

THE COOPERATOR

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COMMENTARY

A MINISTRY OF COOPERATION

That the cooperative sector is a poor relation of both the public and private sectors of the country's economy is borne out by the fact that while the state is obliged to use the inexpensive national cooperative network to distribute scarce commodities, the system of permits, preferences and foreign participation is building apace in this country fresh pockets of affluence amid acres of poverty. Regionally, an industrial district is developing in the environs of the Capital City while the rest of the country is turning into an industrial desert. Yet another index of the cinderella-like treatment of the cooperative sector is that the vast advertising patronage bestowed by State corporations and departments on the City's capitalist English newspapers seldom extends to the cooperative press even where the advertisements are directed to cooperatives.

"Cooperative work places all over the place" may be part of the answer to regional imbalance in development and unequal distribution of employment opportunities. When all is said, however, cooperation will never come into its own in this country till a positive policy is formulated defining what belongs to the cooperative sector, the public sector and the private sector. In fact, no government aiming to reach the goal of democratic socialism can afford to ignore the cooperative road to it.

When democracy has become in this country something more than merely voting at elections, we may be able to conceive of a cooperative movement independent of the state, say as in countries like Denmark or Sweden. But in a developing country there is a case for a Minister of Cooperation (and may be, of Community Development) whose duty it shall be to promote this movement and safeguard its unique role in the collective life of the nation.

The fact of the matter is that in a young democracy like ours we have yet to perfect ways of integrating the people with the activities of government at all levels. Elsewhere in Asia we have seen how easily the parliamentary structure toppled down where it rested on an unsure scaffolding. If democracy is to endure it has to rest on the democratic process being part and parcel of the national life. There will be need for constant consultation between the Minister and the movement as a mode of discovering the spirit of the common life and its needs. In fact, the Minister will have to help set up advisory councils at national and regional levels whose duty it shall be to study and advise both him and the cooperative institutions. Cooperative legislation too must follow such consultation so that it is the will of the people that becomes the will of the State. And there must always be inspecting officers whose duty will be to ensure that cooperative establishments function according to cooperative law and serve the purposes for which they have been set up. The law must also require that the Minister make to Parliament an annual report on these matters and on the progress of the movement.

The Minister in charge of a semi-autonomous movement like Cooperation has to function differently from other ministers. His position will perhaps be analogous to that of the British Minister for Education and Science, who has to deal with autonomous universities and research councils and general education which is in the hands of County Councils. Lord Bryce once said that the creation of a new scheme of government is a precious addition to the political resources of mankind. If the Cooperative Commission can work out a new scheme of cooperative government in the vantage ground of Ceylon, they may well have added a fresh chapter to the art of government in Asian countries.

Witness Tells Commission

State Pays Only Lip Service To The Movement

The Cooperative Movement in Ceylon is a poor relation compared with the private sector and the public sector. The State is paying only lip service to the Movement, which is at a great disadvantage and unable to stand up against the State due to the existence of small societies.

These pungent observations were made by Mr. K. Nesiah, a member of the Jaffna MPCS Union delegation, which gave evidence before the Cooperative Commission when it held Public Sitings for the second time in Jaffna on March 21st and 22nd. The Sitings were held at Veerasingham Mandapam. The Commissioners present were Dr. A. F. Laidlaw (Chairman), Mr. R. H. de Mel and Mr. K. Alvapillai, along with Mr. T. D. L. Pieris, Secretary.

Citing an example to show which way the wind blows, Mr. Nesiah went on to say that State Corporations liberally advertised in the Supplements published by the dailies: thus the taxpayers' money went to support the capitalist press whereas cooperative journals were not getting the support of the Corporations.

When the Chairman asked whether the Union's depots were being run at a profit, Mr. A. J. Raja Thuraisingham, the President of the Union, replied that 10 out of the 15 depots were running at a loss, chiefly because the areas served were too small.

Mr. Nesiah pointed out that Authorised Dealers could kill societies. They should be eliminated as far as rationed goods were concerned.

Mr. de Mel: How do they kill societies?

Mr. A. E. Tamber: AD's adopt trade methods which are not conventional and thereby attract customers. Thus even with less than 1,000 coupons they could make a profit whereas cooperatives must have at least 2,000 coupons to be viable.

Mr. Alvapillai: If year in, year out, the depots are run at a loss, why not close them down?

Mr. Nesiah: If there is rationalisation in the division of the town (with a sufficient number of coupons attached to each unit), there's no reason why any branch should lose. Now they lose because of other factors, not because they are cooperative shops. In order to be viable units, they must have at least 500 households attached to them.

Mr. Alvapillai: The distribution of rationed goods don't give you much profit.

Mr. Tamber: It's only during the last 2 or 3 years that most of these branches began to lose. The private trader enjoys an unpublished patronage. With amalgamation, we can run branches at a profit.

Dr. Laidlaw asked the delegation what they thought of one single society for the whole

city, with as many branches as they wanted: each branch would have its committee.

Mr. Tamber: We are all for it.

Mr. Nesiah: That's exactly what we have recommended in our Memorandum. If anywhere in Ceylon you can do this, it's in Jaffna. This society should also run a cooperative supermarket.

Mr. Alvapillai: Some think this structure is undemocratic.

At A Low Ebb

Mr. Nesiah: It's a different type of democracy. Democracy has to make compromises with reality. To compete with the private trader we have to evolve a kind of democracy which can be successful. In our country, cooperative democracy is at a low ebb. Small societies can't stand up against the power of the State. Only big societies can.

When the discussion turned to the CWE, Mr. Raja Thuraisingham stated that they were prepared to take over the CWE shops without the staff. He pointed out that these shops were over-staffed.

Mr. Nesiah: The CWE which enjoys monopolies has plenty of money to throw about whereas cooperatives are eking out a marginal existence.

Dr. Laidlaw: The CWE is very big business, with a huge turnover. What do you want to do with it? Do you want to start a Cooperative Wholesale from scratch or take over the CWE?

Mr. Nesiah: The original intention was to convert the CWE into a CWS. That promise should be implemented.

Dr. Laidlaw: The CWE has become 2 things—a supplier to cooperatives and a State Trading Organisation. If it becomes a CWS will you be willing to supply the private trader?

Mr. Raja Thuraisingham: We envisage a time when the entire country will be served by cooperatives.

Dr. Laidlaw: Let's be realistic. The private trader is here to stay, perhaps for ever.

When Mr. S. Candiah, President Mathagal Centre MPC S, gave evidence, the Chairman asked him whether the workers in the handloom section of his Society were members.

Mr. Candiah: No, only heads of families are admitted as members.

Dr. Laidlaw: We are always talking of bringing young people into the Movement. Why not make them members?

Mr. Candiah: That is the decision of the general body.

Dr. Laidlaw: I know, but I am questioning the cooperative wisdom of that decision.

Asked whether he was opposed to multipurpose societies extending Credit, Mr. Candiah said that Multipurpose Societies should not give loans to members of Credit Societies.

Mr. de Mel: Is there any purpose in continuing with the Credit Societies?

Mr. Candiah: In Credit Societies of unlimited liability the urge is there to supervise Credit whereas in an MPCS there isn't that much interest.

Dr. Laidlaw: The most important point is that if agricultural credit is left exclusively to these small Credit Societies, then agriculture is going to suffer because (1) many cultivators won't be in these societies, (2) only Rs. 700/- is given, which is hardly enough for cultivation. Yet you are pleading for these Credit Societies. I wonder how Credit Societies can be reformed and improved to serve agriculture and the community in a better way.

Mr. Candiah: Members of Credit Societies should be able to borrow as much as members of Multipurpose Societies. Banks should be more willing to lend to unlimited liability societies.

Mr. Alvapillai: Will Credit Societies be prepared to undertake the responsibility of borrowing a lakh from the Bank and repaying it? Unlimited liability is a dangerous thing. Will they go to this dangerous limit?

Dr. Laidlaw: We must not lose sight of the central question. Agriculture needs Credit and more and more of it. A lot of people would say to Credit Societies "Get into this field and do a good job or get out of it." Credit Societies are not willing to do this but want

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LONDON NEWSLETTER

(Our London Correspondent)

South African Advertisements May Break the Law in U.K.

South African advertising in the UK has long come under fire from opponents of apartheid. On at least one occasion the South African Government has been obliged to alter the wording in certain advertisements. Now, with the existence of Misrepresentation Act (1967), the Race Relations Act (1968) and the Trade Descriptions Act (1954) all advertising concerned with South Africa runs the grave risk of contravening any or all the laws resulting from these Acts.

Most money is spent on advertising the South African Tourist Industry. It is in this area that anti-apartheid can play a large part in providing a constant check on the legality of South African advertising here, since no mention is ever made of the separate facilities in the country for people of different races.

One of the leading Sunday Papers here contained a six page ad feature extolling the virtues of holiday-making in South Africa. It was written for an estimated readership of over four million British people. One of the advertisements would have it that, 'Hotels throughout the country offer exceptional value and you can be sure of a splendid welcome wherever you go'.

Our argument, is not based on the effect of a particular phrase but on the total effect of the advertising campaign. This is that those British citizens who would be classed as 'Coloured and Black' are being misled to a material degree. It is entirely irrelevant that they be made aware of the sort of 'splendid welcome' they would receive if they went to South Africa for a holiday. It is relevant that they may not be able to get Visas, stay in central hotels, swim in certain beaches, visit the cinema. An Englishman married to a 'coloured South African' for example, may well be able to visit friends and relatives in Cape Town but not very easily with his wife.

If the South African Tourist Corporation and all the airlines and shipping companies who join their advertisement campaign were to describe the conditions that non-whites would encounter in South Africa, the advertisements would certainly infringe the Race Relations Laws. In not describing these conditions they are publishing false and misleading advertisements. And any newspaper, journal, television station or other medium which sells space and time for these advertisers runs the similar grave risk of breaking the law.

Yet another aspect lies in the offer of a holiday in South Africa as a prize in what is called 'below-the-line' advertising. When the film 'Born Free' was released associated competitions all over the world had such a holiday as first prize. What if it had been won by one of Australia's 30,000 Chinese? They were legally entitled to enter the competition; they may not have been entitled to enter South Africa and enjoy the holiday promised by the sponsors. The problem affects any country with an 'indigenous coloured group'.

The Trade Descriptions Act is the one most likely to apply to prevent South African advertising campaign in the UK as an enforceable brake on such campaigns. The Act covers false statements about service, accommodation and facilities if made knowingly or recklessly. Such a statement must be about one of a number of listed matters—the provision of service, accommodation or facilities, their nature, the time at which they are provided; their examination, approval or evaluation by any person where accommodation is provided or what amenities it has.

A statement offering or describing the services reserved for whites in South Africa to non-whites in the UK is incorrect; the South African Tourist Corporation makes such statements.

South Africa knowingly makes incorrect statements to large sections of the British public; it is disgusting as the racial discrimination they practice in their own country.

London Team Nears Cure for Arthritis

A team of London Medical researchers believe that this year they may reach the turning point in their long fight against RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS—the first cure.

It is the major crippling disease in UK. The researchers at the Kennedy Institute of Rheumatology think that they know the cause of the disease afflicting more than 1,50,000 people in Britain alone.

They have tried out the first Vitamin injection treatment on the affected knee joints of a few selected patients. According to them it works quite satisfactorily.

Today they believe that they are possibly months away from providing lasting relief.

The work is a triumph for Dr. Chayen, his colleague Dr. Bitensky and the young team they lead. The other researchers are seven men and girls in their twenties and thirties—dedicated towards achieving the final major breakthrough.

New University Incorporating New Education

The incorporation of 'New Education' in 'New University', from the January 1959 issue, is a merger very much in the interests of the readers.

The merging of 'New University' and 'New Education' makes good sense.

The experience of both journals and of most educationists of course has shown that any barriers between school and higher education are invariably artificial. Education is a continuous process through school and higher education and indeed working life. 'New Education's' interest in education in general and schools in particular is healthily compatible with 'New University's' editorial purpose of reporting educational and organisational developments and sometimes lack of needed developments in further and higher education and providing a forum for the exchange of ideas in these and related fields.

There is also complete compatibility between the editorial attitudes and views of the two

components of the combined journal.

This is simply a straight educational need.

The National Library Week at London Borough

To herald the National Library week, C Day Lewis, the British Poet Laureate, has composed the 'In a Library'. It reads thus:—

'A world of speechless time

until man came,

So many years before he found

his tongue,

Clumsily groping for the

words to name

All he touched, saw, desired

and died among.

Language grew slowly as a

coral reef

From minds' unfathomable

depths. Man learned

To articulate his glory and his

grief,

Communicate the hopes with

which he burned

He sent out words exploring,

to survey

Nature's enigmas and the

mysteries

Of his own being. Myriads

had their day

Before words midwived the

firm masterpiece.

Song, stylus, print—through

them at his far end

Of time we inherit all the

fabulous store

Those makers left, to praise

and comprehend

Our little lives and earth's

exhaustless lore.

Here, an array of magic

essences—

Phial on Phial, shelf on

shelf—

Stand the elixirs that each

subtle alchemist

Distilled from nature and

himself.

The epic grandeur and the

lyric grace,

The traveller's eye, the lover's

ear,

Passion and Wisdom breaking

through the overcast

To hearken us—they are all

here,

Myths, morals, tragic action,

comic turn—

Makers show humankind its

face,

Reveal the naked man under

the jewelled robe,

The rare beneath the

commonplace.

Their works, greater and less,

open our eyes

And hearts to human

brotherhood.

A ruling passion gave the

birth, and in the love

Of them is every man

renewed'.

Day Lewis, 61, has decided to write about contemporary and everyday subjects in his role as Poet Laureate. National Library Week lasts until Saturday and he is particularly keen to help librarians, and authors, publishers and printers to get the public even more interested in reading. Till Lewis, with the exception of Robert Bridges who sang on 'The Teacher', the poetic symphony was deafening all the way to Buckingham Palace. Times, it would appear have changed.

Day Lewis was asked by an American reporter if there were any fringe benefits to being Poet Laureate. He replied "I know that I am entitled to be buried in Westminster Cathedral. But then, that may be beyond the fringe benefit".

The Poet Laureate is paid £97-0-0 an year.

Equal Treatment

Welcoming the delegates to the Seminar of the Mullativu Coop Credit Societies Supervisory Union, Mr F. V. Michaelpillai, its President, paid a tribute to the Northern Division Cooperative Federation for the equal treatment it was giving all cooperators in the Northern Province and the unique services it was rendering especially in educating and guiding cooperators. He appealed to the Federation to continue to serve the cooperators of Mullativu. He urged that more seminars, training classes and conferences be held to educate the cooperators in the area and help them to improve their economic conditions.

Mr R. Rajaratnam, President, NDCF, stressed that the Cooperative Movement is a People's Movement; therefore cooperators should know the basic principles and be acquainted with the working of their societies. Most problems arose due to ignorance of the principles, he pointed out. They should remember, he emphasised that the main object of the Movement was not the distribution of consumer goods or the granting of loans. The Movement was meant to help a person to better his economic position. There was no

The British Museum Exhibition

An exhibition to mark the bicentenary of the expulsion of John Wilkes from the House of Commons and of Middlesex elections is being shown at the British Museum.

On Feb 3 1769, John Wilkes was expelled from the House of Commons for being the author of an 'insolent, scandalous and seditious libel', that is for his attack on the Government for condoning the shooting of unarmed civilians by the military in St. George's Field the previous May. This event was the climax of a protracted struggle between the Government and the famous demagogue. Many of the great figures of the age, Johnson, Burke, Blackstone took part in the controversy. It gave rise to the first widespread popular political movement organized on modern lines and was a precursor both to the American Revolution and for the agitation for Parliamentary reform in the following century.

Numerous satirical verses, prints, pottery figures, medals and other objects portray the widespread appeal of the cause of 'Wilkes and Liberty' to all classes. The exhibition will show the development of the Wilkes movement from its early attacks on George III's Scottish favourite, Lord Bute, to Wilkes' final apotheosis as Lord Mayor of London and a resolute upholder of law and order during the Gordon riots.

Movement which had contributed so much to the welfare of the community as the Cooperative Movement. He admitted that there may be certain shortcomings but it was up to the members to rectify them; others need not unduly concern themselves with these. The Cooperative Movement, he stressed, was a voluntary one and therefore no outside force should interfere with it.

Mr. N. Purnalingam ACCD Vavuniya, stressed the need for every cooperator to be educated on the rights and obligations of members and the working of the society. It was only the members who could develop cooperatives, and rectify irregularities. Members should be so educated, he said, as to be able to manage the affairs of their societies and effectively supervise the employees. They should immediately remove any employees who were guilty of corruption.

Mr. S. Candiah, Hon. Secretary NDCF, pointed out that outside interference in the affairs of a democratic Movement like the Cooperative Movement dampened the enthusiasm of the members. On the other hand, cooperatives should, as far as possible, avoid undertaking any uncooperative activities whether for the Government or any other source. He stressed that Credit Societies should be allowed to continue to serve their members as they had been the backbone of the Movement. He said it was desirable to confine borrowing, wherever possible, to Credit Societies as they can perform this function successfully.

Mr. S. Ganeshanandan, DR O said that most cooperative societies in the area were generally working satisfactorily. The farmers had responded willingly to the call to grow more food. Loan recoveries had been very good.

Mr. S. Kandiah, Inspector of Schools, said that despite a few defects the Movement had been a great help to the people in times of emergency. Nor should the people overlook the great assistance rendered by credit societies; had it not been for these societies, the cultivators would have in dire straits. He urged that school children be tutored in cooperative methods.

Mr. K. Kaneshalingam, Administrative Secretary, Vavuniya Coop District Union, appealed to them to take a keener interest in the welfare of the district Union. He said the Vavuniya District Coop Union had decided to put up a Secretariat and an office which would serve as a meeting place for cooperators of the district. He urged cultivators to offer at least one bushel of paddy to enable the District Union to put up the building.

Eastern Province Agricultural Cooperative Union Ltd.

Kaliyankadu, Batticaloa & Karaitivu

MAIN DEALER FOR MASSEY-FERGUSON TRACTORS & IMPLEMENTS

SALES ○ SERVICE ○ SPARES

Electric & Oxygen Welding Undertaken

Phone:—257, Batticaloa

Gram:—"Service"

Phone:—10, Nintavur

State Pays Only Lip Service To The Movement

(Continued from page 1)

a nice, cosy little thing for themselves. They must either do a big job or get out. They want to have the cake and the frosting; they want to have all the advantages, others will have to sink or swim or put themselves at the mercy of the MPCS.

Mr. de Mel: In India unlimited societies have been converted to limited societies.

Mr. Candiah: The concept of unlimited liability implies that members bear the entire responsibility. It is more than a mere transaction of giving and getting back loans. It is helping lame dogs over the stile.

Dr. Laidlaw: We'll be very happy if the sense of dedication found in Credit Societies could be injected into MPCS.

When Mr. Alvapillai asked whether loans could not be classified so that certain types could be obtained from Credit Societies, Mr. Candiah replied that members of Credit Societies should be prevented from borrowing from multipurpose societies. Dr. Laidlaw remarked "You're asking for the impossible. Isn't it easier for an MPCS which is doing the marketing of the produce to supervise agricultural credit more easily than the Credit Society?"

Mr. de Mel: You are doing so well with your MPCS. You have mobilised savings. So why do you want Credit Societies?

Mr. Candiah: The MPCS is rigidly confined to state schemes. When there are political changes, we don't know what will happen to the MPCS. That is why we want Credit Societies to continue.

Mr. V. R. Murugesu stated that co-operative employees should be prevented from organising trade unions.

Dr. Laidlaw: It's a serious matter in a democratic society to deny the right to organise to co-operative employees. The cultivator is organised in a marketing co-operative which is pretty close to a trade union. Similarly with employees. Do you think that co-operative employees will get a living wage simply by wishing? Everyone wants to organise to improve his position. It's a serious thing to tell one class "you can't organise."

Mr. Murugesu: In the North most co-operatives are paying their employees well.

Mr. Murugesu also said that the Government must subsidise and strengthen the Jaffna Co-operative Training School to come up to the standard of a Training College. He pointed out that part of the profits of societies should go back to the members. He wanted Credit Societies to be allowed to market their members' produce then they need not be liquidated.

Mr. Alvapillai: In that case a new nomenclature will be needed for these societies.

The Principal Weaknesses

Mr. K. Nesiiah said that the principal weaknesses of the Co-operative Movement in Ceylon were the vacuum in the top co-operative leadership and the lack of a co-operative bureaucracy sufficiently familiar with the basic

concepts to move at ease among them. No idea, be emphasised, could succeed with out the sponsorship of intellectuals; there was lack of intellectual leadership in the cooperative sphere. The greater part of the cooperative bureaucracy in Ceylon was not of the exalted order needed to move at ease among the basic concepts.

Dr. Laidlaw: The word "bureaucracy" frightens people in Canada I recommended a co-operative bureaucracy they would be scared.

Mr. Nesiiah: What I meant was full-time officials. I believe Dr. Laidlaw comes under this category in Canada. Full-time officials should be specially trained. There is no place for amateurs now. Those recruited should have degrees; applicants for the higher positions should have specialised in the social sciences.

Mr. Nesiiah pointed out that the processes of election are not always putting the right men in the proper positions. There was canvassing and hardy annuals were getting elected over and over again. Unless there was provision for co-opting there was very little hope for the Movement. He cited the example of local bodies in England as a precedent.

Dr. Laidlaw: Would you say in general that this applies to the apex rather than the lower organisation?

Mr. Nesiiah: Peasants tend to make good choices. My town contemporaries don't have these exalted standards. At the national level, it's appalling.

Dr. Laidlaw: What you are suggesting is that the processes of democratic election are imperfect and could be improved by co-opting?

Mr. Nesiiah: Yes. In addition to co-opting there should be room at the national level for nomination by the Minister after due consultation with co-operative bodies.

When Dr. Laidlaw inquired whether employees should be given the right to elect a representative to the Committee, Mr. Nesiiah said that he was against giving special representation to workers as such. There should be negotiating machinery by which disputes could be settled. There were dangers in giving employees any vote-pulling power.

Mr. Alvapillai: Would you advocate a system of reform under which the state will disappear from any measure of control?

Mr. Nesiiah: That should be our goal but it'll take a long time. The state could not be eliminated in the foreseeable future but it should give as much autonomy as possible.

Mr. Nesiiah said the Movement appealed to him because it could be the instrument of democratic socialism. He wanted power to be transferred to the people, not the state.

"I find your society very interesting and am intrigued by its form and operations" remarked Dr. Laidlaw when the Jaffna District Co-operative Harbour Services Union — the only one of its kind in the island — gave evidence. Its President, Mr. J. F. Sigmaringam, said their Union was doing a better job than the nationalised ports; their rate

of discharge was about 3 times that in nationalised ports. During 3 years their Union had earned despatch money for 40 days and had to pay demurrage only for 11 days — that too due to factors like adverse weather which were beyond their control. In reply to a question by the Chairman, Mr. Sigmaringam said that their workers were not earning as much as the workers in Colombo because they didn't have permanent work; on an average the workers here had work only for 140 days in a year. If the Government could divert at least 15 ships a year to the North, then they could have regular work.

Mr. Alvapillai: One difficulty in diverting is that only the quantity consumed here can be diverted.

Mr. Sigmaringam: No. If that were so, only 2 or 3 ships will be diverted. It's cheaper to unload here and transport the goods to Colombo than pay demurrage in Colombo. The main reason why ships are not diverted here is that they have to provide work for the employees in nationalised ports.

The Chairman wanted to know how their organisation differed from a workers' trade union.

Mr. Sigmaringam: Workers are represented in the Committee. When any dispute arises, these representatives iron out differences. Therefore our organisation is different from a trade union. There's no question of dismissals or strikes. Some trade union leaders have attempted to woo a certain section but they have failed so far.

Mr. Alvapillai observed "The full co-operative element does not run in your organisation. The societies must own the basic equipment, not the individuals."

Mr. Sigmaringam replied that the Union would find it very expensive to maintain lighters, for instance. The present arrangement was more practical. Dr. Laidlaw: In cooperative marketing, there is a mixture of cooperation and capitalism.

Mr. Sigmaringam urged that all the Northern ports were nationalised — which was inevitable — their Union should be allowed to function like the Port Cargo Corporation so that all the ships that called at the North would be handled by it, there would be no private contractors and State Corporations would not call for tenders. He cited the case of the Cement Corporation which had imposed impossible conditions on their Union, which they wouldn't have imposed on the PCC.

Mr. R. C. S. Cooke suggested that the Northern Division Co-operative Federation be the apex body for the Tamil speaking areas. For all practical purposes the NDCF was doing the real work of a Federation. So why lower an institution?

Dr. Laidlaw: You want the NDCF to be a special kind of District Union because of its historical development?

Mr. Cooke: Yes, because of the work it is doing. I am a moderate. I don't want to disturb the status quo. We should not hamper the spontaneous growth of institutions.

Dr. Laidlaw: Cooperation

should be a unifying instrument for Ceylon.

Mr. Cooke stated that till such time as deofficialisation was a reality, the Government should provide adequate staff.

Mr. J. D. S. Ariyaratnam stated that Cooperative Banks should be permitted to do general banking business; otherwise they would find it difficult to exist.

Dr. Laidlaw: Then how would you designate them as Cooperative Banks?

Mr. Ariyaratnam: In 1930, Cooperative Banks in India were doing commercial banking as well.

Smaller Boards

Mr. Ariyaratnam pointed out that Cooperative Bank employees were not paid well; they enjoyed very little retirement benefits. He suggested that the Board of Management of Cooperative Banks be smaller, as otherwise they would be too unwieldy and the best talent would not come in. There should be no direct representation from societies as they are the borrowers. Instead there should be an Electoral College.

Dr. Laidlaw: You seem to have been subjected to American influence.

Mr. Ariyaratnam also said that there should be Government nominees on the Board of Management to watch the interests of depositors.

Dr. Laidlaw: Forty years ago the Jaffna Bank was started. Now you want Government nominees, perhaps from Colombo. Would it look nice after 40 years?

Mr. Ariyaratnam: The time has come to see that no room is given for any shortcomings.

Dr. Laidlaw: Your recommendations will make the Jaffna Cooperative Provincial Bank a replica of the People's Bank. So why not let the People's Bank take over?

Mr. Ariyaratnam: No, Co-operative Banks must continue.

Dr. Laidlaw: I must say that Jaffna people are not easy people to argue with!

Mr. Alvapillai: In Cooperation, there is some room for sentiment also.

Government Should Assist, Not Control

Mr. T. K. Rajasekaram pointed out that a number of amendments to the Cooperative Ordinance had increased the powers of Government officers.

Dr. Laidlaw: Don't you think the Movement itself is to blame for this situation?

Mr. Rajasekaram: Yes. The Government should assist societies to do better but should not control them unless there is mismanagement.

He suggested that the Co-operative Federation be responsible for Cooperative Education; there should be seminars and conferences, with more attention being paid to the general membership than the Committees. He emphasised that Cooperative District Banks can do cooperative work much better than branches of the people's Bank.

Mr. de Mel: Are Cooperative Banks viable as they are now?

Mr. Rajasekaram: The idea of a Cooperative Bank is not to make large profits.

He advocated a Planning Commission for the Move-

ment; this would be an advisory body which would ensure continuity of policy.

Mr. Selvamanickam and Mr. Namasivayam pointed out a loophole in the law whereby members of the Committee who are due for retirement can get themselves re-elected. As a result a privileged few were sticking on in power for years on end. This loophole should be plugged.

Mr. Alvapillai: It's a reflection on the law-makers.

Dr. Laidlaw: We appreciate your drawing our attention to this ruse. It's a valid point.

The delegation of the Kad-dively MPCS Union wanted one society for each Grama Sevaka Division. They suggested that the CWE be in 2 sections; one to deal with cooperatives and the other to deal with private traders. They wanted the Ordinance amended to enable cooperatives to buy shares in organisations like the Lanka Salu Sala.

Growth Stifled

Mr. I. Nadarajah and Mr. T. Pathmanathan pointed out that the powers given to the Registrar to interfere in the day to day working of societies was stifling the growth of societies. Societies should have more freedom in management, though they agreed that a certain amount of protection was necessary.

They stressed that members should have the freedom to decide on the distribution of profits instead of having to await orders from outside.

Mr. Alvapillai: Can the membership be trusted not to draw the entire profits without building up reserves?

Mr. Pathmanathan: Members should be given a chance to exercise their sense of responsibility.

Mr. Nadarajah advocated the amalgamation of primaries to form larger societies with branches. Secondary societies should remain as they are.

Mr. Narasingham suggested that cooperatives should have the power to commandeer idle land and hand them over to the peasants for cultivation; coops could act as the go-between between the landlords and the peasants.

Dr. Laidlaw: I don't quite see how to bring the Movement into this though we are concerned about idle land.

He said that since heavy honorariums were being paid to office bearers of secondary societies, the best men should be drawn in without leaving it to votes; the Federation could select the best applicant.

Dr. Laidlaw: You want to trust democracy but not too far.

Mr. Narasingham urged that a Cooperative Service Commission be set up; the President of the Co-operative Federation could be its Chairman.

Mismanagement — Lack of Trained Personnel The Cause

Cooperatives were mismanaged mostly due to lack of trained personnel. Since employees play a very important part in management, it is very necessary to appoint trained personnel to cooperative societies, stated Mr. S. Handy Perimpanayagam who led the delegation of the Jaffna Co-operative Training School Old Boys' Association. He

(Continued on page 7)

Cooperative Education—A Vital Part of the Movement

A correspondent writing in a recent issue of "Searchlight" (published in Colombo) bemoans what he calls the total lack of Cooperative Education in Ceylon and cites the United Kingdom as an example worthy of emulation. He says "Cooperative Education] has never been attempted or even envisaged as yet by the Cooperative Department or any of the numerous cooperatives Cooperative Education has been altogether ignored in this country".

While one cannot certainly agree with him that Coop. Education "has been altogether ignored" one is, however, thankful to him for spotlighting the matter. For Education has no less a role to play than the managerial and commercial aspects of the Cooperative Movement. Indeed it is such a vital part of the movement that without it, I feel, the entire movement will necessarily fail, collapse; it will remain only as mere skin and bone, emaciated. Education is the vital force that can give the entire movement its real flesh and blood.

Dr. Wan Wenger in his book "Social aspects of the Cooperative Movement in Ceylon and South India" (1954) pointed out that there was in this region a tendency "to regard Cooperative Education not as unimportant, but yet not as one of the *most important conditions* for the development of the Cooperative Movement" (italics mine).

It is only a well planned, extensive programme of Cooperative Education that can and will sustain the movement, help develop it on the correct lines in conformity with its basic principles, and what is more important, inculcate in the minds of the public at large a true sense of cooperative spirit and service.

Cooperative Education does not mean the mere training of cooperative officials at the Training Colleges provided for the purpose or the provision of courses designed to produce qualified men and women to hold posts in cooperative establishments. If the be-all and end-all of Cooperative Education were mere academic training the Cooperative Movement will not progress, nay it will stagnate and perhaps wither away.

Cooperative Education has a wider, more meaningful and dynamic purpose. Academic training is only a small aspect of Cooperative Education, the sole purpose of which is to create a body of persons conversant with the basic techniques of Cooperative management and allied matters. In fact, this aspect of education is purely job-oriented and is, by its very nature, limited in scope and perspective and in no way different to similar programmes in other fields of public activity.

Cooperative Education, in its true sense, transcends the bounds of academe. It is universal in scope and, if I may venture to say so, is capable of generating a truly liberal, broader and democratic outlook among citizens, even more than what possibly could be achieved by the traditional general education imparted in the schools or for that matter even in the Universities.

Catch Them Young

As I envisage it, Cooperative Education must not be confined to the adults, but should begin *at school level*. The basic idea of Cooperation, its place in society, its manifold benefits, its democratic character and its positive contribution to socio-economic philosophy as a Way of Life—these and many more matters can surely be expounded to young boys and girls at school, so that ultimately these students may grow up with a full awareness of the essence of the Cooperative spirit and, in their own way, in later life contribute towards the progress of the movement by actively pursuing its ideals.

The point I wish to emphasise is that one essential prerequisite for the success of the Cooperative Movement is that its high ideals must be inculcated in the citizens at large starting with the younger generation, so that we may finally arrive at a point when the Cooperative spirit will freely pervade all spheres of public activity. This surely is the goal to be set and achieved if Cooperation in its widest sense is to really come into its own and become a permanent, indispensable force to be reckoned with.

As P. E. Weeraman, a former Commissioner of Cooperative Development, stated in one of his annual reports, "It is the standard of awareness at the grass roots that matters. Hence the need to educate the people". Nehru's

remarks when he inaugurated the ICA Seminar on "Cooperative leadership in South-East Asia" in New Delhi in November, 1960, are quite apposite in this context:—

"..... We cannot just ask them to cooperate. Therefore we have to train them in a very big way—educate them to some extent and give them some special training. It is a terrific job it is not something out of the book. After all, the materials we work with are human beings and human beings differ from each other. And as the basic principle of a coop. is the voluntary principle and the principle of voluntary cohesion, this cannot be done by a stroke of the pen or by some forceful methods, because you knock the bottom out of it if you do so. It is slow work, too. Sometimes if it spreads, it spreads fast. Anyway we have to bear this burden..... this coop. principle is not just a way of credit and marketing. That of course it is. But if I may say so, it is also a way of life".

As I said earlier, Cooperative Education must really begin in the school. In this regard, I suggest that the Ministry of Education should be persuaded to introduce Cooperation into the school curriculum, preferably at Grade 8 level. It must be taught to all students, both Arts and Science. Only the elementary principles need be taught.

In addition, every school must be encouraged and actively assisted to have its own Coop. Society with all students and teachers as members on

payment of a nominal subscription. Such a society could run a bookshop, and tuck-shop as well. It could also handle the publication of a regular school magazine. This will in effect help put into practice what is taught in theory—and the students who see for themselves the operation of the Cooperative idea in such successful ventures within their own ambit, no doubt on a small scale, can never fail to appreciate its inherent values and immense potentialities in the greater sphere of public affairs.

Students who grow up conditioned in such a cooperative environment can undoubtedly be expected to be imbued with the ideals of Cooperation and initiate and develop cooperative activities in later life.

I have stated the case for creating a 'Cooperative environment' at school level. Now this to my mind is very important—for environment helps mould the school children's future thinking and outlook on life. After all, human nature does not develop in vacuo. According to the sociological stand-point, human nature is developed in society, the social life of an individual lies in his interaction with others. As R. E. Park says in his "Principles of Human Behaviour", "Man is not born human. It is only slowly and laboriously, in fruitful contact, cooperation and conflict with his fellows that he attains the distinctive qualities of human nature". And John Dewey in

middle and working classes and the uneducated peasants and petty traders and craftsmen could readily understand and grasp the significance of Cooperation as a democratic approach to the conduct of public affairs.

The Cooperative idea must gain ground at the grass-roots; it must be carried to the villages, to the rural folk. The educational policy must be so oriented as to inculcate self-reliance in the individual and initiative in the community. Its objective should be to provide "a human social order in which the disintegrative tendencies inherent in human life are held at bay and man's genius for self-renewal and realisation finds adequate scope and receives sufficient impetus".

The rural community, as one writer has suggested, "must once again become the nursery of civic and social virtues, the training ground for the future servers of the nation.... the spirit of fellow-feeling and a spirit of responsibility must be fostered".

The annual celebration of Cooperative Week, occasional lectures and propaganda meetings will not suffice. As I have emphasised earlier, Coop. Education must be a continuous and coordinated process—and what is more important, must be an all pervasive force engendering among all a ready and willing response to its fundamental ideas.

I would suggest that the

shops for carpentry, weaving, small-scale cultivation and arts and crafts functioning on a Cooperative basis. As many such Coops or Guilds must be formed so that practically every small trade and industry in the village is organised into a Coop. Society—which means in effect that nearly all the villagers will be active members of one or more such coops (even the white collar workers and those in the professions could be drawn into Coop Libraries, Coop. Publishing Societies, Coop. Writers' Societies etc.).

Spectacular Results

The ultimate result, as I visualise, should be spectacular in that the entire village will be built up as one integrated Coop. Unit—each society or guild forming a link and connected organisationally to the central body, the Village Cooperative Committee.

The need for resuscitating decentralised village administration and according to rural communities their rightful place as self-supporting entities is indeed very great.

To quote Mahatma Gandhi: "Democracy must mean the art and science of mobilising the entire physical, economic and spiritual resources of all the various sections of the people in the service of the common good of all.. True democracy cannot be worked by twenty men sitting at the centre. It has to be evoked *from below by the people of every village*" (italics mine).

In this context, it is interesting to recall what Sir Charles Metcalfe wrote in 1832 referring to the Panchayats System of India. He said: "The village communities are little republics having nearly everything they want within themselves and almost independent of any foreign relations. They seem to last where nothing else lasts. Dynasty after dynasty tumbles down, revolution succeeds revolution, but the village committees remain the same".

I make these suggestions in the belief that these may go a long way towards creating the necessary conditions so that there will arise a generation of men and women with a deeply rooted Cooperative Consciousness and a sense of genuine dedication to the Cause. This is surely the goal to be achieved; and if this is achieved then Cooperation would have entered its Golden era fulfilling the aspirations and ambitions of the Rochdale Pioneers.

By K. RAJENDRAN

"Democracy and Education" says: "Human nature is undoubtedly the most plastic part of the living world, the most adaptable, the most educable. Of all animals, it is man in whom heredity counts for least, and conscious building forces for most".

Cooperative Education must, therefore, begin not with grown-ups but with children—and should be a *continuous and coordinated process* reaching into adulthood.

Another major aspect of Cooperative Education concerns the dissemination of the idea in villages so as to create in the minds of village folk an awareness of and genuine desire for the Cooperative way of life. The village Coop. Store is, to all intents and purposes, just a shop where one buys one's rations and other essential commodities at controlled prices. The simple villager is thankful for its existence—but as for the objectives of the Cooperative Movement he knows next to nothing. The Coop. Store helps him meet his primary economic needs, it is meaningful to that extent and he derives enormous satisfaction in the thought that it is a boon to him, his family and his village as a whole.

Sustained Programme

It is here that Cooperative Education has a vital role to play. A well-planned, sustained programme should be launched in every village to instil in the minds of the people the necessity for Cooperation. It must be so designed that ordinary people of the

provincial Cooperative Federation should in the first instance organise Cooperative Committees in every village—to undertake the dissemination of knowledge pertaining to Cooperation. These committees must be scrupulously free of politics as this is a canker that can vitiate any public institution through partisan approaches and render it worthless. These committees with the active guidance of propaganda or education officers from the Cooperative Federation—this category of officials is a prime necessity for Coop. Education—can devise ways and means of popularising Cooperation in the rural areas.

There could be regular classes with a Cooperative bias for both adults and youths run concurrently with a Community Development Programme. Along with this could be set up practical work-

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THE TWAIN SHALL MEET

'O East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet

Till Earth and Sky stand presently at God's great Judgement Seat;

But there is neither East nor West nor Border, nor Breed, nor Birth,

When two strong men stand face to face, though they come from the ends of the earth'.

If a census of our readers was taken asking them how many had ever heard the second half of this quatrain, it could safely be surmised that possibly a majority would reply in the negative, even in England, the motherland of the poet. That Rudyard Kipling (1865-1936) was saying a great deal more than the first line often printed above perhaps would be a revelation to many.

Article after article normally cite the first line, and knowingly and unknowingly distort a great man's thought. The message of the author is twisted or crippled. This neglect whether by ignorance or design shamefully and negatively betrays the total message of the "Ballad of East and West".

The above quatrain was written as the first, and also concluding stanza of The Ballad of East and West (1889), a fast-paced frontier episode in which a British Colonial officer and an 'Indian outlaw', match wits and heroism, their rivalry only revealing their

by P. CHANDRASEGARAM

inner oneness of mutual understanding and admiration. Kipling is presenting us one instance of two men from 'disparate cultures', who meet in the course of conflicting duties and discover through the strength of each, the respective and common humanity underlying accounts of nation, origin and colour. It is no secret that sometimes in crisis worthy men reach heights they would not dream of. But for Kipling it is more than this. It is not merely that the pressure of dramatic circumstances has fortuitously pushed to the foreground certain capacities for magnanimity lying latent in the hero's make-up. Rather it is that through the daily living of a life of strength, valour, austerity and sacrifice, and that nameless quality which can only be described as absence of artificiality the two men have been formed in similar moulds. In the open desert the one confronts the other. Left behind are the familiar facades of friend, foe, tribe and tradition. Each knows the other as a man, with a mission and a devotion to that mission. Each, as it were, looks into a mirror of valour and sees himself. Kipling seems to be reminding us that beneath the claims of nation, mission, 'caste' and 'out-caste' lies that basic essence common to all. It is through strength, he says, through the power of self to rise above self that [all this all-transcending unity is uncovered and can be recognised. For it takes a Saint to know a Saint, and a hero to know a hero.

This is a matter which will surely find response in the heart of the Vedantin. The

Vedantin is convinced that there is a common Life, a common Source, on which all souls are patterned. He too knows that an 'unimaginative, ordinary sort of life' sunk in trivialities and artifices, and lacking the glow of any sort of heroic aspiration can never develop for better reveal the divinity beneath all these lives.

It is a significant truth that however diverse and even contradictory may be their backgrounds, souls equipped with the kind of strength which refuses to tie their destinies to any compromise can meet at the heart of life and that from the transcending union consequences fruitful for man may evolve.

Looking back down the years, who can say how many times in the recorded centuries of man an experience similar to that of our ballad may have been as dramatically enacted? Nor is there any to expect such scenes to be recorded. Most of the recording of man's history was done by Europeans; this has led some to think that all of history was also made by them. Nowadays everyone knows that it was not so.

In the last century or two the 'developing world' has been in a position to offer, in the international arena, heroes whose footing is equal to that of Westerners in education, training, equipment or whatever field of action may require.

'The dark continents and dark peoples', are heard from and today, at least, the man from the East can no longer be denied his right to participate in the adventure, its fruits and its fame.

Remarkable Partnerships

The new age has produced some remarkable partnerships between strong men and sometimes strong women. The intrepid traveller Rosita Forbes made, in 1920, a 1,000-mile journey of daring exploration, mostly on Camel-back, across the Sahara desert, in company with the Tunisian explorer Hassanein Bey. The English woman and African man won equal laurels. It might be called a prelude to the more significant conquest of Mt. Everest by Sir Edmund Hillary and Tensing Norgay in 1953.

The Sherpa, born in Nepal beneath the very shadow of the hulking peak and the Sahib from New Zealand, the island over the seas were a world apart in every way. The Westerner's approach to the climb was almost a military one: the mountain was a challenge, an adversary, something to be conquered; the Sherpa's was more informal, like that, in fact he said, of a child, climbing on to the lap of its mother. 'We must get to the top', was the common vow. Hillary's technique was 'educated, science buttressed', Tensing's was 'inherent, rustic, ingenuous'. Both did get to the top. When they reached the top, the summit, one felt supreme elation, the other wanted to pray. What is the moral behind this? It was a cooperative venture above the transcendence, of 'border, breed and birth'.

The new 'confrontation', of East and West is sure to be productive in all fields, whether it be religion or science. See the mutual respect which is being built up between the United States Astronauts and their Soviet counterparts.

Spiritual Heroism

Not all the great exploits of men are in space, nor on the surface of the planet, nor on the surface of life; some lie much deeper in the subtler and more sequestered places of the spirit. The heroism required in this dimension appears to be of a different sort—more placid than aggressive, 'a subdued glowing more than brilliance; but its ability to produce men of universal character and feeling is even more striking. The East, in fact, has been foremost in furnishing examples of this type of strength. As an illustration of this kind of spiritual adventure in which the common purposes of self-realization and the service of man as God accomplished the transfiguration of two souls into light of world dimension, the relationship between a great man of the East, Swami Vivekananda and the Western woman Margaret Noble, who became his remarkable disciple, Sister Nivedita could be mentioned.

We know that Nivedita's is a great story. We know the ideals which Vivekananda set for her, how fully identified with India he wanted her to be, and we know how, for her, it was rather like growing up all over again. Every act of life had to be worked out anew. In Eastern, ancient pathways the rather independent and 'positively aggressive' Western woman had to train her steps. Well-versed in educational techniques, she had now to imbibe theories so ancient they must have seemed revolutionary. She found entry into the Indian society and common life of India. Her mind and body grew in strength in Indian spirit. She pressed on with her school of girls, but now one inner call became insistent, the country's freedom from foreign rule. From this time to the day of her death, Sister Nivedita had to steer her ship through a sea of conflicting loyalties. Commitments to the agitation movement seemed pitted against her Monastic Order. Nationalists, Moderates and Immoderates all put their claims upon her and she sought to be of help to all of them. A strong woman she was, in any sense of the word. But the storms her brief life weathered left her with the still higher strength, serenity.

Swami Vivekananda was her Guru, but we should recognize that he too had his adjustments to make and battle to fight in order to encompass within himself as Guru, the diverse natures of Western disciples. He wrote once from America to an Indian student, about the talents of his new friends—how brilliant their minds, how wide their information, how challenging their questions. If Margaret Noble had to forget Europe, it is also true that Swami Vivekananda had to forget India at least for some time and insert himself heart and soul into the busy

traffic of Occidental life.

India has, in that full consciousness, embraced its foreign born friend of freedom. The New World has been slower to recognize the phenomenal monk, who poured into the stream of its thought and culture, fresh and quickening waters.

The benefits to us of such contacts, spanning the barriers of race and land and engendered by the deeper running purposes of humanity are obvious. The advancement of knowledge of the environment, the mutual exchange of information and methods, the opening up of new channels

to the possibility of peace and worldwide fellowship, all these vital derivatives scarcely need enumeration.

This story should now be told with increasing frequency: East and West, North and South, making mutual contribution. It is in the continuous reaffirmation of this fact, the road to all hopes lies. It should be through strength, courage and not through weakness and despair. In the moral and spiritual fields it becomes more manifest. Outwardly or inwardly, strength spells freedom and only freedom enables a man to make the whole world his home.

Gandhiji in Ceylon

(Continued from our last issue)

At Colombo, the Municipality presented an Address of Welcome. H. E. the Governor of Ceylon, Sir Herbert Stanley, offered Gandhiji a warm welcome through his Colonial Secretary and invited Gandhiji to a friendly meeting.

No other speech made by Mahatma Gandhi during his Ceylon tour had moved me as much as the following one I heard when he addressed a multitude of people numbering over thirty thousand at the Price Park at a meeting organised by the Ceylon Labour Union to receive him.

"I thank you for presenting me with your beautiful address and handsome purse for the cause which has brought me to this pearl amongst the Islands of the earth. The use made by you in your address of the expression "Mother India" has touched me to my deepest recesses. The use of that expression has great significance to me because I

tune, but the fact remains that the millions in India, even to the present day, believe in this legend more firmly than in any facts of history. And if you people of this beautiful Island are not ashamed of owing some connection with your next door neighbour I would advise you and ask you to share the pride that millions of Indians have in owing this legend. And now you can understand why I told you that you, in my opinion, a daughter state, in using the expression "Mother India" for India had done well in expressing your allegiance to that country. And there is also a Rawan who is living today. Ram is the sweet and sacred name in Hinduism for God and Rawan is the name given in Hindu mythology to evil, whenever evil becomes embodied in the human form. And it is the business, the function, of the God Ram, to destroy evil wherever it occurs and it is equally the function

By S. DURAI RAJA SINGAM

know all of you are not Indians. Perhaps to those of you—and you are in a majority in this Union or these Unions—so far as I understand perhaps and as I said to all those of you who are not Indians, the significance that I attach to that expression and which I shall presently explain to you was not before your mind's eye when you made use of the expression. Legend—and legend at times is superior to history—legend has it that in remote times a King called Rama came to Lanka to rid this Island of an evil King, and instead of exercising the rights of conquest by annexing this fair Island to India, he restored it to the brother of that evil King, called Vibushan, and crowned him King of Lanka. Rendered in modern language it means that Rama before trying the loyalty of the people of Lanka or the loyalty of the King Vibushan and putting either him or the people through a course of tutelage, gave them straight away complete self-government as a dominion status. Many changes have taken place since that date assigned to the period of this legend in this place as also in India, and they have undergone many vicissitudes of for-

of the God Ram to give to his devotees like Vibushan a free charter of irrevocable self-government. Let us all, whether we are labourers or otherwise seek, ridding ourselves by the help of God Ram within us, of the ten-headed monster of evil within us, and ask for the charter of self-government. Lastly, while you have done well in thinking of the unfortunate millions in India I would advise you to establish a living bond between them and yourself, especially if you still consider that India is the Mother State, the Mother Country, you will for the sake of the few millions invest every pie or every cent that you may want to use for dress in Khadi and nothing else."

There are numerous other great utterances of the Mahatma in Ceylon which are great pearls of wisdom. A few of them gleaned from my cuttings are the following:—

To the Ceylonese he said:

"Do not for the sake of your country ape the manners and customs of others which can only do harm to you and for heaven's sake do not wish to be what every one of the people of Ceylon cannot be."

(Continued on page 6)

GANDHIJI IN CEYLON

(Continued from page 5)

Milk and Sugar

To the Indians in Ceylon he said:

"Since you are earning your bread in this beautiful island, I would ask you to live as sugar lives in milk. Even a cup of milk which is full up to the brim does not overflow when sugar is gently added to it, the sugar accommodating itself in the milk and enriches its taste, in the same way I would like you to live in this island so as not to become interlopers and so as to enrich the life of the people in whose midst you may be living."

The last few days of Gandhiji's stay in Ceylon at Jaffna were the most thrilling to the writer. In Mahadev Desai's words, "Jaffna students, it will be remembered, were the first to invite Gandhiji, and then the other friends took up the proposal."

On the 26th morning a vast crowd poured into the Railway Station premises to pay their respects to Mahatma Gandhi on his first arrival in Jaffna. The train steamed into the over-crowded station. All was silent for the moment when Gandhiji stepped out of one of the carriages. A murmur of veneration unconsciously escaped the lips of the people and all bowed to him in profound adoration.

Gandhiji was at last in Jaffna. The excited populace spent the next four days to honour the great leader. On the same day at about three in the afternoon the crowd again gathered round the caajan shed erected at the Esplanade for the occasion. The Mahatma arrives at the scene half an hour later and climbing the raised dais promptly squats on it. He is garlanded but he takes them off. Many addresses are presented to him but few are read and all are quickly auctioned. A few well-filled purses were also presented to him. There was Sir Waitlingam Duraisamy who presided. Shri C. Rajagopalachari rendered the Mahatma's speech into Tamil.

"Having come to Jaffna, I do not feel I am in Ceylon, but I feel that I am in a bit of India", said Gandhiji. He again said "Ever since I have come to Lanka the conviction has been growing upon me that I am not in Lanka but in India glorified. A glorified edition of India Lanka certainly is from a scenic point of view. Though I was prepared for the scenery in Lanka, the scenery I have actually witnessed has surpassed all my expectations and so I could not help saying at a recent meeting that Ceylon seemed to me a fragrant beautiful pearl dropped from the nasal ring of India. If the people of Lanka are really, as they should be, inheritors of the culture of India, they should also represent in their lives a glorious edition of Mother India."

Of his visit to Jaffna the *Hindu Organ*, Jaffna, wrote two editorials in the first of which it said:

The 26th of this month would be regarded as a red-letter day in the annals of Jaffna. It was on this day that Mahatma Gandhi set his blessed foot on the soil of the land of Yalpadi. There is a

long established tradition enshrined in the Buddhist historical literature, both Tamil and Sinhalese, that Lord Buddha during his life-time visited this land and preached the Dharma. For the last one decade the name of Mahatma Gandhi has been a household word in Jaffna. People here have heard of the immense influence which he has been wielding among all classes of people in the Indian Continent. But they never had the privilege of witnessing the frail physical form which embodies the most wonderful moral and spiritual force of the age. The coming of the sage of such pre-eminence has been looked forward to with great interest and eagerness. Long before the time of the arrival of the Colombo Mail train the railway platform, the precincts outside the railway station and in the thoroughfares leading to it was a seething mass of humanity. In the evening the crowd at the Esplanade was much larger and at the modest computation it exceeded 30,000. There is not a single village in Jaffna which has not contributed its quota to make up this vast assembly unprecedented in the history of Jaffna.

Mahatma Gandhi during his stay in Jaffna had to carry out a very crowded programme. At every reception given to him whether in the town or outside Mahatma Gandhi addressed the people, sometimes short and sometimes at length. Almost in every speech he urged the people to work for the abolition of drink and untouchability. In his reply to the public address these two subjects were dealt with at length. He congratulated the people of Jaffna on the successful efforts they have so far made in closing the "pestiferous taverns and liquor dens" and on their determination to realise Total Prohibition in a short time.

Gandhiji was taken round to all the educational institutions where he spoke to the boys and girls and "well did they deserve it" in Mahadev Desai's words for "the bulk of the Jaffna purse came from the students, some of whom had given Rs. 5/- each". Besides Handy Perinpanayagam, who invited Gandhiji, had gone from village to village and collected small cents from hundreds of the villagers who knew Gandhiji and his work.

One Jaffna school boy wrote in his College Magazine thus of Gandhiji's visit to the institution:—

It was on the 28th of November 1927 that our College precincts were hallowed by the footsteps of the Mahatma to whose visit we have all been looking forward to eagerly; for ever since he has been described as the world's greatest man by Rev. Holmes of New York City everyone was feeling it a life's opportunity to see such a man in the flesh. All eyes were directed to the car which took him to the College door, and in walked a slender figure with an eternal smile playing about his face—as that of a child—which sometimes broadened into a hearty laugh of infinite good humour and kindness. Hurrying to the platform with Mrs. Gandhi and the Principal, he squatted in oriental fashion on a coloured Khaddar cloth spread on a spacious table in

the centre of the platform. A minute later, the smile gave way to a serene saintly look which seemed to probe deep down into your soul, and there is always a grim practicality about his lips which seemed to proclaim to an astonished world, the sad broodings of a great soul over the many ills of this Universe.

Two small purses were then presented to him, one of which was from the Staff and students of the Chundikuli Girls' College. They were received very thankfully by the Mahatma who has been thus going about with the begging bowl (as his famous countryman Buddha did centuries before Christ) in the service of the dumb and inarticulate starving millions of India.

Yes, the Mahatma has come and gone but what was his message, what inspiration has he left behind for those who thronged to have a look at him? To my mind, his message is three-fold. His loin cloth has proclaimed, in the most unmistakable manner, his kinship with the lowest of the low. Like the sanest of the saints and seers of the race, he has accepted poverty as his bride and Khaddar which is produced by those starving thousands has quite a charm about it for him and for all lovers of the poor, in spite of its ugliness or coarseness.

When Gandhiji returned to Madras after the Vykam Satyagraha during the latter part of March 1951, I was a student in Ceylon. From my College home in Jaffna with blessings from my mother and schoolmates I went to Madras. Full of excitement to see the great leader of India I was sitting by the side of the wall pillar of Sjt. Srinivasa Iyer's mansion when I saw Gandhiji with that toothless smile of his getting down from the car after a morning visit to a spinning school. My eagerness to go near him and if possible to touch his feet as a sign of reverence, could no longer be restrained. Gandhiji as I saw him was a lovable one, a personality that had exploded all the sham dignity attached to the paraphernalia of dress and fashion. A frail tiny man with sparkling eyes and a mystic toothless smile was a sight that awakened the sparks of the divine in man. Besides Gandhiji I saw for the first time Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari, Sjt. Mahadev Desai and Sjt. Ramdas Gandhi. It was Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari who first helped me to talk to Gandhiji. On hearing that I had come all the way from Ceylon to have his darshan, Gandhiji patted me on my shoulder and bidding me to his room jocularly quoted Bishop Heber's saying, "Oh then, you come from a land where every prospect pleases except man alone is vile." I laughed at these words and asked him when he would be able to visit Ceylon. He replied that he had a great desire to visit "the beautiful island", but he could not tell me when and this visit was as it were a fulfilment of this promise. That was all he spoke for as I sat before him, I could not proceed further with any other questions. Gandhiji had an endearing manner about him. He instantly put me at ease.

(To be Continued)

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Permanent Secretary and Director-General should be one and the same person

Sir—At present the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Education is also holding the post of the Director-General of Education. He belongs to the Ceylon Administrative Service and hence possesses no special knowledge of education. A private member motion brought by Mr. K. P. Katnam in the House of Representatives requested that the post of Director-General of Education be separated from the post of the Permanent Secretary and that post be given to an eminent educationist. In India a better procedure is followed. Here the post of the Secretary to the Ministry of Education is given to an eminent educationist in the country. He is also called as Educational Adviser to the Govt. of India. Great educationists like Prof. Humayun Kabir and Dr. K. G. Saiyidin had been holders of that post.

The Indian Education Commission (1964-66) which had amongst its members educational experts from U.S.A., U.S.S.R., U.K., France and Japan commenting on the existing practice said, "This is a healthy tradition and should continue." It further reiterates that that post should continue to be a "selection

post" and "No vested interest of any service should be allowed to stand in the way". In another place the IEC Report says, "One cannot be a good educational administrator unless one is also a good teacher." Therefore I would suggest that in our country, the existing practice of one person holding the posts of Permanent Secretary and the Director-General of Education, should continue but that one person must be an eminent educationist and not a CAS officer.

Already in our country, the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs is Dr. Gamin Core—an eminent economist and a non-CAS man. Then there is the convention of appointing a member of the legal profession as Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Justice. Further the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of State is Mr. Anandatisa de Alwis—an outsider to the CAS.

In view of the importance of education in shaping the future of the country and of the practice and precedents mentioned above it is imperative on us to appoint an eminent educationist as the administrative head of the Ministry of Education.

S. MAHALINGAM

Analativu.

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Take-Over Presented No Difficulties

They had taken over 4 retail depots run by the CWE and had encountered no difficulties. These depots were functioning satisfactorily now, said a spokesman for the Harispathu Thumpane MPCU Union, giving evidence before the Cooperative Commission, at Kandy.

The sittings were held at Rochedale Hall and the Commissioners present were Dr. A. F. Laidlaw (Chairman), Mr. R. H. de Mel, Mr. F. B. Panabokke and Mr. S. S. Puri.

Opening the sessions, Mr. Panabokke stated that the Commission expected to examine in detail the Cooperative Movement in Ceylon which had contributed immensely to economic and social development in Ceylon during the last 50 years. They expected to suggest measures that should be taken for the purpose of fostering the Movement so as to make it an effective instrument of national development.

The delegation of the Harispathu Thumpane MPCU Union admitted that their Rice Mill was running at a loss. There were several reasons for this, chief among them being that the quota of paddy they received from Government for milling was inadequate. The Dept. of Agrarian Services had not been able to devise a suitable scheme under which the Union would be able to get a larger quantity of paddy. They could not run the mill economically with the present small quota. They were the victims of certain malpractices resorted to by some minor officials in the issue of paddy for milling as well as in delivery of milled rice. These were the reasons for the losses in the Rice Mill.

The delegation also pointed out that the agricultural sections in cooperative societies generally did not function as they should. Many difficulties arose due to the fact that there were 3 separate Govt. Depts. in charge of cooperatives, agricultural and agrarian services. They suggested that one single Govt. Dept. be made responsible for all 3 subjects.

The delegation stated that it would not be possible to run cooperative institutions successfully if the general public loses interest and lacks knowledge of the Movement. Therefore it was essential that the Government carry out an effective programme of Cooperative Education, aimed at reaching every person.

The delegation also pointed out that cooperative societies were finding it difficult to get necessary financial assistance in time, due to certain policies adopted by the People's Bank. Besides the rates of interest charged by the Bank were too high. Considering all this, they would urge the setting up of Cooperative Banks.

The delegates also urged the setting up of a Commission on the lines of the LGSC, to be in charge of the appointment and disciplinary control of cooperative employees.

The delegates from Palle Dellata, Hewawisa and Niyandala MPCU answering a question posed by the Chairman, pointed out that in an area like Kandy it was not possible to amalgamate several small

cooperative societies and run them as one large society. The delegate from Hewawisa stated that the Dept. has not registered cooperative societies according to a definite plan. As a result several societies had collapsed soon after they had started to function. He stressed the need for a definite plan of future development. It was also pointed out that if the distribution of essential commodities was confined to cooperatives, it would help to accelerate the progress of societies.

Progress Hampered

The delegates of the Menikhinna Cooperative Rural Bank Society stated that the election of politicians as office bearers of cooperative societies, had seriously hampered progress. They wanted MPs and Chairmen of local bodies kept out of the Movement. One delegate said he could prove that officers of the Cooperative Department had been transferred out of the area when they tried to check the malpractices of politicians in the Movement. One politician had even gone to the extent of preventing members of a Rural Bank Society from repaying the loans they had taken from the Society.

A joint delegation from the All-Ceylon United Cooperative Employees Union and the Central Ceylon Cooperative Employees Association charged politicians in the Movement with being responsible for many acts of misconduct. Cooperative employees who had been wrongfully dismissed by them had been awarded large sums as compensation by Labour Tribunals. Several employees of Cooperative Unions had been under interdiction for years and no decision had been taken about them. They alleged that certain individuals had used the funds of societies for political purposes and others had enriched themselves.

They stated that practically nothing had been done for the welfare of the cooperative employees. This matter had been badly neglected by the managing committees. It was regrettable that they had to take certain matters to Industrial Courts as the Cooperative Dept. had been unable to intervene in the disputes. One of the delegates pointed out that the present cooperative system was not suitable for this country and should be changed. He suggested bringing the Cooperative Dept., the CWE and the Cooperative Federation under the control of one apex cooperative organisation. Every District should have a Cooperative Union and the entire requirements of these Unions should be imported by this apex cooperative organisation.

This delegation also suggested that the Cooperative Federation should have representatives of the People's Bank and Audit Dept. on the Board of Directors. Cooperative District Unions, it was pointed out, should be composed of delegates elected democratically from among affiliated societies.

Mr. H. Bandaranayake, Reid, ACCO and presently a member of the Board of Directors of the People's Bank suggested, during the course of

State Pays..

(Continued from page 3)

complained that Committees do not as a matter of policy recruit trained personnel. He added "The history of the Cooperative Movement here is that Government at a certain stage introduced the Movement and local worthies were drafted into the Movement. Appointments went by favour; there was nepotism. That is why trained personnel were not employed. Besides at that time there were no facilities for training. It was only after the last War that these facilities were made available and efforts made to provide trained personnel. But even now various factors other than competence enter into appointments."

The delegation urged the setting up of a Cooperative Service Commission to handle the recruitment of employees.

Dr. Laidlaw: We have heard this proposal in many parts of Ceylon. Are you thinking only of the top people, say Secretaries and Managers, or of all grades?

Mr. Perimpanyagam: The basis of our recommendation is that employees should get a fair deal in remuneration, transfers etc. It's ultimately a matter of practicability. Since this is more or less a proletarian Movement, the *proles* should receive protection.

Mr. Alvapillai: Would you seriously object to the function of recruiting etc. being done by the District Union?

Mr. Perimpanyagam: It will not meet our case. If you have a District Commission that would be a different story. A number of irrelevant factors enter into appointments when parties are known.

We want an impartial body either at national or provincial level.

Mr. Innathamby: This Commission should be both at district and national levels.

Mr. Perimpanyagam: The national body can function as an appellate body.

Mr. Alvapillai: In the private sector, directors are keen to get the best man. Why is it that you suspect that favouritism and nepotism are rampant in the cooperative sector?

Mr. Perimpanyagam: I am not sure that nepotism and favouritism are operative in the private sector. We are dealing with a rural community which lacks the degree of sophistication you get in the private sector. That's why we want an objective group to assess merits.

Mr. de Mel: How many of the trainees at the Jaffna School come from societies and how many from outside?

his evidence, that the functions of audit, supervision and education presently undertaken by the Cooperative Dept. should be separated. Education and Extension work should not be handed over to the Movement immediately. He suggested that the C.E. should subscribe to the educational funds of the Cooperative Federation, like the People's Bank which is making a contribution. Each District should have separate agricultural Unions which could operate branches. He wanted more representatives from the Cooperative Movement on the Board of Directors of the People's Bank.

Mr. Nagalingam: In the Junior Level Course, which is conducted specially for employees there are 17 trainees, all from societies. In the Ordinary Course, out of the 55 trainees only 5 or 6 are society employees. In the Higher Level Course, there are only 2 employees among the 24 trainees.

Mr. de Mel: If you concentrate on training employees of societies, then this situation can be reduced.

Mr. Paramothayan: Training must be given to all, particularly the youth in a developing country.

Dr. Laidlaw: Don't you see the danger of training more than the number who can be actually employed?

Mr. Paramothayan: Graduates from this school are able to get jobs outside. They fare better in competitive examinations.

Mr. Alvapillai: I thought we have to regard this as professional education. Should recruitment precede training or vice versa?

Mr. Paramothayan: As it is, regulations emphasise that preference must be given to employees of societies. Only after reserving places for them, we take in the others.

Mr. Perimpanyagam: Provided recruitment is sound, we don't mind recruitment preceding training. But now recruitment is by no means satisfactory.

Mr. V. S. Rasiyah alleged that though at a general meeting it had been decided that members should be eligible to borrow both from Credit Societies and Multipurpose Societies, the NDCF memorandum had recommended the opposite. The Chairman observed that the Directors of an organisation have to determine what will be in their brief. But if they recommended something contrary to the resolutions of a general meeting, then it could be a serious matter. The Secretary of the NDCF, Mr. S. Candiah, explained that there had been no general meeting. A preliminary conference had been summoned at which the terms of reference of the Commission were discussed. A sub-committee was set up to prepare a questionnaire which was circulated to all societies. Based on their replies and the discussions at another con-

ference, the NDCF memorandum was prepared.

When the delegation of the Northern Division Cooperative Federation gave evidence a second time, the President Mr. R. Rajaratnam said they were opposed to giant primary societies.

Dr. Laidlaw: Do you admit that the big society is more efficient?

Mr. Rajaratnam: Not necessarily. Small societies can also be efficient.

Dr. Laidlaw: The trend in the West is towards very large cooperative organisations.

When the discussion turned to Credit Societies, the Chairman asked "If unlimited liability Credit Societies, are so valuable, then why is it that only one third of the Credit Societies in Jaffna are active?"

Mr. Rajaratnam: The rate of interest in the CAPS and MPCU was lower. The Department also neglected Credit Societies.

Dr. Laidlaw: You must make Credit Societies work. Otherwise why stick to them?

Mr. Rajaratnam: If Credit Societies are cared for, they can be revived.

Mr. Candiah: If Credit Societies can lend as much, they can serve a useful purpose.

Mr. Cooke: Attention can help to revive Credit Societies: now Credit Societies are being revived. Credit can be channelled through Credit Societies because the rate of interest is the same.

Dr. Laidlaw: I have heard it said that the membership of Credit Societies is very selective. From the records I find it hard to believe that all the angels are in Credit Societies and all the devils in Multipurpose Societies! Either Credit Societies should go up or be wiped out.

When Mr. de Mel suggested that agricultural credit could be confined to MPCU and other types channelled through Credit Societies, Mr. Candiah pointed out that that would mean that Credit Societies would have no business.

The Chairman asked whether there are insurmountable obstacles to carrying on in both languages in one national organisation, Mr. Rajaratnam replied "There have been practical difficulties". The Chairman observed that all over the world in multi-racial countries there were these difficulties.

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No Incentive For Training *The Local Scene*

Surveyed by RAJ

Colossal sums of money are spent by the Government on the maintenance and running of educational institutions which train employees. It is tragic that in general trained personnel are not recruited to man the Co-operative Movement. Even untrained employees are not prevailed upon to undergo training. In short, there is no incentive for training which in effect means that the money spent by the Government on training is to a great extent wasted and that the Co-operative Movement is the loser for it, states a memorandum submitted by the Old Boys' Association of the Jaffna Co-operative Training School to the Co-operative Commission.

Here's the full text:

We beg to submit for your kind consideration certain proposals pertaining to Co-operative Employees Certificate holders. Before we enumerate the proposals we feel it is our duty to place before you some of the reasons which have prompted us to seek your help and guidance.

Colossal sums of money are spent by the Government on the maintenance and running of educational institutions which train employees and prospective employees. It is tragic that in general trained personnel are not recruited to man the Co-operative Movement. Even untrained employees are not prevailed upon to undergo training. In short, there is no incentive for training which in effect means that the money spent by the government on training is to a great extent wasted and that the Co-operative Movement is the loser for it.

You will admit, Sir, that Cooperatives are mostly mis-managed due to the lack of trained personnel. No adequate programme of training can be formulated, much less implemented, without active participation and cooperation forthcoming from the various organisations in the Co-operative Sector. The Co-operative Movement can no longer depend on the trial and error method. It is also desirable to ensure a unified and contented service.

The three levels of training given in Ceylon—Junior, Ordinary and Higher—are of a high standard. In the Junior Course which is of 2½ months' duration the following subjects are taught:—(1) Cooperation, History and Theory and Secretarial Practice, (2) Book-keeping, (3) Salesmanship, (4) Business Management. The final examination is on the basis of written papers of 3 hours duration in each prescribed subject. The Ordinary Level Course which is of 4 months duration including 2 weeks of Practical Training is meant for employees in Cooperative Service who have passed the J.S.C. or G.C.E. (Junior Level) and others who have passed the S.S.C. or G.C.E. (6 subjects) with 4 credits (including a credit in Arithmetic or Commercial Arithmetic) at one sitting. The following subjects are taught:—(1) Cooperation, (2) Book-keeping, (3) Salesmanship and Business Management, (4) Secretarial Practice. The Ordinary Level Course is of a much higher standard than the Junior Course.

The C.C.E. Higher Level Course is meant for employees in Cooperative Service at the level of Managers of Unions, Administrative Secretaries and Accountants who have passed the G. C. E. Ordinary or others who have educational

qualifications higher than the General Certificate of Education (Advanced Level) or the H. S. C. Many graduates are following this course conducted in Sinhala in the School of Cooperation, Polgolla, and in Tamil at the Jaffna Co-operative Training School. The course is of 9 months duration including the following four phases of Practical Training:—(1) The trainees are required to visit 3 different types of societies for a week and acquaint themselves with their economic organisation, their books, democratic control, system of accounts, scope, objects, plans etc. Comprehensive reports on each of the societies visited have to be submitted by the trainees for evaluation. (2) This is of 2 weeks duration when the trainees actually work in societies, undertaking selling, wrapping, writing out bills, posting the ledger, sweeping, cleaning, arrangement, display etc. They also study the functions of the society, keep daily records of work done certified by the society and at the conclusion of the training period submit all their records along with their reports for evaluation. (3) This phase lasts one month. Trainees are sent to Unions or very large primaries with branches. They work in the unions throughout the period studying in detail all aspects of organisation. They also undertake statistical analysis and keep daily records of their activities endorsed by Union officials daily. All records, diagrams, and charts are submitted with the report for evaluation. (4) This is the final phase which is of 2 weeks duration. One week is devoted to the following of an audit with a Departmental Auditor and assisting the Auditor in vouching and verification. The other week is spent in studying the activities of the District Union, the Co-operative Bank and any other type of secondary organisation available in the district. A complete report is submitted at the end of the period.

All four reports are evaluated at 100 marks each, the final score being the average arrived at the School of Cooperation, Polgolla.

The subjects for the higher level Course are:—

(1) Cooperation, (2) Cooperative Law and General Law, (3) Accounts I, (4) Accounts II, (5) Auditing, (6) Management, (7) Economics and (8) Practical Training. The syllabuses are very wide and compare favourably with the syllabuses and schemes prescribed for the training of Inspectors.

It is with these in view that we place before you our proposals. They are:—

(1) That the Rules framed under the Cooperative Societies Ordinance which are now in force be amended to provide

the requirements set out below:—

(a) Trainees with the Co-operative Employees Certificate shall be employed by Registered Cooperative Societies.

(b) Where it is necessary to employ a person who does not possess the C.E.C., it shall be done only with the approval of the C.C.D. & R.C.S.

(c) Employees in Cooperative Societies who apply for appointments to a Higher Grade in their own societies or in other cooperative societies should be given exemption in respect of age limit and concessions in respect of educational qualifications.

(2) That the Royal Commission recommend the implementation of the following in respect of departmental appointments:—

(a) Recruitment of Inspectors of Cooperative Societies by the department should be from among those with C.E.C., Higher Level and Ordinary Level, preference being given to the former.

(b) In the case of employees of Cooperative Societies who possess the C.E.C., an exemption in respect of age limit be given when recruitment is done by the Department.

(c) Persons who possess the C.E.C.-Higher Level be completely exempted from credit requirements in the S. S. C. or G.C.E. (Ordinary Level) for recruitment as Inspectors of Cooperative Societies.

(3) The Royal Commission recommend the setting up of a Cooperative Service Commission to determine appointments, Salary Scales, Conditions of Service etc. of Cooperative employees.

(4) The following recommendations be made in respect of Cooperative Education:—

(a) The setting up of autonomous Higher Co-operative Colleges on a linguistic basis to undertake research, publications and dissemination of knowledge and provide training at various levels for employees and prospective employees, members of Co-operative Societies, Committees of Management of Co-operatives and in general the Co-operative sector.

(b) The establishment of an autonomous Central Examination Body.

(c) The expenses of Co-operative Education in respect of recommendations (a) and (b) above to be met by annual government grant and from the Co-operative Development Fund.

(d) Co-operation be introduced as a separate subject in the school curriculum and School Co-operative Societies be organised.

(e) Co-operation be introduced as a separate subject of study at University level.

Branch Office Opened

The Government Agent, Mannar, Mr. S. Kathirgamanathan, opened the Branch Office of the Northern Province Fishermen's Cooperative Societies Union at Mannar on March 30th.

The opening of this Branch Office will help to expedite the export of beche de mer and chank from Mannar.

The Local Scene

RATES JACKED UP

Everything seems to be going up these days, including the Jaffna Municipality's assessment rates. I am told that in some cases the increase is as steep as 300 per cent and more.

In spite of sporadic efforts to whip up opposition to these new rates, there hasn't been much public response.

The reason given for the increase is that Jaffna has one of the lowest, if not the lowest, assessment rates and therefore a revision is necessary if better services are to be provided.

The Mayor has also announced that anyone who feels the new rates are unreasonable, can make representations and it'll be looked into. This procedure, I feel, can possibly lead to unsavoury happenings.

In these days when the cost of living is weighing heavily upon almost everyone, I wonder whether these sharp increases can be really justified.

PIG-HEADEDNESS

The threatened show down in front of the Madduvil Panrithalaichi Amman Kovil didn't come off, much to the disappointment of some extremists. The temple management decided to lock the doors, so that no one could enter.

This, of course, has not solved the problem; it has merely postponed it. Pig-headedness will only lead to a bigger explosion, when it comes.

HINDUS TO RESTORE TEMPLE?

Some of those who went on pilgrimage to Kachativu this time have come across the remains of a Hindu temple on the island, it seems.

There are rumours that leading Hindus are planning to restore that temple.

KALAIARASU FETED

Kalaiarasu Sornalingam, the doyen of Tamil actors, was feted at the Jaffna Town Hall recently. The occasion—his 80th birthday. Guest of honour was D. K. Bagavathy. The occasion coincided with the release of Kalaiarasu's book *Tamil Drama In Ceylon And My Part In It*.

BOOK EXHIBITION

The British Council, in collaboration with the Northern Section of the Ceylon Library Association, held a Book Exhibition at the Public Library, Jaffna. 300 low-priced text books published by the *English Language Book Society* were on show. The Mayor, Mr. S. Nagarajah, opened the Exhibition.

Steady Progress

Presiding over the 8th annual general meeting of the Thampalakamam MPCU Union, Mr. M. K. Sellarajah said that he was happy to see that the Union was progressing steadily. He assured the members that he would take steps to see that their Union was made a model Union. He appealed to the ACCD to consider what steps should be taken to have the refraction rate of paddy raised to 12%, since the 12% rule prevails in all Provinces except the Eastern Province. The President said he saw no reason why only in the Eastern Province the refrac-

tion should be 9%.

Mr. K. Sittampalam, ACCD, suggested various ways of improving the business of the Union.

The following were elected office-bearers: Messrs. M. K. Sellarajah (President), P. Kanagasabai (Vice-President), K. Sivasubramaniam (Secretary). Messrs. K. Shanmugam, V. Kaliyappu and S. Sinnarajah were elected to the Committee.

The following delegates were also elected: Messrs. M. K. Sellarajah (Trinco District Union), K. Sivasubramaniam (Coop Bank) and M. K. Sellarajah (People's Bank).

TRAINING CLASS

The Batticaloa Cooperative District Union organised a Training Class recently for office-bearers and managers of Cooperative Societies within the DRO (M.N.) Division. 40 members participated in the Training Class.

Mr. K. V. V. Kanapathipillai, Treasurer, Batticaloa District Union, declared open the Training Class. Mr. K. Vallipuram DRO (M.N.) in the course of his speech, stressed the duties and responsibilities of the office-bearers and the managers of cooperative societies. Mr. T. Shanmugarajah, Addl. A.C.A.S. explained the role of the Government officials in the Coop Movement and the functions of the Agrarian Services Dept. in connection with the Cooperative Movement.

The participants were divided into 3 groups and group discussions were held. The following subjects were discussed: General Meetings and

Committee Meetings; Duties and functions of office-bearers and managers of cooperative societies; Agricultural Development programmes and distribution of consumer goods.



This 'shot' of Dr. A.F. Laidlaw was taken when the Chairman of the Cooperative Commission addressed the Trainees and Lecturers of the Jaffna Co-operative Training School.

யாழ் நகருக்கு பல கிளைகளை யுடைய ஒரு சங்கம்

கூட்டுறவு விசாரணைக்குழுவிற்கு வழங்கிய கருத்து

யாழ் நகரில் பல கிளைகளை யுடைய ஒரு யோசனை கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கம் அமைவதையே நாமும் விரும்புகின்றோம் என யாழ்ப்பாண ப. நோ. கூ. ச. சமாச குழுவினர் விரிவுரை மண்டபத்தில் கூட்டுறவு விசாரணைக்குழு இரண்டாந் தடவை யாக விசாரணையை நடாத்தியபோது கூறினர். விசாரணைக் குழுவின் தலைவர் கலாநிதி A. F. லெயிட்லோ யாழ் நகரத்தில் பல கிளைகளை யுடைய ஒரு தனிச்சங்கம் அமைவது பற்றிய தங்களுது கருத்து என்ன என்று கேட்டபோதே மேற்கண்டவாறு அவர்கள் பதில் விடுத்தனர்.

இத்தகைய சங்கம் கூட்டுறவுப் பேரங்காடியை யாழ் நகரில் நடாத்த வேண்டும் என்று திரு. கு. நேசையா கருத்துத் தெரிவித்தார். இப்பெரிய சங்கங்கள் தான் அரசாங்க அதிகாரத்தை எதிர் து நிற்க முடியும் என்று மேலும் அவர் விளக்கினார். தனியார்துறை, பொதுத்துறை வியாபார நிலையங்களுடன் கூட்டுறவு வியாபார நிலையங்களை ஒப்பிட்டுப் பார்க்கும் போது கூட்டுறவு நிலையங்கள் மிகவும் ஏழ்மை நிலையில் காட்சியளிக்கின்றன. இதற்குக் காரணம் கூட்டுறவு வியாபார நிலையங்கள் மிகவும் சிறியவைகளாக இருப்பதுதான் என திரு. நேசையா தொடர்ந்து தனது கருத்தை வெளியிட்டார். உத்தட்டளவிலேதான் கூட்டுறவுக்கு அரசின் உதவி இருக்கின்றதே தவிர, உண்மையில் அது கூட்டுறவுத் துறையினைப் புறக்கணித்து வருகின்றது என்றார்.

கூட்டுறவு வசமாக்க வேண்டும்

க. மொ. வி. தாபனத்திற்கு என்ன செய்ய விரும்புகிறீர்கள் என்று கலாநிதி லெயிட்லோ கேட்டபோது க. மொ. வி. தாபனத்தை கூட்டுறவு இயக்கம் தன்வசம் எடுத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும் என மேற்படி குழுவினர் கருத்திப்பிராயம் தெரிவித்தனர்.

நட்டத்தின் காரணம்

தமது சமாசம் நடாத்தும் 15 வீற்பனை நிலையங்களில் 10 நிலையங்கள் நட்டத்திலே தான் நடைபெறுகின்றனவென்றும், இதற்குக் காரணம் அவற்றின் வட்டார எல்லைகள் மிகவும் சிறியவைகளாக இருப்பதுதான் என மேற்படி சமாசத்தலைவர் திரு. A. J. இராஜதுரைசங்கம் விளக்கினார்.

கடன் வழங்கல்

ப. நோ. கூ. சங்கங்கள் ஐ. நா. சங்க அங்கத்தவர்களுக்கு கடன் கொடுக்கக் கூடாது என பரதகல் மத்திய ப. நோ. கூ. சங்கத்தலைவர் திரு. ச. கந்தையா கருத்திப்பிராயம் கூறுசையில் தெரிவித்தார். கடனை தாமே மேற்பார்வை செய்ய வேண்டும் என்ற எண்ணம் மட்டுப்படுத்தப்படாத உத்தரவாத முடைய ஒரு ஐ. நா. சங்கத்திடம் இருக்கின்றது. ஆனால் ப. நோ. கூ. சங்கத்திற்கு அத்தகைய ஊக்கம் இல்லை என்று அவர் விளக்கினார். ஐ. நா. சங்கங்கள் மூலம் மட்டுந்தான் விவசாயக் கடன் கொடுக்கப்பட்டு வந்தால் விவசாயம் பாதிக்கப்படும் என கலாநிதி லெயிட்லோ சுட்டிக் காட்டினார். ஐ. நா. சங்கங்களிலே யுள்ள தியாக மனப்பான்மை ப. நோ. கூ. சங்கங்களுக்கு ஊட்டப்பட்டால் தான் மகிழ்ச்சியடைவார் என கலாநிதி கூறினார்.

ஐ. நா. சங்கங்கள் இயங்க வேண்டும்

ப. நோ. கூ. சங்கங்கள் அரசினர் திட்ட எல்லைக்குட்பட்டவை என்றும், அரசியல் சூழல் மாறினால் ப. நோ. கூ. சங்கங்களின் நிலை என்னவா

கும் என்று சொல்ல முடியாதென்றும், ஆகவே ஐ. நா. சங்கங்கள் தொடர்ந்து இயங்க வேண்டும் என்று தாம் விரும்புவதாக திரு. கந்தையா விளக்கினார்.

ஜனநாயக சமூகத்திற்கு முரண்

கூட்டுறவு ஊழியர்களிடையே தொழிற் சங்கங்கள் தலையெடுப்பதைத் தடை செய்யவேண்டும் என திரு. V. R. முருகேசு கூறினார். இத்தகைய தடை போடுவது ஒரு ஜனநாயக சமூகத்திற்கு முரணானது என்று லெயிட்லோ பதிலளித்தார். சங்கம் அடையும் இலாபத்தில் குறைந்தது ஒரு பகுதியையாவது அங்கத்தவர்களுக்குப் பகிர்ந்தளிக்கும் தக்க வழிகள் வகுக்கப்பட வேண்டும் என்று திரு. முருகேசு தனது வாக்கு மூலத்தில் கேட்டுக் கொண்டார்.

முக்கிய குறைபாடுகள்

சிறந்த கூட்டுறவுத் தலைவர் இல்லாததும் கூட்டுறவு விலை நன்கு ஊறித் தீண்டித் துழு நேர பணியாளர் இல்லாததுமே இவ்வகை கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தின் முக்கிய குறைபாடுகள் என திரு. கு. நேசையா கருத்திப்பிராயம் கூறுசையில் குறிப்பிட்டார். தேர்தல் மூலம் சிலவேளைகளில் சிறந்த தலைவர்கள் தெரிவு செய்யப் படாததும் அத்தகையவர்களை நிருவாகக் குழுக்களிலே சேர்ப்பதற்கான வழிவகைகள் வகுக்கப்பட வேண்டும் என்றும், இத்தகைய ஒழுங்குகள் பிரித்தானிய உள்நாடு ஆட்சி மன்றங்களிலே இருப்பதாகவும் அவர் சுட்டிக்காட்டினார். மேலும் உச்ச தேசிய கூட்டுறவுத் தாபனங்களுக்கு அமைச்சர் கூட்டுறவாளர்களுடன் கலந்தரொசுத்திப் பின்பு சிறந்தவர்களை நியமிக்க வேண்டும் என்றும் அவர் தகவுரை செய்தார்.

கலாநிதியைக் கவர்ந்த சமாசம்

யாழ் மாவட்ட துறைமுகச் சேவைச் சமாசத்தின் அமைப்பும், அது இயங்கும் விதமும் என்னக்கவர்ந்துள்ளன என கலாநிதி லெயிட்லோ மேற்படி சமாசத்தலைவர் திரு. சிம்மறிங்கம் சாட்சியமளிகையில் பாராட்டினார். தேசிய மயமாக்கப்பட்ட துறைமுகங்களில் நடைபெறும் வேலைகளிலும் பார்க்க தமது சமாசம் சிறந்த முறையில் துறைமுக வேலைகளைச் செய்து வருகின்ற தென்றும், அத்துறைமுகங்களில் நடைபெறும் இறக்குமதி விதிசாரத்திலும் பார்க்க மூன்று பங்கு துரிதமாக இறக்குமதியைத் தாம் செய்வதாகவும் திரு. சிம்மறிங்கம் தெரிவித்தார். கலாநிதி கேள்வி ஒன்றிற்கு திரு. சிம்மறிங்கம் பதிலளிக்கையில், கொழும்புத்துறை முகக்கூலியாட்கள் உழைக்கும் பணத்திலும் பார்க்க தமது தொழிலாளர் குறைந்த பணத்தையே உழைக்கிறார்கள் என்றும் இதற்குக் காரணம் தமது தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு வருடத்தில் 140 நாட்களுக்கு மாத்திரமே வேலையிருக்கின்றது என்றும் குறிப்பிட்டார். எனவே அரசாங்கம் ஒருவருடத்திற்கு

குறைந்தது 15 கப்பல்களையாவது வடபகுதிக்கு அனுப்பினால் தமது தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு நிரந்தர வேலைவாய்ப்பு கிடைக்கும் என்றும் அவர் விளக்கினார். துறைமுகக் கூட்டுறவாளர்கள் இயங்குவது போல தமது சமாசம் இயங்குவதற்கு அனுமதி வழங்கப்பட வேண்டும் என்று திரு. சிம்மறிங்கம் கேட்டுக் கொண்டார்.

தமிழ் பேசும் மக்களின் நிறுவனம்

வ. ஐ. மே. சபை தமிழ் பேசும் மக்களின் உச்ச நிறுவனமாக விளங்க வேண்டும் என்றும், அதன் வளர்ச்சிக்குத் தடை போடக் கூடாது என்றும் திரு. R. O. S. குக்கேட்டுக் கொண்டார்.

தகுதியுள்ளவர் இடம் பெற வழி

பொதுவங்கி வர்த்தகத்தினை மேற்கொள்ள கூட்டுறவு வங்கிகளுக்கு அனுமதியளிக்கப்பட வேண்டும் என திரு. J. D. S. அரியரத்தினம் தெரிவித்தார். வங்கியில் செயலாட்சிக் குழுவினரின் தொகை குறைக்கப்படவேண்டும் அல்லது தகுதியுள்ளவர் அச்சபையில் இடம் பெற வாய்ப்பில்லாது போய் விடும் என்றும், பணம் இருபவர்களின் நலனைப் பாதுகாக்கும் பொருட்டு அரசாங்கம் உத்தியோகத்தரிகளை இச்செயலாட்சிக் குழுக்களுக்கு நியமிக்க வேண்டும் எனவும் திரு. J. D. S. அரியரத்தினம் கருத்துத் தெரிவித்தார்.

அரசாங்க அதிகாரங்கள் அதிகரித்துள்ளன

திரு. T. K. இராஜசேகரன் சாட்சியமளிகையில் கூட்டுறவுச் சட்டத்தில் எத்தனையோ திருத்தங்கள் செய்யப்பட்டிருப்பதால் அரசாங்க உத்தியோகத்தரின் அதிகாரங்கள் அதிகரித்துள்ளன என தெரிவித்தார். அரசாங்கம் சங்கத்தின் வளர்ச்சிக்கு உதவ வேண்டும். ஆனால் அவைகளில் நிருவாகச் சீர்கேடுகள் எழுந்தால் ஒழிய சங்கங்களைக் கட்டுப்படுத்தக்கூடாது என்ற அவர் கூட்டுறவுக் கல்விக்கு கூட்டுறவுச் சம்மேளனமே பொறுப்பாயிருக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டார். கூட்டுறவு மாவட்ட வங்கிகள் மக்கள் வங்கிக் கிளைகளிலும் பார்க்க சிறந்த கூட்டுறவுப் பணியை ஆற்றும் என்று குறிப்பிட்டார்.

சட்டத்தின் குறைபாடுகள்

நிருவாக சபையிலுள்ளவர் இளைப்பாறும் காலம் வந்தாலும் அவர்கள் மறபடியும் நிருவாகசபைக்கு தெரியப்பட்டு விடுகிறார்கள் இதற்குக் காரணம் சட்டத்திலுள்ள குறைபாடுகள் தான். இதனால் குறிப்பிட்ட ஒருசிலரே இயக்கத்தில் தமது ஆயுட்காலமவரை அதிகாரம் செலுத்துகின்றனர் என நிருவாகர்கள் செல்வமாணிக்கம், நமசிவாயம் ஆகியோர் தமது வாக்குமூலத்தில் தெரிவித்தனர்.

இரு பிரிவுகள் வேண்டும்

க. மொ. வி. தாபனம் கூட்டுறவாளர்களுக்கு ஒருபிரிவும் தனிப்பட்ட வியாபாரிகளுக்கு ஒரு பிரிவுள்ளதுமாக அமைக்கப்படவேண்டும் என கட்டை

வேலி ப. நோ. கூ. ச. சமாசம் சாட்சியமளிகையில் தெரிவித்தது. சலுசலவில் பங்குகளை வாங்குவதற்கு ஏதுவாக கூட்டுறவுச் சட்டத்தை திருத்தியமைக்கவேண்டும் என்றும் ஒவ்வொரு கிராம சேவையாளர் பிரிவுக்கும் ஒவ்வொரு

சங்கம் இருக்க வேண்டும் என்றும் மேலும் கருத்துரை வழங்கியது.

சுதந்திரம் வேண்டும்

நிருவாகத்தில் சங்கங்களுக்கு சுதந்திரமிருக்க வேண்டும். [தொடர்ச்சி 12-ம் பக்கம்]



வி. வி. சுவாமிநாதன் மெம்பர்வைச் சபையின் வெளியீடு

யாழ்ப்பாணம் 1-4-1969

கூட்டுறவு அமைச்சர்

கூட்டுறவுக்கும் சமூக அபிவிருத்திக்கும் தனியமைச்சர் நிறுவப்பட வேண்டும் என வ. ஐ. மே. சபை கூட்டுறவு விசாரணைக்குழு விற்குச் சமர்ப்பித்துள்ள மகஜரில் வற்புறுத்தியதோடு வாக்குமூலத்திலும் எடுத்துரைத்தது குடியாட்சி என்பது தேர்தல் காலங்களிலே வாக்களித்தல் என்ற நிலைமாரும்பொழுது டென்மார்க் போன்ற நாடுகளிலே உள்ளது போன்று இங்கும் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கம் பூரண சுதந்திரம் உள்ளதாய் திகழும். அந்நிலையை எய்தும்வரை, நாம் அபிவிருத்தியடைந்துவரும் நாடாக இருக்கும்வரை, கூட்டுறவுக்கென தனியமைச்சர் இருத்தல் அவசியம். நாட்டின் கூட்டுறவாழ்விலே அதிமுக்கிய இடத்தை வகிக்கும் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தினைப் பேணி வளர்ப்பதே இவ்வமைச்சரின் தலையாய கடமையாய் இருக்கும். இவ்வமைச்சர் கூட்டுறவாளரோடு அடிக்கடி கலந்தாலோசித்தல் இன்றியமையாதது. தேசிய அடிப்படையிலும், பிரதேச அடிப்படையிலும் ஆலோசனைச் சபைகளை அமைச்சர் நிறுவுதல் வேண்டும். இச்சபைகள் அமைச்சருக்கு ஆலோசனைகளை வழங்குவதுடன், கூட்டுறவு நிறுவனங்களுக்கும் வேண்டிய புத்திமதிகளைக் கூறும். இத்தகைய கருத்துப் பரிமாறலுக்குப் பின்பே கூட்டுறவுச் சட்டங்கள் நிறைவேற்றப்படல் வேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் அரசின் சித்தம் மக்களின் சித்தமாய் இருக்கும். இத்தகைய கூட்டுறவுச் சட்டங்களுக்கேற்ப கூட்டுறவுத் தாபனங்கள் செயற்படுகின்றனவா, அவை தமது நோக்கங்களை நிறைவேற்றுகின்றனவா என்பதனைக் கண்காணிப்பது கூட்டுறவு உத்தியோகத்தரின் கடமையாகும். கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தின் வளர்ச்சி பற்றியும், அதனோடு தொடர்புடைய விடயங்கள் பற்றியும் ஆண்டுதோறும் அமைச்சர் நாடாளுமன்றத்திற்கு அறிக்கை சமர்ப்பித்தல் வேண்டும். தன்னாட்சி பெற்ற இயக்கமாகிய கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்திற்குப் பொறுப்பாக உள்ள அமைச்சர் ஏனைய அமைச்சர்களிலிருந்து வேறுபட்டவராவார். அவருடைய நிலை ஏறக்குறைய பிரித்தானிய கல்வி, விஞ்ஞான அமைச்சரின் நிலைக்கு நிகரானது. ஏனெனில் பிரித்தானிய அமைச்சரும் தன்னாட்சி பெற்ற பல்கலைக் கழகங்களிடலும், ஆராய்ச்சிச் சபைகளிடலும் புழங்குகின்றார். மேலும் அங்கு பொதுக்கல்வி உள்ளூராட்சி மன்றங்களின் கட்டுப்பாட்டிலுள்ளது. புதிய ஆட்சி முறையினை உருவாக்குதல் மிக உந்தமான பணி என பிறைஸ் பிரபு ஒரு தடவை கூறினார். அதற்கு ஏற்ப புதிய கூட்டுறவு ஆட்சிமுறை ஒன்றினை உருவாக்க கூட்டுறவு விசாரணைக்குழு உதவுமே யானால் அதன் சேவை மிகவும் பாராட்டத்தக்கதாகும்.

இந்நாட்டிலே கூட்டுறவு இயக்கம் உச்ச நிலையை அடைய வேண்டுமானால் கூட்டுறவுத் துறையின் எல்லையை அரசாங்கம் திட்டவட்டமாக வரையறுக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது தனியார்துறைக்கும், பொதுத்துறைக்கும் வழங்கப்படும் சலுகைகள் கூட்டுறவுத் துறைக்கு வழங்கப்படுவதில்லை. இதனால் கூட்டுறவுத்துறை புறக்கணிக்கப்பட்டு தீண்டத்தகாததாய் கருதப்பட்டு வருகின்றது. இலங்கையிலே குடியாட்சிப்பாங்கான சமூக உடைமையை நிலைநாட்ட வேண்டுமானால் கூட்டுறவே அவ்விடத்தியத்தை அடைவதற்குச் சிறந்த மார்க்கமாகும்.

ஈழத்தில் நாடகமும் நானும்

நான் தெய்வத்தமிழ் மொழிக்குள் சிறப்புப் பெயர்களில் முத்தமிழ் என்பதும் ஒன்றாகும். ஆனால் சங்க நூல்கள் என்று சொல்லப்படுகின்ற ஒப்பற்ற இயற்றமிழ் நூல்களைப்போல நாடக நூல்கள், நாடக இலக்கணத்தை விளக்கும் நூல்கள் தமிழில் இல்லை. அத்தகைய நூல்கள் இசைத்தமிழிலும் இல்லை. இசைத்தமிழ் உயிர் வைத்திருக்கின்றது. ஆனால் சங்க காலத்து இசைப் பாடல்கள் அவற்றின் இலக்கணங்கள் நமக்குக் கிடைக்கவில்லை.

அரிய செல்வமாகும். அன்று வேற்றுமொழி பேசுவோர். பிறநாட்டவர் எல்லோரும் எமது நடிகரின் கலைத்திறனுக்கு, நாடகத்தின் உயர்வுக்குத் தலைவணங்கினர் என்பவகளை கலையரசு இந்நூலில் தனது அனுபவ மூலம் தெளிவாக எடுத்துச் சொல்லும் போது பாரதியார் கூறியது போல 'ஒரு சக்தி பிறக்குது மூச்சினிலே'. அன்றைய சிறந்த நாடகக்கலைஞர்களின் கலை மேதைத்தன்மைகளையும் கலையரசு இப்புத்தகத்தில் கூறியுள்ளார். கலையரசு தலை சிறந்த முதுபெரும் நாடகக் கலைஞன். அவருடைய பழுத்த கலை அனுபவம், கருத்துக்கள் முதலியன அவருக்குப் பின்பும் இந்த உலகத்தில் வாழும்படி, கலைஞர் சனாக்கு வழிகாட்டுதலுடைய, நாடக இலக்கியத்துறை பொலிவுடன் விளங்கும்படி ஓர் உயர்ந்த பணியை இப்புத்தகத்தை வெளியிட்டதன் மூலம் அவர் ஆற்றிவிட்டார். நாடகத்தில் நடத்தமை, நாடகங்களைத் தயாரித்தமை நாடகக் கலைஞர்களை ஒரு வாக்கியமே முதலிய சீரிய தொண்டுகளைச் செய்த அவர், இவற்றிற்கெல்லாம் சிகரம் வைத்தார்போல் இந்நூலையும் இன்று வெளியிட்டிருக்கிறார். இதனால் இருட்டடிப்பு, வரலாற்றை ஒருபக்கச் சார்பாகத் திரித்து எழுதுதல் போன்ற முயற்சிகள், கலையரசுவிட நாடகத்தொண்டு, அவரது திறமை, அன்றைய தமிழ் நாடக உலகம் இவைகளைப் பாதிக்காது.

விஷயவத்திய சிசிச்சை பெற்றுக்கொள்வதற்காகத் தினமும் இந்நாட்டின் பல்வேறு இடங்களிலிருந்தும் எம்மை நாடி வருவோருட்பலரும், எமது வீட்டு முற்றத்தில் உரிய காலத்தில் ஆயிரத்துக்கு மேற்பட்ட குழைகள் காய்த்துத் தொங்கும் திராட்சைப் பந்தலைக் கண்டதும் தம்மனைதப் பறிகொடுத்தவராய், தாம் வந்த வேலை முடிந்ததும் முடியாதது மாய்த்திராட்சைச் செய்கை பற்றி அறியப் பிரயத்தனப்படுகின்றனர். ஆதலினால் அவர்களின் ஆவலைப் பூர்த்தி செய்யும் நோக்கத்துடன் எழுதும் இக்கட்டுரை திராட்சைச் செய்கையில் ஆர்வமுடைய பலருக்கும் சிக்கனமான செலவில் சிறந்த வருவாய்க்கு வழிவகுக்கும் என்பது எமது நம்பிக்கை.

திராட்சைச் செய்கை

நீள அகல ஆழம் முறையே 4x4x1 1/2 அடி உள்ளதாகத் கொண்டிருக்கும் ஒரு அடி ஆழத்தை மக்கிய எரு போட்டு மிரப்பி மிகுதி 6 அங்குலத்தில் 2 அங்குலத்தை மண்தாவி நிரப்பி 4 நாளைக்கொருமுறையாகத் தண்ணீர் 4 முறை பாய்ச்சியபின் கன்று நாட்டப்படுதல் வேண்டும். இந்தக் குழியின் மேல் மட்டம் தரை மட்டத்திலிருந்து நாலு அங்குல ஆழமாக இரப்பதனால் தண்ணீர் வீட்டுக்கட்ட வசதி. இந்தக் குழி 6 மீ 12 மீ மாதங்களில் கற்றிவர 1 1/2 x 2 அடி சூழ அகலத்திற்கு முறையே விசாலிக்கப்படும். இப்போது பாத்தியின் விஸ்திரணம் 12x12 அடியாகும். இதற்குப் பால் இது என்றும் விசாலிக்கப்பட்ட தேவையில்லை.

ஒரு வயது ஆன கொடிக்கு திண்ப்பசனை தேவையில்லை. 6 மாசு வயதள்ள கொடிக்கு 5 இரத்தலும், பிரதி ஆறும் மாசத்திலும் இவ்விரண்டு இரத்தல் கூட்டியும் செயற்கைப்பசனை போடப்படும். எனவே 3 வயதுள்ள கொடிக்கு 15 இரத்தல் தேவைப்படும். அதன் மேல் எத்தனை வயது கூடிய கொடியானாலும் 15 இரத்தலுக்கு மேற்போடக்கூடாது.

வயது ஒன்று நிரப்பிய கொடியின் குழி விஸ்தரிக்கப்படாமலாதாதவிடம் அதன் பின்பு பிரதி ஆறும் மாசத்திலும் பாத்தியைக் கைமுள்ளால் நாலு அங்குல ஆழத்திற்கு கொடியின் பெரிய வளர்ந்ததும் நுவலிஷ வைத்தியர் வ. இராசதுரை, தலைமை ஆலோசனை அளிப்பார். 9 அங்குல குருத்து விடவேண்டும். இச்சுமுறை மேலும் மேலும் பதால் கொடியின் பக்கங்கள் தோன்றும். காய்க்கும் காலத்தில் குலைகளை எதிர்பார்த்து இப்படிவளரும் கிளைகளை ரோடொன்று பின்னாளமற் பிரித்து பரவி வாழை நாராற்படும்.

செய்கை

குருத்துவிட்டு உபயோகிக்கலாம். இவை 5 வருடங்கள் பழுதின்றி இருக்கும். முருக்கின் இலைகள் அடிக்கடி ஒடிக்கப்படவேண்டும். ஒரு கொடிக்கு 24x12 அடி பந்தல் போதுமானது. இந்தப் பந்தலின் விஸ்திரணத்தைக் கொண்டு அடுத்த கொடிபுதிதாகக் களைப்பை காடி சமார் ஒரு அடி ஏறியவுடன் அந்தப் பந்தல் மட்டத்திற்கு பட்டதும் களைப்பை ஏற்கெனவே வளரக்கிளைகள் ஐந்தும்து விரித்த கம்பி போல் பந்தாபக்கமும் பரவும். சமார் 3 அடி நுனியால் தலைமை ஆசிரியர் குருத்து வெட்டிும், இச்செயல் மலும்மேலும் நடப்பகாடியிற் பல கிளைகளும், அதனால் காலத்தில் அநேக எதிர்பார்க்கலாம். கரும், கிளைகள் ஒன்று பின்னிக்கொள் பிரித்து பந்தலிற் பழைநாராற் கட்டப்பதற்கு பந்தல் 4 அடி போதுமா அடி உயரமெனில் சமர் நடந்து போய் செய்வசதி. பந்தற் முகுக்காக இருக்கம். பந்தலின் வளைட்டுக் கம்புகளையும் களாக முழத்துக்கு சூசலாகையையும்

கிளைகளை வெட்டவேண்டும். வெட்டப்பட்ட கிளையின் முதலிரு கணுக்களிலும் தாள் கிளைகள் சேர்ந்தும். வேறிடத்திற் தோன்றாது. அடுத்த போகத்துக்கு கத்தரிக்கும் பொழுது முதன் முறை வெட்டிய வாதினில் உற்பத்தியான 2 கிளைகளில் 3 கணுவை கொடியில் விட்டு வைத்து மிகுதிப் பாகத்தை வெட்டவேண்டும். இப்படியே வெட்டிக்கொண்டு போனால் பந்தலின் விஸ்திரணமும் காலகதியில் அளவுப் பிராமணமின்றி விஸ்தரிக்க வேண்டியவரும். எனவே கடந்த போகத்தில் கத்தரிக்கப்பட்ட வாதினில் முளைத்து வளர்ந்த 2 கிளைகளில் ஒன்றினை வழமைதோல் 3 கணு கொடியில் வைத்துக் காய்த்தற்காக வெட்டப்படுவதுடன், மற்றனை ஒரகணு கொடியில் வைத்து உதாரமான கொடி வளர்த்தற்காகவும் வெட்ட வேண்டும். அடுத்த போகக் கத்தரிப்பில் காய்த்தகிளை உதாரமான கொடி உற்பத்தியாதற்கியை வாகவும், காயாதகிளை காய்த்தற்கு இயைவாகவும் கத்தரிக்கப்படும். இப்படி வெட்டப்படுவதால் 3,4 வருடத்தால் கொடியின் நுனிகளில் தோன்றும் மொக்குகளை வெட்டிக்கழிக்கவேண்டும். அம்மொக்குகள் அனைத்தும் ஒரே போகத்தில் வெட்டிக்கழிக்கப்படாது. டிசெம்பர், ஜூன் மாதங்களின் நடுப்பகுதியில் கொடி கத்தரிக்கப்படும். உதவாத கிளைகளும் நேர்வாய்ப்பட்ட கிளைகளும் அப்பொழுது வெட்டி அகற்றப்படும். சிவப்பு பழத் திராட்சைக் கொடியே ஒரு வருடத்தில் 3 முறை சத்தரித்துப் பயன் பெறலாம். முதல் வருடத்தில் முன்று முறைக்கும் ஒத்தபடி ஒரு சீராகக் காய்க்காது விட்டாலும் அடுத்தடுத்த வருடங்களில் காய்க்க அது பழக்கிக்கொள்ளும். அதாவது இவ்வருடம்

[தொடர்ச்சி 12-ம் பக்கம்]

சேவையும், தியானமும் இணைந்ததே வாழ்க்கை

அமெரிக்க நாட்டின் பெரிய பத்திரிகைகளில் ஒன்று "நியூயார்க்கடெம்ஸ்". அதன் திருப்தி திரு. ஜோசப் லேலி வெல்டர் வினோபாஜியுடன் பீகாரில் மூன்று நாட்கள் தங்கி பல கேள்விகளைக் கேட்டார். அக்கேள்விகளுக்கு வினோபாஜி அளித்த விடைகள் சுவையுள்ளதாகவும், உற்சாக மூட்டுபவைகளாகவும், இடையிடையே ஹாஸ்யம் பளிச்சி ஆசுவே கேள்வி பதிலின் முதற்பகுதியை இங்கு தொகுத்து அளிக்கிறோம்.

கேள்வி:- சில சமயம் உங்களை மகான் என்றும், சில சமயம் புரட்சிவாதி என்றும் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இவ்விரண்டில் தங்களுக்கு எது பொருத்தமானது எனக் கருதுகிறீர்கள்?

வினோபா:- இவ்விரண்டில் எதையும் நான் பொருத்தமானதாக எண்ணவில்லை. மக்களின் ஊழியாக இருக்கவே நான் விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த ஒன்று தான் எனக்குப் பொருத்தமானது. போராட்டத்தில் எனக்கு அதிக நம்பிக்கை இல்லை. "நின்று பொறுத்தவரே சேவை செய்வார்" என்ற மீட்டவின் சொற்கள் தான் தங்களுக்குத் தெரியுமே! நிர் என்பது ஹெட்ரஜன் இரண்டு பகுதியும் ஆகிவிட்டது. ஒரு பகுதியாலும் ஆனது தியானம் இரு பங்கும் செயல் ஒரு பங்கும் கொண்டது எனது தத்துவம். தியானம் இரண்டு பங்கு, செயல் ஒரு பங்கு இந்த இரண்டும் இணைந்ததே வாழ்க்கை என்பது எனது சித்தாந்தம்.

கேள்வி:- காந்தியை திரும்பவும் இந்தியாவுக்குக் கொண்டுவரக் கூடுமானால், இங்கு இன்றிருக்கும் நிலைமையைப் பார்த்து என்ன எண்ணுவார்?

பதில்:- உங்கள் சக்தியாலோ என்னுடைய சக்தியாலோ அவரை இந்தநாட்டுக்குக் கொண்டுவரக் கூடுமானால் நல்லதே! காந்திஜி போன்ற மகான்கள் காலம் கடந்த குானிகள். அவர்கள் குறுகிய வாட்டத்தில் செயல்படுவதில்லை. பொதுவாக பரந்த அடிப்படையில் தான் செயல்படுகின்றனர். 20 ஆண்டுகள் ஒரு நீண்ட கால அளவில், காத்திருந்து காணும் பொறுமை காந்தியிடம் நிரம்ப உண்டு, அவர் 'தேசத்தந்தை' என அழைக்கப்படுவர். ஆகவே

கேள்வி:- சுயராஜ்ய வியோடு நின்றவிட்டது கூறினீர்கள். கிராமங்களில் திய சாதற்கரத் திலிநந்த எல் விதப் பயனையும் பெறவில்லை கடந்த 21 ஆண்டுகளாக ஏற்பட்ட முன்னேற்றம் தோல்வி எனத் தள்ளிவிட வேண்டியது தான் எனக்கருதுகிறீர்களா?

பதில்: மனித முயற்சியில் தோல்வி என்பதே இல்லை ஒரு பகுதி வெற்றியே. ஆனால் அடிப்படையான விஷயங்கள் அலட்சியப்படுத்தப்பட்டன. எல்லோருக்கும் அடிப்படைத் தேவை உணவு. அது அலட்சியப்படுத்தப்பட்டது. ஏதோ கொஞ்சம் செய்திருக்கிறீர்கள். மலேரியா ஒழிக்கப்பட்டு விட்டது. அவர்களின் வெற்றியின் ஒரு சிறு விஷயத்தை நான் இப்பொழுது உங்களிடம் சொன்னேன்.

கேள்வி: உங்கள் இயக்கம் மெதுவாக முன்னேறுகிறது எனக் கருதியதால் 'புயல் வேக இயக்கம்' என்று அழைக்கிறீர்களா? இந்த மாநிலத்தில் உங்கள் முயற்சிகள் அனைத்தையும் ஒரு முகமார் பயன்படுத்தக் கருதியது ஏன்?

பதில்: இது இராணுவ முறையைப்போன்றது. போர் முனையில் எப்படிப் போனால், எவ்வாறு வெற்றிபெற முடியும் என்றே பார்ப்பார்கள். பீகார் ஓர் எளிதான முனை. இந்தியாவின் சராசரி தனிநபர் வருமானம் 423 ரூபாய். அதிக வருவாய் ரூ. 619 பெறும் மாநிலம் பஞ்சாப். மிகக்குறைந்த வருமானம் ரூ. 292 பெறும் மாநிலம்

[தொடர்ச்சி 12-ம் பக்கம்]

சிராம நிர்வாகம்

இணைக்கப்பட்டன. அந்த எல்லையில் உள்ள பலநோக்கு சங்கங்கள் விவசாயிகளுக்கு குறுகிய காலக் கடனை மட்டும்தான் வழங்கிவந்தன. ரூரல் பாங்கியின் அங்கத்தினர்களின் பொறுப்பு, அவர்கள் எடுத்தள்ள சிராம லெவாடே பங்குக்கு 5 மடங்காக நிர்ணயிக்கப்பட்டது. ரூரல் பாங்கியின் முக்கிய நோக்கம், மத்திய காலக் கடனை வழங்குவதும், நகைக் கடன் சரக்கிட்டுக் கடன் முதலியவைகளை வழங்குவதும், டிபாசிட்டுகள் சேகரிப்பதுமாகும். ஒருவர் ரூரல் பாங்கியிலும், பலநோக்கு சிராம நானிய

உருளைக் கிழங்கின் விலை இறங்கியுள்ளது

யாழ்ப்பாணத்தில் உருளைக் கிழங்கின் விலை இறங்கியுள்ளது. ஒரு அந்தர் உருளைக் கிழங்கின் உத்தரவாத விலை ரூ. 44/80 ஆகும். அதே வேளையில் இக் கிழங்கின் வெளிச்சந்தை விலை 1 அந்தர் 41 ரூபாயாக இருக்கின்றது. இப்போது 1 இருத்தல் உருளைக் கிழங்கு 40 அல்லது 45 சதத்திற்கு வரக்கலாம்.

கடந்த ஆண்டு வடபகுதி விவசாய உற்பத்தியாளர் கூட்டுறவுச் சமாதம் 20,000 அந்தர் வீதம் உருளைக் கிழங்கை விவசாயிகளுக்கு விநியோகித்தது. இத்தொகை இதற்கு முன்னைய வருடத்தில் விநியோகித்த தொகையிலும் பரிசுக் கிட்டத்தட்ட முன்று பங்கு அதிகப்படியானதாகும். உருளைக் கிழங்குப் பயிர்ச்செய்ய சையில் ஏறத்தாழ அரைவாசி அறுவடை செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது

எனக் கணிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. அறிக்கையான உருளைக் கிழங்கு விற்பனைக்கு வந்தபடியால் அதன் விலை வீழ்ச்சியடைந்துள்ளது. ஆதலால் கமக்காரர் உத்தரவாத விலைக்கு விற்கத் தொடங்கியுள்ளனர். கடந்த 10 நாட்களின் வடபகுதி விவசாய உற்பத்தியாளர் கூட்டுறவுச் சமாதம் 6,100 அந்தர் உருளைக் கிழங்கை கூ. மொ. வி. தாபனத்திற்குக் கொடுத்துள்ளது. இச்சமாதம் நான் ஒன்றிற்கு ஒரு வசனுக்குக் கூடுதலான உருளைக் கிழங்கை ஒரு மாதத்திற்கு கூ. மொ. வி. தாபனத்திற்கு வழங்கக்கூடிய நிலையில் இருக்கிறது. ஆனால், கூ. மொ. வி. தாபனம் ஒரு கிழமையில் நான்கு நாட்களுக்கு மாதிரம் ஒவ்வொரு நாளும் 6 வசன் உருளைக் கிழங்கைத் தரும்படி அறிவித்துள்ளது.

உத்தரவாத விலைக்கொள்வனவின் வெற்றியை இந்தக் கைய கட்டுப்பாடு நிர்ணயிக்கும் என விடயமறிந்த வட்டாரங்கள் கூறுகின்றன. உருளைக் கிழங்கை பெற்றுக் கொள்வதில் இவ்விதம் ஏற்படும் தாமதம் தனிப்பட்ட வியாபாரிகளுக்கு அவற்றை விற்கும் படி கமக்காரர்களைத் தூண்டு கின்றது.

கூ. மொ. வி. தாபனம் குறைந்த அளவு கிழங்கைக் கொள்வனவு செய்வதற்குக் காரணம் பெருந்தொகையாக வாங்கினால் அதன்விலை மேலும் வீழ்ச்சியடைந்து விடுமென்று விளக்கம் கூறப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் இதன் விலை உறுதியாகநிலைக் கச் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது என்றும், அவ்விலை மேலும் வீழ்ச்சி

சியடைய மாட்டாது என்றும் கருதப்படுகிறது. யாழ்ப்பாணத்தில் அறுவடை செய்யப்பட்ட இருக்கும் மிகுதி உருளைக் கிழங்கில் 80 வீதம் உத்தரவாத விலைத்துடத்தின்கீழ் கொள்வனவு செய்யப்படும் என எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகின்றது. சென்ற வருடம் 108 அந்தர் உருளைக் கிழங்கு மாதிரம் இச்சமாதத்தின் மூலம் விற்கப்பட்டது.

இப்பொழுதிருக்கும் உருளைக் கிழங்கு கொள்வனவு முழுத் திறப்பிற்குரியதாக இல்லை என அறியப்படுகின்றது. இதில் அரசின் கண்காப்பு பான கட்டுப்பாடு இருக்கவேண்டும். அல்லது கட்டப்பாடு அடியோடு இருக்கக்

[தொடர்ச்சி 12-ம் பக்கம்]

பழனியப்ப முதலியார், எம். ஏ.

கடன்களை வழங்கியை "ரூரல் பாங்கி" அமைப்பதற்கான வேண்டுகோள் அரசுக்கு அவர் வழங்கினார். மாட்டுறவு ஆலோசனை பதிவாளரின் கருத்திற்று. அதன் பேரில், தயற்சியாக நம் மாநிலம் மாவட்டத்துக்கு வல்லது இரண்டு வீதம் 26 ரூரல் பாங்கி ம்பிக்க அரசு அனும ஒவ்வொரு ரூரல் மம் அரசாங்கம் ஓர் காலத்துக்கு ஒரு முதுய்வரை காரியதரிசி செயலாற்ற உங்கள் வழங்கிற்று. 1955-ல் ரூரல் பாங்கிகள் தப்பட்டன. 10 முதல் மங்கள் ஒரு ரூரல் செயல் எல்லையில்

பயிற்சி வகுப்பு

கூட்டுறவுச் சங்க ஊழியர்களுக்கும், முகாமையாளர்களுக்கும் ஒரு பயிற்சி வகுப்பு பின் மட்டக்களப்பு மாவட்ட கூட்டுறவுச் சமாதம் அரசடி அரசாங்க பாடசாலையில் அணிமையில் நடாத்தியது. 40 பேர் கலந்து கொண்ட இப்பயிற்சி வகுப்பை மேற்படி சமாதத் தலைதாரி திரு. R. K. V. கணபதிப்பிள்ளை திறந்து வைத்தார். காரியா திகாரி திரு. K. வல்லியூர் ஊழியர்களினதும், முகாமையாளர்களினதும் கடமைகள் பொறுப்புக்கள் பற்றி உரை யாற்றினார். கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தில் அரசாங்க ஊழியர்களின் பங்கு பற்றியும், விவசாயத் திணைக்களத்தின் பங்கு பற்றியும் கமத்தொழில் திணைக்கள மேலதிக உதவி ஆணையாளர் திரு. T. சண்

முகராசா பேசுகையில் விளக்கினார்.

வட்டாரப் பரிசேதகர் திரு. K. சந்திரசேகரம் பேசுகையில் பயிற்சி வகுப்பில் கடைப்பிடிக்க வேண்டிய முறைகளையும், அதன் உட்கருத்தையும் விளக்கினார். சமூகமனித்தவர்களை மூன்று பிரிவுகளாகப் பிரித்து கலந்துரையாடல் நடாத்தப்பட்டது. ஒவ்வொரு குழுவிலும் இரு கூட்டுறவுப் பரிசேதகர்கள் கலந்து கொண்டு தக்க ஆலோசனைகளையும் வழங்கினார்.

மாலை நடைபெற்ற கூட்டத்தில் தீர்மானங்கள் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டன. அவற்றில் 12 தீர்மானங்கள் நிறைவேறின. மட்டக்களப்பு மாவட்ட நிருவாகக் காரியதரிசி திரு. M. பத்திநாதன் நன்றி கூறினார்.

வலிகாமம் மேற்கு

ப. நோ. கூ. சங்கங்களின் சமாதம் சங்காலை

சிக்கனமான செலவில்:

- ★ உணவு
- ★ உடை
- ★ வீட்டின் தேவைகள்
- ★ விவசாயக் கருவிகள்

பிறவனைத்தும் வேண்டியபோது வாங்கலாம்.

"சென்றிக்" சீனியர் யூனியர் பம்புகள்.

"அல்கன்" " " "

"ஆல்ஸ்சீலி" " " "

"வில்லோ" பம்புகள் " " "

"சென்றிக்" எலக்ட்ரிக் மோட்டார் பம்புகள்

அனைத்துக்கும் உப உறுப்புக்கள் வாங்க விரும்புவோர் தொடர்பு கொள்ளவும் தொலைபேசி: 525 மானிப்பாய், சங்காலை.

கூட்டுயர்வு நாட்டுயர்வு.

[தொடர்ச்சி 12-ம் பக்கம்]

கட்டுறவுத் துறையில்...

[10-ம் பக்கத் தொடர்ச்சி]

சிபார்சு செய்கது. நமது மாநிலத்தில் கிராம வங்கிகளை ஏற்படுத்த இதன் மூலம் சாதியமாயிற்று.

கிராம வங்கிகள்

1955-ம் ஆண்டில் இந்திய ரிசர்வ் வங்கி நியமிக்க அகில இந்திய கிராமக் கடன் விசாரணைக்குழு தனது சிபார்சுகளில், கிராமங்களில் உள்ள விவசாய நாணய வேலாதேவி இயக்கத்தின் ஏகாலை வளர்ச்சியானது விரிவாக்க செயல் எல்லையைக் கொண்ட பெரிய சங்க அமைப்புகள் நாட்டில் ஏற்படுவதைப் பொறுத்துத் தான் துருத்தம் என்பதாகக் குறிப்பிட்டனர். சிறிய அளவில் உள்ள கிராம சங்கங்களின் வேலாதேவிக்குழுறை வைப்போக்கி, வருவாயை அதிகரித்து, சங்கத்தை வலுவுள்ள பொருளாதார அடிப்படையில் செயல்படச் செய்து, பயிற்சி நிற சிப் பந்திகளைக் கொண்டு இயங்கவும், நல்ல முறையில் கணக்குகள் வைக்கவும், மக்களின் டிபாசிட்டுகளைப் பெருமளவுக்குத் திரட்டவும் இவைகளால் தான் இயலும் என்பதாகக் கருதப்பட்டது. இந்தச் சிபார்சை மத்திய அரசு ஏற்றுக் கொண்டு இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டமில் தலை அடைச் செயற்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்று தெரிவித்தது. கிராம வங்கிகள் என்னும் பெரிய சங்க அமைப்புகள் அகன் காரணமாகத் தோன்றின கிறிய சங்கங்களை இணைத்து பெரிய சங்க அமைப்புகளை ஏற்படுத்தும் இந் திட்டத்தை துரிதப்படுத்தப்பட்டு, இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தின் முதல் மூன்று ஆண்டுகளுக்குள் (ஐதன் 1959-க்குள்) 330 கிராம வங்கிகள் தமிழகத்தில் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டன.

கிராம வங்கியின் முக்கிய அம்சங்களாவன:—

- (1) செயல் எல்லாானது. கிராம பாங்கியின் தலைமையிடத்திலிருந்து 5 மைல் சுற்றளவில் 5 முதல் 10 கிராமங்களைக் கொண்டதாய் இருந்து வரும்.
- (2) கிராம வங்கியின் எல்லையில் கிராம நாணய சங்கங்கள் இருந்தால் அவை

களை கிராம வங்கியுடன் சேர்க்கப்படும்.

- (3) அங்கத்தினர் வளின் பொறுப்பு அவர்கள் எடுத்துள்ள பங்குகளுக்கு 10 மடங்காக இருந்துவரும்.
- (4) டிபாசிட்டுகளைப் பெறுவது உள்ளிட்ட வங்கி நடவடிக்கைகளை கிராம வங்கிகள் செய்துவரும்.

—வளரும்

சேவையும், தியானம்...

[11-ம் பக்கத் தொடர்ச்சி]

பீரார். பஞ்சாயின் வருமாணைதல் துறையு கிடைப்பது பாத். இந்தியர் முழுவதன் வருமானத்தை இது குறைவு. ஆகையால் கலையனுக்கு கட்டத் தேற்றப், பீரார் மிகவும் ஏழமை மாநலமாறலும் வசுவாசமுள்ள மாநலம். கள்ள தய புத்தா போன்ற பெரிய பாகளின் பழமையான பாரம்பரியமுடையது: ஆகையால் தான் துங்கு நான் ஆயக்கதை தவிரப்படுத்த முடிவு செய்தேன் 'புயல் வேயம்' என்பது துண்டுதல் தரும் சொல்.

கேள்வி: பீராரில் வேலை செய்வது மிகவும் கலப்படம் என்று ஏன் கருதுகிறீர்கள்? இது மிகவும் ஏழமையான மாநிலமாக இருப்பதால் கூடுதல் வேலை செய்வது மிகவும் கஷ்டம் என்று பலர் சொல்லுகிறார்களே?

பதில்: இதை நான் என்னுடைய அனுபவத்தால் கண்டு படித்தேன். 12 ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்னால் நான் துங்கு பாத யாததரை செய்தபோது அதற்கு நல்ல ஆதரவு இருந்தது. யல், ஏழை மகனும் கூட, பூதாமை யழங்குவா, "வெள்ளையனை வெளியேறு" என

பது துண்டுதல் தரும் சொல்லாக இருந்தது என்பது உங்களுக்குத் தெரியும். அதற்கு நல்ல பலனும் இருந்தது. 'புயல் வேயம்' என்பது இத்தகைய இன்னொரு சொல். இந்த உலகம் கற்பனை செய்வதைக் காட்டிலும் பல விஷயங்களைச் சொற்களால் சாதிக்க முடியும்.

கேள்வி: நீங்கள் சென்ற வாரம் இங்கு வந்தது முதல் பலாமு மாவட்டத்தில் சுமார் 1000 கிராமங்கள் தானமாகியுள்ளன. இந்த கிராம மக்கள் இதன் அடிப்படைத் தத்துவத்தைமேலும் ஓரளவு புரிந்து கொண்டிருப்பார்களா என்று நம்புகிறீர்களா?

பதில்: அவர்கள் புரிந்துகொண்டிருப்பார்கள் என்றே நம்புகிறேன். படித்தவர்களைக் காட்டிலும் படிக்காதவர்களிடம் புரிந்துகொள்ளும் தன்மை அதிகமிருப்பதை நான் கண்டிருக்கிறேன். ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பான அனுபவம் அவர்களிடம் இருக்கிறது என ஒரு கட்டுரையாளர் கூறியிருக்கிறார். அமெரிக்கர்களின் வயது 300 ஆண்டுகள் ஆனால் இந்திய கிராமங்களோ 10,000 ஆண்டு பழமையானவை. ஆகையால் இவைகளுக்கு அனுபவம் அதிகம்.

விளம்பரம்

பாவித்த றலி சைக்கிள் விற்பனை

பாவித்த 'றலி' சைக்கிள் ஒன்று எம்மிடம் விற்பனைக் கண்டு. வாங்கவிரும்பினோர் 30-4-59 க்கு முன்பாக தமது விலையைக் குறித்து, கௌரவ காரியதரிசி, யாழ்ப்பாணம் கட்டுறவு மாகாண வங்கி, பிரதான வீதி என்ற முகவரிக்கு மேல் உறையில் "சைக்கிள் விற்பனை" என்ற குறிப்புடன் பதிவுத் கார்டில் அனுப்பவும். சைக்கிளை வங்கி நேரங்களில் பார்வையிடலாம்.

யாழ்ப்பாணம்...

[9-ம் பக்கத் தொடர்ச்சி]
அதேவேளையில் கச்சபாதுகாபும் இருக்கவேண்டும். இலாடப் பங்கிடு பற்றி அங்கத்தவர் களே தீர்மானிக்கவேண்டும். அரசாங்கத்திலிருந்து யிறப்பிக்கப்படும் ஆணைக்காகக் காத்திருக்கக்கூடாது என இருவா னர்கள் I நடாசாவும் T. பத்தமநாதலும் தெரிவித்தனர்.

தரிசு நிலங்களில் விவசாயம்
தரிசு நிலங்களைக் கட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்கள் கையேற்று அவற்றில் விவசாயத்தினை மேற்கொள்வதற்கு மக்களுக்கு வழங்க வேண்டும். இத்திறையில் கட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்கள் நிலக் கிழார்களுக்கும் ஏழை மக்களுக்கும்மிடையே தரக்களைப் போல் பணிபுரிய வேண்டும் என்றும் திரு. நரசிங்கம் தகவுரைசெய்தார். நிருவாக சபையில் வாக்கெடுப்பிற்கு விடாய் கௌரவ உத்தியோகத்தர்களுக்கு பிரயாணச் செலவை உயர்த்திக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்றும் கட்டுறவுச் சேவைக்குழு ஒன்றினை நிறுவ வேண்டும் என்றும் அவர் கேட்டுக்கொண்டார்.

நிருவாகச் சீர்குலைவிற்குக் காரணம்

கட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களின் நிருவாகச் சீர்குலைவிற்கு முக்கிய காரணம் பயிற்சி பெறாதவர்கள் அவைகளில் கடமையாற்றுவதே என யாழ்ப்பாணம் கட்டுறவுப் பயிற்சிக் கலாசாலை பழைய மாணவர் சங்கத்தினர் வர்க்குழுவும் அளிக்கையில் குறிப்பிட்டனர். சங்க நிருவாகத்தில் ஊழியர்களே பெரிய பங்கினை வகிப்பவராதலால் கட்டுறவுப் பயிற்சி பெற்றவர்களையே ஊழியர்களாகத் தெரிவு செய்ய வேண்டும். இப்போது பயிற்சி பெற்றவர்களையே ஊழியர்களாக நியமிக்க வேண்டும் என்ற கொள்கையுடையவராக நிருவாகசபைகள் விளங்கவில்லை. இப்போது தகுதியைவிட வேறு காரணங்களுக்காகப் பணியாளர்கள் நியமிக்கப்படுகின்றனர். எனவே, கட்டுறவுப் பணியாளர் சேவைக்குழுவினை நியமித்து அதனிடம் ஊழியர்களை நியமிக்கும் பொறுப்பைக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என தொடர்ந்து அவர்கள் கருத்தப்பிரயாதனை விளக்குகையில் தகவுரை செய்தனர். இச்சேவைக்குழு மாவட்ட மட்டத்திலும், தேசிய மட்டத்திலும் இயங்கலாம் என அவர்கள் கூறினர். ஊழியர்களை நியமித்த பின்பு அவர்களுக்குப் பயிற்சியளிக்க வேண்டிய அல்லது பயிற்சி பெற்ற ஊழியர்களை நியமிக்க வேண்டுமா என்று திரு. ஆழ்வாப்பிள்ளை கேட்ட போது சாட்சியமளித்த குழுவினர்குத் தலைமை தாங்கிய திரு. ஹண்டி. பெரின்ப நாயகம் பதலளிக்கையில், ஊழியர் தெரிவு குறைகளின்றி முழுமையாக விளங்குமாறும் ஊழியர்களைத் தெரிவு செய்தபின்பு அவர்களுக்குப் பயிற்சியளித்தல் பற்றி தமக்கு ஆட்சேபனை இல்லை என்று குறிப்பிட்டார். இப்போது ஊழியர் தெரிவு திருப்தியற்றதாக இருக்கின்றது என்று மேலும் அவர் சுட்டிக்காட்டினார்.

ஒரு விளக்கம்

ஐ. நா. சங்கத்திலும் ப. நோ. சங்கத்திலும் அங்கத்தவர்கள் ஒரே முறையில் கடன் எடுக்கலாம் என்று வ. ஐ. மே. சபையினால் வடபகுதி ஐக்கிய மேற்பார்வைச் சபைக்காக யாழ்ப்பாணம் கட்டுறவு அச்சகத்தில் பதிப்பிக்கப்பட்டு வெளியிடப்பட்டது.

கூட்டப்பட்ட பொதுக் கூட்டத்தில் தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது. ஆனால் அதீர்மானத்திற்கு முன்னும் மேற்படி சபை விசாரணைக்குழு முன் சாட்சியமளித்துள்ளது என திரு. V. S. இராசையா கூறினார். இதற்கு வ. ஐ. மே. சபையின் கௌரவ காரியதரிசி திரு. ச. கந்தையா விளக்கம் கூறுகையில் வ. ஐ. மே. சபை கேள்விக்கொத்தினை தயாரித்து, சங்கப்பிரதித்தினை கொண்ட ஆலோசனை மகாநாட்டில் விசாரணைக்குழு விற்குச் சமர்ப்பிக்க இருக்கும் கருத்தப்பிரயாயங்களைவிட்டு கலந்துரையாடி அதற்கொப்பவே சாட்சியமளித்துள்ளது. ஆனால் இது குறித்து பொதுக் கூட்டம் நடாத்தப்பட வயில்லை; எதுவித தீர்மானங்களும் நிறைவேற்றப்படவில்லை என்று குறிப்பிட்டார்.

சீரிய சங்கங்களும் திறம்பட இயங்கும்

பெரிய ஆரம்பச் சங்கங்களே கட்டாயமாக திறமை யுடன் இயங்கும் என்ற நியதி இல்லை என்றும், சிறிய சங்கங்களும் திறம்பட இயங்க முடியும் என்றும் வ. ஐ. மே. சபை சாட்சியமளிக்கையில் அதன் தலைவர் திரு. இ. இராசரத்தினம் குறிப்பிட்டார். ஐ. நா. சங்கங்களுக்குப் புத்துயிரளிக்கப்பட்டால் அவைகளைத் திறம்பட இயங்கச் செய்யலாம் என்று மேலும் அவர் கூறினார். விவசாயக் கட்டளை ப. நோ. ச. சங்கங்கள் மூலமும் வேறுவகைக் கடன்களை ஐ. நா. சங்கங்கள் மூலமும் கொடுக்கலாமா என்ற கேள்விக்கு திரு. கந்தையா பதிலளிக்கையில் அப்படியான ஏற்பாடு நடைமுறையில் இருந்தால் ஐ. நா. சங்கங்கள் வலுவழிக்கலாம் என்று கூறினார்.

ஒரு தேசிய நிறுவனத்தில் இரு மொழிகளிலும் கரும மாற்றுவதற்கு கையமுடியாத தடங்கல்கள் இருக்கின்றனவா என்று விசாரணைக்குழுத் தலைவர் கேட்டபோது, திரு. இ. இராசரத்தினம் நடைமுறையில் கஷ்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன என்றும், உலகத்தில் பல்வேறு இனங்கள் வாழும் நாடுகளில் இத்தகைய கஷ்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன என கலாநிதி லெயிட்லோ குறிப்பிட்டார்.

திராட்சைச் செய்கை....

[10-ம் பக்கத் தொடர்ச்சி]
செப்டம்பர் மாசத்தில் ஒத்தி கைக்காக ஒரு கொடி கத்தரிக்கப்பட்டால் அக்டோபர் மழையில் அதன் பூக்கள் கழு வப்படுதலால் இவ்வருடத்திற்கு காய்க்காது போயினும் அடுத்த வருடம் செப்டம்பரில் கத்தரிக்கப்படும் பொழுது மழையினால் கழு வப்பட்டாலும் வழமைபோல் நிறைவாகக் காய்க்கத்தக்க சக்தி வாய்ந்த பூக்களை அது பூக்கும்.

உருளைக் கிழங்கின் விலை..

[11-ம் பக்கத் தொடர்ச்சி]
கூடாது என விரும்பப்படுகிறது. கடந்த ஆண்டிலும் பார்க்க இவ்வருடம் மூன்று மடங்கு கூடியதாக, கிட்டத்தட்ட 160,000 அந்தச் உருளைக் கிழங்கு விளைச்சல் மூலம் கிடைக்கும் என எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது.

... கூடித் தொழிற்பட

PEOPLES BANK

மக்கள் வங்கி

தலைமையிடம்: பொன்னகர அபிவிருத்திப் பணியை மேற்கொள்ளும் முக்கிய பங்கினை வகிக்கும் தேசிய சபிட்சத்திற்கு கட்டுறவுத் துறையுடனான மக்கள் வங்கி கூடித் தொழிற்படுகிறது.

தலைமையிடம்: பொன்னகர அபிவிருத்திப் பணியை மேற்கொள்ளும் முக்கிய பங்கினை வகிக்கும் தேசிய சபிட்சத்திற்கு கட்டுறவுத் துறையுடனான மக்கள் வங்கி கூடித் தொழிற்படுகிறது.