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THE MADRAS CO-OPERATOR

EACH FOR ALL



ALL FOR EACH

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Co-operative Urban Credit.

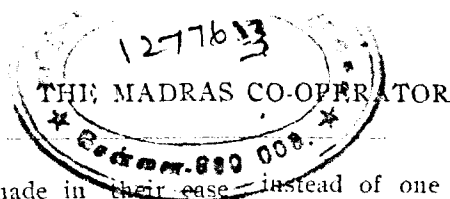
BY RAO BAHADUR A. VEDACHALA AYYAR,

Retired Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

By co operation we understand that a number of people organise themselves to serve the common need or needs so that the benefit to be derived from such joint effort may be equitably distributed to each and every one. It is an attempt to get a permanent arrangement for securing the object in view. Admission to every one who wishes to secure such benefits will be made available at all stages of development of the organisation, eschewing profit at the expense of others and avoiding the evils of competition. The operation of such a co-operative organisation in rural parts can and ought to be profitably utilised for the benefit of agricultural and other allied rural industries. In regard to Urban areas, co-operative organisations have their own limitations and have to delimit the work they are to under-

take and should not aim to replace in entirely money lenders, traders, industries, and commercial undertakings by capitalists or in one sweep. It is therefore incumbent on co-operators in Urban areas to clearly delimit their work and to work their organisation in an efficient state.

2. In credit co-operation in urban areas, co-operators have invariably followed a wholesome rule that interest must be paid to the organisation by borrowers monthly because of the fact that the members are wage earners employed in some profession or the other. Similarly they insist on instalment of principal being repaid monthly. This is also a wholesome procedure. Where however, there are agriculturists and they are to be given credit accommodation,



exception will be made in their case—instead of one with sufficient repaying and instalment of principal or the payment of interest will be fined once a year.

3. In the case of loans given in Urban parts, the period allowed for repayment is a maximum of 24 months as the society, a limited concern, with share capital withdrawable after 4 years deals very much in short term deposits and gets credit from the Central Bank for a period not exceeding 4 years. This seems to look as if the fixation of period was quite alright. But unfortunately the Urban life being a costly one involving temptation to luxury and wastage, co-operators, even wage earners who get decent pay fail to keep up their engagement and the defaults begin to swell. The borrowers and sureties are almost in the same boat and they are persons who, unable to bear their own debt, are therefore unable to meet the dues of both the borrower and the surety. Hence resort is had to a series of book-adjustments with the assistance of the Panchayatdars or Directors otherwise a fresh loan is raised and the dues are paid thereby securing extension of time for the new loan. *It seems to be desirable to invent a method by which loans can be made available for which longer period so as to give facilities for repayment suited to the repaying power of poorer men or low wage earners.* The expedients to be employed are :—

(i) The share capital can be made retainable after 10 years.

(ii) The principal and the surety must each have repaying power for the entire loan. Their insurance policies must be got assigned. Their Provident Fund can be got assigned. If none of these are available, they should be compelled to insure their lives in case they are unable to offer tangible immovable property or jewels as security. Where none of these is available, two sureties

power may be insisted on.

(iii) A savings fund branch, similar to the Mylapore Fund system can be opened by which payment of Rs. 1 per mensem would entitle a member to borrow Rs. 100 and repayment will run for 85 months at Re. 1 a month together with interest on the sum borrowed. The security can only be immovable property or jewels. The interest rate will ordinarily be 6½ per cent.

4. The amount of loans usually given range from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,000 and in some cases to Rs. 3,000. Generally the loans over Rs. 500 will have to be given on the security of tangible immovable property or jewels, both valued carefully by reliable directors. In the case of wage earners, the maximum is fixed at 4 times the pay repayable in 16 to 24 months. But the borrowers go on taking loans so that the maximum is kept up even after the lapse of 2 years. The directors should sternly refuse to allow such loans unless real necessity and absolute urgency is proved to the satisfaction of the Directors.

5. In dispensing credit, the Panchayatdars or Directors have to see (a) the repaying power of the borrower as well as the surety and the amount of loan and the period of repayment should be fixed with reference to the repaying power. (b) Emphasis should be laid on the fact as to how the borrower could pay the regular instalments in case of any accident. Has the borrower insured his life and to whom has the policy been assigned? Is the assignee bound over for the loan? (c) Another point for consideration is the kind of life led without lowering the standards of all by the borrower as to whether he is living within his means or whether he is pursued by an array of creditors and

whether continuance in employment can be ordinarily counted upon. (d) What amount can be expected to be paid by the borrower out of his income, assuming that he honestly wishes to pay back making due allowance for the maintenance of his family. (e) Borrowers who migrate from lender to lender and who in the aggregate get beyond their capacity to repay should be carefully avoided.

A limited liability concern cannot hope to finance all the needs of all co-operators except to the extent of carrying on the profession which produces the income and to the amount of money they can spare out of that income. A debt can only be removed by extra income or by saving or stinting some expenditure hitherto incurred. The borrower must be able to satisfy the directors either about his increased income or about how he proposes to meet the dues of the society creditor out of his income. The directors who make such investigation should record on the application the result of such enquiry. The mere fact that the borrower gets a fixed income will not do unless a certain amount of assurance is made available about the saving to be effected out of the income to meet the interest and principal instalment charges besides the usual domestic expenditure inclusive of school fees, house rent and medicinal charges. Hence a thorough scrutiny into the purpose of the loan by the directorate is absolutely necessary.

6. Small credit limited liability co-operative concerns can only deal credit to small traders and to small industries especially to labourers who have to pay heavily with Marwadis and other money lenders, when they are capable of honest dealings and who can be given accommodation to tide over some accidents such as diseases etc.

Such concerns should avoid ambitious schemes of financing big trades. (i) Because they have no sufficient capital and therefore not the required credit power. (ii) Because the Directorate are not trained to the work of studying the solvency of the borrower-trader or his accounts. (iii) Because the local knowledge of each member's method of life and character is not at all available to the Directorate.

7. Similarly in regard to industries involving large outlay the limited co-operative concerns could not undertake this work.

8. Co-operative credit concern in Urban areas should be run more as saving institutions than as borrowing ones and a really successful co-operative concern is that which really goes in for credit with central banks only to repay depositors on the appointed dates of repayment. These concerns should not be mere lending shops which have as their objective the safe realisation of principal and interest but should dispense credit to enable the borrower to wipe off his debts.

9. Honorary service if efficient and continuous is welcome but *the entertainment of a paid staff well trained for each institution will help the Directorate to a very large extent* and will promote the safe and efficient working of the co-operative concern.

10. Unlimited liability basis in Urban parts is a very uncertain factor and cannot be very helpful to raise credit on. Even in such cases, credit to be given should always depend upon proper efficient management and the paid up share capital and the reserve fund of the borrowing society.

11. Central financing banks may allow credit to urban banks to the extent of 5 times the paid up share capital and

should insist on primary banks taking legal steps soon after the dues become overdue. Disciplinary action should under no circumstances be delayed owing to delatoriness or as a result of partiality or favour. Central bank the creditor, should be satisfied that the primary banks enforce all disciplinary measures without delay and the actual recovery of dues before further credit accommodation is given.

12. Facile credit must be very carefully regulated by the Primary Banks, otherwise the borrower-members are ruined and also the financing agency.

13. Extension of time for loans which have become overdue from causes beyond the control of the borrowers should be given not as a matter of course to reduce the percentage of overdues but only after very careful enquiry by the Directorate.

14. Territorial jurisdiction is preferable to urban credit operations rather than class organisations.

15. Credit societies may arrange for supplies to members through co-operative store organisations, by allowing a standing credit to be drawn when required and to be repaid when money becomes available.

These are points to be observed by co-operators running Urban banks and they should be careful not to merely show expanded transactions without paying due attention to allow credit to each borrower suited to his repaying power. The non-observance of these standards of credit dispensation has led to overdue and frozen credit in a number of institutions and to stagnation of work as the result of heavy overdues.

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THE CRISIS.

A CALL TO CO-OPERATORS TO RESIST DICTATION

By THE RT. HON. A. V. ALEXANDER, M. P.

The Labour Government, of which I was a member, has been figuring in a great drama in the last few days. Some people may think that with the resignation of that Government the curtain has been rung down on the final scene. Not so; rather upon that of the first Act only, and it was vitally necessary that studious co-operators should be properly informed of the facts, especially as we shall continue, as already indicated, to be flooded with the capitalist press attacks and misrepresentation. First of all let us get the genesis of the whole business. Was the financial crisis due to the Labour Government? Lord Hailsham says it was due to Socialist legislation. He does not specify which, and such a statement is simply ridiculous.

I

Let Co-operators remember that this financial position has been developing for the last 11 years and that the country has never yet given majority support to the warnings of the Labour and Co-operative parties.

1. The idea that you could exact war reparations from ex-enemy countries workers in a world of economic interdependence and increasing unemployment was combated from the first, and I dare say Liberal and Tory leaders wish to-day they could eat their words of 1918-19.

2. No one to-day fails to realise that the increasing burden of National debt interest on the country as price levels fall is one of the devastating factors in our National Budget position, yet we are denied any opportunity by the electors

in attacking that burden at its source in the early post-war days when war fortunes could still be tapped, and the Capital Levy was defeated until it was too late.

3. The amazingly prodigal finance of the Tory Government of 1924-29 is too often forgotten. Just think of it about £150,000,000 given in relief of taxation to the rich. £20,000,000 taken from the Road fund, State Contributions to Unemployment Insurance reduced, while the debt on the Unemployment Fund was increased from £5,000,000 to £36,000,000. New Treasury expenditure poured out millions to subsidise the sugar beet industry (which I always opposed) £25,000,000 to subsidise the mining industry, and a general dole of industrialists and land owners under the Chamberlain Derating Act which will cost the tax-payer the staggering figure of £32,000,000 in 1932. Well might Mr. Bernard Shaw say that Mr. Churchill had left poor Mr. Snowden to liquidate a bankrupt Exchequer; nor do I forget that it was the *Daily Mail* which said that Mr. Churchill handed to his successors a Treasury of "bare cupboards, plundered shelves, and empty boxes."

4. The breakdown of both the Dawes and Young plans for Reparation payments.

5. The fact that in 1929 we ran into the worst world-wide trade depression that we have ever known, but in which, let us remember, our trade in percentages has not suffered to the same extent as that of other countries, but leaving us with greatly increasing expenditure on

the Unemployed and a Treasury cleaned up by Mr. Churchill.

6. Tory Governments through Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Churchill had pursued a policy of Debt Settlements contrary to all Labour proposals, and entered into contracts from which there was no escape, and which, in effect, agreed to pay our war creditors whilst forgiving our war debtors the bulk of their debts. *To-day we have France with a larger gold Reserve than the huge total of debt we forgave her, and able to dictate terms to London banks.* It was not for that we fought in the Great War.

7. On top of all this Mr. Churchill in 1925 suddenly decided to return *at one jump* to the gold standard. Warnings, advice, cursings were of no avail. The 'Daily Mail' said he has placed this country completely in the hands of the U.S.A. whose financial interests would be able to create financial crisis here whenever they desired. Similar views were expressed by Tory and Liberal newspapers. No one now doubts that Mr. Churchill's action enormously increased our difficulties.

No unbiassed person studying this by no means complete summary could launch abuse at the Labour Minority Government charging it with responsibility for the present position.

II

Now let us turn to the more immediate events in relation to the crisis. A very few months ago it was clear Austria and Germany were "up against it." They could not meet the Young plan payments. Austria applied for credit; France refused unless she complied with a virtual ultimatum which included the abandonment of the proposed Austro-German Customs Union. The bank of England came to their assistance by

granting short credits of several millions. Remember this was only a comparatively few weeks ago.

Germany was next. Dr. Brüning and Dr. Curtius, whom I met at Chequers, came to put their position before Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Handerson (Mr. Snowden was recovering from his illness.) President Hoover announced his twelve months' moratorium of all debt payments. Backed by all parties we accepted, costing us about £12,000,000 this year. France delayed any settlement for over a fortnight. Internal panic in Germany resulted. Banks were closed, capital exported, and so on. Then it was discovered that London interests were holding German short term acceptances of enormous sums variously estimated from £150,000,000 upwards, and no doubt taken up because the interest rates were very attractive. Immediately abroad there was a feeling that London would not be able to collect the short German Bills as they became due, and run on London began.

Earlier in the year the House of Commons had accepted a private member's motion for the appointment of an Economy Committee. Sir George May and his colleagues (nominated by all three Parties) reported at the end of July, just as the run on London had commenced. They argued that if current expenditure was in every case including Unemployment Benefit charged against current revenue, instead of loans there would be a deficit on the National Budget of £120,000,000 (i.e., more than 2s. in the £ on Income Tax). The Publication of the Report was made the most of, by Tory and Liberal Newspapers, politicians, and industrialists, continuing their practice of preaching to the world that our method of dealing without unfortunate unemployed was

bringing the country to ruin. The run on London led to special credits, in all £50,000,000 from Paris and New York, but the accentuation of panic caused by the May Report was not checked.

When the Cabinet Committee which met on August 12th instead of on the 25th as arranged, reported to us, they described a position even more difficult; that if sinking fund payments for reduction of debt were included, £170,000,000 and not £120,000,000 would be required to balance the Budget i.e., about 3s. increase in incometax), and that meeting us on the 19th only a very few days could pass before credits were completely exhausted, and no others would be forthcoming without assuring lenders that the Budget was balanced.

III

How did we face that disturbing position? My view then in the cabinet as it would be if I met Financial crisis in a co-operative society was that the Budget must be balanced, but only on condition that any burdens involved thereby were equitably distributed. I dare say some co-operators would say: "We would not have considered any economy proposals". That way, it was clear, would not settle the immediate crisis, and if that should come, what of the hundreds of millions of working classes savings, including those of co-operators?

We therefore made it clear that we were perfectly willing to balance the budget, but throughout the subsequent discussions we were always brought up against the statement that neither the Opposition Leaders nor the financial interests would consent to any budget which was balanced, but which did not

increase the burdens to be laid upon the workers by an all-round cut on the rates of Unemployment Benefit. We discussed one set of draft proposals, which, if we could have brought ourselves to accept them, would have provided the £120,000,000 minimum required and not less than £25,000,000 for repayment of debt. We were then told that even these proposals were impossible unless we provided an additional £25,000,000 to £300,000,000, the bulk of which must come from the unemployed.

I do not believe that any really thinking co-operator would have such dictation. It was to avoid a fair share of the burden being placed on those able to pay, it was to reduce the daily rates of sustenance to the poorest and most defenceless of the community, it was, inevitably, to throw greater burdens on the Local Authorities and the rates, it was to continue the dole to industry in derating, and it would inevitably have increased unemployment, especially in the distributive trades, through the reduced purchasing power of the unemployed. And, as admitted by leading economists and commercial men it would have paved the way to an all-round reduction of rates of wages.

IV

In those circumstances we resigned because we were also informed there was no time before the crash to call Parliament and I believe we were right in so doing. You now have a so-called National Government of persons without mandate from the people who are, if we believe the Press, contemplating Government by Order in Council, and I think we can well call upon all co-operators to rally to the support of the working classes in this crisis and to work for that Co-operative and democratic control of finance, production, and distribution which alone can in the ultimate avoid such crises and ramps against the workers.

(From the Co-operative Review),

Manchester

Editorial Notes.

The origin of Crisis is financial and Economic troubles in **The Crisis.** European countries. The troubles of Central Europe, both financially and economically placed on London a very formidable strain. Elsewhere is given an article by Mr. Alexander M.P. which deals in detail, the origin of the troubles and the way in which the ministry tried to combat it.

However sound and strong a bank might be, it cannot withstand the strain if all its depositors suddenly decide to withdraw their funds. We all know that London acted as the world's bank wherein several foreigners placed their moneys in short term deposits. Owing to the foolish panic it was called upon to pay huge sums to depositors in a very short time. At that juncture, it was also noticed that the budgetary position in England was not satisfactory. All these combined to make people withdraw their moneys in rapid succession. To avoid further complications it was thought best in the interest of the country to make England "go off Gold standard."

It was when England went off the gold standard, the banks in our country were closed on 22nd, 23rd and 24th of September 1931 under the Negotiable Instrument Act in pursuance of the orders of the Government. The closing does not mean that the financial position of the banks here has become suddenly unsound. **The Banks** had to be closed in order to prevent the speculators from taking

advantage of the crisis and from profiteering themselves at the expense of the innocent masses who are not well versed in economics of the country much less in the international relationships.

Whatever might be said of the joint stock banks, we assure the public that Co-operative Banks being based on character cannot fail as is pointed out in an article published elsewhere. The losses suffered in the usual course of co-operative business amount to so small a fraction as to be negligible. In our country, the depreciation of the Government paper is at present contributing a great deal to the diminution of the profits of the Co-operative Bank. Co-operative Banks being based on character are perfectly sound and no one need be alarmed.

The attention of our readers is drawn to the appeal issued **The Co-operative Bank** by the Secretary of All India Co-operative Institutes' Association for the celebration of the All India Co-operators' Day, in a fitting manner, on 7th November 1931, being the first Saturday of November of this year. Our readers are well aware of the fact that we in Madras were celebrating the International Co-operators' Day for a very long time on the first Saturday in July and it was only last year at the instance of All India Institutes' Association it was celebrated on a day suitable to all Provinces *i. e.* on first Saturday of November instead of first July. It has to be observed like any other religious day. That day is not intended

to calculate its own profit or loss. It is not intended to take stock of ones' gains. It is intended mainly to think of the high ideals for which co-operation stands. The observance of a day like this will make people to think about the philosophy of Co-operation which is self-help and unity.

We know that other countries are devoting certain months for the spread of the gospel of co-operation. In America we are told October is marked as a Co-operative month, for co-operative processions for co-operative lectures and for enrolling members. We trust that our co-operative societies will not lack behind in celebrating 7th November as Co-operators' Day in a fitting manner and encourage "Thrift" by the sale of Thrift Certificates available in the Madras District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., 20, Second Line Beach, Madras. The District Bank will render all assistance in the

celebration day in the arrangement of lectures and in the sale of Thrift Certificates at the various localities of the City. The Thrift Certificates are available from fifteen annas and upwards so as to enable the poorest to invest his small savings in them. Our readers of the City will take advantage of the same and celebrate the day in a fitting manner.

Under the city news, we have published several co-operative meetings of a provincial character. **The Co-operative meetings.** The Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank and the Central Land Mortgage Banks held their General body meetings in September and the Provincial Co-operative Union held its executive meeting. The representatives of the Depressed classes also held a meeting and passed certain resolutions which were communicated to the Government for its approval.

The late Dr. A. C. Asirvada Nadar.

DR. A. C. ASIRVADA NADAR whose premature demise last month should have been known to the citizens of Madras, was one of the earliest promoters of the Christian Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., in 1916. At a time when people felt nebulous about co-operative institutions, Dr. Nadar and his family invested more than a thousand rupees by way of share capital in the Christian Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., and influenced many of his Indian Xian friends to become share-holders. Ever since the inception of the Bank he has been its Director and was taking keen interest in its working and development. He was its Vice-President for sometime and President for over six years. He set apart a good portion of his leisure hours for co-operative work. Not a single loan application of a society would be disposed of by him without a thorough and detailed scrutiny. He used to fight against odds for things which he considered to be right and would yield to none.

His devout interest in the welfare of the depressed classes, Xians and others are too well-known to be detailed here. As a Medical Practitioner and Municipal Councillor, he had endeared himself to one and all, especially the poor and the same sympathy he exhibited in all attempts for the amelioration of their lot. His death is a loss to all, especially to the poorer classes and the Indian Christian Community.

nd Comments.

1. Co-operative Banks do not fail.

There are 1650 co-operative banks in the United States. These have been created under the credit Union law which the Credit Union National Extension Bureau has had enacted in over thirty states.

During the past 12 years over 6,000 capitalist banks have failed in this country. Since the collapse in 1929, over 2000 capitalist banks have failed. The losses suffered by depositors amount to many millions how many, nobody will ever know.

But during this period not a single bank started by the Credit Union National Extension Bureau has been closed by any state banking department.

At the Brookwood Co-operative Summer School Mr. Roy F. Bergengren gave the students this information. He also said that what losses the co-operative banks had suffered had been through the failure of capitalist banks in which they had sometime deposited their surplus funds. They had also suffered losses by investing in capitalist securities stocks and bonds.

The co-operative banks are formed to loan money only to their members. These loans are made, not on collateral security but on character. The losses suffered in the natural course of this co-operative business amount to so small a fraction as to be negligible. Their only real losses are suffered through their relations with capitalistic banking.

In the course of time these credit unions will unite to establish their own big banking businesses. Then they will not have to hazard their surplus funds with "master minds" of our famous

financial system. Co-operative Banking is moving forward steadily and securely. In Europe it is well recognised as the only safe banking system.

(from Co-operation.)

2. The International Co-operators' Day.

Attention is invited to the resolution of the Standing Committee of the All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association requesting the Co-operative Institutes, Unions and Federations in the various Provinces and States of India to observe the All India Co-operators' Day in a fitting manner on the First Saturday of November of every year. The day falls this year on the 7th November 1931, and the Institutes, Unions, and Federations in India are hereby requested to arrange for the proper celebration of the Co-operators' Day on that date. The response to the request of the Association last year was very general and the reports received of the celebrations throughout India clearly revealed that co-operators all over the country have accepted the idea of setting apart a day in the year for celebrations in a variety of ways of the Co-operative Movement and the Spirit of Brotherhood inherent in it.

The idea of popularising the sale of Thrift Certificates which was suggested last year is also suggested this year for adoption in those areas where it seems practicable.

(From 'All India Co-operative Institutes' Association' published in The Madras Journal of Co-operation.)

3. A radio address.

Abroad they manage these things much better than in England, Canada and the United States Sweden and Germany, Czechoslovakia, and so on, all allow of co-operative addresses over the wireless—but in England! The latest enterprise of this kind was in Switzerland, where Mme. R. Munch, of Basle, recently gave quite a long address on co-operation, according to the Rochdalian principles.

(From Producer.)

4. Increased Tariffs.

Increase in the tariff schedules virtually means greater profits to industrialists on a reduced volume of production. What goes in increased profits so artificially created will be that much less spent in merchandise, which would otherwise create a demand for labour. Workingmen are discovering in the painful school of practical experience that employment does not depend upon the amount of the employers' profits, but the price the consumer can afford to pay for the merchandise the workers produce.

(From Canadian Co-operator.)

5. Exploiting the Crisis.

But there is one aspect of the crisis upon which we must comment without reserve and without overmuch politeness. Interested organisations are already exploiting quasi-patriotic sentiment evoked by the crisis Coalition. In cold blood, capitalist trading organisations are preparing to use the nation's financial stringency as an excuse for imposing unjust and indefensible handicaps upon the Co-operative Movement.

Several organs of a powerful Press are devoting leader columns and valuable space in support of the agitation for fresh taxation of co-operative societies. This is being done in the name of national economy, though any Conservative Chancellor of the Exchequer could inform them that the yield, even from an unjust application of the present

schedules, would, as far as co-operative societies are concerned, yield a pitiful amount towards balancing our national budget. This exposes the agitation at once.

The real aim, therefore, is either to impose special and crushing taxes upon mutual trading (this is not an outside possibility) or the aim is not a national aim at all, but an attempt by means of vexatious taxation of little use to the country, to hamper co-operative development and assist the exploitation of the consumer by capitalist distributors.

(From Co-operative Review of Manchester.)

6. Big Business attacks continue.

The combine of retail merchants in Great Britain maintains a large fund and an efficient bureau of propaganda for the sole purpose of attacking the co-operative movement. The method consists in preparing articles for the press which are intended to prejudice the public against co-operative societies. This goes on every day, in every way, in every part of Great Britain.

Recently the Daily Express has launched an attack upon the co-operative movement. The animosity was inspired by a statement made by Mr. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, who said, "There can be no cure for unemployment until capitalism is gone." Mr. Alexander, it happens, is a prominent co-operative official as well as the head of the British Navy.

The interesting feature of this recent attack is that the co-operative press shows that the same people who own much of the British press also are the owners of the great food supply combines. The chain grocery stores and the food wholesales know that the co-operative societies stand in their way and block their march towards monopoly and exploitation of the consumers. Co-operation is growing despite this combination of press and food purveyors.

(From Co-operation.)

Madras City News.

Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu, President of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., while presenting the 25th Annual report and statement at the General Body meeting held on 19-9-31, said as follows:—

Gentlemen.

The Bank having completed 25 years of working the Silver Jubilee was celebrated in a fitting manner in June last. At the extraordinary general meeting held in June last, the name of the Bank was changed to "The Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd.," so that the status of the bank in the co-operative organisation may be clearly known.

It will be found from the balance sheet that during the last co-operative year, the bank earned a profit of Rs. 2,56,329 as against Rs. 2,44,140 last year; and thus there has been a small increase over the profits of the previous year. On the liabilities side the deposits have increased by about 5 lakhs, though there has been no change in the working capital, which remained at 187 lakhs. On the assets side, the amount loaned to Central Banks has gone down from 144 lakhs on 30th June 1930 to 86 lakhs on 30th June 1931. Our holdings in Cash and Government securities have consequently increased owing to the reduction in the loans outstanding. There has been a further depreciation of Rs. 1,19,929 in the value of the Government securities held by the bank, and this sum is proposed to be met from the profits of the year. The depreciation reserve fund now stands at Rs. 4,66,314 and the reserve fund at Rs. 10,88,000.

It may be pointed out that since the close of the year 1930-31 our Government security holdings have further de-

preciated to a considerable extent owing to various causes, the chief of which is the flotation of the Government of India new loan at 6½ per cent. We hold about 30 lakhs of 4 per cent 1960-70 paper, the issue price of which was 88 per cent. On 30th June 1931, its price stood at Rs. 73 per cent. To-day the price is between Rs. 63 and 64 per cent resulting in a further depreciation of about 3 lakhs.

The reasons for the fall in the loans to central banks is that we were unable to finance central banks during the busiest part of the year. About the middle of November 1930, the Imperial Bank raised its rate on demanded loans to 6 per cent and in January to 7 per cent. At that time the bank had with it about 30 to 35 lakhs of interbank call money. At the end of January the banks withdrew the call money placed by them, and the bank repaid the amount overdrawing the Imperial Bank account almost to the fullest extent available, with the result that loan applications from Central Banks could not be met. The Executive Committee considered the financial position in February and finding that there was no prospect of immediately finding the necessary funds, decided upon an increase in the rates of interest on deposits. This brought in some money; further, re-payments due from central banks were received more or less regularly and this eased the situation to a considerable extent. The bank also applied to the Imperial Bank of India for a loan of Rs. 10 lakhs, which, however, was not got. About the end of May 1931, the Bank's resources were in a satisfactory position, but there was no demand from Central Banks with the result that surplus funds accumulated.

During the year, a scheme for financial aid to central banks for rectification and consolidation work was worked out and 24 central banks were given grants. The subvention will be continued during the year 1931-'32 also. 27 banks have applied for subvention and their applications are under consideration.

Since the close of the last Co-operative year, the recognition of the bank's staff was taken up and the members of the establishment have been put on a time scale basis extending to 20 years.

Since the close of the year, there has been a change in the personnel of the Executive Committee. Dewan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao could not attend meetings of the committee owing to indifferent health and in his place Mr. K. Bhashyam was co-opted. During his five years' association with the management of the bank, Dewan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao rendered valuable service both to the bank and to the movement by his co-operative experiments; and the committee regret that he is unable to help the bank with his valuable advice and suggestions. It is hoped that he will soon be restored to normal health so that he may be enabled to help this bank as before.

2. The Madras Central Land Mortgage Bank Ltd.

In the Second Annual report and audit certificate presented before the General Body of the bank held on 2-9-'31 it was stated that on 30th June 1931 the bank on rolls had 166 individuals and 37 Primary land mortgage banks with a paid up share capital of Rs. 58,600 and Rs. 40,900 respectively aggregating to Rs. 99,500. The total liabilities of the bank by way of loans, deposits, and debentures amounted to Rs. 4,95,900.

Applications for loans in various stages of investigation for a total amount of 19 lakhs were pending with primary land mortgage bank at the end of the year. Much progress cannot be made on account of the paucity of funds due to the present financial stringency. Only a sum of Rs. 5,04,490 was disbursed to 21 primary land mortgage banks, bringing up a total outstanding due from primary land mortgage banks, to Rs. 5,38,68,4-4-0. at the end of the year. The bank's investments in other banks etc., amounts to Rs. 64,590-12-0.

The Government of India exempted in their notification Finance. T.E.P.T. dated 21-2-31, the transfers of debentures of the bank from stamp duty. The Government also gave a cash credit of one lakh of rupees with interest at 6 per cent per annum to be drawn up and paid back by the bank at its discretion. It has been very kind of the Government to give a free grant of 14 thousands of rupees during the year to be utilised for the working expenses of 1931-32. It is further stated that the question of inclusion of debentures of the bank in the list of Trust securities is being considered by the Government of India.

3. Depressed Class Co-operative Meeting:—

A meeting of the representatives of the Depressed Class Societies in the City of Madras was held on 29th August 1931 in the premises of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Royapettah, Madras. The representatives explained how they suffered in the past and how they are now trying to improve themselves under the guidance of the new District Bank. It was also resolved that the Bylaws of the depressed class societies with regard to loan transactions must be so amended as to make the maximum

borrowing power of each individual member to be uniform throughout the city. They suggested that surety loans to the extent of Rs. 300 and Mortgage loans and loans on pledge of movables to the extent of Rs. 1,500 should be permitted in the depressed class societies. In the case of movables and mortgages the depressed class representatives were willing to transfer the deeds etc., to the district bank and to have the properties valued by proper appraisers appointed by the bank. It was also pointed out that the low maximum now fixed in some of the societies is driving the members of property to institutions other than those intended for the depressed classes. This was pleaded as one of the causes for the moribund condition of the depressed class societies.

4. Provincial Co-operative Conference Resolutions.

Action taken by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies on the resolutions of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Conference held in June 1931.

(a) With regard to abolition of Audit fees, the Registrar was pleased to state that in special deserving cases audit fees are waived in whole or in part and he cannot therefore support the resolution to exempt all Urban banks from the payment of audit fees.

(b) With regard to Land Mortgage banks, the Government of India was addressed to amend the Indian Trust Act so as to include the debentures of the Central Land Mortgage Banks in the list

of Trust securities and the question of exempting interest on debentures issued by co-operative banks from income tax, is under consideration.

(c) With regard to Building Societies the Registrar refused permission to permit them to borrow from sources other than from Government as the margin of safety to Government would be reduced.

5. Provincial Co-operative Union Meetings.

The meetings of the Executive Committee and also of the Central Rural Reconstruction Committee of the Provincial Co-operative Union were held in September 1931. It has been resolved to invite the opinions of various bodies regarding the question of modification of the constitution of the Provincial Co-operative Union and programmes for propaganda for the next six months were also fixed. It was also decided to ascertain whether the arrangements can be made for transferring the vernacular Village Panchayat Journals to Language Federations or other suitable bodies. It was resolved to continue the city propaganda also. The chief resolution passed by the Central Rural Reconstruction Committee was that in future grants up to Rs. 750 on rupee to rupee basis be met to each local centre if the central Committee is satisfied, that a suitable scheme of Rural Reconstruction can be carried out with aggregate funds so pooled. Further facilities in computing the contribution of a local centre were also given.

THE MADRAS CO-OPERATOR

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

Receipts.		Amount.		
Head of Account.		Rs.	A.	P.
Share capital (societies)	...	20	0	0
Do. Individuals	...	10	0	0
Current deposits—societies	...	2,05,241	15	6
Do. societies	...	34,728	13	4
Reserve Fund deposits—societies	...	351	1	0
Fixed Deposits societies	...	20,000	0	0
Do. Individuals	...	2,736	0	0
Recurring deposits	...	187	0	0
Thrift deposits	...	0	15	0
Savings deposits—Individuals	...	1,321	5	5
Call deposits	...	50,000	0	0
Suspense	...	575	13	0
Loans—Long-term	...	14,507	0	0
„ Short-term	...	2,077	0	0
Interest received on loans	...	7,112	5	2
Interest received on investments	...	80	2	2
Overdraft loans repaid by societies	...	1,63,958	4	11
Loans Principal—Individuals	...	100	0	0
Provident Fund Establishment No. I	...	60	6	0
Do. No. II	...	11	4	0
Commission on cheques	...	2	8	0
Loan application forms	...	0	3	0
Books and forms	...	0	8	0
Madras Co-operator	...	48	12	0
Bills account	...	87,265	4	1
Dividend on shares	...	2,032	6	0
Loan from Madras Pro. Co-op. Bank	...	30,000	0	0
Liquidators' Suspense	...	48	2	0
Withdrawals from current account in :—				
1. M.P. Co-op. Bank, Ltd., Town Br. Act No. I	...	89,751	4	0
Do. do. II	...	500	0	0
Do. do. III	...	96,125	1	9
2. Indian Bank, Ltd.,	...	87,660	12	5
3. Imperial Bank of India, H. O.	...	2,94,813	11	4
4. C. C. C. Bank Ltd.,	...	1,245	0	0
5. Salem Dt. Urban Bank Ltd.	...	200	0	0
Opening Balance	...	212	2	5
Total	...	11,87,984	12	6

Disbursements.		Amount.		
Head of Accounts.		Rs.	A.	P.
Current deposits—societies	...	2,26,609	4	10
Do. individuals	...	40,297	2	5
Savings deposits—individuals	...	2,020	5	0
Call deposits	...	50,000	0	0
Fixed deposits—societies	...	28,000	0	0
Recurring deposits	...	20	0	0
Thrift deposits	...	193	2	0
Suspense	...	660	2	0
Mis. contingencies No. I	...	6	0	0
Do. No. II	...	7	0	0
Stationery No. I	...	4	4	0
Establishment No. I	...	513	8	0
Do. No. II	...	254	2	0
Loans Disbursed to societies—Long-term	...	51,135	0	0
Do. Short-term	...	1,500	0	0
Overdraft Loans to societies	...	1,73,722	10	3
Loan Principal—Individuals...	...	360	0	0
Interest paid to societies	...	310	10	0
Do. Individuals	...	2	12	0
Rent	...	100	0	0
Electric charges	...	22	1	0
Telephone charges	...	20	11	0
Postage	...	10	14	0
Petty Cash	...	20	0	0
Development Scheme	...	24	8	0
Madras Co-operator	...	9	2	0
Bills account	...	81,032	8	4
Remittances to current account in :—				
1. Pro. Co-op. Bk. Ltd., Town Br. Acct. No. 1	...	89,337	8	9
Do. Acct. No. 3....	...	69,419	11	4
2. Imperial Bank of India, H. O.	...	2,92,723	13	7
Do. Mount Road Br.	...	47	0	0
4. Indian Bank Ltd.,	...	78,059	12	3
5. C. C. C Bank Ltd.,	...	539	4	6
6. Bengal Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd.,	...	224	4	0
7. Salem District Urban Bank	...	200	0	0
8. Krishna Co-operative Bank Ltd.,	...	350	0	0
Closing Balance	...	228	5	3
Total	...	11,87,984	12	6

G. SRIRAM BABU NAIDU,
Secretary.

சென்னைக் கூட்டுறவினன்

மார்ச் 11.]

அக்டோபர் 1931

[இதழ் 4

கூட்டுறவுச் சங்க வேண்டிய.

மக்களிடம் செல்கை மிகுமா வெற்றிமை நல்குஞ்

செய்கை வாழ்வைச் செய்கும்—ஐக்கியமாய்

நாட்டு மனம் பெருக்கி நல்கு ரவைத்தேய்க்கும்

கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கமெனக் கூறு.

பத்திராதிபரின் குறிப்புகள்

தற்காலம் உலகத்தில் பண முடக்கம் ஏற்பட்டதற்குக் காரணம், ஐரோப்பிய நாடுகளே. ஒரு பாங்கியானது எவ்வளவு பலமாயிருக்கபோதிலும், பண முடக்கம். டிபாசிட்டர்கள் திடீரென்று பணத்தைவாபிஸ்வாங்குவதாயிருந்தால் அது தாங்காது. லண்டனில், அயல் நாட்டார்கள் அநேகம் பேர்கள், லண்டன் பாங்கியில் குறுகிய காலங்களுக்கு பணம் போட்டிருக்கிறார்களென்று நமக்குத் தெரியும். இவர்கள் திடீரென்று பணத்தைக் கேட்கவே, தேச நன்மையை உத்கேசித்து இங்கிலாந்து கோல்ட் ஸ்டாண்டர்டை விட்டுப் போகும்படி கேட்டது. அதற்காகவே, செப்டம்பர் 22, 23, 24-க் தேதியிலும் பாங்கிகளும், தங்கம், வெள்ளி வியாபாரிகள் அகியாயமாய் இச்சாயத்தில் லாபம் சம்பாதிப்பார்களென்று மூடப்பட்டன. ஆனால், மற்றொரு பக்கத்தில் கூறியபடி கூட்டுறவு பாங்கிகள் ஒரு தாளும்தவருது. அப்படி எகாவது எதிர்ப்பாராத நஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டாலும் அது மிக்க கொஞ்சம் தான். நம் தேசத்தில் கவர்ன்மென்ட் பேபர்கள் விலை குறைவினால் கூட்டுறவு பாங்கிகளில் லாபம் குறைந்து விட்டது.

இவ்வருஷம் நவம்பர் பாதம் 1-ல் முதற் சனிக்கிழமையன்று கூட்டுறவாளர்கள் தினம் வருகிறது. அன்று கூட்டுறவாளர்களும், கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங் கூட்டுறவா களும் ஒன்றுகூடி இந்த தினத்தைக் கொண்டாடுவதற்கு வேண்டிய எங்கள் தினம். ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்வார்களென்று நாங்கள் நம்புகிறோம், சேமித்தலை அபிவிருத்தி செய்யும்பொருட்டு திரிப்ட் சர்டிபிகேட்டுகளும் விற்கப்படும். ஜில்லா பாங்கியார் திரிப்ட் சர்டிபிகேட்டுகள் விற்பதிலும் உபத்தியாசங்கள் செய்வதிலும் உதவி புரிவார்கள்.

அர்பன் கூட்டுறவு.

(ராவ் பஹதூர் எ லேதாசல அய்யர் எழுதியது)

ஒரு பொது காரணத்தை உத்தேசித்து, பலனை எல்லோரும் அனுபவிப்பதற்காக, ஒன்று கூடி கூட்டுறவு முறையை அனுசரிக்கிறார்கள். இதனால் யாவருக்கும், சமமான பயனுண்டு. இக்கூட்டுறவு முறையை, யாராகிலும் எச்சமயத்திலும் சேர்ந்து கூட்டுறவின் பயனை அனுபவித்துக்கொள்ளலாம். வெவ்வேறு தேசத்தில், வெவ்வேறு காரணங்களுக்குத் தகுந்தபடி கூட்டுறவு முறையை அனுசரித்து வருகிறார்கள். உதாரணமாக கிராமாந்தரங்களில் விவசாயிகளுக்கு வேண்டியவனவற்றிற்கு கூட்டுறவு மூலமாக பயனைத் தேடிக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். ஆனால், இக் காரணங்களுக்காக நகரங்களில் கூட்டுறவு முறையை அனுசரிக்க முடியாது. மேலும், பட்டணங்களில் எல்லையை கவனிக்கவேண்டும்.

அர்பன் தேசங்களில் கடன்வாங்குவோர்கள் வட்டியை பிரதிமாதமும் கட்டவேண்டுமென்றும், அசலையும், பிரதிமாதமும் கட்டிக்கொண்டு வரவேண்டுமென்றும் வற்புறுத்துகிறார்கள்; ஏனென்றால், மெம்பர்கள் அநேகமாக மாதச் சம்பளக்காரர்கள். இது ஒரு நல்ல உபாயம்தான் ஆனால் எங்கெங்கே விவசாயிகளுக்குத்தகுந்ததோ அங்கே பிரதிமாதம் வசூல் செய்யமுடியாது.

கடன் தவணைகளும், சங்கத்திற்குத் தகுந்தபடி ஒரு சங்கம், பங்குத்தொகையை 4 வருஷத்தில் திருப்பி செலுத்தும்படியிருந்தாலும், அல்லது செண்டரல் பாங்கிளிலிருந்து 4 வருஷங்களுக்கு மேற்படாமல் கடன்வாங்குவதாக யிருந்தாலும் சரி, அச்சங்கத்தில், கடன் தவணைகள் 24 மாதங்களுக்கு மேற்பட்டு கொடுப்பதில்லை. இக்காரணங்களை உத்தேசித்தால் தவணைகள் சரிவர இருப்பதாகத்தான் தோன்றுகிறது. ஆனால், பட்டணங்களில் சிலவு அதிகமிருப்பதாலும், சிலவு அதிகஞ்செய்வதற்கு காரணங்கள் அநேகமிருப்பதாலும் பிரதிமாதம் நல்ல சம்பளம் வாங்குவோர்கள் கூட தவணை தவறி விடுகிறார்கள். கடன் வாங்கினவர்களே இந்தஸ்திதியிலிருக்கும்பொழுது அவர்கள் ஜாமீன் கடன்களை எவ்வாறு தீர்க்கமுடியும்? ஆகையால் என்னவாகிறதென்றால், பஞ்சாயத்தார்களைக்கொண்டு கணக்குகளில் அட்டஜெண்டுமெண்டு நடக்கின்றன. அல்லது கடன் தவணைகள் நீட்டிக் கொடுக்கப்படுகின்றன. கடன் தவணை காலங்களை கடன் வாங்குகிறவர்கள் திருப்பிச்செலுத்தும் சக்திக்குத் தகுந்தவாறு ஸ்திரப்படுத்தவேண்டிய உபாயத்தைத் தேடவேண்டும். கீழ்வரும் உபாயங்களை அனுசரிக்கலாம்.—

(1) 10 வருஷங்களுக்கு மேற்பட்டு பங்குத்தொகையை திருப்பிச் செலுத்தலாம்.

(2) கடன் வாங்குகிறவருக்கும் ஜாமீன் நிற்பவருக்கும் முழுக் கடனை அடைப்பதற்கு ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் சக்தி இருக்கவேண்டும். அவர்களுடைய இன்ஷூரன்ஸ் பாலீஸிகளையும் ப்ராலிடெண்டு பண்டையும் கடுகொடுக்கவேண்டும். கடு செய்ய இவைகளில்லாதவரையில் அடமானஞ்செய்ய சொத்துக்களில்லாதவரையில் அவர்களை மரணபண்டுக்கு கட்டும்படி வற்புறுத்தவேண்டும். இவைகளு மில்லாதவரையில் ஒரு ஜாமீனுக்குப் பதிலாக 2, 3 தகுந்த ஜாமீன்களைக் கொண்டுவரச் செய்யவேண்டும்.

(3) மைலாபூர் பண்டு மாதிரி பிரதிமாதம் ஒவ்வொருவரும் ரூ. 1 வீதம் கட்டும்படி ஏற்பாடுசெய்தால் அவர் ரூ. 100 கடன் வாக்கலாம். 85 மாதங்களில் மாதம் ஒன்று ரூ. 1 அசலும் வட்டியையும் கட்டி கடனை மீட்டிவிடலாம். நகைகள் அல்லது வீடுமுதலியவைகள் தான் அடமானம் வைக்கவேண்டும். வட்டி 100-க்கு 6½ தான்.

(4) கடன் ரூ. 100 முதல் ரூ. 1,000 வரையிலும், சில சமயங்களில் ரூ. 3,000 வரையிலும் கொடுக்கலாம். ரூ. 500-க்கு மேற்பட்ட கடன்களை அடமானத்தின்பேரில்தான் அட

மானச் சொத்துக்களை தர விசாரித்து மதிப்பின்பேரில்தான் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். சம்பளக்காரர்களுக்கு சம்பளத்தின் 4 மடங்கு கடன் கொடுக்கலாம். தவணை 16 மாதங்களிலிருந்து 24 மாதங்கள் வரை கொடுக்கலாம் ஆனால் கடன் வாங்குகிறவர்கள் 16, 24 மாதங்களுக்கு வாங்கிவிட்டு இரண்டு வருஷங்களுக்குப் பிற்பாடும் செலுத்துகிறதில்லை. பஞ்சாயத்தார்கள் அத்தியாவசியமாக யிருந்தாலொழிய மற்ற சமயங்களில் இப்பேர்ப்பட்ட கடன்களை வசூல்செய்ய சங்கடப்படுவேண்டும்.

(5) கடன்தொகை, தவணை முதலியன பஞ்சாயத்தார்கள் தீர விசாரித்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஆபத்தாகாலங்களிலும் கடன்காரர்கள் திருப்பி கடனைச் செலுத்தும்படியான ஸ்திதியிலிருக்கும் விடம் தின் ஷீயூரென்ஸ் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு கடனுக்கு கடுசெய்யபாலிவியை அளவன் செய்யவேண்டும். மேலும், கடன்காரரின் குடும்பவியததையும் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். வேறு கடனுண்டா, சிலவு எவ்விதம் செய்யப்படுகிறது, வேலையாயிருந்தால் வேலை காயம் தானா என்று எல்லாம் விசாரனை செய்யவேண்டும் வருமானத்தில் சிலவுபோக எவ்வளவு கடனுக்காக கொடுக்கமுடியும்.

பஞ்சாயத்தார்கள் கடனின் காரியத்தை அதி அவசியம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். ஒருவரின் சம்பளத்தை மாதந்திரம் டார்த்தவிட்டு அதின்பேரில் கடன் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது. அவருடைய குடும்பச் செலவுகள் எவ்வளவாகும், இதரக்கடன்களுண்டா—சண்டிப்பாக, கடன்கொடை அசலும் வட்டியும் பிரதிமாதம் எவ்வளவு கட்டமுடியும், இந்த விசாரனைகள் கண் விண்ணப்பத்திலேயே கண்டிருக்கவேண்டும்.

சிறு ஐக்கிய நாணய சங்கங்கள் சிறு வியாபாரங்களுக்கு சிறு கடன்களும், சிறு கைத் தொழில்களுக்கு கடன்களும் தான் கொடுக்க இயலும். அவைகள் பெரும்படியாக வரவு செலவு செய்ய ஆசைப்படக்கூடாது. பஞ்சாயத்தார்கள் சாமர்த்தியமும், திறமையும் போராது. தவிரவும் மெம்பர்களின் குடும்ப வியதயங்களைப்பற்றி விசாரிக்கவும் முடியாது. அர்பன் பக்கங்களி லிருக்கும் சங்கங்கள் கடன்வாங்கும் சங்கங்களா யிருப்பதை விட, பணம் சேமிக்கும் சங்கங்களா யிருப்பது மேலானது. இச்சங்கங்கள் செண்டரல் பாங்கிளிலிருந்து கடன் வாங்குவதாயிருந்தால் டிபாஸிட்டிகளை திருப்பி செலுத்துவதற்காகவே கடன் வாங்கவேண்டும்.

சம்பளமில்லாமல் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் திறமையாய் தொடர்ந்து வேலைசெய்வது நல்லது தான். ஆனால் கூட வேலையில் நன்கு பயின்றவர்களை சம்பளத்திற்கு நியமனம்செய்வது சங்கத்திற்கு நன்மையுண்டாக்கி சங்கம் நன்றாய் வேலைசெய்ய உதவியாகும்.

பட்டணங்களில் அளவையில்லாத் சங்கங்கள் மிகவும் குறைவே. வேலையும் நன்றாய் நடத்தமுடியாது. இச்சங்கங்களிலும் மிகவும் ஜாக்கிரதையாக செலுத்திய பங்குத்தொகை, கேமர்தி முதலியவைகளைக் கவனித்து வரவு செலவு செய்பவேண்டும்.

செண்டரல் பாங்கிகள் அர்பன் பாங்கிகளுக்கு பங்குத்தொகையைக்காட்டிலும் 5 மடங்கு கடன் கொடுக்கலாம். ஆனால், தவணை கடன்க் கடன்களுக்கு, மேல் நடவடிக்கைகள் அவசியம் எடுக்கும்படி செண்டரல் பாங்கிகள் கட்டாயப்படுத்தவேண்டும். மேற்கொண்டு கடன்கள் அர்பன் பாங்கிகளுக்கு கொடுக்குமுன் செண்டரல் பாங்கிகள் இவைகளைக் கவனிக்கவேண்டும்.

தவணை கடன்க் கடன்களை குறைத்தாக் காட்டுவதற்காகவேண்டி செண்டரல் பாங்கிகள் அனுவசியமாக தவணை காலங்களை நீட்டிக்கொடுக்கக்கூடாது. ஐக்கிய நாணய சங்கங்கள் மெம்பர்களுக்கு மளிகை சாமான்கள் கோவாபரேடிங் ஸ்டோர் மூலமாக சப்ளைசெய்ய ஏற்பாடு செய்யலாம். இத்தற்காக ஒரு மெம்பருக்கு கடன் வேண்டும்தொழுது கொடுத்து பணம் வந்தவுடன் வசூல் செய்யலாம்.

மேற் சொல்லிவந்த விதயங்களை அர்பன் பாங்கிகளை நடத்திவருகிற கூட்டுறவாளர்கள் கவனித்து வேலாசேவிகளை மாதந்திரம் அதிகமாக இருப்பதாக காட்டக்கூடாது.

இவைகளில் கவனம் செலுத்தாமலிருப்பது தவணைகடந்த கடன்களை அதிகப்படுத்தி கடைசியாக சங்கங்களில் வேலை ஒன்றுமில்லாமல் போய்விடும்.

நகர வர்த்தமானங்கள்.

ஸ்ரீமான் ராமதாஸ் பத்துலு அவர்கள் சென்ற 19-9-31-ல் மஹாசபை முன், சென்னை ராஜதானி கூட்டுறவு பாங்கியின் 25 வது வருஷத்து ரிப்போர்ட்டு வாசித்தபொழுது சொன்ன தாவது:—

பாங்கியின் நிலைமை யாவருக்கும் தெரியவேண்டுமென்றே பாங்கியின் பெயரை சென்ற ஜூன் மாதம் மாற்றப்பட்டது. சென்ற கூட்டுறவு வருஷம் பாங்கி ரூ. 2,56,329 லாபமடைந்திருக்கிறது. இதர டிபாசிட்டுகளும் சுமார் 5 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் அதிகமாயிருக்கிறது. சென்ட்ரல் பாங்கிகளுக்குக் கொடுத்த கடன்கள் ரூ. 114. லக்ஷத்திலிருந்து ரூ. 86 லக்ஷத்திற்குக் குறைந்திருக்கிறது. ஆனால் கவர்ன்மெண்ட் செக்யூரிடிகள் அதிகமாயிருக்கின்றன. கவர்ன்மெண்ட் செக்யூரிடியின் விலை குறைந்ததினால் பாங்கிக்கு ரூ. 1,19,929 குறைவுபட்டது. பாங்கியின் கேமரீதி ரூ. 10,88,000.

சென்ட்ரல் பாங்கியின் லோன்கள் குறைந்ததற்குக் காரணம் யாதெனில், ராஜதானி பாங்கி சமயத்திற்கு சென்ட்ரல் பாங்கிகளுக்கு கடன் கொடுக்கிற ஸ்திதியில்லை. தவிரவும், இம்பீரியல் பாங்கிக்கு ரூ. 10 லக்ஷம் கடன் கேட்டிருந்தும் கிடைக்கவில்லை. சென்ட்ரல் பாங்கிகளுக்கு சங்கங்களின் வேலைகளை செய்வையாய் கவனிக்க இவ்வருஷம் 24 சென்ட்ரல் பாங்கிகளுக்கு கிராண்ட் கொடுக்கப்பட்டன. 1931-32-ம் வருஷத்திற்கும் இவ்வருஷம்போல் கிராண்ட் கொடுக்கப்படும்.

2. சென்னை சென்ட்ரல் நில அடமான பாங்கி, லீமீடெட்.—30-6-31-ல் 166 இன் 'டிவிஜியல்' மெம்பர்களும் 37 பிரைமரி நில அடமான பாங்கிகளும் மேற்சொன்ன பாங்கிக்கு மெம்பர்களாயிருந்தார்கள். பாங்கியின் பங்குத் தொகை மொத்தம் ரூ. 99,500 பாங்கி வெளியில் கடனாகவும் டிபாசிட்டுகளாகவும் கொடுக்கவேண்டியது ரூ. 4,95,900. 21 பிரைமரி நில அடமான பாங்கிகளுக்கு பட்டுவாடா செய்த கடன் ரூ. 5,04,490. பாங்கிக்கு வரவேண்டியது ரூ. 64,590-12-0. ஸர்கார் 1931-32 வருஷம் சிலவுக்காக ரூ. 14,000 கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள்.

3. கீழ்த்தாசி சங்கத்தாரின் கூட்டுறவு கூட்டம்.—29-8-31-ல் சென்னை மாகாணக் கூட்டுறவு யூனியன் ஆதரவில் கீழ்த்தாசி சங்கத்தாரினின் பிரதிநிதிகளின் கூட்டுறவு ஒன்று கூடியது. அப்பொழுது பிரதிநிதிகள் ஒவ்வொருவரும் தங்கள் குறையைச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இப்பொழுது புதியதாய் ஸ்தாபனம் செய்திருக்கிற ஜில்லா பாங்கியினால் அடைந்த உபகாரத்தையும் எடுத்துச் சொன்னார்கள். கடன் சம்மந்த விஷயமாய் சங்கங்களின் சட்டங்களை சீர்திருத்த தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது. அவர்கள் வெந்நிலை ஜாமீன்பேரில் ரூ. 300-ம் அடமானத்தின்பேரில் கடன் ரூ. 1,500 வரைக்கும் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டார்கள். அடமான சொத்துக்களை பாங்கிக்கு மாற்றவும் பாங்கி அதிகாரிகளால் விலை மதிப்புப் பார்க்கவும் ஒப்புக்கொண்டார்கள்.

4. கூட்டுறவு மாகாணக் கூட்டம்.—சென்ற செப்டம்பர் சென்னை மாகாணக் கூட்டுறவு யூனியன் நிர்வாகக் கமிட்டி மீட்டிங்கும் சென்ட்ரல் கிராமத்தா விருத்திக் கமிட்டி சபையும் நடைபெற்றது. சென்னை மாகாணக் கூட்டுறவு யூனியன் மாறுபாட்டைப்பற்றி கோக்கங்கள் கோறிக்கொண்ட தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டன. 6 மாதங்களுக்கு புரோகிராமும் போடப்பட்டன.

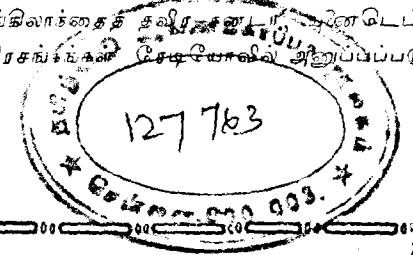
இதரச் செய்திகள்.

1. கூட்டுறவு பாங்கிகள் ஒதுக்காலும் தவறுது.—யுனெடெட் ஸ்டேட்ஸில் 1650 கூட்டுறவு பாங்கிகள் இருக்கின்றன. சென்ற 12 வருஷங்களாக ஐக்கிய நாணயமில்லாத இதர பாங்கிகள் 6000 இத்தேசத்தில் தவறி விட்டன. 1929-வது வருஷத்திலிருந்து சுமார் 2000 பாங்கிகளுக்குமேல் தவறிப்போய் விட்டன. டிபாவலிட் செய்தவர்களுக்கு அதிக நஷ்டமும் ஏற்பட்டன. ஆனால் கிரெடிட் யூனியனால் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்ட கூட்டுறவு பாங்கி ஒன்றாகிலும் தவறவில்லை.

2. இண்டிதேஷனல் கூட்டுறவாளிகளின் தினம்.—இவ்வருஷம் ஈவம்பர் 7-ல் மேற்படி தினத்தைக் கொண்டாடப்படும். கூட்டுறவு யூனியன்களும் பெடரேஷன்களும் இதர சங்கங்களும் இத்தினத்தைக் கொண்டாடுவதற்கு தகுந்த ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளப்படுகிறது. வருஷத்துக்கு ஒருதரம் இத்தினத்தைக் கூட்டுறவாளர்களும் சங்கங்களும் கொண்டாடவேண்டியது அவசியம்.

இவ்வருஷம் இந்த தினத்தில் திரிப்ட் ஸ்டிரிக்ட்டுடன் விற்கப்படும்.

3. கோயாவில் கூட்டுறவு பிரசங்கம்.—இங்கிலாந்தைத் தவிர்த்துப் யுனெடெட் ஸ்டேட்ஸ், ஸ்வீடன் முதலிய இடங்களில் கூட்டுறவு பிரசங்கங்கள் சேஷியோவில் அனுப்பப்படுகின்றன.



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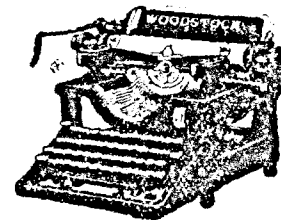
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