கேஸ்களைக் கண்டுபிடிக்கலாம். சிறிதும் தாமதமின்றி அத்தகைய கேஸ்களில் டிக்ரிகளை நிறைவேற்றவேண்டும்.

**அட்மினிஸ்ட்ரேடிவ் செக்ஷன்**

தணிக்கையில் கண்டுபிடிக்கப்பட்டு குற்றங் குறைவுகளைச் சீர்திருத்தம் செய்யத் தேவையான வேலைகள் நடைபெறுகின்றனவா என்பதைக் கவனிப்பதே சென்ட்ரல் பாங்கியின் அட்மினிஸ்ட்ரேடிவ் செக்ஷனுடைய வேலையாகும். ஒரு பாங்கி நீங்கலாக எல்லா சென்ட்ரல் பாங்கிகளும் ௸ செக்ஷனை ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கின்றன. அநேக பாங்கிகளில் பெயருக்குத்





தான் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இனி அது செவ்வையாக நடைபெறுமாறு தீவிரமான முயற்சிகளை பாங்கிகள் செய்யவேண்டும். வெளியில் சங்கங்களைத் தணிக்கை செய்யத் தகுந்த சிப்பந்திகளையும், ஆபீஸில் வேலை செய்யச் சிலரையும், இவர்களையெல்லாம் கவனித்து வேலைசரிவர நடக்கக்கூடிய வழிகளைக் காண்பிக்க ஒரு ஆபீஸரையும் பாங்கிகள் நியமிக்க வேண்டும். இவ்விஷயங்களைப்பற்றி மாகாண பாங்கியானது 18-4-30 தேதிய போர்டு மீட்டிங்கில் விவரங்களை தாக்கல்செய்து சென்ட்ரல் பாங்கிகளுக்குத் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. பல சென்ட்ரல் பாங்கிகளும் ௸ போர்டு தீர்மானத்தைச் சரிவர நிறைவேற்றினால் அட்மினிஸ்ட்ரேடிவ் செக்ஷனானது தீவிரமாக வேலைசெய்யக்கூடுமென்பதை நாம் எடுத்துரைக்க வேண்டியதில்லை.

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## சென்னை நகரக் கூட்டுறவு பஞ்சாயத்தார்களின் வகுப்புகள்

### அக்டோபர் மாத ரிபோர்ட்டு

கீழ்க்கண்டவிடங்களில் ௸ வகுப்புகள் சென்னை மாகாணக் கூட்டுறவு யூனியனின் ஆதரவில் நடைபெற்றன :—

| தேதி. | சங்கம். | | ஆஜர் மெம்பர்கள். |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1—10—30 | ஹால் தோட்டம் ... | ... | 10 |
| 2—10—30 | தேனாம்பேட்டை மசூதி | ... | 12 |
| 4—10—30 | அரசடி விநாயகர் ... | ... | 10 |
| 5—10—30 | நரியங்காடு ... | ... | 16 |
| 7—10—30 | கனிமண்சேரி ... | ... | 9 |
| 10—10—30 | மவுண்ட் ரோட் ரங்கூன் தெரு | ... | 11 |
| 18—10—30 | பெரியமெட் மாயர் ... | ... | 9 |
| 19—10—30 | ப்ளவர் லேக் ... | ... | 15 |
| 24—10—30 | எழும்பூர் ... | ... | 16 |
| 27—10—30 | பெரியமெட்டு ... | ... | 12 |

௸ மாதத்தில் தினந்தோறும் விடாது மழை பெய்ததால் இன்னும் அநேகமாக வகுப்புகளை நடத்தக்கூடவில்லை. ஆகவே சங்கங்களின் மெம்பர்களை அவர்களது வீடுகளில் சந்தித்து கூட்டுறவின பயன்களைப் போதித்து சங்க பாக்கிகளைச் சரிவர செலுத்தத் தேவையானபடி சூபர்வைசர்கள் முயற்சிசெய்தார்கள். மெம்பர்களின் பாக்கிகள், அவற்றிற்குக் காரணங்கள் முதலிய பல விவரங்களை அவர்கள் சேகரித்தார்கள். இவ்விவரங்களைக்கொண்டு இந்நகரில் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கமானது செழித்தோங்கத் தகுந்த முயற்சிகளைச் செய்ய சௌகரியமாகும். டிசம்பர் மாதத்தில் அடியிற்கண்ட சங்கங்களில் கூட்டுறவு வகுப்புகள் நடைபெறும் :—

| | தேதி. | இடம். |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | 3—12—30 ... | ராயபுரம் ஹாண்ட்காக் |
| 2. | 4—12—30 ... | வேப்பேரி |
| 3. | 5—12—30 ... | அப்பாஸ் ஆலிகான் பேட்டை |
| 4. | 6—12—30 ... | ஹால் தோட்டம் |

| | தேதி. | | இடம் |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5. | 7—12—30 | ... | எல்லப்பாத்த மாதா கோவில் |
| 6. | 8—12—30 | ... | சிந்தாதிரிப்பேட்டை காக்ஸ் |
| 7. | 9—12—30 | ... | காசிமேடு கிறிஸ்தவர்கள், ஆதி ஆந்திரார்கள் சங்கம் |
| 8. | 10—12—30 | ... | ஸ்ரீனிவாஸ பக்தஜன சங்கம், கஜேந்திர வரதா சங்கம் |
| 9. | 11—12—30 | ... | சட்டதார் ஸ்ரீவைஷ்ணவ சங்கம் |
| 10. | 12—12—30 | ... | பெரம்பூர் சக்கிலியர் சங்கம் |
| 11. | 13—12—30 | ... | எழும்பூர் |
| 12. | 14—12—30 | ... | பெரியமெட் மாயர் |
| 13. | 15—12—30 | ... | தண்டையார்பேட்டை |
| 14. | 16—12—30 | ... | தேனாம்பேட்டை பகுதி |
| 15. | 17—12—30 | ... | மவுண்ட் ரோட் ரங்கூன் தெரு |
| 16. | 18—12—30 | ... | நரசிங்கபுரம் |
| 17. | 19—12—30 | ... | ப்ளவர் லேன் |
| 18. | 20—12—30 | ... | மக்கித் தோட்டம் |
| 19. | 21—12—30 | ... | கார்ப்பொரேஷன் ஸெளத்ரேஞ்சு டிபோ |
| 20. | 22—12—30 | ... | கரியங்காடு சங்கம் |

## சென்னை ஜில்லா கோவாபரேடிவ் சென்ட்ரல் பாங்கி

1. நிர்வாக போர்டின் முக்கிய தீர்மானங்கள்.

(i) தென்னிந்திய வியாபாரச் சபையில் (*Southern India Chamber of Commerce*) சேரவும் இந்த பாங்கியின் பிரதிநிதியாக ஸ்ரீமான் வி. ராமதாஸ் பந்துலு அவர்களை அனுப்பவும் தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது.

(ii) இவ்வருடம் கடன்களின்பேரில் வட்டி வசூலிப்பதற்கு 31-10-30 தேதிவரையில் வாய்தா கொடுபடவும் இனிமேல் பிப்ரவரி 28-ந்தேதியும் ஆகஸ்டு 31-ந்தேதியும் கடன்களின்பேரில் வட்டி செலுத்த தவணைத் தேதிகளாயிருக்கலாமெனவும் தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது.

(iii) மெம்பர்களல்லாதவர்களுக்கு அவர்களுடைய டிபாசிட்டுகளின் ஆதாரத்தின்பேரில் கடன் கொடுக்க ரிஜிஸ்திராரவர்களின் அனுமதியைக் கேட்க தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது.

2. உபவிதிகள்.

(1) கடன்கள் :—

6 மாதங்களுக்கு ஒருமுறை வட்டி வசூலிக்கப்படும். விசேஷமான கேஸுகளில் 6 மாதங்களுக்குக் குறைவான தவணைக்குள் வட்டி வசூலிக்கவும் போர்டாருக்கு அதிகாரமுண்டு.

(2) ஓவர்ட்ராப்டுகள் :—

(i) ஓவர்ட்ராப்டு வசதிகளைப் பெறும் எல்லா சங்கங்களும் தமது நாணய நிலைமையைப்பற்றிய விவரங்களை மறுமாதம் 15-ந் தேதியென்று முன்பு கூறியதற்குப் பதிலாக 20-ந் தேதிக்கு முன்பாக ஜில்லா பாங்கிக்கு அனுப்பவேண்டும்.





(ii) பிக்ஸட் டிபாசிட்டுகளின் ஆதாரத்தின்பேரில் ஓவர்ட்ராப்டு வசதியைப் பெற்றுள்ள சங்கங்கள் பிரதி மாதமும் நாணய நிலைமை விவரங்களை அனுப்பவேண்டியதில்லை.

(iii) ஓவர்ட்ராப்டு தொகையில் உபயோகிக்காமலுள்ள பாகத்தில் 100-க்கு 25 வீதம் முன்னிருந்ததற்குப் பதிலாக 20 விகிதத்தின்பேரில் நூற்றுக்கு 5 ரூபாய் வீதம் வட்டியை சங்கங்கள் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

(3) சிக்கன சர்டிபிகேட்டுகள் :—15 அணா முதல் ரூ. 5,000 வரையில் சிக்கன சர்டிபிகேட்டுகள் விற்கப்படும். ரூ 5,000-க்கு மேற்பட்டு ஒருவரும் சர்டிபிகேட்டு வாங்கமுடியாது. 5 வருடங்களுக்குப் பிறகு வட்டியோடு சேர்த்துப் பணம் வாபஸ் செய்யப்படும். 5 வருடங்களுக்குள்ளாகவே தேவையென்றால் கீழ்க்கண்ட விகிதங்களின்படி போர்டாருக்குக் காரணம் திருப்திகரமாயிருந்தால் பணத்தைக் கொடுக்க சாங்ஷன் செய்வார்கள்.

| பிறப்பிக்கும் விகிதம். | 1 வருடம். | 2 வருடம். | 3 வருடம் | 4 வருடம். | 5 வருடம். |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 75 0 0 | 77 8 0 | 80 10 0 | 84 6 0 | 90 10 0 | 100 0 0 |
| 7 8 0 | 7 12 0 | 8 1 0 | 8 7 0 | 9 1 0 | 10 0 0 |
| 3 12 0 | 3 14 0 | 4 0 6 | 4 3 6 | 4 8 6 | 5 0 0 |
| 1 14 0 | 1 15 0 | 2 0 0 | 2 2 0 | 2 4 0 | 2 8 0 |
| 0 15 0 | 0 15 6 | 1 0 0 | 1 1 0 | 1 2 0 | 1 4 0 |

பணம் போடுபவர்கள் ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் ஒரு சர்டிபிகேட்டு கொடுக்கப்படும். 5 வருஷம் கழிந்த பிறகு பாங்கியார் நோட்டீஸ் கொடுக்க உட்படமாட்டார்கள். 5 வருஷங்களுக்குப் பிறகு பணத்தைப் பெற்றுக்கொள்ள தாமதமானால் அப்படி தாமதமாயுள்ள நாட்களுக்கு வட்டி கொடுக்கமாட்டார்கள்.

ஷை சர்டிபிகேட்டுகளின் நெம்பர், தேதி ஆகிய விவரங்களைக் குறித்து வைக்க வேண்டும். சர்டிபிகேட்டு தொலைந்துபோனால் உடனே அவ்விவரங்களை பாங்கிக்குத் தெரிவிக்கவேண்டும்.

சர்டிபிகேட்டுகள் தொலைந்துபோனால் அல்லது மிகவும் அழுக்கடைந்தால் திருப்திகரமான ருஜுவிருந்தால் 8 அணா அபராதத்தின்பேரில் மற்றொரு சர்டிபிகேட்டு பிறப்பிக்கப்படும்.

(4) அட்மினிஸ்ட்ரேடிவ் செக்ஷன். இந்நகரில் சங்கங்கள் சரிவர நடைபெறக்கூடிய இடங்களைப்பற்றி விசாரணைசெய்து இப்போதுள்ள சங்கங்களை மூன்று அல்லது நான்காகச் சேர்த்து அவற்றின் நடவடிக்கைகளைப் பலப்படுத்த நமது பாங்கியானது உத்தேசித்துளது. மாகாண பாங்கியார் அனுப்பியுள்ள பிரதம தணிக்கை ரிபோர்ட்டு பாரத்தில் விவரங்கள் 6 சங்கங்களுக்கு குறிக்கப்பட்டு இன்னும் 15 சங்கங்களின் பாக்கி ஜாப்தாக்களும் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன.

பிற்கண்ட மார்க்கங்களில் சங்கங்களைப் பலப்படுத்த முயற்சிகள் செய்யப்படும் :—

(1) மெம்பர்கள்.—புதிய மெம்பர்களைச் சேர்ப்பது—சங்கத்தின்பேரில் பற்றுதலில்லாதவர்களை நீக்குவது அல்லது சுதந்திரங்களைப் பிடுங்கி விடுவது.

(2) மூலதனம் —எப்படி அதிகப்படுத்துவது ?

(3) கடன்கள்.—வருடத்தில் சங்கங்களின் பணத்தேவை—அவசரக்கடன்கள் சம்பளத்தின் ஆதாரத்தின்பேரில் அந்தத்தேதிவரையில் எவ்வளவு சம்பளமாயிற்றோ அத்தொகைக்கு அதிகப்படாமல் கடன் கொடுத்து மறு சம்பளத் தேதியில் அசலும் வட்டியும் வசூலித்தல்—குறுகிய காலக்கடன்கள் சம்பளத்தைப்போல் 4 பங்குக்கு மேற்படாமல் கொடுபட்டு 12 மாதங்களுக்குள் வசூலிக்கப்படுதல்.

(4) சிக்கன சர்டிபிகேட்டுகள்.—கடன் வாங்காத மெம்பர்களுக்கு சம்பளத் தேதிகளிலும் திருவிழா நாட்களிலும் விற்றல்.

(5) சங்கங்களைச் சீர்திருத்தல்.—பத்திரங்களைத் தேவையான கேஸுகளில் புதுப்பித்தல்—கேஸுகளைக் கோர்ட்டில் தாக்கல் செய்தல்—டிகிரிகளை விரைவாக நிறைவேற்றுதல்.

கெடுதலான சங்கங்களின் விஷயத்தில் சரிவர அவற்றை இனி நடத்த முன் வருபவர்களிருந்தால் யோக்கியமான மெம்பர்களுக்கு குறுகிய காலக்கடன் கொடுக்க பாங்கியின் போர்டார் அனுமதிக்கிறார்கள். சங்கங்களை நடத்த சரியான ஊழியர்களை நியமிக்கவும் போர்டார் உத்தேசிக்கிறார்கள். இந்நகரிலுள்ள சங்கங்கள் ஷை ஏற்பாடானது சரியாக நடைபெறத் தகுந்தவாறு பாங்கியோடு ஒத்துழைக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளப்படுகிறது.

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## கூட்டுறவு டிபார்ட்மெண்டு

1. சர்க்குலர்கள் :—ரிஜிஸ்திரார் சர்க்குலர் நெ. ஏ. 5895/1930 7-10-30.

இந்த சர்க்குலரில் சென்ட்ரல் பாங்கிகளின் மிகுதிப் பணங்களைக்கொண்டு சென்ட்ரல் நில அடமான பாங்கியின் டிபெஞ்சர்களை வாங்கிக்கொள்ளலாமென்றும் ஷை டிபெஞ்சர்களின்பேரில் கொடுபடும் நூற்றுக்கு 6 வீதம் வட்டிக்கு கவர்ன்மெண்டார் ஜாமீன் கொடுப்பதாகவும், அந்த டிபெஞ்சர்களின் ஆதாரத்தின்பேரில் சென்னை மாகாண பாங்கியும் இதர சென்ட்ரல் பாங்கிகளும் கடன் கொடுக்கலாமென்றும் ரிஜிஸ்திராரவர்கள் கூறியுள்ளார்.

குறிப்பு :—ஷை டிபெஞ்சர்களின்மீது சென்னை மாகாண பாங்கியாவது இதர பாங்கிகளாவது இப்பொழுது கடன் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்களாவென்பது தெரியவில்லை. ஷை ஆதாரத்தின்பேரில் இம்பீரியல் பாங்கியும் கடன் கொடுத்தால் நலமாயிருக்கும். இதற்கு ரிஜிஸ்திராரவர்கள் முயற்சி செய்வாரென நம்புகிறோம்.

2. தணிக்கை :—இந்நகரிலுள்ள தாழ்ந்த வகுப்பினரின் சங்கங்களை டிபார்ட்மெண்டார் 3 பிரிவுகளாகப் பிரித்து ஒவ்வொரு பிரிவுக்கும் ஒரு இன்ஸ்பெக்டரை நியமித்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஒவ்வொரு சங்கத்தின் பாக்கிகள், மெம்பர்களின் பாக்கிகள், வசூல் முதலிய விஷயங்களடங்கிய விவரமான ரிபோர்ட்டுகளை ஷை இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் பாங்கிக்கு அனுப்பிக்கொடுப்பார்களென்று நம்புகிறோம். பாங்கியார் ஷை விஷயங்களுக்காக பாரங்களைத் தயாரிக்கிறார்கள். அப்பாரங்களை பாங்கியினின்றும் பெற்றுக்கொண்டு சங்கங்களைச் சரிவர தணிக்கை செய்து விவரங்களனைத்தையும் பாங்கிக்கு அவ்வப்போது அனுப்பிவர ஷை இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களுக்கு அறிக்கை செய்யும்படி நாம் டிபார்ட்மெண்டாரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறோம்.

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