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Editorial Notes.

I

We draw the special attention of our readers to the extracts appearing elsewhere in this issue from the Annual
CO-OPERATION IN MADRAS. Report of the Registrar of co-operative societies on the working of the Co-operative Societies' Act II of 1912 in the Madras Presidency for the year 1929-30. His remarks on (1) scrutiny and inspection by Unions and Banks, (2) Audit, and (3) Finance, are worth studying and give us an idea of the true state of co-operative affairs in this province.

Our readers are aware of the fact that supervision of societies was done for a long time by the Department. After a time they suddenly withdrew their administrative staff before efforts were made for the proper supervision by non-official agencies, relying very much on local unions and on District Federations of Unions. But this year's report sounds a different note. The Registrar says, "Many of the Unions have not yet realised their responsibility in the matter of improving collections. They apparently forget that their indifference will produce the most disastrous results on the stability of the movement."



With regard to federations, the Registrar states that "There is a general feeling among co-operators in this Presidency that Federations have failed to justify their existence, and an increased tendency for Central Banks to take the supervision into their own hands. The objections to Bank supervision were, in my opinion, largely theoretical, for in actual practice the same men composed the Governing Body of the Bank and of the Federation. The Federation Directors therefore either worked in close co-operation with the Bank—in which case a separate organisation meant needless additional expenditure on rent, office establishment and travelling allowance—or they spent their time and energies in unfortunate conflicts with the Bank." The Registrar has also given us his experiences at the Board's meeting of a District Bank. At that meeting a large number of applications for loans were made for purchase of land. He questioned the Directors as to the investigation into the true purpose for which each loan is required. The Directors laughed and said that if they showed any hesitation in passing loans for these purposes, the result would simply be the insertion of some other purpose in the loan application form." No comment is necessary on this. Our readers can draw their own conclusions.

As to Audit, it was recognised by the Registrar "that very little use was being made of the Audit Reports which, generally, bring to light all defects in the working of a society." The Registrar says that, to make the best use of these reports and to concentrate attention on the rectification work, he issued instructions that Inspectors should immediately, after audit, write in English, on a separate sheet of paper a brief summary of the defects discovered during the audit and the Deputy Registrar should at once communicate a copy of the summary to the District Banks and Federations for necessary action." We are very glad at this healthy departure though we do not agree with the Registrar that the Audit has revealed all the defects in the working of a society. If all defects had been revealed in the past there would have been very little cause for the present alarm among the co-operators and for the increase of overdue debts. In several cases the audit, we are certain, was not conducted in the manner contemplated under the Act, and the reports were sent in the past towards the close of another co-operative year, when they were found to be of no value. The present healthy departure to issue immediately a brief summary of the defects enlightening the financial banks on the defects of

their societies will be of great assistance to financing institutions in the conduct of their business.

As to the financial policy of the co-operative movement the Registrar is frank in his opinions. He says that members of agricultural societies have not fixed incomes and the low prices obtained by them for their produce were probably insufficient to meet all their liabilities. It must be said, however, that this is not the only reason for the heavy overdues. The members have, generally, not yet realised the importance of punctuality and of keeping their credit unimpaired. They think that the payment of societies' dues can be put off as long as possible and do not realise that they are ruining their credit by such default. He further goes on saying that the main question is whether (loans) applications will receive the scrutiny they require. During his inspections the Registrar found that some Central Banks do not pay as much attention to the proper scrutiny of loan applications and true purposes were not mentioned. We are certain that this neglect on the part of the Central Banks and societies is the chief cause for the growth of overdues. We also agree with the Registrar that "Many of the applications (for loans) are beyond redemption. They do not have sufficient repaying capacity to clear their debts even in a period of 20 years. Regarding the future usefulness of the Central Land Mortgage Bank in clearing the agricultural indebtedness it is impossible to speak with such certainty". The Registrar concludes "that if ten year loans are given (by Central Banks) for proper purposes, after careful scrutiny of the repaying capacity of the applicants and the resources of the Bank the practice of giving such loans might well be resumed". He condemns the present practice of passing loans without careful scrutiny and is hopeful about the future if proper steps are taken immediately. To remedy the defects of the past he goes a step further and introduces provision for bad and doubtful debts. In this connection he observes that "while the arrears under principal and interest are increasing, the Central Banks distribute all their income excepting the statutory contribution to Reserve Fund as profits forgetting the fact that in a large number of societies the payments towards interest are being made out of principal collections from a few good members. The Panchayat of societies have been none too vigilant either in taking proper security for loans or in arranging for collections and it will be imprudent to assume that there will be no bad debts even when unlimited liability has been enforced. The Central Banks apparently rely on unlimited liability

to safeguard their interests, but too much reliance on this and too little regard to sound business principles will jeopardise the interests of the bank.

We are thankful to the Registrar for his outspokenness. He traces the negligence of the Panchayats to the Unions and to the Central Bank. It has been made plain that all these persons are aware of the defects and still tolerate them. This toleration has brought us to the brink of overdues which may in one day swell and sweep the movement altogether unless proper steps are taken for a change in the angle of vision of the people. The Registrar was certain that many of the applications for loans in co-operative societies were beyond redemption. The only remedy that seems to us is to increase the productive capacity of the member and to instil in his mind that co-operation is not intended for those who do not disclose their true purposes. If we bring about this change in the vision of our people, we are certain that co-operation will live long amidst us. Otherwise sooner or later it is bound to fail.

II

Our readers may be aware of the resolution passed at the third Madras District Co-operative conference held on 9th February 1930, which runs as follows.

THE CO-OPERATIVE BILL:

"Resolved that the Government of Madras be requested not to introduce the Co-operative Societies Bill into the local Legislative Council without previously eliciting the public opinion on the same and giving an adequate opportunity to co-operators and co-operative organisations to place their views before the Government."

Nobody took any heed of the resolution. The Bill was introduced and a Select Committee was formed to consider it. We find from the opinions expressed by eminent co-operators that already under the existing Act too much power is concentrated in the hands of the Registrar. They are not for giving more powers to him. The present Bill proposes to make the Registrar all powerful against whose decisions there will be no appeal, or revision in any court of law. In some cases the only appellate authority that has been provided for in the Bill is the Local Government. We know what that means. The moment an appeal is presented against the decision of the Registrar it will be sent down to the very person against whom the appeal is presented, and his opinion will be called for. It is but

natural for him to justify his actions and to uphold his prestige by having his orders confirmed. In almost all cases the Local Government has passed orders saying that it finds no cause for its interference. The Bill in fine attempts to make the Registrar the Director of the movement.

III

Elsewhere is reproduced a message from the General Secretary of Co-operative Union of Canada. What is true of Canadian Co-operation is also here. While economic forces opposed to co-operation are combining co-ordinating and harmonising their activities to increase their power and strength and their profit making opportunities, many co-operative societies do not show that co-operative spirit which should be inherent in them by associating for their mutual welfare. We draw the attention of our readers to this article and trust they will gain by the advice given by the Canadian Co-operator.

The Failure of Co-operators to Co-operate.*

PRIVATE INTERESTS CO-ORDINATE THEIR FORCES.

The following is the April message of General Secretary of the Co-operative Union of Canada, delivered over Radio Station WCFL, Chicago, on the 11th instant, at the request of the Farmer-Labour Department of the Illinois Farmers' Union:—

One of the peculiar features of the Co-operative movement on this continent is the lack of Co-operation between people who call themselves Co-operators as well as between organisations which are described as Co-operative. If one wishes to find the highest manifestation of concerted effort for mutual advantage it is not among Co-operative Societies one would seek it but between the industrials, commercial and financial organisations whose sole interest in our economic life is to make profit on price out of the individual producers and consumers. Men who control such organisations are getting together more and more. They are associating to increase the efficiency of their machinery methods. In almost every line of business activity mergers and various types of combination are being effected. Independent store-keepers, while maintaining their individual independence, are co-operating to pool their purchasing power, to effect operating economics, and to promote business efficiency, the better to serve their own interests. We are rapidly approaching the time when competition will virtually have disappeared and when in

* Extracted from the "Canadian Co-operator" Vol. 22, No. 4 (April 1931).

almost every department of business enterprise the prices of commodities and services will be fixed against the individual producers and consumers. The reward of capital will be determined by the capitalists themselves, who will also decide in their own interests the reward for labour to be enjoyed by farmers and working men, owing to capitalistic control over the merchandise and services they need to buy.

FAILURE OF CO-OPERATIVE SPIRIT.

While the economic forces opposed to Co-operation are combining, co-ordinating and harmonising their activities to increase their power and strength, and their profit making opportunities, many Co-operative Societies do not show that Co-operative spirit which should be inherent in them by associating for their mutual welfare. Producers' organisations are usually interested only in the success of their own particular groups. Often, indeed, the sole concern of their officials is the success of the institution itself, and the creation of the trade surpluses, rather than the individual welfare of the members it was organised to serve. The same might often be said of consumers' societies. They do not realise that the permanency, growth and social value of each individual organisation is greatly influenced by the degree of success achieved by the whole movement, and the extent of the beneficial influence it exercises on the welfare of the people.

Another peculiar feature of Co-operation, so called, in North America is the general failure to realise that in the real co-operative movement it is the people who do the Co-operating, and that the Central principle of Co-operation is self-help and mutual help. Success may be expected to the extent it is practised. Individuals composing Co-operative groups should be taught to pool not only their resources and their trade and industrial patronage, but their knowledge and practical experience for the common good. A weakness frequently shown by people claiming to be Co-operators is to seek to hand down so-called Co-operation to the people from above, instead of teaching the people to build up Co-operation from below; to lean upon Governments composed almost exclusively of non-Co-operators for Co-operative instruction and advice instead of developing their own institutions for the purpose; and to look to Governments for funds wherewith to operate their voluntary Co-operative organisations instead of steadily developing their own resources, in capital and credit. Activities of this character are subversive of true Co-operation. The real Co-operative Movement cannot be built up that way. It is certainly not the way the great movements in other countries have been developed.

SHOULD GET TOGETHER.

Genuine Co-operative Societies of all kinds ought to take advantage of every opportunity to get together for the co-ordination of their

forces, the propagation of genuine Co-operative philosophy, and the development of the machinery necessary to insure its widespread practice on a sound and successful basis. The member who is a devoted and well-informed Co-operator is the best asset any Co-operative organisation can have. Indeed, it may safely be claimed that Co-operative Societies cannot permanently survive if they have not in their ranks a considerable proportion of true Co-operators. Whether the co-operative institution exists for distribution, production, marketing, banking, or housing or to perform any other economic service of social value, it should take a comprehensive view of the movement and give aid and encouragement to it in any form which may be practicable. A producers' Co-operative ought to realise, for example, that its members are almost as much interested as consumers as they are as producers, and that it should, therefore, take a sympathetic interest in efforts to serve their general economic advantage. Until Co-operators close their ranks, co-ordinate their activities, pool their experience, and give mutual support to each other, they will not be in line. Until they do get into line the whole movement cannot advance towards the evolution of a Co-operative Commonwealth.

The Madras Co-operative Footwear Supply Society, Ltd , 20, Second Line Beach, Madras.

PEOPLE WHO LIKE PERFECT FOOTWEAR
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Because :

They want a comfortable fit. They must have smartness.
And they don't like fancy prices.

This Society manufactures splendid Footwear and all kinds of
Leather goods at more reasonable prices.

The membership is open to all persons of Madras Province and
to all Institutions registered under Act II of 1912. The value of
each Share is Rs. 5 only. Join it and make profits as you spend

TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

For Particulars apply to :

The SECRETARY.

Extracts from the Annual Report of the Co-operative Department on the working of the Movement for the Year 1929-30.

CO-OPERATIVE TRAINING.

The six registered Co-operative Training Institutes conducted training classes for Co-operative workers at which 865 Candidates underwent training as against 612 in the previous year. Of these 486 were declared successful at the common examinations held at each of the Centres. A sum of Rs. 22,690 was spent by the institutes on conducting the Training Classes of which Rs. 19,087 were contributed by the Government. Nothing was done by any of the institutes to arrange for the short refresher courses to which reference was made in paragraph 19 of last year's report. The general feeling was against holding such classes during May and June because the supervisors would be busy with collection work during those months. It had been the practice to depute two Government Inspectors from each District to each session of the Co-operative Institutes; but in my opinion this practice had unfortunate results. The men were not properly selected by the Deputy Registrars who, in some cases, used the excuse of institute training to get rid of bad Inspectors, even when these Inspectors were old experienced officers unlikely to derive any benefit from a course of study. The deputation of Inspectors led to a deterioration in the current work in the Circles as the staff is insufficient to allow for such vacancies. The same thing is true of the non-official staff. I found that many unions had been left without supervisors for months together while the permanent incumbents were at the institutes. The result was that no work was done in these unions. I regard this as one of the contributing causes for the poor collections this year. The practice of deputing experienced Government Inspectors was therefore stopped and at present Inspectors are deputed for training only in very rare cases with my special sanction. The Banks and Federations too were advised not to send for training men who had been in service for years. Every endeavour was made to enforce the rule that vacancies in the Department should be given only to men who had attended the institutes and the Banks and Federations adopted the same plan. A practical training for about six weeks in addition to the theoretical training received at the institutes was prescribed for every new Inspector.

In the Co-operative Classes conducted at the Government Institute of Commerce out of 33 Candidates selected, only 26 came out successful of whom 4 passed in all the following subjects of Co-operation, Auditing

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Banking and Book-keeping, 8 in three subjects, 12 in two subjects, and 2 in one subject. The number of passes was 24 in Banking, 22 in Auditing, 11 in Co-operation and 9 in Book-keeping. Of the seven Senior Inspectors deputed for training, two were withdrawn in the course of the year as they were promoted as Sub Deputy Registrars. Of the other five, one passed in all the four subjects, three in three subjects and one in two subjects. All the five have passed in Banking, four in Co-operation and Auditing and two in Book-keeping.

* * * * *

In consultation with the Commissioner of Labour the New District Labour Officers were given six weeks' training in co-operative work to enable them to control the work of the special Inspectors working under them and to take an intelligent interest in the working of societies.

* * * * *

The practice of holding periodical meetings of Inspectors to discuss Audit arrangements has been referred to in the reports of the last two years. In the year under report the Government ordered that the Departmental Conference should not be summoned except with the previous sanction of the Government. The necessity for holding 4 meetings of Inspectors to draw suitable programmes for Audit was therefore examined and instructions were given to discontinue the meetings and to direct the Auditors themselves to submit Audit programmes once a quarter.

II. RECRUITMENT.

(a) *By the Department:*— In regard to recruitment and training of Junior and Senior Inspectors, the Government have ordered that a candidate for appointment as Junior Inspector should in addition to the minimum educational qualifications possess a complete certificate issued by the Co-operative Training Institute and that the Candidate recruited direct as Senior Inspector should hold a complete certificate issued by the Government Institute of Commerce, Madras. As there are many men with high educational qualifications among the Junior Inspectors, I have not considered it desirable to make any direct recruitment as Senior Inspectors.

The shortened period of training given to the new Deputy Registrars has been sufficient and to the best of my belief they have all filled their posts satisfactorily. The circle charges are now of more manageable dimensions and all Deputy Registrars have responded loyally to my efforts to improve the state of the offices.

(b) *Departmental Officers on Deputation:*—There are 52 officers of the Department on deputation in foreign services of whom 2 are Deputy Registrars, 8 Senior Inspectors and 42 Junior Inspectors. They

are employed by 15 Central Banks, 16 Federations and 10 Audit Unions and 11 other miscellaneous institutions. Since the Co-operative Training Institutes came into existence there has been ample supply of trained candidates for employment under Co-operative Institutions. A large number of these trained men are being employed but in a few cases the co-operative institutions desire to employ departmental men for various reasons. I am however drawing the attention of the non-official institutions to the desirability of appointing trained non-officials in preference to departmental men.

(c) *Departmental Officers for special work :—*

1. *For Land Mortgage Banks :—*The Deputy Registrar sanctioned for work under the Commissioner of Labour entered on his duties towards the close of the Co-operative year and took up the examination of the progress made by the Depressed class societies in charge of Labour Department. It has been concentrating measures to secure closer control by the District Labour Officers over the work of special Co-operative Inspectors working under the Labour Department. The two Deputy Registrars for Land Mortgage Banks have been keeping themselves in close touch with the Madras Central Land Mortgage Bank and the Primary Banks. With the Assistance of their Sub-Deputy Registrars they organised before the end of June 16 Primary Land Mortgage Banks. They scrutinised carefully loan applications from Primary Banks to Central Land Mortgage Banks and forwarded them with their recommendations with regard to sufficiency of security offered, the repaying capacity of the borrowers and other relevant matters. The Government have sanctioned during the year 10 posts of Deputy Registrars temporarily for work in connection with the Land Mortgage Banks.

2. *For Depressed Classes :—*There are 94 Inspectors under Labour and 37 under Co-operative Department for the special work of the Depressed class societies.

3. *For Milk Supply Union :—*Two Inspectors were sanctioned during the year for the Milk Supply Union, Madras.

III. GOVERNMENT AID TO SOCIETIES.

(a) *Grants for Training and Propaganda :—*Towards the conduct of the training classes of Panchayatdars in the Muffasil the Government contributed a sum of Rs. 16,275 to federations and Rs. 1,200 to the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union in the City. A sum of Rs. 19,087 were contributed by the Government to Training institutes for the conduct of training classes for co-operative workers, and a sum of Rs. 3,350 was distributed by Government for the maintenance of public libraries, in 22 co-operative institutions of which 5 were Central Banks, 8 District Federations, 2 Co-operative training institutes, 3 Supervising Unions and the remaining 4 credit societies.

(b) *Government aid for special activities :—*A loan of Rs. 15,000 was sanctioned by the Government to the Central Land Mortgage Bank in order to meet the initial expenditure. The loan is free of interest and is to be repaid in annual instalments of Rs. 3,000 each.

* * * *

The Toda society continued to work under the guidance and supervision of the Collector of the District. An Inspector of the Co-operative Department was in charge of the Society. The Government have quite recently sanctioned a free grant of Rs. 2,000 and a loan of Rs. 5,000 to the society in the hope of extending and developing its usefulness.

* * * *

The Badaga Land Mortgage Bank began to function in January last when the special Deputy Registrar reported himself for duty. The bank is also handicapped for want of sufficient money for working expenses. Proposals have therefore been submitted to the Government for a grant to meet its expenditure.

IV. THE MADRAS PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE UNION PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

The membership in the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union was 453 composed of 20 Honorary members. Provincial Societies, Language Federations, Central Banks, District Federations, Local and Audit Unions, Urban Banks and non-credit societies. The chief activities of this Union are :—

- (1) Publication of the Madras Journal of Co-operation in English and pamphlets in Co-operative matters,
- (2) Conducting Panchayatdar Classes in the Madras City,
- (3) Co-operative propaganda tours with special reference to non-credit activities.
- (4) Continuance of the conducting of the Rural Reconstruction Centres.
- (5) Holding of Provincial Conference.

The Union conducted Panchayatdar classes in 124 Centres in the Madras City at which the total attendance was 5,952, the Panchayat members of 54 societies being trained.

The 18th Provincial Co-operative Conference was held in April 1930 under the Presidency of Professor V. J. Kale of the Fergusson College, Poona. More than 500 delegates were present and many of them took an active part in the deliberations. The Triplicane Urban Co-operative Stores opened a temporary branch of the Stores to give an ocular demonstration of its success in Madras. Magic Lanterns were exhibited to illustrate the benefits of Co-operation. Agricultural and Industrial Departments also co-operated by exhibiting their various implements and

improved methods. Along with the Provincial Conference a conference of the Representatives of the Building societies was held under the Presidency of Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu Garu.

* * * *

The Madras Provincial Co-operative Conference urged on the co-operative organisations the imperative need for undertaking on a systematic and comprehensive scale the work of rectification of rural societies, and a programme was drawn up to ensure the completion of that work in each district within a reasonable period. To determine the extent of progress achieved in the matter of rectification and consolidation it was also suggested in the Editorial Notes of the Madras Journal of Co-operation for June that a triple classification of societies in every district may be made as regards (1) societies started in recent times after the publication of the report of the Townsend Committee (2) old societies in which the work of rectification has been attempted and (3) other societies. The necessary statistics compiled show the following state of affairs: Out of 12,064 old and 1,673 new societies that were actually working on the 30th June last, 6,282 of the former and 185 of the latter accounted for overdues from members exceeding 40 per cent. of the total demand; of the 6,282 old societies, only a third were taken up for rectification, the work being distributed between the field staff employed by Central Banks, the Federations and Supervising Unions. The percentage of societies in which the arrears were reduced to less than 40 by the above three agencies was 45. Of the 1,673 societies started after the publication of the Townsend Committee's report only 185 societies had overdues from members exceeding 40 per cent. Ninety-two of these were selected for rectification work. The arrears in 74 of these societies were reduced to below 40 per cent.

5. *Provincial and Central Banks*:—(a) The Madras Central Bank Ltd., has continued to make satisfactory progress. The policy of increasing short-term transactions was pursued with the result that a sum of Rs. 92'35 Lakhs was issued to Central Banks, Rs. 92'20 lakhs on short term and Rs. 15 lakhs on long-term. The outstanding Loans amounted to Rs. 44'47 lakhs under short-term and Rs. 73'96 lakhs under long-term.

* * * *

The Madras Central Urban Bank Ltd., has since drawn up a scheme of Subvention to Central Banks for carrying on rectification and consolidation work under which it proposes to give grants to Central Banks to the extent of half of the expenditure reported by them subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,500 in each case. It is expected that with this liberal assistance the Central Banks will be able to achieve much better results during the current co-operative year.

(b) *Central Banks*:—As in the previous year there were 31 Central Banks including the Christian Central Co-operative Bank. Since the close of the year a separate Central Bank has been registered for the Madras City. The Christian Central Co-operative Bank, Madras, which was originally started for financing co-operative societies intended exclusively for Christians and depressed classes throughout the Presidency, was induced during 1922 to undertake the financing of all primary societies in the City of Madras. For some time past the co-operators in the City had been feeling that the time had come for organising a separate Bank and with this view the Christian Central Co-operative Bank concurred. The latter also felt that if the Madras societies were separated it would have more freedom to concentrate attention on its legitimate function of financing Christian and depressed class societies in the mufassal. The Madras District Co-operative Conference which met in February 1930 also passed a resolution urging the registration of a Central Bank for the City societies. This was done on 10th July 1930.

During my inspection of Central Banks, I have been impressed by the fact that totally inadequate attention has been paid in the past to the question of bad debts and that Central Banks generally assumed that all their investments were good until the contrary was proved. The danger involved in such procedure is obvious. While arrears under principal and interest are increasing, the Central Banks have been distributing all their income excepting the statutory contribution to reserve fund as profits forgetting the fact that in quite a large number of societies the payments towards interest are being made out of principal collections from a few good members. I have observed that in the case of many societies recommended for liquidation the principal due by members to the society is similar in amount to that due by the society to the Central Bank. The Pauchayats of societies have been none too vigilant either in taking proper security for the loans or in arranging for collection and it would be imprudent to assume that there will be no bad debts even when unlimited liability has been enforced. Central Banks apparently rely on limited liability to safeguard their interest, but too much reliance on this and too little regard to sound business principles will jeopardize the interests of the Bank. It must be remembered that only a few of the Central Banks hold substantial amounts in the general reserve capable of meeting heavy unforeseen losses. I have, therefore, made a beginning in providing for bad and doubtful debts in a few Banks in which an examination of overdue debts showed that such a step was desirable.

The necessity to provide higher speed machinery for loans and for distributing cash has frequently been pointed out and the endeavours already made in this direction have been dealt with at length in the paragraph on cash facilities in last year's report. But from reports received

from the Deputy Registrars, I find there has not been any rapid improvement, though in certain districts the systems recommended are being gradually introduced.

Short-term Loans-10 year loans:— The delay in extending the area of operations of the Central Land Mortgage Bank and the obstacles put in the way of its speedy development by the recent floatation of the Government Loan at 6 per cent have led to a renewed outcry for 10 year loans from the ordinary District Central Banks. It may, I think, be admitted that the dangers of granting a limited number of ten-year loans on the strength of the short-term deposits have been some what exaggerated and that there are no strong reasons why Central Banks should not grant ten year loans in specially deserving cases after careful scrutiny. The main question is whether the applications will receive the scrutiny they require. Judging from the attitude now adopted towards five-year loans by those Central Banks which are leading the agitation for the restoration of 10 year loans, the answer must be that they probably will not. It is undoubted that most of the needs of agriculturists for cultivation expenses, illnesses, ceremonies, purchase of bulls, etc., can be met by loans of from one to three years. Yet in these Central Banks a very large proportion of the loans—for instance 93 per cent in Chingleput and 91 per cent in Chittoor are long-term, indicating that the real needs of the ryots have not been carefully considered by the Directors. What I have seen at Boards' meetings support this conclusion. There is not sufficient dissection of the individual applications and investigation into the true purposes for which each loan is required. At one meeting I drew attention to the large number of applications for loans to buy land. The Directors laughed and said that if they showed any hesitation in passing loans for this purpose the result would simply be the insertion of some other purpose in the application form. Considering that many of the loan applications are prepared for the villagers by the Union Supervisors, there is no excuse for this slackness. The supervisors can surely be instructed to make proper enquiries and report the real purpose for which the loan is required. The conclusion seems to be that if ten year loans are given for proper purposes, after careful scrutiny of the repaying capacity of the applicant and the resources of the bank, the practice of giving such loans might well be resumed. But if ten year loans are to be merely an excuse for delaying the period of repayment of the ordinary loan now granted by Central Banks the policy of the Madras Central Urban Bank is sound and should be maintained.

The half-yearly inspection reports of Central Banks by the Deputy Registrars still show that adequate care is not taken to bring the property statements up to date and furnish copies to the Central Banks. I have repeatedly pointed out in my reviews that Central Banks should insist on obtaining

these statements promptly not only for societies which apply for loans, but also for all societies financed by them.

VI. LAND MORTGAGE BANKS.

There were 21 primary Land Mortgage Banks at the beginning of the year. The Central Land Mortgage Bank was organised and registered on 12th December 1929. In order to finance primary Banks the Central Bank is empowered to issue interest bearing debentures on the security of mortgages and the Government have already undertaken to guarantee interest not exceeding 5 per cent for the full period. In order to afford temporary accommodation to debenture holders in cases of necessity, the Government have empowered the Madras Central Urban Bank and District Central Banks to grant loans to non-members on the security of these debentures on certain conditions. The Government have lent for a period of three years, the services of the Departmental Officers as stated already. As considerable doubts have been expressed regarding the utility and safety of the Central Land Mortgage Banks Scheme, it is perhaps desirable that I should now place on record the impressions I have formed during my few months' experience as Director. I have nothing but admiration for the work done by my colleagues on Board. Every loan application has been carefully scrutinised. I have no hesitation in saying that every loan sanctioned from the Central Land Mortgage Bank is a sound loan and if the present standard is maintained the debenture interest is as safe as the collections of Government Revenues. Regarding the future usefulness of the Bank in clearing the agricultural indebtedness it is impossible to speak with such certainty. The details of scrutiny of loan applications has brought out the fact that many of the applicants are beyond redemption. They do not have sufficient repaying capacity to clear their debts even in a period of 20 years.

The primary land mortgage banks have all been affiliated to the central bank and will be financed by it in future. Some of the existing banks were permitted to retain the power of floating debentures legally under certain conditions.

Since November 1929 the Government ceased to subscribe for the debentures of Primary Banks in view of the formation of the Central Land Mortgage Bank.

VII. SUPERVISION.

Many of the unions have not yet realised their responsibility in the matter of improving collections. They apparently forget that their indifference will produce the most disastrous results on the stability of the movement. The large expansion of the Co-operative movement during the last decade proceeded on the assumption that the local supervising unions would be able to undertake the efficient supervision of primary societies and, but for

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the confidence placed in the unions, it is improbable that such a large number of societies would have been registered, as it was obvious that the Government could not be expected to provide all the staff required for their supervision and audit at the expense of the general tax-payer. Although the best unions have rendered valuable service, the great majority of them have not done anything to justify this confidence. Unless there is a vast improvement in the situation the further growth of the movement will have to be curtailed considerably.

The Districts in which collections have been very unsatisfactory, the percentage of balance to demand being more than 50, are Godavari East and West, Kistna in the Circars, Tanjore and South Arcot in the South, Chittoor, Bellary, Cuddapah, and Kurnool in the Ceded Districts and the Nilgris.

There is a general feeling among Co-operators in this Presidency that Federations have failed to justify their existence and an increased tendency for Central Banks to take the supervision of societies into their own hands. This has led to the Federation in several Districts—South Canara, Malabar, Coimbatore and Srivilliputtur—abdicating their functions in favour of the administrative sections of the local Bank. I feel sure that the decisions taken in these Districts were wise and that they should lead to better results. The objections to Bank supervision were in my opinion largely theoretical, for in actual practice the same men composed the governing body of the Bank and of the Federation. The Federation Directors therefore either worked in close co-operation with the Bank—in which case a separate organisation meant needless additional expenditure on rent, office establishment and travelling allowance—or they spent their time and energies in unfortunate conflicts with the Bank. It is however impossible to generalize on the matter as such depends on local conditions. Either system will work if the men in charge carry on in their proper spirit, while neither Federation nor Bank Administrative Section will succeed unless there is some outstanding personality to correct the faults of unions. In the area served by the Madura—Ramnad Central Bank, the Federation has been a distinct success while its continuance is very desirable in districts like East Godavari which have several small Central Banks.

VIII. AUDIT.

In the course of my tours I observed that very little use was being made of the audit reports which, generally, bring to light all defects in the working of a society. To make the best use of these reports and to concentrate attention on rectification work I have issued instructions that Inspectors should immediately, after audit, write in English on a separate sheet of paper a brief summary of the defects discovered during audit and that the Deputy Registrars should communicate a copy of the summary to the Banks and Federations for necessary action.

The Madras City Co-operative Panchayatdar's Classes.

PROGRESS FOR APRIL, 1931.

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

Date.	Place.	No. of attendance.
11-4-31 ...	Madras Adhi-Andra C. S. ...	50
Do. ...	Peddunaikeupet Queen Victoria C. S. ...	5
17-4-31 ...	Methodist Episcopal Church Employees Co-operative Society ...	25
20-4-31 ...	Periamet Co-operative Society ...	10
21-4-31 ...	Vepery Indian Christian C. S. ...	10
22-4-31 ...	Mylapore Mettucherry Co-operative Society ...	12
23-4-31 ...	Abbasalikaipet Co-operative Society ...	8
25-4-31 ...	Egmore Co-operative Society ...	25
Do. ...	Vepery Co-operative Society ...	15
26-4-31 ...	Flower Lane Co-operative Society ...	15
Do. ...	Nungambakkam High Road C. S. ...	7
27-4-31 ...	Abbasalikaipet Co-operative Society ...	12
30-4-31 ...	Methodist Episcopal Church Employees' C. S. ...	25

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The Madras District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd.
RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE
MONTH OF APRIL, 1931.

<i>Receipts.</i>					
Head of Account.		Rs.	A.	P.	
Share capital (societies) ...	...	1,302	0	0	
Do. (Individuals) ...	...	25	0	0	
Current deposits—societies ...	...	1,79,607	15	8	
Do. Individuals ...	...	38,592	13	10	
Savings deposits—Individuals ...	...	214	0	0	
Fixed Deposits societies ...	...	800	0	0	
Do. Individuals ...	...	1,000	0	0	
Recurring deposits ...	...	161	0	0	
Reserve Fund deposits ...	...	611	4	0	
Thrift deposits ...	...	200	10	0	
Entrance fees ...	...	1	0	0	
Suspense ...	...	907	13	0	
Loans—Long-term ...	...	44,722	13	0	
Short-term ...	...	1,454	0	0	
Interest received on loans ...	...	206	8	0	
Overdraft loans repaid by societies. ...	...	1,72,681	6	8	
Provident Fund Establishment No. I ...	...	45	0	0	
Do. No. II ...	...	11	2	0	
Electric charges ...	...	37	6	0	
Commission on cheques ...	...	3	0	0	
Madras Co-operator ...	...	2	0	0	
Loan application forms ...	...	0	9	6	
Postage ...	...	0	8	0	
Liquidators' Suspense ...	...	138	5	9	
Withdrawals from current account in :—					
1. M. C. U. B. Town Br. Acct. No. 1 ...	...	69,869	0	0	
2. C. C. C. Bank Ltd., ...	...	15	6	0	
3. Imperial Bank of India H. O. ...	...	66,099	2	11	
4. Indian Bank Ltd., ...	...	1,35,672	13	9	
5. Krishna Co-operative Bank Ltd., ...	...	12	5	0	
Opening Balance ...	...	375	11	8	
Total ...	...	7,14,770	14	6	

THE MADRAS DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE CENTRAL BANK LTD.

<i>Disbursements.</i>					
		Rs.	A.	P.	
Current deposits (societies) ...	...	1,74,068	15	10	
Do. individuals ...	...	35,213	15	8	
Savings deposits—individuals ...	...	148	0	0	
Suspense ...	...	722	4	0	
Mis. contingencies No. 1 ...	...	24	0	9	
Do. No. II ...	...	7	0	0	
Stationery No. I ...	...	14	2	0	
Establishment No. I ...	...	513	8	0	
Do. No. II ...	...	258	10	0	
Loans Disbursed to societies—Long-term ...	...	26,171	0	0	
Do. Short-term ...	...	734	0	0	
Interest received on loans ...	...	0	3	0	
Overdraft Loans to societies ...	...	1,76,965	13	5	
Petty Cash ...	...	25	0	0	
Rent ...	...	100	0	0	
Telephone charges ...	...	21	13	0	
Electric charges ...	...	49	12	0	
Development Scheme ...	...	5	0	0	
Krishna Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., ...	...	180	0	0	
Remittances to current account in :—					
1. M. C. U. B. Town Branch Acct. No. I ...	...	73,397	7	11	
2. C. C. C. Bank Ltd., ...	...	1,265	12	0	
3. Imperial Bank H. O. ...	...	79,154	0	6	
4. Do. Br. Mount Road ...	...	77	0	0	
5. Indian Bank Ltd., ...	...	1,45,635	4	7	
Closing Balance ...	...	18	0	10	
Total ...	...	7,14,770	11	6	

G. SRIRAM BABU NAIDU,
Secretary.

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* Story in brief was published on page 135 of August 1930 issue of the Madras Journal of Co-operation.

சென்னைக் கூட்டுறவினன்

மலர் I.]

மே 1931

[இதழ் 8.

கூட்டுறவுச் சங்க வேண்டி.

மக்களிடையேச் சேர்க்கை யிகுமாவொற்றுமை நல்குஞ்
சிக்கனவாழ்வைச் செய்விக்கும்—ஐக்கியமாய்
நாட்டுவனம் பெருக்கிநல்கு ரவைத்தேய்க்குங்
கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கமேனக்கூறு.

பத்திராதிபர் குறிப்புகள்

I

1929-30 வருஷத்திய சென்னை ராஜதானி கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தின் ரிஜிஸ்திரார் ரிபோர்டின் முக்கிய விஷயங்கள் இப்பகுப்பில் மற்றொரு பக்கத்தில் காணலாம். ரிஜிஸ்திரார் அவர்கள் யூனியன்கள், பாங்கிகள், பரிசோதிக்கும் விதத்தைப் பற்றியும், பணவிஷயத்தைப்பற்றியும் கூறியுள்ளது வாசிக்கத்தக்கது.

வெகுநேரம் வரைக்கும், சங்கங்களை டிபார்ட்மெண்டுக் காரர்கள் தான் மேன்பார்வை செய்துவந்தார்களென்பது யாவருக்கும் தெரிந்த விஷயம். அதற்குப்பின், டிபார்ட்மெண்ட் அல்லாதார், மேன்பார்வை யிட முயற்சி செய்யும் முன், டிபார்ட்மெண்டுக் காரர்கள் மேன்பார்வை யிடுவதை திடீரென்று நிறுத்திவிட்டார்கள். யூனியன்கள் பேரிலும், டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் பெடரேஷன் பேரிலும், டிபார்ட்மெண்டு ரொம்பவும் நம்பி யிருந்தது. ஆனால் இந்த வருஷத்திய ரிபோர்டைப் பார்த்தால், வேறு விதமாக யிருக்கிறது.

அனேக யூனியன்கள் இன்னும் பணவசூல் அதிகப்படுத்துதலின் பொறுப்பை உணர்வில்லை. இவ்விதமாக அலக்ஷியமாயிருந்தால், பல விதமான கெடுதிகள் நேரிடும் என்று ரிஜிஸ்திரார் சொல்லுகிறார்.

பொதுவாக, பெடரேஷன்களைப்பற்றி, கூட்டுறவாளர்கள் பெடரேஷன்கள் தாங்கள் செய்யவேண்டிய காரியங்களை சரிவர செய்கிறதில்லை யென்றும், செண்ட்ரல் பாங்கிகள், தாங்கள் சங்கங்கள் மேன்பார்வை யிடுவதை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள உத்தேசப்படுகிறார்களென்றும், அபிப் பிராயப்படுகிறார்கள். பாங்கி மேன் பார்வையைப்பற்றி தடைகள் என்

(ரிஜிஸ்திரார்) அபிப்பிராயத்தில் பேச்சுக்குத்தான். ஆனால் அனுபவத்தில் பார்ப்போமாகில், பெடரேஷன் நிர்வாகசபையார் எவர்களே, அவர்களேதான் அனேகமாய் பாங்கி நிர்வாக சபையாரும் ஆகையால், பெடரேஷன் வேறு, பாங்கி வேறு தனித்தனியாய் ஏற்பட்டிருப்பதால் பணச்சிலவே ஒழிய வேறொன்றுமில்லை.

மேலும் ரிஜிஸ்திரார் அவர்கள், தான்பார்த்த ஜில்லா பாங்கி போர்ட் மீட்டிங்கைப்பற்றி சொல்லுகிறார்—நிலம் வாங்குவதற்காக, கடன் அநேகம்பேர்கள் விண்ணப்பம் செய்திருந்தார்கள். ரிஜிஸ்திரார் கடன் கேட்டும் காரியம் நிஜம்தானா என்பது எடாக்டர்களைக் கேட்டார். எடாக்டர்கள் சிரித்துக்கொண்டு, இந்தக் காரியங்களுக்கு கடன் கொடுக்க, தியங்கினால், கடன் மனுவில் வேறு காரியத்தைப் போடுவார்களென்று சொன்னார்கள். இதைப்பற்றி சொல்லவேண்டியது ஒன்றுமில்லை. அவரவர்களே தெரிந்துக்கொள்ளலாம்.

ஆடிட் ரிபோர்டுகள்—சங்கங்கள், வேலையில் பிழைகளை எடுத்துக் காட்டியபோதிலும்—அவைகளை பிரயோஜனப் படுத்துகிறதில்லை. இதற்காகவேண்டி, ரிஜிஸ்திரார் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள். தாங்கள் தனிக்கை காலத்தில் கண்காணித்த குறைகளை—ஒரு தனிகாகிதத்தில், ஆங்கில பரவையில் எழுதவேண்டுமென்றும், டெப்டி ரிஜிஸ்திரார் அவர்கள் இதன் காபிகளை, ஜில்லா பாங்கிகளுக்கும் பெடரேஷன்களுக்கும், சீர்திருத்தம் செய்வதற்கு அனுப்பவேண்டுமென்றும் கட்டளையிட்டிருக்கிறார்.

ஆடிட் ரிபோர்டுகளினால், எல்லா குறைகளும் வெளிப்பாடுமென்று, ரிஜிஸ்திராருடன் ஒத்துக்கொள்ளாமல் போனாலும், மேல் சொன்ன மாதிரி நடத்துவது சந்தோஷத்தை உண்டாக்குகிறது. இதுமாதிரி யாக குறைகளை, வெகுகால முன் எடுத்துக் காண்பித்திருந்தால், கூட்டுறவாளர்கள் இப்போது வருத்தப்படவும், தவணைகடந்த கடன்கள் ஜாஸ்தியாக யிருப்பதற்கும் யாதொரு காரணமும் இருந்திருக்காது, ஆக்ட்படிக்கு, அநேகமாய் ஆடிட் நடக்கிறதில்லை. ஆடிட் ரிபோர்டுகளும், இவ்வருஷத்தியது. அடுத்த வருஷ கடைசியில் அனுப்பப்பட்டு வந்தது. அப்படி அனுப்புவதால் பிரயோஜனமென்று மிருக்கிறதில்லை. ஆனால் மேலே சொல்லியபடி, ஆடிட் ரிபோர்டுகள் வந்தருடன், சங்க பிழைகளை எடுத்து பண உதவு புரியவும் பாங்கிகளுக்கு அனுப்பித்தால் சீர்திருத்தங்கள் செய்ய எவ்வளவோ உபகாரமாயிருக்கும்.

கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தின் பணசம்பந்தமாய் ரிஜிஸ்திரார் சொல்லுவதாவது.—

விவசாய சங்க மெம்பர்கள், தங்களுக்கு ஸ்திரமான வரும்படி யில்லாததாலும், தங்கள் சரக்குகள் குறைந்த விலைக்கு விற்பனையாகிற

தாலும், எல்லாக் கடன்களையும் அடைக்க முடிகிறதில்லை. இக்காரண மாதிரமல்ல தவணைகடந்த கடன்கள் அதிகமாயிருப்பதற்கு மெம்பர்கள் காலகாலத்தில் கடனை திருப்பிச் செலுத்தும் பொறுப்பை உணரவில்லை. சங்க கடன்களை எப்பொழுதுதாவது கொடுத்தால் போதுமென்று, அலக்ஷியமாயிருக்கிறார்கள். இகனால் அவர்கள் பேர் கேட்டுப் போவதையும், நினைத்தார்களில்லை. கடன் மனுக்களையும் சரியாய் பரீகாசு செய்கிறதில்லை. ரிஜிஸ்திராரும் அவருடைய, பரிசோதனைக் காலங்களில், சென்ட்ரல் பாங்கிகளும், கடன் மனுக்களையும், கடன் காரிய நிஜத்தையும் சரிவர கவனிப்பதில்லை. தவணை கடந்த கடன்கள் ஜாஸ்தியாயிருப்பதற்கு இவைகளே காரணம். ரிஜிஸ்திரார் கூறுகிறபடி, அவருடைய கடன்கள் மீட்டக் கூடாதவைகள். 20 வருஷங்களில் திருப்பிச் செலுத்தவும், மெம்பர்களுக்கு சக்திசெய்யாது சென்ட்ரல் லாண்ட் மார்ட் கேஜ் பாங்கி, விவசாயக் கடன்களை குறைக்க எவ்வாறு பிரயோஜனமாயிருக்குமென்று, அவ்வளவு உறுதியுடன் சொல்ல இயலாது.

சரியான காரியங்களுக்கும், மெம்பர்களின் திருப்பிச் செலுத்தும் சக்தியையும் கவனித்து கடன் கொடுப்பதாயிருந்தால், 10 வருஷ கடன் கொடுப்பதை, மறுபடி தொடங்கலாம். முன்னால் ஏற்பட்ட குற்றங்களை உத்தேசித்து, எக்காரணத்தினாலோ, கடன் திருப்பிச் செலுத்தப் படாமலிருந்தால், அகஸ்காக கொஞ்சம் பணம் ரிசர்வில் வைக்கவேண்டுமென்று, ரிஜிஸ்திரார் சொல்லுகிறார். இது இப்படி நிற்க, அசலும் வட்டியும் ஜாஸ்தியாக சென்ட்ரல் பாங்கிகள்—தங்கள் வரும்படியிலிருந்து சேஷம் திதிக்கு செலுத்தவேண்டியதைத் தவிர பாங்கி சிற்கும் லாபத்தை பெல்லாம் பங்கிட்டுக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். பாங்கிக்கு வட்டி செலுத்துவது அநேக சங்கங்களின் சில நல்ல மெம்பர்களுடைய அசல் கட்டணமே தான். பஞ்சாயத்தார்களுக்கு கடனுக்குத் தகுந்த ஜாமீன் வாங்குவதிலும், பணம் வசூல் செய்வதிலும் ஜாக்கிரதை போகாது. வறையறுக்கப்பட்டாத பாதியதையை நிறைவேற்றினால், கடன்கள் திருப்பிச் செலுத்தாமலிருக்காதென்று நினைப்பது யுத்தித் திறமையில்லாதது. சென்ட்ரல் பாங்கிகள் தங்கள் கடனைக் காப்பாற்றுவதற்கு வரையறுக்கப்பட்டாமலிருத்தலை நம்புகிறார்கள். இதை ரொம்பவும் நம்பினாலும் தொழில் சித்தாந்தத்தில் அலக்ஷியமாயிருந்தாலும் பாங்கிக்கு ஆபத்து உண்டாகும்.

ரிஜிஸ்திரார் அவர்களின் உண்மை மொழிகளுக்கு நன்றி பாராட்டுகின்றோம். யூனியன் சென்ட்ரல் பாங்கிகளின் மேலுள்ள பஞ்சாயத்துக்களின் சித்ததைக்குறைவை அவர் வரைகிறார். இவர்களுக்கு சங்க குற்றங்கள் நன்றாய் தெரிந்திருந்தும், அவைகளைத் தடுக்காமல் இடங்கொடுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்களென்று வெளிப்படையாகத் தெரியப்படுத்திருக்கிறது. ஜனங்களின் நோக்கங்களை நல்ல வழியில் மாறுபடுத்துவதற்குண்டான ஏற்பாடுகள்செய்தாலொழிய இம்மாதிரி இடங்கொடுத்தலானது தவணை கடந்த கடன்களை அதிகப்படுத்தி, கடைசியாக ஒரு நாளில் சேமித்து இயக்கத்தையே அடியோடு அழித்துவிடும. கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்களில் அநேக கடன்கள் மீட்டக்கூடாதவைகளாயிருந்ததை ரிஜிஸ்திரார் அவர்கள் நன்றாய் அறிந்திருந்தார். இதற்குப் பரிகார

சென்னைக் கூட்டுறவினன்

மென்னைவென்றால் மெம்பர்களின் வருமானத்தை விருத்தி செய்து, அவர்கள் மனத்தில் கூட்டுறவு சங்கம்—ஏவரொருவர் தான் கடன் வாங்கும் காரியத்தை உண்மையில் சொல்லியிருக்கிறாரோ அவருக்கு உதவி புரியாது என்று பிரதிஷ்டை செய்வதே. இவ்வாறான மாறுபாடு ஏற்பாட்டால் தான் கூட்டுறவு என்பது நம்மோடு நெடுநாள் வாழும். இல்லாவிடில் நசித்துவிடும்.

கோவாபரேடிவ் பில்.

II

9-2-30-ல் மதராஸ் ஜில்லா மூன்றாவது கோவாபரேடிவ் கான் பொன்ஸில் பாசான கீழ்க் கண்ட தீர்மானம் யாவருக்கும் தெரியும்.

“மதராஸ் கவர்ன்மெண்டார் சட்டசபைக்கு கோவாபரேடிவ் பில் லைப்பற்றி முன்னாலேயே ஜனங்களுக்குத் தெரியப்படுத்தாமலும் கூட்டுறவாளர்களுக்கும் கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்களுக்கும் பில்லைப்பற்றி ஆலோசனை செய்ய இடம் கொடுக்காமலும் பில்லைக் கொண்டுவரக்கூடாதென்று தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது.” தீர்மானத்தைக் கவனித்தவ ரொருவருமில்லை. பில்லைக் கொண்டுவரக் கமிட்டி ஒன்று ஏற்படுத்தினார்கள். கூட்டுறவு கிணர்களின் அபிப்பிராயம் யாதெனில், தற்கால சட்ட பிரகாரமே ரிஜிஸ்திராருக்கு ஜாஸ்தி அதிகாரம் இருக்கிறது. அவருக்கு இன்னும் அதிக அதிகாரம் கொடுப்பதற்கு அவர்களுக்கு சம்மதமில்லை. புது பில் பிரகாரம் ரிஜிஸ்திரார் தீர்ப்புக்கு எந்த கோர்ட்டிலும் அப்பீல் கிடையாது. சில விஷயத்தில் லோக்கல் கவர்ன்மெண்டாருக்குத் தான் அப்பீல் செய்யலாம். அது என்னவென்று நமக்குத் தெரியும். ரிஜிஸ்திரார் தீர்மானத்தின்மேல் அப்பீல் செய்தால், அந்த அப்பீல் யார்மேல் அப்பீல் செய்யப்பட்டதோ அவருக்கு அனுப்பப்பட்டு அவருடைய அபிப்பிராயம் கேட்கப்படும். அவர் தான் செய்தது தான் நியாயமென்று சொல்லி அவருடைய ஆர்டர்களை கன்பரம் செய்துகொள்வது இயற்கை தான். அநேகமாய் எல்லா கேசுகளிலும் லோக்கல் கவர்ன்மெண்டார் தாங்கள் தலையிட்டுக்கொள்ள யாதொரு காரணமுமில்லையென்று ஆர்டர்கள் பாஸ் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். சுருக்கச் சொல்லுமிடத்து இந்த பில்லானது ரிஜிஸ்திராருக்கு எல்லா விஷயத்திலும் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தில் ஏகாதிபத்தியம் கொடுக்க முயற்சி செய்கிறது.

III

கனடா கூட்டுறவு யூனியன் ஜெனரல் செக்கிரிடெரி கூட்டுறவாளர்களின் ஒற்றுமைக் குறைவைப்பற்றி சொல்லி யிருப்பதை இப்பதிப்பில் காணலாம். கனடா கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தைப்பற்றி சொல்லுவது நம் தேசத்திற்கும் பொருந்தும். கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்களல்லாதார் என்று கூடி தங்களைப் பலப்படுத்திக்கொண்டு தேடும் விஷயத்தில் ஒற்றுமையாய் வேலை நடத்தும்பொழுது ஒற்றுமைக்கே இருப்பிடமான கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்கள் ஒற்றுமையாய் இருக்கிறதில்லை. இதைப்பற்றி விவரித்த எழுதிருக்கிற கனடா கூட்டுறவாளர் போதனையை எல்லோரும் கவனித்துப் பார்த்து அதனால் லாபம் அடைவார்களென்று நம்புகிறோம்.

கூட்டுறவாளர்களின் ஒற்றுமைக் குறைவு.

கனடா கூட்டுறவு யூனியன் காரியதரிசி கீன் என்பவர், இப்பினுக்குடியானவர்கள் யூனியன் வேண்டுகோளுக்கிணங்கி, எப்ரல் மாதம் பிரசுரம் செய்தார். அதன் வர்த்தமானம் பின் வருமாறு:—

இக்கண்டத்தில், கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தின் விசேஷமான அம்சம் யாதெனில், கூட்டுறவாளர்கள் என்று வழங்குகிற ஜனங்களுக்குள்ளேயே ஒற்றுமை கிடையாது. கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்களுக்குள்ளும் ஒற்றுமை கிடையாது. லாபம் சம்பாதித்தலை முக்கியமாக கொண்ட கைத்தொழில் சங்கங்களுக்குள்ளும் இதர வியாபார சங்கங்களுக்குள்ளும் காணாய் சங்கங்களுக்குள்ளும் ஒற்றுமையிருத்தே வருகிறது. மேற் சொன்ன சங்கங்களுக்கு எஜமானராயுள்ளவர்களும் ஒன்று கூடி, தொழில்களை மேன்மேலும் விருத்தி செய்யும்பொருட்டு ஒற்று உழைக்கின்றார்கள். எவ்வதீரஸ்டோர்டீப்பர்களும் தங்கள் காரியத்தில் கண்ணுயிருப்பதோடு வாங்கும் சத்தியைச் சேர்ப்பதற்கும், சிலவைக் குறைப்பதற்கும், தொழிலை பலப்படுத்துவதற்கும், ஒன்று கூடுகிறார்கள். இனிமேல் டோட்டி என்பது குறைத்து ஒவ்வொரு தொழில்களையும் உணக்கத்திலும் சரக்குகள் விலையாவது சம்பளமாவது, பிரோட்டியூடர்கள் கன்ஸ்யூமர்களை ஒட்டி விதிக்கப்படும். மூலதனம் முதலில் போட்டதற்கு பலன் தனிகளுலேயே வேலை செய்பவர்களுக்கு வெகுமானம் கொடுத்தது போக மிகுதியை நிச்சயிக்கப்படும்.

கூட்டுறவு ஊக்கக்குறைவு.

கூட்டுறவு என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ளாத, இதர சங்கங்கள் கூட்டுறவு ஊக்கத்தை கன்றாய் அறிந்து, வேறுபாடில்லாமலிருக்கும் பொழுது, கூட்டுறவுக்கு இருப்பிடமான கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்களில் கூட்டுறவு ஊக்கத்தை அனுசரிப்பதில்லை. ப்ரோட்டியூசர் சங்கங்கள் சாதாரணமாக, தங்கள் சங்கங்கள் அபிவிருத்தியாகவேண்டுமென்றே அக்கரையாயிருப்பார்கள். வியாபாரம் விருத்தி அடையவேண்டுமே ஒழிய, மெம்பர்கள் சௌகரியம் தேடுவது இரண்டாம் பக்தம்தான் கன்ஸ்யூமர் சங்கங்களும் அப்போதே தான் மெம்பர்கள் சௌகரியத்தை கவனித்தால்தான் எந்த இயக்கமும் கௌரவப்படும்.

இன்னொருவிஷயம் வட அமெரிக்கா கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தில் கவனிக்க வேண்டியது யாதெனில்: உண்மையாயுள்ள கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தில் ஜனங்கள் தான் கூட்டுறவுக்குக் காரணமாயிருக்கிறார்களென்று, முக்கிய கூட்டுறவு தத்துவம் என்னவென்றால், ஒருவருக்கொருவர் உதவி புரிதல் என்பதையும் உணராமலிருப்பதே. எவ்வளவுக்கவ்வது பிரயாசைப்படுகிறோமோ அதற்குத் தகுந்த பலன் கிடைக்கும். பொது நன்மையை உத்தேசித்து கூட்டுறவாளர்கள் சங்கங்களை மாத்திரம் சேர்த்தால் போதாது தங்கள் புத்தியையும் அனுபவத்தையும் ஒருவருக்கொருவர் கலந்து பேசிக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். சாதாரணமாய், கூட்டுறவாளர்களின் குற்றங்கள் யாதெனில், ஜனங்களுக்கு கூட்டுறவு என்றால் என்னவென்பதை ஆரம்ப முதல் போதிக்காமல் மேலே மேலே சொல்லிக்கொண்டு போவதும், பண உதவிக் கும் கூட்டுறவு சம்பந்தமான ஆலோசனைக்கும் தாங்களே பலப்படுத்திக்கொள்ளாமல் சர்க்கார் உதவியை நாடுவதும் இக்குற்றங்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு எவ்வாறு கூட்டுறவு என்ற கட்டடத்தை கட்டுவது. இம்மாதிரியல்ல, அயல் நாட்டில் கூட்டுறவு தத்துவம் விருத்தியானது.

எவ்வித ஐக்கிய சங்கங்களும் தங்கள் படைகளை ஒன்றாய்ச் சேர்த்து கூட்டுறவு தத்துவத்தை பரவச்செய்து விருத்தி செய்ய மென்மேலும் விடா முயற்சி செய்ய வேண்டும். எந்த ஐக்கிய சங்கத்திலும் எவ்வொருவன் கூட்டுறவு ஜானத்தை பானம்

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