

# THE COOPERATOR

PUBLISHED ON THE 1ST AND 15TH OF EACH MONTH

Vol. VI, No. 11

JAFFNA, SEPTEMBER 15, 1967

Rs. 6/- p.a. (including postage) — 20 c. per copy

## COMMENTARY

## QUEUES, COOPERATIVES AND THE C.W.E.

When the C.W.E. was first set up it was hoped to gradually approximate it to a democratic structure like that of the English or Scottish C.W.S. In 1957, however, a faulty ministerial directive spoke of "the ideology of State interference" in respect of the country's Cooperative Movement. It did not take long for those in power to see political and party advantage in an import and wholesale monopoly that was an expression of State capitalism rather than of economic democracy. More recently some understanding was reached with the private trade and the opportunity also used to create some new wholesalers and retailers, while in a giant structure like the C.W.E. there could be little check on individual dealers enjoying most favoured treatment at the hands of the Establishment's employees, no matter the best intentions of the higher officers. These developments have cut the earth beneath the Consumer Movement of which the C.W.E., as precursor of the C.W.S., was to be the apex organisation. The very prefix *Cooperative* in the name of this Wholesale Establishment is now a misnomer; it offends both the letter and the spirit of the Cooperative Ordinance.

We should have expected the C.W.E. people to know their onions. Ceylon's total onion requirements are approximately 30,000 tons a year, of which 24,000 tons are distributed through the C.W.E. and 6,000 through the private trade. All but one-sixth of the total supply is produced locally, the C.W.E. having to import only 5,000 tons to make up for the shortfall in the lean months of January and June. What are we then to make of the reduced purchasing of local onions under the G.P.S. arrangement since the third week of August coupled with the import of 181 tons of Chickbellapur and Bombay onions during that period? It looks the case of a State Corporation *versus* the State!

An example of a different kind, no doubt following the Import Controller's arbitrary ban, is the failure on the part of the C.W.E. to import certain luxury textiles, which are none-the-less coming into the country by every plane. As we said when this policy first became someone's brainchild, it would have been understandable if, touched by the Mahatma's spirit, the simplicity of living was set by men in high places and their wives. It was not to be expected that men accustomed to tweeds on special occasions and their wives to Banaras sarees, Manipuris and Kanchipurams would change their sartorial habits at the bidding of a controller's edict.

The distribution of an article like Ovaltine through the C.W.E.'s retail points and the Marketing Department's shops brings into focus a third kind of problem. Ceylon has a well organised network of consumer cooperatives such as few Asian countries have. As proved by the token card system, these shops are by and large in a position to do a precision job of distributing scarce articles. With the C.W.E. and Marketing shops entering the retail business, we dare say that there are far too many in this business of distributing too few things at too high overhead costs. What is more, the distribution may well become erratic. Queues do not necessarily make the democratic process in distribution. Have we not witnessed tweed-queues and tyre-queues made up, not of potential tweed-wearers and motorists, but of pavement *entrepreneurs* who would decide their line and manner of business after they came by their stock-in-trade? Often-times their business may be to secure and sell queue places!

Even genuine queues do not add up to the democratic ideal. For citizens are more than buyers and sellers. Hence, the role of consumers' cooperation, and its apex organisation—a C.W.S.

## Working at Cross-Purposes?

(BY A STAFF WRITER)

The Cooperative Wholesale Establishment and the Government seem to be working at cross-purposes, for apparently the former hasn't yet heard of the 'Grow More Food' campaign.

On the 19th August, the Northern Division Agricultural Producers' Union (which buys up the red onions produced in the Jaffna Peninsula, on behalf of the CWE) received a telegram from the CWE, worded obviously by someone who fancied himself a bit of a humorist. It ran as follows: "STORES PREGNANT SALES STAGNANT DONT DELIVER ONIONS TILL 24th". On the 24th the ND APC received another telegram which read: "RED ONION SALES CONDITION UNIMPROVED DESPATCH ONLY 20 WAGONS DAILY UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE". Yet another telegram received later ordered the ND APC not to despatch any red onions until September 4th. Now, I am told, the Union has been asked to send only 15 wagons daily. In the meantime 181 tons of Bombay Onions and Chickbellapur Onions arrived from India (earlier the CWE had given an assurance to the NDAPC that they would not import the latter variety): the newspapers announced that this would help to ease the prevailing onion shortage! Shortage, my foot.

The CWE's last-minute cancellation of its orders has thrown everything out of gear: most farmers had already processed the onions for despatch while several societies had purchased onions from their members. The CWE's about-turn has led to large quantities of red onions lying rotting in stores and in cultivators' homes: a rather piquant comment on the Government's appeal to grow more food. What is the point, cultivators ask, in growing more food when the authorities seem to be more interested in imports than in locally grown stuff.

Today Jaffna is in a position to supply red onions to the whole Island for ten months in the year; by staggering production the Jaffna farmer will soon be able to produce enough onions to last the whole year. But just at this point efforts are being made to dampen his enthusiasm so that we will have to continue to rely on imports. It might be interesting to compare last year's production figures with this year's to find out whether there was any need to import onions at all. Last year Jaffna produced more than 339,030 cwts. of red onions. This year from January to June the production was 174,953 cwts., 35,502 cwts. more than the onions grown during the corresponding period last year. In July this year the production was 74,214 cwts. and in August more than 62,028 cwts.

(as compared with 45,010 cwts. last August). But despite the increase in production (the Junior Minister of Food & Agriculture said recently that we'd be exporting onions soon) the CWE had thought it fit to import onions from India, thus subtly undermining our food production drive. Of course the CWE might reply that it had placed the order much earlier. Which brings us to the question of the basis on which the CWE does its ordering. Does it try to estimate the local production before it imports anything? If it does, how is it that it imported onions when there was a glut in the local market? The CWE's defence might well be that it imported Bombay onions which are in short supply locally. *When the Government can ban the import of potatoes in which we are far from self-sufficient, why can't it impose a total ban on the import of Bombay onions? After all even the most fastidious palate can well manage with red onions instead of Bombay onions.* In any case, all that this episode proves is that the CWE is very solicitous about its Indian suppliers: otherwise it could well have cancelled its import orders when it found that there was a glut of red onions in the local market.

The whole episode looks so sinister that the Government would do well to probe it fully to prevent a repetition.

## IN THIS ISSUE

	PAGE
A Browser's Diary	2
S. H. P.	
Vinobaji and Bharati	4
R.A. Padmanabhan	
Imports and Exports	4
M.L.M. Aboosally	
Industrial Coops in India	5
K.C. Jain	
The Hippy Movement	5
Adeline Grey	

## The Home of True Cooperation

It is in Credit Societies that one comes across true cooperation, stated Mr. F. V. Michaelpillai, President of the Mullaitivu Coop Credit Societies Supervising Union, speaking at a Training Class for Credit Societies, held under the auspices of the Union. He went on to say that cooperators had once again begun to realise the usefulness and value of Credit Societies: this was a very welcome sign. There was no outside interference in Credit Societies, unlike in other types of societies.

Mr. R. Rajaratnam, President NDCF, who was the Chief Guest, expressed his pleasure at seeing so many cooperators turn up for the Training Class: this was very heartening. Despite being neglected, at least some credit societies had been kept alive due to the efforts of cooperators like Mr. Michaelpillai. He recalled the days when as an official of the Cooperative Department, he had helped to organise several cooperative societies in Mullaitivu: the

area had produced a number of genuine cooperators. Having traced the development of the Cooperative Movement in Mullaitivu since 1939, he appealed to the delegates to see that their societies patronised the Cooperative Banks: such patronage was essential for the progress of the Movement. Now that the Government had ceased to grant loan facilities to the societies, they would have to look to the Cooperative Banks for assistance. Stressing that Cooperation was the panacea for all our social ills, he said that no other Movement was so beneficial to mankind. He deplored the fact that various Governments from time to time adopted measures whose effect was to prevent societies from developing along the path envisaged for them. Democratic control, he emphasised, was an essential ingredient of the Cooperative Movement. Careful selection of the members was another vital principle of Credit Societies. This

(Continued on page 8)





## A Browser's Diary

### AN EXTINCT SPECIES

What sort of beings are these dedicated teachers we hear so much about these days? If all that is said about them is true today, they must be an extinct species. These men loved learning so passionately and were so concerned about the well-being of their young charges that they took no thought of the morrow and gave no thought to their own affairs. They were so absorbed in their work of imparting knowledge and building character that even wife, children, kinsfolk, all vanished from their consciousness. They never worried about their remuneration or conditions of service. All they lived for was the moral and intellectual growth of the young folk placed under their care.

I spent nearly half a century as school boy, university student and teacher and never had the luck to run into any of these paragons of superhuman self-abnegation. They must have vanished before my time. And if by some miracle one of them should be found in these degenerate times, how would he fare? Dedication or no dedication, I suppose he will have to scan advertisements for vacancies, send his application, go through the ordeal of frustration many a time before he finally secures an appointment. And when he does, he proceeds to dedicate himself to the service of the young folk in the school to which he has been appointed. But before he has made himself at home in the school and the community, he is transferred to another school where he has to switch on his capacity for dedication once again. This he has to do not once but as many times as the divinities that shape his destiny so ordain. He may also find himself interdicted if in some village committee election he shows sympathy to candidate A who was *persona non grata* to the party in power.

Of course there have always been good teachers, conscientious and responsible persons who find delight in the company of young people and enjoy the give and take of adult and youth, and find a thrill in equipping the young for a full life, and others—mercenary-minded people—whose interest in their work is perfunctory. This is nothing new. It must be as old as the world.

No normal man, not even the 'dedicated teacher' of the current mythology is indifferent to social esteem. The index of the esteem society bestows on its various functionaries is the remuneration it pays them. Because society assesses the worth of an engineer or doctor or an administrator as greater than that of a teacher, it pays these categories of functionaries higher salaries. Therefore is it strange that gifted children and their parents would not touch teaching with the dirty end of an ekel (சுக்கில) broom?

When a person's worth is measured by the clothes he wears, the house he lives in, the vehicles he travels in, the people he associates with, the

functions he is invited to, is it any wonder that young people and their parents shun a calling, the remuneration for which does not enable them to live in fashionable localities, drive in expensive cars, belong to the proper clubs and generally excludes them from elite society? To the majority of mankind, these are aids to social effectiveness. Asceticism and austerity are virtues only when a person deliberately chooses them, turning his back on wealth and luxury. And it is infuriating to find people who have a surfeit of all the good things of life preaching austerity and dedication to the teacher whose lot is austere enough.

Public encomiums to the nobility of the teaching profession are seen to be what they are. They are hollow parrot cries people in high places feel obliged to mouth on prize days and similar occasions. The teachers are not deceived. If it be such a noble calling why did these dignitaries choose something less noble? Why do they not persuade their offspring to pursue this high calling? Is a teacher, however dedicated, ever invited as Chief Guest at a public dinner or even a school prize giving? Is a teacher's wife ever asked to give away the prizes at a prize function? A blackmarketeer whose benefactions have been blazoned in the press and his buxom wife who has learnt to smile graciously are guests of honour on all manner of great occasions. He has made good, and everything belonging to him including the wife, deserves public recognition.

I do not know if ever there was a society where wealth and the status it conferred did not outweigh all other considerations. Nor do I know if ever a social order will emerge where dedication to learning and teaching will mean more than making money or exercising authority. I do know however that the overtones and undertones of our social order are economic and that to sing the glories of a time when teachers were more dedicated men is to repeat a shibboleth that is neither original or true. I have known Medical men who were keen to make their sons also take to the same profession and eminent lawyers who wished to bring up their sons also as lawyers. But I am yet to see a teacher who wishes to condemn his son to teaching. I am not thinking of University dons who have the best of both worlds, but of those lower down, in primary, junior or senior secondary schools, who in their innocence often enter the profession with high hopes and a sense of vocation and before long become disillusioned drudges.

— S. H. P.

### Visitors From Kegalle

The Board of Directors and the Administrative Secretary of the Kegalle Cooperative District Union arrived in Jaffna yesterday on a three-day study-tour. They will visit all the leading cooperative institutions here.



... to work together

The Co-operative Movement plays an important role in Ceylon's economic development. The People's Bank works together with the Co-operatives for National Prosperity.

**PEOPLE'S BANK**

The largest network of branches in Ceylon.



## Credit Societies Coming Into Their Own

Cooperators are once again beginning to realise the usefulness of Credit Societies, said Mr. T. Kandaswamy AC CD Jaffna South, inaugurating the Conference cum Training Class for Credit Societies in the Pachchilaipalli D.R.O.'S Division. That is why, he explained, attempts were being made to revive credit societies. He said he was happy to find that there were quite a number of Credit Societies functioning actively and serving their members. The setting up of Cooperative Agricultural Produce and Sales Societies and later the Multipurpose Cooperative Societies had led to Credit Societies being neglected. Stressing that Credit Societies had been the backbone of the Movement, Mr. Kandaswamy said that everyone was agreed that new life should be infused into Credit Societies so that they could cater to the needs of their members. Recalling the valuable services Credit Societies had rendered in the past, he emphasised that the time was now ripe for the revival and reorganisation of Credit Societies. He appealed to the Cooperators present to participate actively in this task and also to help in the organisation of new societies wherever necessary. Mr. Kandaswamy also praised the Northern Division Cooperative Federation for the steps it was taking in this direction.

Mr. P. Subramaniam, Range Inspector, explained the objects of the Conference cum-Training Class. He said that some Credit Societies had been revived and were doing good work.

Credit Societies can play an important role in the economic life of this area, declared Mr. M. Ganapathipillai, Rtd. H.Q.I. and representative of the NDCF. He pointed out that it is in Credit Societies that cooperative principles are strictly followed. For instance, carefully selecting the members was an important principle. He explained at length the causes which had led to the majority of credit societies becoming defunct during the past decade. Paying a tribute to members of credit societies, he said that they were generally desirable cooperators, who knew their rights and duties. This was not always so in the case of other societies. In other types of societies one found that some members were ignorant of the by laws, loans were issued improperly to members, there was no supervision of loans and the recoveries were poor. All this had resulted in besmirching the fair name of Cooperation. Since Credit Societies did not have all the facilities enjoyed by other types of societies, they had been unable to satisfy the economic needs of their members. Now with the withdrawal of the Government from the issue of loans, and loans being given on easier terms to the coops, people will have to look once again to the Credit Societies, which are the proper organisations to issue loans to members. He advised them to suitably amend some of the by-laws of Credit Societies so as to bring them under the new scheme of Agricultural Credit.

Mr. R. Rajasunderan, Coop Inspector, explained the safeguards against the risks of unlimited liability. Reviewing the position of Credit Societies in the area, he said that most of the societies could be made to serve their members satisfactorily.

Mr. E. Kanagaratnam, HQI, recalled how Cooperative Credit Societies were formed in 1911 to lift the people out of the morass of indebtedness and backwardness. Voluntary association and democratic control were, he said, essential features of the Cooperative Movement. No one was forced to join a coop under duress. Dwelling on the value of seminars and training classes, he said that cooperative education was vital for the efficient and proper management of cooperative societies. He stressed that societies which existed only in name or which were uneconomic units should be eliminated.

Most of the problems in coop societies could be eliminated if members knew their rights and responsibilities, said Mr. P. Selvaretnam, Administrative Secretary NDCF. They must know why they are members of a coop society and how they could contribute to the development of the organisation. Cooperative Societies contributed to the development of the community, directly or indirectly. No other organisation, he emphasised, could render greater service to its members.

Mr. S. Ponniah proposed the vote of thanks.



# As I See It — by Jay

## WHIPPING-BOYS

In *Peer Gynt* Ibsen has one of his characters say "It is the innocent who always suffer as the devil said when his mother thrashed him because his father came home drunk." Though the smugglers of Valvettiturai are not exactly innocent, they must be ruefully echoing the same sentiment. Every shortage in this country is put down to smuggling through Valvettiturai: it is the press which is responsible for this *idee fixe*. Through cartoons and through articles churned out by penny-a-liners, the very name of Valvettiturai has been made to stink. But why is it that the 'national' press rarely turns its spotlight on the large-scale smuggling going on at places like Wattala and Galle? Of course there is a method in this journalistic madness: through this strategy of selective exposure, they are killing two birds with one stone. They are subtly whipping up feeling against the Tamils (in effect they are telling the Sinhalese "if your babies are without milk foods, it's solely due to the Northern smugglers) and also providing a smokescreen for a government which has precious little foreign exchange for vital commodities but, like Gogia Pasha, produces it to import computers—only a small matter of a million rupees for each computer, I'm told.

Recently a centre-page article by one of our better-known hacks (one who certainly doesn't believe in hiding his light under a bushel) tried to put across these ideas using the jargon of economics. I don't have the article with me at the moment, so I'm relying on my memory. If I remember right, the writer used the phrases 'the pattern of national consumption' and 'the pattern of buying in the North'. Of course being a clever journalist, he did not quote any statistics at all, but the careless reader would no doubt have got his message. The mere fact that Jaffna buys more milk foods does not necessarily mean that these are being smuggled out to India, just as a man who divorces his first wife and deserts his second is not necessarily a philanderer. Couldn't a pos-

sible explanation be that consumption is greater in this area and/or that there are more hoarders in this part of the country? Just to get this point clear, I contacted a person who has first-hand knowledge of these things. His first remark was that the way these newspaper chaps described things, someone would think that they were looking on while the catamarans were being loaded! According to him, of the milk foods, only malted milk and Ovaltine are going across to India. Arecanuts are another favourite item. He was emphatic that none of the other milk foods or condensed milk or rice or other foodstuffs are being smuggled across to India—at least not through Valvettiturai. Well, I prefer to take his word rather than trust a literary drudge and his ill-informed informants.

It has become so much the fashion to use the Valvettiturai folk as whipping-boys that the Government's share in depriving the people of this country of essential items, and the ruses that hoarders adopt to send the bulk of the imports underground, are easily forgotten. And the national press is doing its very best to make the people forget the two factors mainly responsible for shortages and scarcities.

I'm not for a moment condoning the actions of the Valvettiturai smugglers. But smugglers are not confined only to Valvettiturai nor is every Valvettiturai resident a smuggler. What about all those high-society ladies down South who are hopping across to India on saree safaris, armed with tins and tins of milk food? What about the V.I.P.'s who hoodwink the Customs and smuggle in and out so many things? Well, it just doesn't suit the national newspapers to publicise too much the fact that smuggling is not the monopoly of any one community or area or class. So most of the time, they have eyes and ears only for Valvettiturai. In this respect, the monopoly press is behaving like the burglar's accomplice who diverts the attention of the inmates while his friend proceeds to make a clean sweep of it.

# Hunting for Cosmic Rays

What is going on in outer space, at distances millions of light years away from our planet? The visible light that comes from the celestial bodies tells very little about that. Fortunately, the Earth intercepts cosmic rays, those envoys of the distant worlds.

The energy liberated by chemical reactions amounts to several electron-volts; nuclear and thermonuclear reactions involve millions of electron-volts. The energy of the particles speeded up in accelerators is about 30,000 million electron-volts. And cosmic rays have been found to contain particles with energies a thousand million times as great. And to this one should add the huge velocity of cosmic particles. Yet man has devised ways and means for capturing them.

This is done, for example, at the Tien Shan Mountain Station set up not far from Alma-Ata, Central Asia, by the USSR Academy of Sciences' Lebedev Physics Institute.

Why should, one may ask, scientists settle in such uncomfortable places? The point is that very few cosmic particles reach the surface of the Earth.

The planet's atmosphere is a serious obstacle to them. Without it, incidentally, they would have killed all living things on the Earth. Apart from the atmosphere, the terrestrial magnetic field pushes them back.

At the Tien Shan station, two teams are keeping watch on cosmic rays. One deals with the interactions of the active nuclear particles intercepted by a Wilson chamber. A strong magnetic field deflects the particles, and photographic cameras produce records of these deflections. An ionization calorimeter, among the biggest in the Soviet Union, measures the energy of the particles.

The other is interested in broad air showers. Using an ionization calorimeter, Cerenkov counters, and a neutron supermonitor, they measure the average parameters of nuclear interactions, the passage of electron-photon showers through matter, make a check on the hypothesis of the passive state of nucleons, investigate the energy spectrum of cosmic rays, and do many other things.

(APN)

## Birth Centenary of Pirandello

This year, Italy commemorates the first centenary of the birth of Luigi Pirandello. The celebrations started on May 24th with an International Symposium at Pirandello at Agrigento, birthplace of the famous dramatist. The symposium was attended by eminent Italian and foreign scholars. Professor Arturo Lopis of Barcelona read a paper on "Pirandello and Spain", Professor Maurice Kurtz, UNESCO Director of Drama, submitted another on "Pirandello and France" and Professor Franz Wurzburg University read a paper on "Pirandello and Germany". The meeting concluded with a recital of work by Pirandello and a lecture by Professor Giuseppe Petronio of Trieste University.

Throughout the current year, and in various Italian cities, representatives of cultural and political circles will speak about Pirandello and describe his plays. These talks will be accompanied by performances of the dramatist's plays which will also be produced by the Italian Radio and Television Corporation and several dramatic companies. In fact, the greatest homage to Pirandello in this centenary year is being accorded by the public which has appreciated and applauded his genius for years.

In many countries of America, Africa, Asia and Europe celebrations have been organized in honour of the great Italian dramatist.

In Ceylon, the Broadcasting Corporation organized a Radio Broadcast in Sinhala on the 28th of June, with a reduction of "Mask and Face" written by Jayasumana Dissanayake and produced by Sunanda Mahendra De Mel.

The Italian Embassy, in collaboration with the "New Art Theatre Association" is also sponsoring some film shows of Pirandello's dramas, which will take place shortly.

Italian News

## A British Film School

A National Film School for the training of producers, directors, editors, cameramen, screen writers and designers is likely to be established in Britain on the recommendation of a report just published in London.

The report is the work of an independent committee under the chairmanship of Professor Lord Lloyd of Hampstead, set up in 1965 by the Government to consider the need for such a school.

The committee suggest that the school should be established in the London area and should be equipped at public expense. It would recruit about 40 students a year from Britain and a smaller number from other countries. Three-year courses would be run at an advanced level and the recruiting age would be from 20 to 28. The cost of such an establishment is estimated to be in the region of £800,000.

No Government decision has been taken on the report but Miss Jenny Lee, Minister Responsible for the Arts, writing in the foreword of the report, says that its early publication has been arranged so that those interested may express their views before any decision is taken.

While the committee wholeheartedly recommend such a school it also points out arguments against such an establishment. The report recognises that creative talent cannot be conferred by training, that working one's way up in the cinema industry is more effective training, and that a film school could easily become too academic.

In view of this the committee recommend a national film school exploring new ideas, maintaining high standards and providing potential artists with an opportunity to learn the alphabet and elementary grammar of their art. Such a school, the committee feel, would not only result in better British films but also contribute to the country's exports.

British Bulletin

## A Computer Cooperative

In Madison, Wisconsin, U.S.A., several thousand dairy-men own and control a computer cooperative, the only known one of its kind in the U.S.A. The Agricultural Records Cooperative, founded in 1959, does 85 per cent of its half-million dollar annual maintaining and processing information for its members as required by the Dairy Herd Improvement Association. The cooperative has fourteen record centres across the U.S.A., of which twelve are part of university operations. DHIA's function is to give farmers guidance in upgrading their herds in order to achieve a greater return on their investment. It is exceedingly difficult for the ordinary farmer, even the experienced one, to just look at Nancy, Prilly, Daisy and Tilly and tell if they are actually paying their way, but when a farmer gets a monthly report on each cow's production, feed consumed, feeding recommendations, totals for milk, fat and feed enabling him to compare this with previous years' records, then computer help is certainly great.

The standard members of the cooperative are visited monthly by a computer field man, who weighs and samples milk from each cow from an evening and morning milking record, and samples are taken to the DHIA laboratory for testing.

How does such a system pay? The figures show that the average cow produces 9,000 pounds of milk per year, but the 9,000 owner-sampler members' herds are averaging 11,404 pounds. An ARC promotion pamphlet states that three to four pounds of fat per cow per year pay for this complete service, and some members have stated that an extra \$95 per cow has been the benefit to the farmer in participating in this unique cooperative venture.

## Recruitment of Apprentices for Consumer Cooperatives

The total of 2,423 apprentices (2,019 of whom will be girls) will be accepted by consumers cooperatives to their apprentice training centres this year. These young people will undergo training in four professions—general-store assistant, window-dresser, motor-mechanic and the combined cook-waiter specialization. Experience gained in the past indicates that the most attractive profession both for boys and girls is that of general-store assistant; in previous years, nearly half of all the apprentices of consumer cooperatives chose it as preparation for their future jobs. The cook-waiter branch ranked second as regards popularity among the young trainees. From the beginning of next September, the cook-waiter apprentices of consumer cooperatives will undergo training according to new methodical plans and syllabuses. One of the main changes is that the number of technical training lessons will increase from 2,400 to 2,760; this will be reflected in the third year of training, when four out of the six working days every week will be reserved for practical training (instead of the former three) and the remaining two will be taken up by theoretical lessons.

### SOUTH YALPANAM MPCS UNION LTD., KILINCHCHI.

Phone : 8.

T'gram : "Yarlunion".

We supply Provisions, Textiles, Agriculture requisites and Building materials.

Agents for : Messrs. Shell Company of Ceylon Ltd., Ceylon Nutritional Foods Ltd., B.C.C. Ltd., Elephant Brand Asbestos and Ceylon Petroleum Corporation.

### Eravurpattu M.P.C.S. Union Ltd., Chenkaladi

We are:—Agents of Ceylon Nutritional Foods Ltd.

✓ " " Ceylon Petroleum Corporation.

" " People's Bank in Pawn Broking.

Transport Agents of Commissioner of Agrarian Services.

Paddy Purchasing Agents of Commissioner of Agrarian Services in Eravurpattu.

Owners of Rice Mill and milling rice for Government.

Wholesale and retail dealers in Consumer goods, textiles, cement, agro chemicals, agricultural implements etc.

Phone 28 Eravur.



# VINOBAJI AND BHARATI



September 11, Vinobaji's birthday, synchronises with Bharati Day, celebrated by the Tamil people to render homage to the great poet Subramania Bharati who left his mortal coil on this day thirty-nine years ago. Bharati had not completed thirtynine when the Gods reclaimed him. But in this short span of life, particularly in the last seventeen years of his brief existence, Bharati poured out in prose and verse, in song and story, essays and editorials a wide variety of thoughts, some of the noblest uttered by man.

Born in an era fighting for freedom, Bharati naturally gravitated towards active poli-

noblest flower of Indian thought.

The same Gandhian stream of thought permeates Bharati's famous poem "Pahaiyanukku Arulvai", which he has himself translated into English under the title, "Love Thine Enemy":

"Love thine enemy, heart of mine Oh!  
Love thine enemy.  
Hast thou not seen the shining flame  
Amidst the darkening smoke?  
In foeman's soul lives Krishna, whom  
as Love the wise invoke.  
Oft we have preached to men that God  
In all that is doth shine.

Why, then, my heart, 'tis God that stands  
Arrayed as foeman's line.  
The heart that fans its wrath, shall it  
Be wholesome nevertheless?  
Shall we, who strive for life and Growth,  
Lend thought to Sad Decay?  
'Thine evil thoughts recoil on them',  
So do the wise ones say".

○ ○ ○  
Strike not the tiger threatening thee  
But love it, straight and true;  
The Mother of All hath donned that garb,

By

R. A. PADMANABHAN

tical struggle, but as a realised soul he was always able to give a touch of shining gold to even the most ordinary statements. He was untainted by ego; to him the world's misery was his own. It is authentically recorded that he would not hesitate to give away the garments he would be wearing were he to be accosted by someone in need. No wonder he says:

My blessings go forth to the world,

Behold, I bless all, all of whatever race or nation. Even those nations of the barbarous realms, whom men count as cruel, greedy and Godless, even them I bless.

For they are all Myself.

I ordain that all these men shall have the brute in them slain, and the God in them liberated".

The love of the universe and all its beings readily finds an echo in Vinobaji's salutation "Jai Jagat!" (Victory to the Universe) which he prefers to use instead of any salutation with a geographical limitation such as "Jai Hind!" (Victory to India!)

Similarly do we find Vinobaji's love extending to the erring members of society, such as dacoits, whom he converts to an useful way of life through loving persuasion. Just as Vinobaji refuses to accept anyone as irretrievable, so does Bharati. To him too, the foe-man is as much worthy of love as the friend. Bharati was among the earliest to recognise the greatness of Mahatma Gandhi's new technique of satyagraha; as early as 1908, Bharati had hailed Gandhiji (then in South Africa) as the

Salute her there too.  
Love thine enemy, heart of mine, Oh!  
Love thine enemy".

Carrying this universality further, Bharati reminds men that wherever he might be he is part of a whole, and hence the sorrows and happiness of his own self. In the piece, "Thoughts" quoted earlier, he says:

"Any thing which considers itself as a separate small entity in this illimitable Universe, illimitable in all ways natural, tends to have interests peculiar to itself as a part from the whole, and tends, therefore, to put itself in opposition to the whole in a few respects. The result is what we call pain. . . . For, how can a particle be safe, secure and happy (and it wants to be all these) when it is surrounded by an Infinity which is at best indifferent to its little self? There is no safety, no permanent gratification for what takes itself to be a cell in an ocean".

How very much like Vinobaji's appeal to the haves to think of the have-nots as members of the same family and to share their wealth with them?

Divide not Mother Earth: she is the common heritage of all, admonishes Vinobaji. Here too, Bharati has almost prophetically anticipated his advent. In the essay "The Coming Age"

Bharati argues  
". . . . But still for the West as well as the East, there is only one decent way of living, viz. to make the earth common property and live on it as fellow-workers and co-part-

ners. We have a tradition that in the *Krita-Yuga*, men lived like that in this country. That may or may not be true. But human will shall yet succeed in bringing about the *Krita-Yuga* in all countries and in not a far-off future. The higher Will of man has been balked till now because for some reason or other, it could not direct the main part of its energy towards rectifying the root of all our social ills. Justice must be made to triumph in the very formation of human society. And then she will naturally triumph in all human affairs and relations. So long as the principle of competition holds sway over the structure of human associations, so long as land and water do not belong commonly to all human beings, men are bound to behave worse in their 'economic' relations at any rate. . . . When the majority of men realise this fact fully, we shall have, taken the next step in our upward evolution".

This same theme Bharati further elucidates in his Tamil essay "Selvam" (Wealth), in



which, again prophetically, he suggests that land owners in each village should call together the people of the village at a meeting before the local temple, and place their title to the entire land of the village in the hands of the village assembly which shall thenceforth apportion work to everyone and assure a square deal for all. In typically Indian vein Bharati adds that the decision to place all land

title in the public domain shall be inscribed on copper plates and deposited with the temple archives for the guidance of posterity.

It was the divine will that Bharati shall be gathered to the Lord's feet at a very early age: but one cannot help wonder what a great support to Sarvodaya Bharati would be today had he been spared so long.

—Sarvodaya

## An Approach to Imports and Exports

The problems facing Ceylon in the matter of Import-Export and distribution of goods can be divided into several sections.

The main problem is the lack of exchange. The foreign exchange available to the country is grossly insufficient to meet the minimum requirements of our country. There is no likelihood of the exchange problem improving in the near future. With the present rate of population increase, the chances are that we will have to live with this problem for a few generations.

### Barter System

Increase in the domestic production will solve the problem of scarcities in domestic goods but commodities that

need strict supervision as it can very often be unfavourable to the home country. Our products can be under-valued by prior arrangement.

The problems of International trade are very complex. All under-developed countries are on the look out for markets for their products and due to the same exchange difficulties cannot take the initiative to sell their goods to the maximum advantage.

### Expensive Business

Finding markets in developed countries is also an expensive business. The techniques to contend with are also highly 'advanced'. It is too much for small businessmen to cope with.

Therefore it will, be evident

by M. L. M. ABOOSALLY

cannot be produced locally will still have to be imported. Parallel to this, the country must produce and sell goods so that we will earn the maximum foreign exchange, at the best possible World Markets, goods must be bought at the lowest price possible. Bartering imports for exports should be made use of to the maximum advantage of the country.

Another problem is to prevent the wastage of foreign exchange. In this connection—

(a) It is necessary to prevent the price paid for imports being unduly inflated by Importers.

(b) Control of imports by Monopolists should be stopped. Due to this monopoly power import prices can be inflated.

(c) Potential sources of supply should be wide, otherwise suppliers can inflate prices.

(d) Nationals should be encouraged to enter the import and export trade.

(e) Barter trade too will

that to do business with the under-developed countries—barter trade will become most useful, hence an Institution doing both import and export will be most suitable. To do business with the rich developed countries, an Institution with large resources and the 'know how' is most important.

Hence to prevent exchange mal-practices, to obtain maximum benefit from export and import goods at the lowest possible price by initiating a vigorous programme of barter trading, there should be a Central Organisation to do both the import and export trade. In order to successfully prevent the possible mal-practices enumerated above, the State should have a control over such an Institution.

However, it is only too well known that once the State steps in, the old bureaucracy takes control. From then on "Parkinson's law" will apply.

A possible way out of this predicament is the Hon. Min-

ister of State's idea of the formation of the Public-Private controlled Limited Liability Companies with some modifications.

The C.W.E. can be re-constituted with suitable amendments to the Act if need be to take the place of the suggested Import-Export Corporation. Its function can be limited to the control of the proper use of foreign exchange, to see that the country's foreign exchange budget is adhered to; that there is a proper coordination in the imports-exports programme, that there is no abuse in the use of exchange and that all exchange earned by the country is accounted for.

For this purpose all orders both for import and export will have to be channelled through C.W.E. It will have to function both as an Indenting House and also as a semi-government organisation which would more or less be the nerve centre of the country's life line in business.

In order to get the benefit of the business acumen, know-how, the management expertise of the private trade—the best solution is the formation of the Limited Liability Companies as at present with 51% of the shares held by the C.W.E. and 49% by the Private Trade.

These Companies can be formed as now both to import and also to export goods. To reap the maximum benefit, all imports and all exports should be covered by these Companies, and as suggested earlier, all transactions of these Companies should be channelled through the C.W.E.

While the Companies should be free to find the best markets, the C.W.E. should itself advertise, advise and if necessary direct these companies in buying and selling in a manner most advantageous to the country.

(Continued on page 7)



# INDUSTRIAL COOPS IN INDIA

Cooperation as an economic system was introduced in India in 1904, but its application generally remained confined to the field of agriculture. Soon after Independence, however, the role of cooperation in the development of cottage and small scale industries was duly emphasised by the Government of India in their Resolution of 1948 on Industrial Policy. This was later reflected in the directive principles of the Constitution, which laid down that the promotion of cottage industries on a cooperative basis, especially in the rural areas, should be the responsibility of the State. The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 raised the role of cooperation by developing an industrial cooperative sector. Implementation of the policies thus laid down gave the much needed impetus to the cooperatives in the industrial sector, as is evident from the following figures. At the beginning of the First Five Year Plan, i.e. in 1951, the number of industrial cooperative societies stood at 7,101. By the end of the Second Five Year Plan in 1961, that number had risen to 33,256, and during the Third Five Year Plan the progress made has been even more encouraging, for, on 30th June, 1964 the number of these societies reached the impressive figure of 46,794. In other words, the increase in the number of

(a) *Industrial Service Cooperative Societies*

These societies do not undertake direct risk of production but help their members by providing them with specific services. The services include supply of raw materials, tools and equipment and helping the members to market their produce, etc. Most of the societies also provide technical guidance.

(b) *Workshop Cooperatives*

These societies own workshops, as well as the necessary tools required for production, and bear the entire risk involved in undertaking production. The production is carried on in the common 'shed' of the society, the workers are provided with raw materials, tools etc. and are required to manufacture goods according to the requirements of the society, which then sells the finished products. The workers, who are normally the members, are given wages either on a daily or piece rate basis. Profits are distributed as a bonus to the members in proportion to the labour contributed by each.

In some societies the members are allowed to take the raw materials to their respective homes but if they do so, they carry on the production as per the direction given to them by the society. The finished products are delivered by the members to the society,

also undertake the supply of raw materials, set up common facilities workshops and provide transport service.

**Finance**

Cooperative societies, in addition to normal commercial financing channels can obtain funds from the State Governments, all of which provide financial accommodation to industrial cooperative societies under the State Aid to Industries Act. Funds are provided both for block capital as well as working capital purposes. In order to help rural industries, the Government of India established in February, 1943, the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board which was later re-named All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission. This Commission has evolved several patterns of assistance and liberal assistance is available through it to the Khadi (hand woven and hand spun fabrics) and village industries.

The main sources of industrial cooperative societies as

far as finances are concerned is the cooperative bank. In some States separate industrial Cooperative Banks have also been established. In those States where Industrial Cooperative Banks have not been established, Central Cooperative Banks are being encouraged to earmark part of their funds for financing the industrial cooperatives and to allow representation of the industrial cooperatives on their boards of management. Financial assistance is provided by the Government to the Cooperative Banks for appointing qualified Deputy Managers and Cost Accountants to expedite the disposals and loans applications from the industrial cooperative societies. In addition to the above, the State Bank of India also finances cooperative societies whenever Cooperative Banks are unable to do so. All these institutions give loans to industrial cooperative societies at a very concessional rate of interest ranging from 2½ per cent to 5 per cent.

In order to strengthen the share capital structure of the industrial cooperative societies, which is the foundation of any society, the Government gives loans to the members of industrial cooperative societies for the purchase of shares. Loans are given to the individual members through their societies. The members invest the loan amount in the share capital of the society and repay the Government in small instalments. In other cases, and especially in the case of federations and the apex bodies, the Government directly participates in the share capital of the society. Government share capital contribution may be equal to or greater than the share money raised by the members and has to be repaid within a period of five to ten years.

In order to safeguard the interests of Cooperative Banks, guarantee schemes have been started. Under one scheme, 90 per cent of the loss suffered by Cooperative Banks in financing the industrial cooperative

(Continued on page 7)

by K. C. JAIN

societies from 1951 to 1964 was more than 550 per cent. Similarly, the membership and working capital which stood at 766,000 and Rs. 70.53 million respectively in 1951, reached 3,009,000 and Rs 871.93 million during 1964. The working capital per member, which stood at Rs. 92 in 1951, jumped to Rs. 289 in 1964, i.e. an increase of 240 per cent.

In order to assess the progress of industrial cooperative societies and to make a detailed study of their problems, the Government of India set up two Working Groups in 1957 and 1962 respectively. These groups made recommendations with far-reaching consequences and the working of industrial cooperatives is steadily being oriented in the light of their recommendations. All industrial units made use of the usual factors of production, but a broad distinction can be drawn between the industries depending more on labour, i.e. labour intensive industries, and those with heavy capital outlay, i.e. capital intensive industries. In view of the fact that the artisans and workers who come forward to form industrial cooperative societies are persons of small means, most of the industrial cooperative societies in India are of the first type.

**Types of Industrial Cooperative Societies**

The mode of working of industrial cooperative societies varies according to the services they propose to provide for their members. Some societies provide only certain services while others undertake joint production. Functionwise, industrial cooperative societies can be divided into the following categories:

the only difference being that in this case, the goods are produced by the members in their homes, while in the former case, the production is carried on in the workshop of the society. This system has certain obvious advantages. The society need not invest money in owning and equipping a workshop; the members can also utilise the services of the other members of the family. In the cooperative sector most of the industries are of a traditional type, hence the members of the family also know the craft and can contribute to increasing production.

(c) *Common Facilities Workshop*

Before the products are ready for marketing, they generally have to undergo one or two specialised processes. Plants and equipment for specialised processing are costly and small societies cannot afford to instal them for themselves alone. Therefore, some societies have set up common facility workshops where the societies can bring their products for processing. One society has installed a calendaring (finishing) plant to assist its members to get their production calendared. Another society has set up a wire mill for the benefit of the 'Jari' goods producers' cooperatives. Another example is a Cooperative Bicycle Assembly Plant at Ludhiana.

(d) *Cooperative Industrial Estates*

A recent development in this field is the establishment of Cooperative Industrial Estates by groups of small industrial units. These societies purchase and develop the land or take it on lease, lay out roads, provide water and other facilities etc. Some of them

## The Hippy Movement of San Francisco

There is a new movement of youths in the United States which is called the "hippy" movement. ("Hip" is a slang word meaning "to be aware.") This was originally started in San Francisco, in a quiet, hilly area near the huge Golden Gate Park. It started in the small rooms of the Haight and Ashbury St. area, in Jan. 1966. It has now spread to many cities in U.S.A. It is said some youths in London also are interested.

Basically it is a movement of educated youths in search of new ideals. Many of them are graduates, and students. It is a movement of rebellious non-conformists flouting everything conventional.

They are against an economic system of making everyone own a Cadillac and a color T. Vs. They are against it which easily breeds wars.

by MISS ADELIN GREY

They are against it as man is converted into a mere tool in a giant gadget-making automation.

But these youths have not fallen into the communist trap. They realize communism is, also, a worship of material things, and a system geared to make man entrapped in automation of grinding wheel, a wheel without life.

They are not for or against any "isms". But they are protesting against huge automations, the huge wheels; the huge gadget-making machine which finally traps man at the far end of the tunnel and lying on the ground at the end of a bullet.

They carry no banners, they make no political parades, they vote for no particular candidates. They are, non-political. They realize that politics is a dead end street.

**Searching for Ideals**

The hippy youths are, in fact, religious. They are searching for ideals which have roots in the human heart.

They have not found them yet but they are in quest. A great many of them, especially in San Francisco, are interested in the fundamental philosophical discoveries of the Orient. In particular, they are highly attracted by the ancient Hindu Wisdom, Zen Buddhism. But they do not have full grasp of them. In San Francisco, their monthly magazine is "The Oracle." The latest issue has 3 or 4 pages devoted to the topic of how to meditate as Hindus.

The 'hippies' are also "hip" (aware) of the fact that the American Indians had a great sense of cosmic harmony, had a great spiritual kinship with the universe, and that all was destroyed ruthlessly. They know that if we, the invading Caucasians, had not destroyed that Amer-Indian vision, the Amer-Indian culture, that

the city which usually reserves icy looks for strangers.

They are all pacifists (but do not parade with placards.) They refuse to fight in wars and they are ready to go to prison.

They do not take the dress of the latest fashion. They even go against the current and make the "unfashionable" "fashionable" in their own area. Their dress is original. They combine American Indian foot-wear, with some Hindu or antiquarian touches. Each "hipster" dresses in his own style. They especially like long robes, long religious-type medals or jewelry, sandals, beads, and gay colours. Most of them are poor and spend very little. They live simple. They go in for very natural, brown (unpolished) rice, knowing that milling takes away its best part. They believe in organic farming, and do not use chemical fertilizers.

**The Diggers**

The Diggers is a branch of the 'hippy' movement. The Diggers do not believe in money. They give free food to any visitor each day at 4 p. m. in the Haight-Ashbury area. They also offer to work, but not for money. They work in exchange for goods. They believe, as the Bible says, that 'love of money is the root of all evil.' The Diggers are a very pure-hearted group. There is a Digger group operating at the Morning Star Ranch and at other farm areas.

It was opened to the Hippies by a gentleman who was already established on the land, Mr. L. Gottlieb. He merely turned his unused land over to the young people. The local authorities try to use all legal means, old or new to eject the Hippies and the Diggers. But Mr. L. Gottlieb will fight it out in the court and the Hippies are a determined group, who will persist.

—Sarvodaya



# Coop Marketing : Progress and Problems

(Continued from our last Issue)

It is high time that instead of passing pious resolutions they undertake concerted and concrete steps to implement the same.

## Difficulties

The marketing societies have not achieved the desired degree of success as they suffer from a number of defects and difficulties. At the outset it may be pointed out that most of the marketing societies are of recent origin, and are working with inadequate working capital. The sales made by them are so low that they can hardly become viable and efficient units. It is significant to note that in 1963-64 out of 2260 marketing societies, undertaking marketing of agricultural produce, as many as 1011 had sales of less than Rs. 1 lakh. The inadequate working capital of these societies is partly due to the fact that, by and large, the share capital contributed by the primary societies is not substantial. This is because a large majority of the primary credit societies are not affiliated with them and these societies have failed to enlist the membership of small and medium cultivators. It may be mentioned in this connection that the state contribution towards the share capital of the marketing societies was introduced with the object of strengthening the working capital and borrowing capacity of these

pledge of produce. It was envisaged that ordinarily a credit society should not undertake marketing of produce while the marketing societies as a general rule were not expected to provide production loans except under extraordinary circumstances. An All India Seminar on Cooperative Marketing of Agricultural Produce held in September, 1958 also came to the conclusion that the practice of issuing loans for production purposes by cooperative marketing societies was not desirable. The main reason for this was that a marketing society, located at a mandi centre and serving a large area, would not be able to ensure close contact between the members, and that, in principle the combination of banking and trading in the same institution was wrong and fraught with risk.

Contrary to the above recommendations in some of the States like Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, a very large amount of loans ranging from 50 to 96 per cent of the total was given as clean or production loans by the marketing societies. In one State, loans were given even to non-members, totally in contravention of the by-laws of the societies. In some cases one and the same person has succeeded in obtaining loans from both the credit societies and the marketing societies. This has resulted in high overdues.

by Dr. B. S. Mathur

in the case of primary marketing societies moved from Rs. 76.04 lakhs in 1958-59 to Rs. 358.50 lakhs in 1963-64 while in the case of apex marketing society it increased from Rs. 38.29 lakhs to Rs. 96.86 lakhs during the same period. The proportion of cost of management to total working capital in the former moved from 4 per cent in 1958-59 to 8 per cent in 1963-64. It was found that in some of the societies a manager, accountant, cashier, weigher, watchman and peon were appointed on the very first day of the society though all of them were hardly needed from the start. A study in the working of some societies in one State showed that employees were untrained managers and were getting a salary ranging from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per month while the volume of business was very low in these societies. The working of an apex society was all the more revealing. It had besides a manager, an accounts officer, six assistant managers, one office superintendent, one accountant, one private secretary to the Chairman, six upper division clerks, 13 lower division clerks thus in all 30 employees excluding class four servants. Most of the staff was untrained, and unqualified, incompetent and inefficient. A large number of employees were very old. There was an assistant manager who was 59 years old, the office Superintendent was 62, one UDC 65, another 58. Two LDCs were 50 years old. In spite of the persistent efforts of the Registrar, there was no pruning of the redundant staff. On the contrary the staff was increased and salary scale upgraded as if by way of a compliment to the Registrar's warning.

The future of many a marketing society has been doomed because of mismanagement and unsound policies pursued by these inexperienced and untrained staff. Societies have undergone risky operations which naturally blocked their capital.

Another difficulty is that the marketing societies buy and sell agricultural produce at the controlled rates whereas the cultivator gets higher prices at his own place and thus they are reluctant to sell to the marketing societies. A difference of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per quintal was reported between controlled and private rates. At present a very large percentage of the marketable surplus is disposed of by the primary producers in their own villages. The agriculturists have age old relations with mahagans and the bait of hard cash dangling under his nose is so tantalising and enticing that the cultivator fails to resist it. It is highly desirable that the marketing societies should provide sufficient inducement to the producer in the shape of reasonable prices and that too on the spot. This implies that the societies should change their strategy from one of agency business to outright purchasers.

## Vicious Circle

In the end it may be mentioned that the sound growth of cooperative marketing has been hindered because a large

majority of primary credit societies in most of the states are weak and non-viable units. There appears to be a vicious circle in the agricultural sector of the cooperative movement. Credit societies could not work efficiently as cooperative marketing is not well developed while the latter could not keep pace as the former are weaklings and moribund units. It may be warned that without a sound and satisfactory structure of cooperative marketing, it would be dangerous to expand credit through cooperatives as recoveries of loan given by the agricultural credit societies have to move through the agency of marketing societies. In view of the weak financial position of marketing societies, it is doubted whether it would be possible for these units to undertake large scale distribution of fertilisers and other requisites. To overload these societies with unbearable and unmanageable tasks would be a sure way to their future failure. It would be better, if efforts are first directed in making cooperative credit societies more viable by amalgamation of inefficient units and forging an organic and effective linking of credit with marketing. This would not only accelerate the pace of sound growth of cooperatives by ensuring loan recoveries but would also provide the farmer with sufficient stimulus of a share in the substantial margin between producer and consumer prices which is appropriated by the middlemen.

Investigation further reveals that a lion's share of the pledge as well as production loans had gone to traders, commission agents or trader-cum-cultivators. The exploitation of the marketing societies by these vested interests is not confined only to backward states like Rajasthan, Bihar or Orissa, but even in a highly advanced state like Maharashtra; authoritative versions show that merchants take full advantage of all possible concessions and facilities, available from these societies. In many a society the individual members are reported to be noncultivators or trader-cum-cultivators. Quantities of produce pledged by these individual members would convince anybody that it was far in excess of quantity produced on their own land. The marketing societies never bother to ascertain whether the produce brought to them was grown by the borrowers themselves. It has been reported that these traders bring the produce from the small cultivators and sell or pledge the same to the societies. As it may not be practical to ensure whether the produce comes from the traders' farm or from the purchases made by him from elsewhere, the only solution to this tangle is as suggested by Mr. J. C. Ryan, the well known authority on cooperation, that the trader should not have any place in the marketing society and should be forthwith eliminated from the cooperatives.

## High Operation Cost

The working of the marketing societies also reveals that the cost of management is abnormally high. The same

societies and was never envisaged to be a permanent affair. The Rural Credit Survey committee had recommended that Government's part of the share capital should commence to be retired as soon as the optimum was reached. It is imperative, therefore, that marketing societies should increase their share capital by enlisting membership of the agricultural credit societies and bona fide small agriculturists.

## Far From Satisfactory

In spite of liberal financial assistance given during the last few years, the position of godowns remained far from satisfactory. This was reported to be due to the fact that marketing societies faced great difficulty in the acquisition of land in new mandi development areas because societies were not being allowed land at concessional rates. As regards the allotment of Government land for the construction of godowns in the mandi areas, it was noticed that the authorities were prepared to give land at the market or auction rate. If the societies are made to pay such a high price, it is obvious that a huge amount of loan and subsidy would be spent on purchasing land. It is imperative, therefore, on the part of the State Government either, to grant concession in the rate or additional subsidy for enabling them to pay high price of land.

The loan policy of the marketing societies is far from satisfactory. The conference on Marketing and Cooperation held at Hyderabad in 1955 had recommended that the credit societies were to advance loans against the

**EARN AN EASY  
RS. 150/- PER MONTH**

**JOIN YOUR LOCAL WEAVING CENTRE**

Handloom Sarees, Verties, Shawls, Table Cloth, Bed Spreads, Chairbacks, Handkerchiefs, Pillow Cases, Towels, Door and Window Curtains.

Available in lovely designs and enchanting colours at

**Jaffna Co-operative Textile  
Societies Union,**  
10, CLOCK TOWER ROAD, JAFFNA.

## THE JAFFNA COOP. PROVINCIAL BANK LTD.

PAID UP SHARE CAPITAL ...	Rs. 191,495-00
STATUTORY RESERVES ...	„ 247,625-00
OTHER RESERVES ...	„ 414,662-00

## FIXED DEPOSITS

Interest on Fixed Deposits for 3, 6 & 12 months has been increased to 1½%, 2½%, and 3½% respectively. On Deposits for 5 years and over and on Deposits for 10 years and over the rates are 4% and 4½% respectively.

## SAVINGS DEPOSITS

Interest at the rate of 3% is allowed on Savings Deposits from 1-5-67. Arrangements can be made to withdraw monies from this account daily.

## PAWN BROKING

Pawn Broking is done at all our Branches. The Rate of interest charged is 9%. Repayment by instalments is allowed.

## Branches :

Jaffna—Paranthan—Chunnakam—Point Pedro  
Nelliady—Chavakachcheri—Chankanai—Kayts—  
Vali East (Averangal).

## Head Office :

59, MAIN STREET, JAFFNA.

## AGM

The eighth Annual General Meeting of the Puloly MPCS Union was held recently. The Statement of Accounts reveals that the Union has made a net profit of Rs. 7,698.14 cts. during 1965-66.

## Czechoslovakia has 6,463 Unified Agricultural Cooperatives

At the beginning of 1967 6,463 cooperatives in Czechoslovakia; they had approximately 860,000 members and cultivated nearly 4 million hectares of farm land (1 hectare = 2.47 acres). This means that one cooperative society has on the average, 614 hectares of agricultural land. Most cooperatives are in the South Moravian and West-Slovak regions, where they also cultivate the largest areas of agricultural lands. There are only two districts without unified agricultural cooperatives; they are the districts of Tachov (West Bohemian region), where nearly all the land is cultivated by State farms. On the other hand, statistical figures show that the districts where agricultural cooperatives have the largest average areas of land under cultivation are those of Nove Zamky (1,453 hectares) and Dunajska Streda (1,147 hectares)—both in the West-Slovak region. The largest areas of agricultural land per member of a cooperative society are in the districts of Sokolov (12.3 hectares), Kariovy Vary (8.9 hectares) and Cheb (8.8 hectares), all in the West Bohemian region.

—The Maaras Journal of  
Cooperation

—Czechoslovak Coop News



## Industrial Coops in India

(Continued from page 5)

societies can be made good by the Government. Similar protection is available under another scheme called 'Credit Guarantee Scheme', which is operated through the Reserve Bank of India.

### Supply of Machinery

The National Small Industries Corporation, an autonomous body under the Ministry of Industry, provides machinery to industrial cooperative societies on hire purchase. The societies have to pay 20 per cent of the cost of the machinery as a first instalment at the time when their application for the supply of machinery is sanctioned. The balance of 80 per cent and the interest thereon has to be repaid in small instalments. State Small Industries Corporations also help the societies in the same way.

### Training and Technical Assistance

Considerable emphasis is being laid at present on training and technical guidance. Technical training is provided by the National Productivity Council which is an autonomous body under the Central Government. In the States there are Local Productivity Councils also. These Councils, in addition to providing training, also undertake techno-economic surveys to guide various industrial units. Arrangements are made for the provision of technical-cum-business management training by the Central Small Industries Organisation through its network of Small Industries Service Institutes and Extension Centres. The National Cooperative Union of India also provides business/management training for the office bearers of industrial cooperatives and departmental staff dealing with industrial cooperatives. This Union has also launched a pilot project for the education of members and managing committee members of cooperative societies. This training is designed to enable the members to run their societies in a business-like manner and derive full advantage from them. Education of the members and management committee members is conducted by the educational instructors in separate classes for members and committee members. The duration of the members' class is three days whilst that of the management committee members lasts for five days.

### Marketing

For marketing their produce the industrial cooperative societies have joined into federations at regional and State levels. To facilitate the marketing of the produce of small industries, State Governments run sales centres. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission also runs many showrooms and sales depots where the products of industrial societies in their charge are displayed and sold. The National Small Industries Corporation also helps the industrial cooperative societies to participate in the Government Purchase Programme. A special establishment of the Government of India, called Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals, is responsible for making the purchases on behalf of the Central Govern-

## A Banker in the Rice Paddy

Nick Caoyonan, 27, works for the Central Bank of the Philippines. More often than not, his office is a rice paddy, a humble farmhouse, or barrio meeting hall.

To the farmer tending his rice, Nick brings advice on how to obtain bank loans. With a startling difference: if you agree to buy good seed and use proper fertilizer and sprays, Nick tells farmers, the bank will lend you money without even asking you to mortgage your land.

It is called "supervised credit," Nick explains, and it's part of the Philippine government's new experimental rural development program. Nick's advice is well appreciated in the municipality of Bay, Laguna, where two-thirds of the farmers are share tenants, lease holders and small land-owners who have little or no land to mortgage and who could never get bank loans before.

Nick, the son of a farmer and a graduate of the University of the Philippines' College of Agriculture, was sent to Bay by the Central Bank as an agricultural credit extension technician. He not only advises farmers on bank loans. He helps them solve their agricultural problems and guides them in the correct use of their new seed, fertilizers and insect sprays.

The project was hard going at first, Nick recalls. Some farmers thought the money they received would represent a handout rather than a loan. Others were suspicious of adopting any new farming practices. They wanted to see how successful the new program would be before they agreed to join in.

And successful it was. More than 400 farmers borrowed \$40,000 during the first 14 months of the program. They increased their rice yields by a bountiful 48 per cent and were able to pay back their loans in full.

Nick is pleased with the role he has been able to play in improving his nation's agriculture. "I have read the histories of other countries," he says, "and it seems they developed their agricultural potential first and then gradually made the transition to industrialized societies. Before we become an industrialized state, we must build up a stable agricultural base. And the success of this effort depends on the work of us young people—and on our dedication to the cause."

—Quest

### More Wagons to be Sent

Send more wagons to transport red onions from Jaffna. This is the instruction given by the CAS to the CWE. Following representations made by the NDCF, the Permanent Secretary to the Agriculture Ministry asked the CAS to instruct the CWE to provide more wagons for the transport of onions.

Industrial Cooperative Societies can register with the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals through the National Small Industries Corporation. The Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals gives a 15 per cent price preference to the industrial cooperative societies.

1 C A Journal

## Cooperation—the Third Way

Cooperation is the *Third Way*, through which we can remain free men, without being dependent on the Government for everything, declared Mr. K. Nesiah at the seminar of the Thenmaradchy West MPCU Union.

Mr. Nesiah, comparing Cooperation with Capitalism and State Socialism said that through Cooperation we could create a world free from war, fear and want. Under capitalism, there was both good and evil. The evil thing, he said, about capitalism was that it was dominated by the profit motive. The evil consequences of this could be seen when the big combines got a stranglehold on the economy of a country. But capitalism also had its good points, said Mr. Nesiah. That is why he did not want capitalism to be done away with completely. Instead Capitalists should be confined to certain spheres. He stated that basic industries which were socially beneficial, should be the preserve of the State. But even in State Socialism there were certain dangers. With the growth of centralization, there was the very real danger that we would become slaves: that was why he wished the powers of the Central Government to be curbed. Cooperation—the *third way*—helped the development of *janasakhi*, without which there could be no true democracy. Cooperation, he pointed out was the way of *Karma Yoga*.

Mr. N. Ponnampalam who presided appealed to co-operators to render selfless service to the Movement and to rid it of fraud, corruption and nepotism.

Mr. M. Mathibalasingham ACCD Jaffna East pointed out that public opinion now was generally not very favourable to the Cooperative Movement: therefore through seminars and conferences we should strive to turn the tide of public opinion in our favour. He wanted non-members and outsiders to participate in the discussions so that they could also help in moulding a more favourable public opinion. Mr. Mathibalasingham emphasised that the best way to win over public opinion was by ridding the Movement of the various ills that plagued it. Office-bearers should be dedicated, selfless people. He pointed out that it societies functioned merely as instruments of the Government it would mean that they were not really serving their members. Societies should strive, first and foremost, to serve the needs of their members. They should also try to increase their share capital, as the growth of a society depended on this. Stressing that the support of members and public alike was necessary for the Movement's progress, he suggested that the help of the public be sought through sub-committees.

Mr. T. K. Rajasekeran, Vice-President NDCF wanted better understanding between Committees and employees, as the latter could contribute a great deal to the progress of the Movement. Employees should not be made to feel that they are an unwanted lot. Committees should treat them reasonably well because good employees could help build good societies. Mr. Rajasekeran said he firmly believed that seminars could go a long

way in helping to solve many of the problems that afflicted cooperatives.

Put what you have learnt here at this seminar into action, was the advice given by Mr. M. Kanapathipillai, NDCF representative. He wanted the delegates to convey what they had picked up to the general membership and the managing committees.

Mr. E. Sithamparapillai who dwelt at length on the food production drive, warned that unless we took the necessary steps, the same fate that has befallen India, today would come to pass here too: over-population was the main danger facing many countries. It was a great pity, he said that Ceylon which was at one time the 'Granary of the East' should now have to depend on foreign countries for its food supplies. Now that we were unable to get all the food we needed from outside, we should try to become self-sufficient. Mr. Sithamparapillai urged that we become self-sufficient in food as quickly

as possible because population experts had warned that the world population would be doubled within the next 40 years. He wanted Cooperative Societies to participate actively in the food drive. It was incumbent on every one of us, he stressed to grow the food we needed: the younger generation especially should make this their goal. Citing the case of Israel where with the help of the latest scientific techniques they had succeeded in transforming deserts into smiling fields, he said there was no reason why we couldn't turn our saline lands into fertile plots, with the help of science. Referring to the Weeding Campaign, he appealed to landowners to give school children an opportunity to participate in it. Deploring the wanton felling of palmyra trees, he suggested that we launch a 'Grow More Trees' campaign: trees would help the soil to absorb the rain-water. He also urged that we eat less rice and get our children too to eat kurakkan, maize etc.

Mr. E. Velayuthar proposed the vote of thanks.

## Imports & Exports

(Continued from page 4)

### Internal Distribution

The C.W.E. or the proposed Import-Export Corporation while being the sole importer of goods should have nothing to do with the actual internal distribution of these goods to the consumers. This should be left in the hands of the—

- (a) Private Trade
- (b) The Cooperatives.

The Limited Liability Companies now being formed to import consumer goods should be given their quota of the exchange available to import that particular variety of goods for distribution solely to the private trade. These goods can be got by tender or barter in the World Market by this Company in close collaboration with the C.W.E. and indented through the C.W.E.

Likewise the Cooperatives themselves should be permitted to use their quota of the exchange to get down their requirements of the goods—also through the C.W.E. for distribution to their member societies. Unlike in the case of the Limited Liability Companies, the Consumer Cooperative Unions numbering 120 in Ceylon, have already got their apex organisation—the All Ceylon Cooperative Consumers Union Ltd. This apex Union can take over the distribution of the goods indented by it for its members. The apex society can obtain its goods through other Cooperative Apex Organisations in other

countries or by calling for tenders through our Embassies or through the usual Trade Channels. The C.W.E. will then have several sources other than its own, to check the most advantageous price from the view of the foreign exchange position of the country. If need be, the C.W.E. must be in a position to direct the Cooperative W/S Union or the private company to purchase at a source other than the one designated by it—with valid reasons of course. The C.W.E. Board should have representatives of the private trade, Cooperatives and the Government (two for the Trade, two for the cooperatives and five experts of the government).

Needless to say that in case of an emergency or the need for rationing, the Government can easily divert the goods from the private sector to the Cooperatives or vice-versa at the source.

The C.W.E. can be the sole Importer for the Government and even handle certain monopoly items for sometime.

Certain goods like machinery and motor vehicles can be left out for the present—but even here if machinery and vehicles can be standardised, very large amounts of exchange can be saved.

The advantage of direct export of our primary products to user countries with advertising, sales promotion etc., with State backing and the benefits of barter trade need not be amplified.

A solution to some of our problems may well be in this direction.

## JAFFNA M.P.C.S. UNION LTD.

Largest Wholesale Cooperative Establishment in the North,

Authorised distributors for

CEYLON STATE HARDWARE CORPORATION

also dealers in Textiles, Cement, Milk-foods, Groceries, Oilmanstores & Ceramics and all goods distributed by the

COOPERATIVE WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT

Address:

74/3, Hospital Road, Jaffna.

Retail Shop at:

15/1, Power House Road, Jaffna.



## Government Urged to Appoint Commission

● Appoint a Commission to investigate the incidence of social disabilities arising out of caste and to recommend ways and means of removing them.

This is one of the resolutions passed at a recent meeting of the General Committee of the All Parties Conference on Social Disabilities. Mr. K. Nezhiah chaired the meeting.

Another resolution calls upon all sections of the people to exercise calm and restraint.

The Committee which viewed with concern the recent incidents involving violence, appeals to the better conscience of the Tamil people to eradicate social attitudes and practices that offend human dignity and equality. It also urges

that the cause be made a non-party, non-sectarian matter, free from group antagonisms and personal bitterness. It emphasises its standpoint that the remedy for the infringement of the Social Disabilities Act must be sought solely through legal means.

The Committee also requests the Government and the Public to observe Gandhi Jayanthi week commencing October 2 next, through the Radio, the Press, Schools and popular organisations, with the focus on the removal of Social Disabilities. It states that it is in a position to provide speakers for school assemblies and to donate Rs. 300/- in prizes for a Tamil Essay Contest at Senior and Junior Levels.

## 'Cooperative Movement Averted Famine'

The credit for having averted a famine during World War 2 must certainly go to the Cooperative Movement.

So said Mr. D. L. Patrick, DRO Vali North, speaking at the Vali North MPCS Union seminar held at Inuvil. He went on to say that today it was only through the Cooperative method that we could successfully achieve anything. He observed that the government too firmly believed that it was only through Cooperation that we could develop our economy.

In his presidential address, Pundit K. Nagalingam said that it was because of ignorance of cooperative principles and the by-laws that there were so many squabbles in coop societies. Through seminars, he observed, such ignorance could be dispelled. The joint discussions were very useful in clearing up all doubts.

Societies which at one time had been torn apart by strife caused by misinterpretation of the by-laws had now—thanks to seminars—begun to function harmoniously, stated Mr. M. Kanapathipillai Retd. HQI and NDCF representative. He stressed that during the discussion classes everyone should be given a patient hearing. Only then could they come to a correct decision.

Mr. T. K. Rajasekeran, Vice-President NDCF explained the functions of the Northern Division Cooperative Federation as a supervisory body and outlined its history. He stressed the usefulness of the Itinerant Book-keepers Service and explained how it could help to keep the accounts up-to-date and check frauds. He assured them that the NDCF was prepared to give all possible assistance to its affiliated societies. Dwelling on the need for Savings Schemes, he remarked humorously that, because of the absence of such schemes in most societies, it had become the rule that once a debtor to a Cooperative Society, always a debtor.

Mr. P. Cumaraswamy AC CD Jaffna West suggested that the Cooperative Bank pay a higher rate of interest on Savings Deposits. This, he pointed out, would be an incentive for societies to deposit their Savings in the Bank.

Mr. Cumaraswamy deplored the gap between precept and practice, between the fine speeches and the mean actions. He wanted societies to be run according to the by-laws: the 'throw the law into the dustbin' mentality must go. There was no room, he stressed, for egoism in the Cooperative Movement.

Cooperative Societies should set up an Agricultural Development Fund, suggested Mr. V.S. Ponniah, Retd. ACCD. A part of the society's profits could go into this Fund, he said; each member too should pay an annual contribution to the Fund. This money, Mr. Ponniah pointed out, could be used to help colonists from the area who were settled down in colonisation schemes elsewhere. Mr. Ponniah warned that we would miss the bus completely, unless we set about this scheme immediately. He also urged that Cooperative Societies apply for leases of Crown Land for cultivation purposes.

Mr. S. Ambalavanar, President NDAPC Union urged that employees be treated better and given better salaries. Otherwise we would be driving them to commit thefts and indulge in other malpractices. He wanted appointments to be done strictly on merit. Pointing out that State interference became inevitable if the Movement was weak, he urged that we work wholeheartedly to make the Cooperative Movement strong and virile. After his recent visit abroad, he said he felt that societies established for a single purpose would yield better results than multipurpose cooperative societies.

Mr. Varadaraja Perumal proposed the vote of thanks.

### NEW OFFICE BEARERS

The following were elected office-bearers at a general meeting of the Pachchilapalli Karachchi Coop Credit Supervising Union: Messrs. R. Elias (President), S. Ponniah (Vice-President), A. Nadarajah (Hony. Secretary), S. Kandasamy (Hony. Treasurer) and S. Kandiah (Committee Member).

## Government Ready to Assist Youths

The Government was ever ready to help educated youths who wished to take to farming.

This was the assurance given by Mr. J. M. Sabaratnam, Addl. Govt. Agent, Jaffna, at the public meeting held after the formal opening of the new building of the Araly West-North MPCS.

The opening ceremony began with Mr. A. Amirthalingam, M.P. for Vaddukoddai hoisting the rainbow-coloured Cooperative Flag. Mr. Sabaratnam cut the tape. The formal entry into the new building was done according to traditional rites.

Mr. Sabaratnam went on to say that the Government was losing valuable foreign exchange on the import of subsidiary foodstuffs. That was the reason why the government had launched a drive to grow these crops locally. This year it had allocated 63 lakhs for the Jaffna District, for the cultivation of subsidiary foodstuffs. But it was regrettable, said Mr. Sabaratnam, that farmers here had applied for loans totalling up only to 35 lakhs. While admitting that under the new Agricultural Credit Scheme, the interest rate was high, he pointed out that 9% was lower than the rate of interest levied in South East Asian countries. He appealed to youths to take to farming and make full use of Government assistance.

## The Home of True Cooperation

(Continued from page 1)

was why members of Credit Societies were generally better cooperators, whereas in other societies, many members were ignorant of the affairs of their societies. Unless Credit Societies are revitalised, declared Mr. Rajaratnam, the future of the Cooperative Movement would be bleak.

Mr. M. Ganapathipillai, NDCF representative, said that all those who had the welfare of the Cooperative Movement at heart should strive to give new life to Credit Societies. Dwelling at length on the factors which had led to Credit Societies becoming defunct, he said that the indiscriminate issue of loans to members of CAPS and MPCS had led to heavy overdues.

Mr. S. Velupillai, Range Coop Inspector, said that Credit Societies were the backbone of the Cooperative Movement. He stressed that seminars are essential to educate cooperators: many problems could be solved through these seminars.

Mr. K. Kaneshalingam, Administrative Secretary, Vavuniya District Cooperative Union, warned against depending too much on the Government for assistance. He wanted committees to give the necessary assistance to members at the correct time so that they could get the full benefit of it.

# The Local Scene

Surveyed by RAJ

### WHAT A CHANGE!

What a pleasant sight to see all the taxis lined up one behind the other, outside the Jaffna Railway Station! It was not so very long ago that one ran into a scrimmage as one stepped out of the station. One found oneself haggling with choosy taxi drivers who wanted higher fares from short-distance passengers: they had insolence written all over their faces and flaunted a 'take it or leave it' air. Now that era is past—never to return, I hope. Now there's no question of asking the taxi driver whether he'll drop us at any particular point. You just get into the taxi and the driver has to take you to your destination, though it may be only a little more than a stone's throw away. This kind of discipline has brought more orderliness to the place too. Earlier, it almost resembled a battlefield, what with taxis and cars pulling out at random and pedestrians scurrying for safety.

### DRAMATIC ESCAPE

The dramatic jail-break of a 'lifer' has brought the Jaffna Prisons into the limelight. Such escapes have occurred only once in a blue moon. This particular prisoner was transferred to the Jaffna Prisons after he had attempted to break out of Bogambara. With whose help he broke jail, yet remains a mystery. He hasn't yet been recaptured, either.

### WANTED—GAS MASKS

The Jaffna Municipality must seriously think of supplying gas masks to all those who use the public convenience sited smack in the centre of the bus stand. The stench is so overpowering that no one whose sense of smell is normal

can get anywhere near it, leave alone step in to drop a penny, without some such aid. Besides, someone has forgotten to supply doors to the lavatories so that everything is done in full public view. There are no lights either so that at night one has to grope about, hoping that one won't step on something. Perhaps to the authorities, filth is just another form of matter, but we ordinary mortals haven't yet become so philosophic as to overcome our squeamishness.

### ANY GRUDGE?

Someone in the CTB seems to be having a grudge against commuters on the Mathagal line (Route No. 787). At least that is what some regular commuters seem to think. Their complaint is that after 6-45 p.m. they have to wait nearly two hours to catch a bus back to Mathagal. This, they allege, happens almost daily. There are supposed to be two buses, one at 7-15 p.m. and the other at 7-45. But invariably, I'm told, they either never turn up on time or, if they do, are diverted to some other route by those men in grey suits. Now I can understand if this happens once or twice when there's heavy pressure on other routes, but every day? The CTB should lay down some basis for diverting buses, instead of leaving it to the whims and fancies of some individuals.

### GIRDING UP THE LOINS

Now that the Minister of Local Government has announced that the Jaffna Municipal Elections will be held in another four months, our local politicians are scurrying around seeking support. While one welcomes the move to hold elections, one only hopes that no disaster befalls the Model Market Scheme.

For Speedy Discharge and Safe Delivery

Jaffna District

Co-operative Harbour Services Union Ltd.

25, Front Street,

JAFFNA.



- STEVEDORES AGENTS
- LANDING CONTRACTORS
- FORWARDING AGENTS

Telephone No. 590

THE THENMARADCHY M. P. C. SS. UNION LTD.,

'Phone: 896.

Kandy Road, Chavakachcheri.

Visit our Hardware Section for your requirements of Building Materials.

We deal in:

ZAITOON BRAND ROOFING TILES, ELEPHANT BRAND ASBESTOS SHEETS, HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES, TEXTILES, TRUCK & CAR TYRES, LOTUS BICYCLE TYRES, ETC.



# அரசாங்கத்தின் நோக்கும்

## கூ. மொ. வி. தாபனத்தின் பேரக்கும்

உள்நாட்டு உற்பத்தியைப் பூண்டோடு அழிக்கச்சதியா?

கூட்டுறவு மொத்த விற்பனைத் தாபனத்தின் சமீபகால நடவடிக்கை வடபகுதியிலுள்ள வெங்காய உற்பத்திக்குப் பெரிய குந்தகம் விளைவிக்கக் கூடியதாக இருந்து வருவது அனைவருக்கும் வியப்பையளிக்கிறது. வடபகுதி விவசாய உற்பத்தியாளர் கூட்டுறவுச் சமாசம் வடபகுதி விவசாயிகளிடமிருந்து வெங்காயத்தைக் கொள்முதல் செய்து இத்தாபனத்திற்குத் தொடர்ந்து அனுப்பிவந்தது. இதன் மூலம் தொடம்பிற்கு தினமும் 35 வகன் வெங்காய

மும், மட்டக்களப்பு, கண்டி, காலி முதலிய இடங்களுக்கு கிழமைக் கொரு தடவை 10 வகன் வெங்காயமும் முன்பு அனுப்பப்பட்டது. ஆனால் காலப்போக்கில் கூ. மொ. வி. தாபனம் 35 வகன் வெங்காயத்தை ரத்து செய்து கொழும்பிற்கு 25 வகன் வெங்காயத்தையே அனுப்பப்பட்டி உத்தரவிட்டது. ஆனால் இந்த மாற்ற நிலையிலும் அத்தாபனம் சுட்டித்தனமாக விளையாதத் தொடங்கியது. கடந்த ஆகஸ்ட் 19 ஆம் திகதி இத்தாபனம் வடபகுதி

விவசாய உற்பத்தியாளர் கூட்டுறவுச் சமாசத்திற்கு ஒரு தந்தியடித்தது. அத்தந்தியில், வெங்காயம் அளவுக்கு மீறி களஞ்சியத்தில் தேங்கிக் கிடப்பதால் 24 ஆம் திகதி வரையும் வெங்காயம் அனுப்பவேண்டாம் எனக்குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருந்தது. 24 ஆம் திகதி அங்கிருந்து வந்த இன்றொரு தந்தியில் 20 வகன் அனுப்புக் எனக்கேட்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. ஆனால் அதற்குப்பின் வந்து சேர்ந்த வேறொரு தந்தி செப்டம்பர் 4 ஆம் திகதி வரை ஒரு வகனும் அனுப்பவேண்டாம் என்ற செய்தியைத் தாங்கிவந்தது. இதேவேளையில் இச்செய்தியிலும் பார்க்கப் பரபரப்பான ஒரு செய்தியை தமிழ்த் தினசரியொன்று தாங்கிவந்தது. அதாவது, இந்தியாவிலிருந்து 181 தொன் பம்பாய் வெங்காயமும், சிக்பெலூர் வெங்காயமும் இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்டன என்ற அச்செய்திக்கு வெங்காயத் தட்டுப்பாட்டை இது தவிர்க்க உதவும் என்ற விமர்சனமும் அதில் செய்யப்பட்டிருந்தது.

சிக்பெலூர் வெங்காயத்தை இறக்குமதி செய்ய மாட்டோம் என கூ. மொ. வி. தாபனம் ஏற்கெனவே அளித்துள்ள வாக்குறுதியை இன்று காற்றில் பறக்க விட்டதன் மர்மம் என்னவென்று எமக்கு விளங்கவில்லை! கூ. மொ. வி. தாபனம் தனது வாக்குறுதியை மீறிய அதேவேளையில் அரசாங்கத்தின் கொள்கையையும் மீறியுள்ளது என்பதையும் இங்கு இடித்துக் கூறுகின்றோம்.

சென்ற ஆண்டில் யாழ்ப்பாணத்தில் ஜனவரி தொடக்கம் ஜூன் வரை 139,451 அந்தர் வெங்காயமும், ஜூலை தொடக்கம் டிசம்பர் வரை 199,579 அந்தர் வெங்காயமும் விளைவிக்கப்பட்டது. கடந்த ஆண்டின் மொத்த

### கூட்டுறவு

வடபகுதி ஐக்கிய மேற்பார்வைச்சபையின் வெளியீடு  
யாழ்ப்பாணம், 15-9-1967.

விளைச்சல் 339,030 அந்தராகும். இவ்வாண்டு ஜனவரி தொடக்கம் ஆகஸ்ட் வரை 271,195 அந்தர் விளைவிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. வெங்காய உற்பத்தி யாழ்ப்பாணத்தில் இவ்வாண்டு நல்ல வளர்ச்சிப்பாதையில் வீறுநடை போட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை இவற்றின் மூலம் அறியலாம். புகையிலைச் செய்கையில் தோல்வியும், நட்டமுங் கண்டு சோர்ந்திருந்த கமக்காரர், வெங்காயச் செய்கையில் ஊக்கமும், உற்சாகமும் கொண்டு உழைத்து வெற்றிப் பாதையில் நடக்கத் தொடங்கிய போது, அப்பாதையை முள்வைத்து மறித்து அடைத்தது போல் கூ. மொ. வி. தாபனம் செயற்படத் தொடங்கியது. இதனால் இலங்கைக்கு வேண்டிய வெங்காயத்தை உற்பத்திசெய்வதற்கு யாழ்ப்பாணப்பகுதியில் எடுக்கப்பட்டிருந்த சகல துரித முயற்சிகளும் செயலிழந்ததுடன், இங்குள்ள பல கமக்காரர் குடும்பங்களும் சங்கங்களும் வெகுவாகப் பாதிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. உருளைக்கிழங்கு போதியளவு இங்கு பயிரிடப்படாதிருக்கின்ற போதிலும் வெளிநாட்டிலிருந்து உருளைக்கிழங்கு இறக்குமதி தடைசெய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது; ஆனால் இலங்கை முழுமதிக்கும் போதுமான அளவு வெங்காயம் யாழ்ப்பாணத்தில் உற்பத்தியாகும் போது வெளிநாட்டிலிருந்து வெங்காயம் இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது! இச்செய்கை உள்நாட்டு உற்பத்தியைப்

பூண்டோடு அழிக்கவேண்டும்; மக்கள் பொருட்தட்டுப்பாட்டினால் தவிக்க வேண்டும் என்று திட்டமிட்டுச் செய்வது போல் அல்லவா இருக்கின்றது? அணிமையில் உணவு விவசாய உதவி அமைச்சர் கௌரவ இம்புலானு அவர்கள் ஒரு கூட்டத்தில் பேசுகையில் விவசாயத்துறையில் அனைவரும் சின்னவெங்காயத்தைப் பயிரிடும் யாழ்ப்பாணக் கமக்காரரைப் பின்பற்ற வேண்டும் என்றும், இதனால் வெகுவினையில் நாம் வெளிநாட்டிற்கு வெங்காயத்தை ஏற்றுமதி செய்யும் நிலை விரைவில் ஏற்படலாம் என்றும் கூறியுள்ளார். உள்நாட்டில் நமக்குத் தேவையான வெங்காயத்தை மாத்திரமல்ல, வெளிநாடுகளுக்கும் அனுப்புமளவிற்கு அனைவரும் வெங்காயத்தைப் பயிரிட வேண்டும் என அரசாங்கம் ஆசைப்பட்டு அனைவரையும் ஊக்கிவருகிறது.

ஊக்கத்துடன் அப்பயிர்ச் செய்கையில் ஈடுபடுபவர்களின் வாயில் கூ. மொ. வி. தாபனம் மண்ணை வாரிக் கொட்டுகிறது. கண்ணைத்திறந்து அரசாங்கம் இதைப் பார்த்து இவ்விடயத்தினைப் பற்றி பூரண விசாரணை நடாத்தி இனிமேல் இவ்வாறான நிகழ்ச்சிகள் தலையெடுக்காத வண்ணம் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று கமக்காரர் சார்பிலும், சங்கங்கள் சார்பிலும் கேட்டுக் கொள்கின்றோம்.

### கூ. மொ. வி. தாபனமும் கூ. மொ. சங்கமும்

கூட்டுறவு மொத்த விற்பனைத் தாபனம் இலங்கையில் நிறுவப்பட்டபோது, அது காலப் போக்கில் படிப்படியாக இங்கிலாந்திலுள்ள அல்லது ஸ்கொட்லாந்திலுள்ள கூட்டுறவு மொத்தச் சங்கம் போல் அமையும் என எல்லோரும் எதிர்பார்த்தனர். அவப்பேராக அரசாங்கத்தின் தலையீட்டினால் கூ. மொ. வி. தாபனம் இன்று முரண்பாடான முறையிலே வளர்ந்துள்ளது. இந்நிலையில் அது தனது பெயர்ப்பலகையில் 'கூட்டுறவு' என்ற அடைமொழியைப் பொறித்திருப்பது முற்றிலும் பொருத்தமற்றதாக இருக்கின்றது. இன்றுள்ள அதன் தன்மையை தெளிவாகக் காட்டுவதற்கு அவிழ்ப்பதமாகச் சில விடயங்களை இங்கு தருகின்றோம்.

இலங்கைக்கு ஓராண்டில் முப்பதாயிரம் தொன் வெங்காயம் தேவைப்படுகின்றது. இதில் ஐயாயிரம் தொன் வெங்காயத்தை மாத்திரமே ஜனவரி, ஜூன் மாதங்களில் இறக்குமதி செய்ய வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. நிலைமை இவ்வாறிருக்க, இப்போது சின்ன வெங்காயம் பெருமளவில் உற்பத்தியாகும் நேரத்தில் கூ. மொ. வி. தாபனம் இந்தியாவிலிருந்து வெங்காயத்தை இறக்குமதி செய்து விற்பனையிலும் விற்பனையே. அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் அதன் கொள்கைகளுக்கும் எதிராக ஒரு அரசாங்க கூட்டுத்தாபனம் செய்யும் சதி என்று இதைக் கூறுவது மிகையாகாது.

கூ. மொ. வி. தாபனம் சில ஆடம்பர துணிவகைகளை இறக்குமதி செய்ய மறுக்கின்றது. ஆனால் வேடிக்கை என்னவெனில் இந்தியா சென்று வரும் பலர் அவற்றை இலங்கைக்குக் கொண்டு வரும் வண்ணமேயிருக்கின்றனர். இறக்குமதி ஆணையாளர் ஒருவர் தடை உத்தரவு பிறப்பித்தவுடன் மக்கள் அனைவரும் காஞ்சிபுரம், மணிப்பூரி, பனாரிஸ் சேலைகளை உதறித் தள்ளிவிடுவார்கள் என எண்ணியது எவ்வளவு மடமை!

கூட்டுறவுப் பாவனையாளர் சங்கங்கள் இதுவரை காலமும் மக்களுக்கு வேண்டிய அத்தியாவசிய பொருள்களைச் செம்மையான முறையிலே பங்கிட்டு வந்துள்ளது. ஆனால் அதேவேளையில் கூ. மொ. வி. தாபனம் இதற்குப் போட்டியாக விற்பனை நிலையங்களைத் தாபித்துள்ளது. எனவே ஒரே செயலை இருதரப்பினர் செய்வதனால் பணமும், சக்தியும் வீண்விரயமாகின்றன. இதனால் 'கியூ'க்களே நீண்டு வளர்ந்து கொண்டு போகின்றன. இக்'கியூ'க்களில் நிற்பவர் அத்தனைபேரும் உண்மையான பாவனையாளர்களா? வயலில் நெல்லும் புல்லும் கலந்து நிற்பது போல் பாவனையாளருடன், நடைபாதை வியாபாரிகள், 'கியூ'வில் இடம்பிடித்து அந்த இடத்தை விற்கும் குட்டி வியாபாரிகள் அனைவரும் அல்லவா நிற்கிறார்கள்.

ஆனால், 'கியூ'க்களில் நிற்பவர் எல்லோரும் உண்மையான பாவனையாளராயிருந்தாலும் அது குடியாட்சியாய் விடுமென நினைத்தலாகாது. குடிமக்கள் வெறும் வியாபாரிகளோ, பாவனையாளரோ மட்டுமல்லர். ஆதலாற்றான் கூட்டுறவு பாவனையாளர் இயக்கம் மிக அத்தியாவசியமாகின்றது; முக்கியத்துவம் பெறுகின்றது. இவ்வித கூட்டுறவு பாவனையாளர் இயக்கத்திற்கு சிகரமாய் கூ. மொ. வி. சங்கம் விளங்கும்.

## சங்கங்களில் குழப்பங்கள் ஏன் எழுகின்றன?

உபவிதிகளைச் சரியாகப் புரிந்து கொள்ளாததால்!

"சங்க உபவிதிகளை அங்கத்தவர்கள் சரியாகப் புரிந்து கொள்ளாதிருப்பதனால் கூட்டங்களில் வீண் தர்க்கங்களும், குழப்பங்களும் ஏற்படுகின்றன. இந்த அறியாமையைப் போக்குவதற்கு கருத்தரங்கம் பெருமளவு உதவி புரிகின்றது" இவ்வண்ணம் இணுவில் ப. நோ? கூ. சங்கத்தின் கருத்தரங்கத்தைத் தலைமை வகித்து வரவேற்புரைநிகழ்த்துகையில் பண்டிதர் க. நாகலிங்கம் குறிப்பிட்டார். மேலும் அவர் தொடர்ந்து பேசுகையில், கருத்தரங்கில் சகல அங்கத்தவர்களும் கலந்துரையாடுவதனால் ஒரே வேளையில் அவர்கள் அனைவரும் கூட்டுறவு பற்றிய உண்மையான விளக்கத்தைப் பெறுகின்றார்கள் என்று சுட்டிக்காட்டினார்.

"இரண்டாவது உலகமகாயுத்தத்தில் உணவுப் பற்றாக்குறையைப் போக்கிய பெருமை கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்திற்கே உரியதாகும்" இவ்வாறு அடுத்துப் பேசிய வலிகாமம் வடக்கு கர்ரியாதிக்காரி திரு. D. I. பற்றிக் கூறப்பட்டார். மேலும் அவர் பேசுகையில் "நாம் எந்த முயற்சியையும் வெற்றிகரமாகச் சாதிப்பதற்கும் கூட்டுறவு முறையே அத்தியாவசியம் என்ற நிலை இன்று இருக்கிறது. இம்முறையிலேலேதான் பொருளாதாரத்தைப் பெருக்கலாம் என அரசாங்கமும் நம்பியிருக்கிறது" என்றார்.

"சங்க உபவிதிகளைச் செவ்வனே விளங்கிக் கொள்ளாது வீண் வாக்குவாதங்களிலும் சச்சரவுகளிலும் ஈடுபட்டு சரி

யாக நடாத்தப்படாதிருந்த சங்கங்கள் எல்லாம் இன்று கருத்தரங்கின் பயனைப்பெற்று நல்ல முறையில் இயங்கிவருகின்றன" என இண்பாறிய காரியாலயப் பரிசோதகர் திரு. மு. கணபதிப்பிள்ளை பேசுகையில் குறிப்பிட்டார்: "கருத்தரங்கில் ஒருவர் பிழையாகச் சொல்வதையும், வேறொருவர் சரியாகச் சொல்வதையும் பொறுமையுடன் இருந்து கேட்டு அவற்றைச் சீர்தூக்கி எல்லோரும் ஒரே முகமான நல்ல முடிவுக்கு வரவேண்டும்" என அழுத்தினார், இவ்விதமாக கூட்டுறவு பற்றிய தெளிந்த அறிவைப் பெறுவதற்கு கருத்தரங்கு ஏற்ற இடம் என அவர் மேலும் சுட்டிக்காட்டினார். "கூட்டுறவுக் கல்வியைக் (தொடர்ச்சி 12-ம் பக்கம்)



நீட்டோலை-கபிலர்

**சாகித்தியமண்டலமும் பரிசுத்திட்டமும்**

கலை இலக்கிய வளர்ச்சிக்கு ஊக்கமும் ஆக்கமுங் கொடுக்கும் இலட்சியத்துடன் இலங்கையில் 'சாகித்தியமண்டலம்' நிறுவப்பட்டது. இதே நன் நோக்குடன் இந்தியாவில் 'சாகித்திய அக்காடமி' தாழ்த்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. என்பது பலருக்குத் தெரியும். நெல்லுற்பத்தியை அதிகரிக்கும் நோக்குடன் நமது அரசாங்கம் உத்தரவாத விலைத்திட்டத்தை ஆரம்பித்ததுபோல, கலை இலக்கியம் பல்கிப் பெருக வேண்டும் என்ற நல்ல எண்ணத்துடன் சாகித்தியமண்டல மூலம் பரிசுத்திட்டத்தைத் தயாரித்தது. என்னும் ஏறத்தாழ இந்த இரு திட்டங்களிலும் குறைபாடுகள் மண்டிக்கிடக்கின்றன என்பதை மறுக்க முடியாது. உத்தரவாத விலைத்திட்டம் எவ்வண்ணம் நெல்லுற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்க ஓரளவிற்காவது ஏதுவாயிருந்ததோ, அதே போல் எழுத்தாளர்கள் உற்சாகத்துடனும், ஊக்கத்துடனும் பலவித முயற்சிகளை ஆற்றி நூல்களை வெளியிட சாதியமண்டலம் மூலமாக அமைந்தது. அந்த அளவில் மண்டலத்திற்குத் திருப்தி; பரிசுத்திட்டத்திற்கு வெற்றி! ஆனால், நூல்களை வெளியிட்ட அதனை எழுத்தாளரும் வெற்றியும் திருப்தியும் அடைய முடியுமா? இதனால் பல பிரச்சினைகள் அவ்வப்போது எழுந்து வந்தன. குறிப்பாக 'தமிழ்மாலையை அணிகின்றேன்' என்று தமிழை மலர்மாலையாக உருவகித்து எழுதும் எழுத்தாள வம்சத்தைச் சேர்ந்த சிலர், சாகித்திய மண்டலத்தில் பரிசு பெறும் தோல்வியடைந்ததும் தமிழைக் கூழ் முட்டையாக்கி மண்டலத்திற்கு அணிந்து அழகுபார்த்து ஆர்ப்பரித்த பண்பும், வித்தகத்தன்மையும் மறக்கமுடியாதவையாகும். ஆனால் இந்தியாவில் எழுத்தாளர் இவ்வளவு தூரம் இதுவரை முன்னேறவில்லை! எனினும், இதுவரை இங்கு பரிசு பெற்ற நூல்கள் ஒன்றும் தகுதியற்றவை என்றும், தகுதியாய்ந்த நூல்கள் வெண்டுமென்று நிராகரிக்கப்படுகின்றன என்றும் பொதுப்படையாக எழுந்துவரும் கருத்து, அங்கும் நிலவியிருக்கிறது. இதற்கெல்லாம் குழுமண்பான்மையும் போட்டியும் பூசலும் காரணங்களாகும். எனவே இப்பரிசுத்திட்டம் எழுத்தாளர்களிடையே ஒற்றுமையைச் சீர்குலைத்து ஊழல்களை வளர்க்க வல்லனவாக விளங்குகின்றன என்று கூறினால் மிகையாகாது. எனவே இப்பரிசுத்திட்டத்தைக் கைவிட்டு வேறு வகையில் எழுத்தாளரை ஆதரிக்க முனைவது நல்லதெனக் கூறவிரும்புகிறேன். ஏனெனில் இத்தகைய பரிசுத்திட்டத்தில் நுழையும் பூசல்களை என்றுமே தவிர்க்க முடியாது!

அரசாங்கம் எழுத்தாளர் வெளியிடும் நூல்களில் ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட தொகையை வாங்கி நூல்நிலையங்கள், சனசமூக நிலையங்கள் பாடசாலைகள் முதலியவற்றிற்கு இலவசமாக விநியோகிக்கவேண்டும்; இதனால் பரிசு பெறலாம் என்ற நம்பாசையுடன் காணியூழிகளை ஈடுவைத்து புத்தகங்களை வெளியிட்டுவிட்டு, விலைப்படாத புத்தகக் கட்டுக்கு மேல் இருந்து எழுத்துத்துறையை விட்டு விடுவோம் என்ற 'ஞானோதயம்' பெறுபவர் தொகை குறையும். ஆனால் அரசாங்கம் யாருடைய புத்தகங்களை வாங்குவது என்பதில் பிரச்சினைகள் எழாதா எனச் சிலர் கேட்கலாம். அவற்றைத் தீர்ப்பதற்கும் ஒரு வழியை இங்கே கூறுகின்றேன். நாட்டின் பொதுச் சட்டங்களுக்கு; ஆபாசம் போன்ற சட்டங்க

**ஆசியாவில் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கம்**

**ஆரம்பக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கம்**

ஆசிய நாடுகளைப் பொறுத்தவரையில் ஒரு நோக்கத்திற்காக நிறுவப்பட்ட ஆரம்பச் சங்கமே காலத்தால் முற்பட்டதாகும். வழக்கமாக இது ரவெசன் முன்மாதிரியை யொட்டி அமைக்கப்பட்டது. நா. சங்கமாகவே இருந்தது. இன்னும் ஒரு நோக்கத்திற்காக நிறுவப்பட்ட கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்கள் உள். எடுத்துக்காட்டாக ஐக்கிய நாணய சங்கங்கள், பார் சங்கங்கள், நீர்ப்பாசன சங்கங்கள், கைத்தொழில் சங்கங்கள் போன்றவை. இத்தகைய சங்கங்கள் அவை எந்தெந்த நோக்கத்திற்காக நிறுவப்பட்டனவோ அவற்றை நிலநாட்டுவதற்கு முயன்றன. ஆனால் இன்று கிராமப்புறங்களிலே ப. நோ. கூ. சங்கங்களை நிறுவுவது பெருமழக்காகி விட்டதை நாம் அவதானிக்கலாம். இப்பலநோக்குக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்கள் பல்வகை வேலைகளில் ஈடுபடுகின்றன. அவையாவன: (1) உறுப்பினர்களிடையே சேமிக்கும் வழக்கத்தை ஊக்குவிக்க வேண்டிய சேமிப்புத்திட்டத்தை ஆரம்பித்தல். (2) விவசாயத்துறையிலும், கைத்தொழில் துறையிலும் சிறு உற்பத்தியாளர்களுக்கு கடன் வசதிகளை அளித்தல் (3) உற்பத்தியாளர்களுக்கு தேவைப்படும் பொருள்களையும் சேவைகளையும் வழங்குதல் (4) உறுப்பினர்களாகிய விவசாயிகளின் விளைபொருள்களையும் கைத்தொழில் உற்பத்திப் பொருள்களையும் விற்பனை செய்வதற்கு வேண்டிய ஒழுங்குகளைச் செய்தல். (5) உறுப்பினர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய பாடசாலைப் பொருள்களைப் பெற்றுக் கொடுத்தல் (6) உறுப்பினர்களிடையே நிலவக்கூடிய போதிய வேலையின்மையையும் போக்குவதற்கு வேண்டிய திட்டங்களை மேற்கொள்ளுதல் (7) கிராமப் புறங்களிலுள்ள மூலப் பொருள்களையும் ஆற்றலையும் பயன்படுத்தி சிறுக்கைத் தொழில்களை விருத்தி செய்ய முயலுதல் (8) கிராமத்திலுள்ள ஏனைய நிறுவனங்களுடன் இணைந்த (எடுத்துக்காட்டாக இந்தியாவில் பஞ்சாயத்துடன்) கிராமத்திற்குத் திட்டம் வகுக்கும் நிலையமாகக் கடமையாற்றலாம்.

**சங்கத்தினைப் பெருப்பித்தல்**

அண்மைக் காலத்திலே ப. நோ. கூ. சங்கத்தினைப் பெருப்பிப்பதன் போக்கினை நாம் ஊக்கு முரணற்ற நூல்கள் அத்தனையையும், அவை இலக்கியத்தரம் வாய்ந்தவையோ, இல்லாதவையோ என்று கணிக்காது அரசாங்கம் வாங்க வேண்டும். ஏனெனில் இன்று வாசகசாலைகள் சனசமூக நிலையங்கள் முதலியவற்றிலுள்ள பொதுச்சட்டத்திற்கு அமைவான புத்தகங்கள் அத்தனையும் இலக்கியத்தரம் வாய்ந்தனவா? புத்தகம் அச்சிட்டபின் நாட்டின் பொதுச் சட்டத்திற்கு முரணானவை என எடுத்துக்காட்டி சில புத்தகங்களைத் தவிர்த்தும் விடலாமல்லவா? அதனால் மனமுறிவையும், பண நட்டத்தையும் நூலாசிரியர் அடையாதிருப்பதற்கு நூலை அச்சிடுவதற்கு முதல் அதன் கையெழுத்துப் பிரதியை அரசாங்கத்தால் நியமிக்கப்பட்ட தகுதிவாய்ந்த குழுவிடம் காட்ட வேண்டும். ஆம், நாட்டின் பொதுச்சட்டத்திற்கு அக்கறையெழுத்துப் பிரதி முரணானதா என்பதை யட்டுந்தான் அக்குழு பரிசீலனை செய்யலாம்.

இத்தகைய புதிய திட்டம் உருவாக்குமையானால் 'ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் போர்' நிசுழாது இலக்கியமும் செழிப்பாக வளரும் என்பது எனது நம்பிக்கையாகும்.

அவதானிக்க முடிகின்றது. சங்கம் செயலாற்றும் எல்லை விலைத்தரிப்பதன் மூலமோ, அல்லது பக்கத்திலேயுள்ள சங்கங்களுடன் இணைந்தோ இதைச் செய்யலாம். இவ்வாறு செய்வதன் மூலம் சங்கத்தின் வியாபாரத்தைப் பெருக்குவதுடன், அதன் தொழிற்பாட்டையும் வளர்க்கலாம். எடுத்துக் காட்டாக 1963 ல் ஜப்பானில் 13101 சங்கங்கள் இருந்தன. இவை 1959 ல் இணைப்பின் மூலம் 12406 குறைக்கப்பட்டன. இப்பொழுது முன்பு இரண்டு சங்கங்களுக்கு மேலாக நிறுவப்பட்ட பகுதியில் புதிதாக ஒரு கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கம்தான் நிறுவப்படுகின்றது. இக்கொள்கையைக் கடைப்பிடித்ததின் விளைவாக சங்க உறுப்பினரின் சராசரித் தொகை 537 ஆக உயர்ந்திருக்கிறது. அதே போன்று சராசரி பங்குப் பணத்தொகை 40

**J. C. இரையன்**

லட்சம் 'ஜென்' என உயர்ந்திருக்கின்றது. ஏறக்குறைய ஒவ்வொரு சங்கத்திலும் குறைந்தது பதினொரு ஊழியராவது கடமையாற்றுகின்றனர். 1954 ஆம் ஆண்டில் கிராமியக் கடன் வசதிகளைப் பற்றி இந்தியாவிலே சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட அறிக்கையில் ப. நோ. கூ. சங்கங்கள் பெரிய அளவினவாய் இருந்தாற்றின அவை திறமையாகச் செயலாற்றவும், உயிர் வாழவும் முடியும் என கூறப்பட்டிருந்தது. பெரிய அளவினதாக சங்கம் என்ற சொற்றொடரைத் தவறாகப் புரிந்து கொண்டு சில இடங்களில் மிகப்பெரிய நிலப்பரப்பை உள்ளடக்கிய சங்கங்கள் நிறுவப்பட்டன. இதனால் உறுப்பினர் ஒருவரையொருவர்

அறிந்து தெரிந்து சொள்வது மிகவும் கடினமாயிற்று. அதனால் மக்களிடையே இப்போக்கிற்கு எதிர்மறையான கருத்து தோன்றலாயிற்று. கூட்டுறவுக் கடன் வசதி பற்றி 1960 ஆம் ஆண்டில் ஆராய்ந்த மேத்தா குழுவினர் பின்வருமாறு கூறினர்: சங்கம் உயிர் வாழவல்லதா என்பதைப் பற்றி அம்மட்டுமல்லாது, கூட்டுறவு அம்சத்தையும் நாம் முக்கியமாகக் கவனித்தல் வேண்டும். உயிர்ற்ற வெறும் கூடாக மாறுமளவிற்கு நாம் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களைப் பெருப்பிக்கக் கூடாது. சங்கம் செயலாற்றும் எல்லை மிக விசாலமானதாக இருக்கக் கூடாது. அதே போன்று உறுப்பினர் தொகையும் கட்டுக்கடங்கியதாய் இருத்தல் வேண்டும். ஒரு சங்கத்திலே உள்ளடக்கப்பட்ட ஒரு கிராமம் தலைமைத் கிராமத்திலிருந்து ஆகக் கூடியது மூன்று அல்லது நான்கு மைல்களுக்குப்பால் இருத்தலாகது. 3000 க்கு மேற்பட்ட மக்கள் (அதாவது 600 குடும்பங்களை அல்லது 500 விவசாயக் குடும்பங்களை) உறுப்பினராய் சேர்க்கப் படலாகாதென பெரும்பாலும் கருதுகின்றனர். இவர்கள் வரையறுத்த கொள்கை இப்போது கடைப்பிடிக்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றது.

சங்கங்களின் கூட்டுறவுத் தன்மையைப் பேண விளைவது மிகவும் வரவேற்கத்தக்கது. ஆனாலும் இவ்வாறு செய்யும் போது சங்கங்கள் உயிர்வாழ வல்லனவா என்றும் விடயங்களை உறுப்பினர் மறத்தலாகாது. கிராமப்புறக் கடன் வசதி அறிக்கையின் தகவரையின் படி நிறுவப்பட்ட பெரிய சங்கங்களை நல்ல முறையில் வியாபாரிகள் நடாத்தியிருக்கின்றனர் என்பதையும் மறக்க முடியாது. (வளரும்)

**கூட்டுறவு வங்கியில் சேமியுங்கள்**

கூட்டுறவு வங்கியிலே பணத்தைச் சேமித்து வைக்கும்படி யாழ். மேற்கு கூட்டுறவு உதவி ஆக்க ஆணையாளர் திரு. பூ. குமாரசாமி அராலி மேற்கு வடக்கு ப. நோ. கூ. சங்க உறுப்பினரைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டார். மேற்படி சங்கத்தின் வருடாந்தக் கூட்டத்தில் பேசுகையிலேயே ஆணையாளர் இவ்வண்ணம் கூறினர். இச்சேமிப்புப் பணத்தை வீடுகட்டுவதற்கோ, காணியொங்குவதற்கோ, அவற்றைத் திருத்துவதற்கோ பயன்படுத்துமாறு ஆலோசனை கூறினர். அரசாங்கம் அளிக்கும் உதவிகளைத் தமது உறுப்பினர்க்குப் பெற்றுக் கொடுப்பதற்குச் சங்கங்கள் தயங்கக்கூடாது. பொருட்சோர்வு பற்றிக் குறிப்பிடும் போது, அவை கண்டு பிடிக்கப்பட்டதும் அவற்றிற்குப் பொறுப்பான வரிடமிருந்து பணம் உடனடியாக அறவிடப்பட வேண்டும் என அழுத்தினார்.

"அங்கத்தவர்களுக்கு நிருவாக சபை கல்வி வசதியளிக்க வேண்டும்" என வ. ப. ஜ. மே. சபை உப தலைவர் திரு. தி. க. இராஜசேகரன் கூறினர். சங்கத்தின் நடவடிக்கைகள் பற்றி போதிய அறிவை நிருவாகசபை அங்கத்தவர்களுக்கு அளிக்கவேண்டும் என்று அவர் மேலும் கூறினர். பிழைகளைக் கண்டு பிடித்து அவைகளை உடனுக்குடன் தீர்த்து வைக்க வேண்டும். நேர்மை, சங்கத்தின் அலுவல்களில் உற்சாகமாகக் கலந்து கொள்வது ஆகியன கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தின் அபிவிருத்திக்கு அத்தியாவசியமாகும் என அழுத்தினார். பல துறைகளிலும் ஈடுபடும்படி திரு. இராஜசேரன் சங்கத்தை வேண்டிக் கொண்டார். அப்படிச் செய்வதன் மூலம் அது உண்மையான பலநோக்குக் கூட்டுறவு

வுச் சங்கமாக விளங்கும் என்றார்.

அடுத்துப் பேசிய திரு. S. தவராசா விவசாயிகளுக்கு நல்ல எதிர்காலம் இருப்பதாகவும் உருளைக்கிழங்கு போன்றவற்றின் இறக்குமதிக்குத் தடையிருப்பதால் அவற்றின் விலையுயர்ந்து விட்டதாயும் கூறினர். இதனால் இங்கு பயிரிடப்படும் உருளைக்கிழங்கு, வெங்காயம், மிளகாய் போன்றவற்றை விற்பதன் மூலம் அதிக லாபத்தைப் பெறலாம். பசளை முதலியவைகளுக்கான விண்ணப்பங்களை தகுந்த நேரத்தில் விண்ணப்பிக்குமாறு அவர் அனைவரையும் கேட்டுக் கொண்டார்.

திரு. T. விசுவநாதன் நன்றியுரைத்தார்.

**கூட்டுறவு உலகில்**

**வில்வமடுவில் குடியேறிய வாலிபர் ரூபா 3000 பெறுமதியான மிளகாயை விற்பனர்**

"அரசாங்கம் 46 லட்சம் ரூபாயை மிளகாய் இறக்குமதிக்காகச் செலவிட்டுவரும் இவ்வேளையில் வில்வமடு குளத்திட்டத்தில் குடியேறிய வாலிபர்கள் 3000 ரூபா பெறுமதியான மிளகாயை அரசாங்கத்திற்கு விற்ப்புள்ளனர். வாலிபர்கள் விவசாயத்தை தமது தொழிலாக ஏற்பார்களாயின் நில வசதியையோ கடன் வசதிகளையோ அளிப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கம் தயாராக இருக்கிறது. எனவே வாலிபர் வேலை வாய்ப்பு இல்லை என்று இனிமேல் இருக்கத்தேவையில்லை" இவ்வண்ணம் அராலி மேற்கு-வடக்கு ப. நோ. கூ. சங்கத்தின் புதிய கட்டிடத் திறப்பு விழாவில் சொற்பொழிவாற்றுகையில் யாழ்ப்பாண மேலதிக அரசாங்க அதிபர் திரு. J. M. சபாரத்தினம் குறிப்பிட்டார். தொடர்ந்து அவர் உரையாற்றுகையில், "இன்று உப உணவுப் பொருள்களை வெளிநாடுகளிலிருந்து பெறுவதற்கு 10 கோடி ரூபாயையும், அரிசிக்கு 40 கோடி ரூபாயையும் அரசாங்கம் செழிவழிக்கிறது. இப்பொருள்களில் சிலவற்றையாவது யாழ். மாவட்டத்தில் உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்காக கடன் வழங்குவதற்கு அரசாங்கம் சென்ற ஆண்டு 35 இலட்சமும் இவ்வாண்டு 63 இலட்சமும் ஒதுக்கியிருந்தது. ஆனால் விவசாயச் செய்கைக்கு 35 இலட்சத்திற்கு மட்டுமே கடன் மனுப் பண்ணப்பட்டிருக்கிறது" என்றார்.

வட்டுக்கோட்டை நாடாளுமன்ற உறுப்பினர் திரு. அ. அமிர்தலிங்கம் கூட்டுறவுக் கொடியை ஏற்றி இவ்விழாவை ஆரம்பித்து வைத்தார். திரு. J. M. சபாரத்தினம் சம்பிரதாய முறைப்படி கட்டிடத்தைத் திறந்து வைத்தார். திருமதி மங்கையர்க்கரி அமிர்தலிங்கம், திருமதி T. விநாயகமூர்த்தி ஆகியோர் குத்துவிளக்கை யேற்றிவைத்தனர்.

**பாடசாலைகளில் உணவுற்பத்திப் போட்டி**

வீட்டுத்தோட்டச் செய்கைகளை பிடுங்கல், நாற்று நடுதல் முதலியவற்றில் அகில இலங்கைப் பாடசாலைகளிடையே உணவுற்பத்திப் போட்டி யொன்று இம்மாதம் 16 ஆம் திகதி ஆரம்பமாகும்.

**MILK WHITE SOAP**  
V.M.K.

**மில்க் வைற்**

**மில்க் வைற் நீலசோப் பார்சோப்**

பட்டு, பருத்தி, கைலோன், ரெர்லின் துணிவகைகளையும் பிரகாசமாகச் சலவை செய்கிறது. எப்பொழுதும் மில்க் வைற் நீலசோப்-பார்சோப் பாவிங்கள்.







# உண்மையான கூட்டுறவாளரின் உறைவிடம்

“ஐ. நா. சங்கங்கள் மிகப் பயனுள்ளவை என்பதை மீண்டும் உணர கூட்டுறவாளர் இன்று முற்பட்டுவிட்டனர்”, இவ்வாறு முல்லைத்தீவு ஐ. நா. சங்க மேற்பார்வைச் சமாசத்தின் ஆதரவில் நடைபெற்ற பயிற்சி வகுப்பைத் தொடக்கி வைத்தபோது அதன் தலைவர் F. V. மிக்கேற்பிள்ளை குறிப்பிட்டார். அவர் மேலும் கூறியதாவது: “ஐ. நா. சங்கங்களில்தான் உண்மையான கூட்டுறவாளரை நாம் காணலாம். ஐ. நா. சங்க அலுவல்களில் வெளியாளரின் தலையீடு இல்லை, காலஞ்சென்ற திரு. வி. வீரசிங்கம் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்திற்காக ஆற்றிய தொண்டை ஒருபோதும் மறக்க முடியாது”

“இப்பயிற்சி வகுப்பிற்கு இத்தனை பேர் சமூகமளித்திருப்பது தனக்கு மிகமகிழ்ச்சியாக இருக்கின்ற” தென வ. ஐ. மே. சபைத்தலைவர் திரு. R. இராசரத்தினம் குறிப்பிட்டார். அவர் தொடர்ந்து பேசுகையில் கூறியதாவது கொஞ்சக் காலமாக ஐ. நா. சங்கங்கள் புறக்கணிக்கப்பட்டு வந்தன. ஆனால் திரு. மிக்கேற்பிள்ளை போன்ற கூட்டுறவாளரின் பெருமுயற்சியால் சில சங்கங்கள் உயிர் வாழ்ந்ததோடு மக்களுக்கும் தொண்டாற்றி வருகின்றன.

கூட்டுறவு வங்கிகளை கூட்டுறவாளர் அனைவரும் ஆதரிப்பது இன்றியமையாதது, அத்

தகைய ஆதரவை நல்கின்ற முன் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்கள் முன்னேற முடியும். இப்பொழுது புதிய விவசாயக் கடன் திட்டம் நடைமுறைக்கு வந்திருப்பதால் இனிமேல் கூட்டுறவு வங்கி மூலமே கடன்களைப் பெற முடியும். எத்தனையோ தடவைகளிலே பல்வேறு அரசாங்கங்கள் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களின் வளர்ச்சிக்கு முட்டுக்கட்டைகள் போட்டிருக்கின்றன. இது மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்கது. ஐ. நா. சங்கங்களிலே உறுப்பினர்களைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்தல் மிகவும் கவனமாக நடைபெறுகின்றது. ஆனால் ஏனைய பிற சங்கங்களில் இவ்வாறு நடப்பதில்லை. இதனூற்றான் ஐ. நா. சங்க உறுப்பினர்கள் தங்கள் அலுவல்களை நன்கு தெரிந்தவர்களாய் விளங்குகின்றனர். ஐ. நா. சங்கங்களை உயிர்ப்பிக்கத் தவறிலாமல் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தின் எதிர்காலம் இருள்மயமாகவே இருக்கும்.

“ஐ. நா. சங்கங்களுக்குப் யுத்தியிரளிப்பது கூட்டுறவாளரின் தலையாயகடமை” யென திரு. மு. கணபதிப்பிள்ளை வற்புறுத்தினார். ஐ. நா. சங்கங்கள் செல்வாக்கிழந்த காரணத்தை விரிவாக அவர் எடுத்துரைத்தார். ப. நோ. கூட்டுறவுச்சங்கங்களிலும் விளை பொருட்சங்கங்களிலும் ஒரு வரையறைக்குட்பட கடன்கள்

வழங்கப்படாததால் அவற்றில் சிலவற்றைத் திருப்பிப் பெற முடியாத நிலை உருவாகிற்று என்றார். திரு. கணபதிப்பிள்ளை புதிய விவசாயக்கடன் திட்டத்தை விரிவாக விளக்கினார்.

“ஐ. நா. சங்கங்களே கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தின் முதுகெலும்பு” என்று கூட்டுறவுப் பரிசோதகர் திரு. S. வேலுப்பிள்ளை பேசுகையில் கூறினார். கருத்தரங்குகள் மூலம் அறியாமையைப் போக்குவதுடன் பல பிரச்சினைகளைப் போக்குவதற்கும் ஏதுவாயிருக்கும் என அவர் மேலும் கூறினார்.

“அரசாங்கத்தை எல்லாவற்றிற்கும் நம்பியிருப்பது கெடுதியைத்தரும்” என வவுனியா கூட்டுறவு மாவட்ட சமாச நிருவாகக்காரியதரிசி திரு. K. கணேசலிங்கம் பேசுகையில் சுட்டிக்காட்டினார். ஆதலால் அரசாங்கத்தை எல்லாவற்றிற்கும் நம்பியிருக்கும் போக்கினைத் தவிர்த்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டுமென ஆலோசனை கூறினார். ஐ. நா. சங்கங்களை மாற்றியமைக்கும்போது நல்ல நிருவாகக்குழுக்களைத் தெரிந்தெடுப்பது அவசியம். அதோடு யார் யாருக்குக் கடன் வழங்க வேண்டும் என்பதுபற்றி எச்சரிக்கையாக இருக்கவேண்டும் என்றும் கூறினார். இக்கருத்தரங்கை நடாத்துவதற்கு வ. ஐ. மே. சபை தனது ஒத்துழைப்பைத் தந்தமைக்கு நன்றி தெரிவித்தார். திரு. F. V. மிக்கேற்பிள்ளை நன்றியுரைத்தார்.

## சமூக ஏற்றத்தாழ்வுகளை ஆராய விசாரணைக்குழு வேண்டும்

சாதி அடிப்படையில் அமைந்துள்ள சமூக ஏற்றத்தாழ்வுகளை ஆராய்ந்து அவற்றைப் போக்குவதற்கான வழிவகைகளை தகவலரை செய்ய வல்ல விசாரணைக்குழுவினை அரசாங்கம் நியமித்தல் வேண்டும்.

மேற்படி தீர்மானம் அணிமையில் நடைபெற்ற சர்வகட்சி மகாநாட்டின் பொதுக்குழுக் கூட்டத்தில் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டது. கூட்டத்திற்கு திரு. கு. நேசையா தலைமை வகித்தார். எல்லா வகுப்பினரையும் அமைதியாகவும், கட்டுப்பாட்டுடனும் நடக்குமாறு இக்குழு கோரியுள்ளது. சமூக குறைபாடுகள் சட்டத்தினை மீறி நடப்பவர்களை சட்டம் மூலம் நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பதே சாலச் சிறந்தது என்றும், இக்குழு கருதுகின்றது. சமத்துவத்திற்கும் மனிகாபிமானத்திற்கும் முரணான போக்குகளை யும் செயல்களையும் மனச்சாட்சியுடன் ஒழித்துக்கட்டுமாறு தமிழகத்தை இக்குழு வேண்டிக்கொள்வதோடு, இவ்விடயம் கட்சி சமய சார்பற்ற ஓர் இயக்கமாகக் கருதப்படவேண்டும் என்றும் சுட்டிக்காட்டியுள்ளது. இவ்வியக்கத் தனிப்பட்ட விருப்புவெறுப்புகளுக்கோ குழுமனப்பான்மைக்கோ இடமில்லையென அதுவற்புறுத்தியுள்ளது.

ஒக்ரோபர் 2ஆம் திகதி தொடக்கம் ஒருவாரத்திற்கு காந்தி ஜயந்தி கொண்டாடப்படவேண்டுமென்றும், வானொலி மூலமும் பள்ளிக்கூடமூலமும், பத்திரிகை மூலமும் வேறு பொதுச்சங்கங்கள் மூலமும் சாதி ஒழிப்புப்பிரசாரம் நடாத்த வேண்டும் என்றும் இக்குழு அரசாங்கத்தையும் பொதுமக்களையும் கேட்டுள்ளது. பள்ளிக்கூடங்களுக்குப் பேச்சாளரைத் தந்துதலுவதற்குத் தான் தயாரென்றும் கனிஷ்ட சிரேஷ்ட பிரிவுகளுக்கான தமிழ் கட்டுரைப் போட்டிக்கு 300/- பெறுமதியான பரிசில் களை தாமே வழங்குவார்கள் என்றும் குழு மேலும் அறிவித்துள்ளது.

**புது உத்தியோகத்தர்**

அணிமையில் நடைபெற்ற பச்சிலைப்பள்ளி கராச்சி ஐ. நா. சங்க மேற்பார்வைச் சமாசத்தின் பொதுக்கூட்டத்தில் பின்வருவோர் உத்தியோகத்தராகத் தெரிவு செய்யப்பட்டனர். தலைவர்: திரு. R. எலையன், உபதலைவர்: திரு. S. பொன்னையா கௌரவ செயலாளர்: திரு. A. நடராசா, பொருளாளர்: திரு. S. கந்தசாமி நிருவாகசபை உறுப்பினர் திரு. S. கந்தையா.

## சங்கங்களில்....

[9-ம் பக்கத் தொடர்ச்சி]

கருத்தரங்கு மூலம் வளர்க்கலாம்” என இரண்டாம் நாள் நிகழ்ச்சியில் கலந்துகொண்டு கூட்டுறவுக் கல்வியின் அவசியத்தை வலியுறுத்திப் பேசிய திரு. T. K. இராஜசேகரன் குறிப்பிட்டார். அவர் தொடர்ந்து பேசுகையில் கூட்டுறவுப் பற்றிய ஐயங்களை இத்தகைய கருத்தரங்குகள் களைத் தெரியும் என்றார். மேலும் வ. ஐ. மே. சபையின் கடமைகளை விரிவாக விளக்கிப் பேசிய அவர், சேகர கணக்குப் பதிவாளரின் சேவையின் அத்தியாவசியத்தையிட்டு உரை நிகழ்த்துகையில், அதன் மூலம் சங்கக்கணக்குகளை ஒழுங்காக வைத்திருக்கலாமெனச் சுட்டிக்காட்டினார். இது ஊழல்களைத் தடுப்பதற்கும் பெரிய உதவியாக இருக்கும் என எடுத்துரைத்த அவர் கூட்டுறவில் சேமிப்பின் அவசியத்தையும் அழுத்தினார்.

“கூட்டுறவு வங்கிகள் சேமிப்புப் பணத்திற்குக் கூடுதலான வட்டி வழங்க வேண்டும்” என யாழ்ப்பெண்கு கூட்டுறவு உதவி ஆணையாளர் திரு. P. குமாரசாமி பேசுகையில் ஆலோசனை கூறினார். இவ்வாறு செய்தால் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்கள் தமது சேமிப்புப்பணத்தைக் கூட்டுறவு வங்கிகளில் போடுவதற்குத் துண்டுக்கொலாக அமையும் என்றார். பலர் பேசுவதற்கும் அவர்களது செயலுக்கு மிடையே மாறுபாடுகள் இருப்பது வருந்தத்தக்கது என்றார். சட்டத்தைக் குப்பையில் ஏறிய வேண்டும் என்ற மனப்பான்மையை மாற்றி சட்டத்தின்படி எல்லோரும் ஒழுக்க வேண்டும் என அழுத்தினார். ஒவ்வொருவரும் தான் என்ற ஆணவத்திற்கு இடங்கொடுக்காது சங்கம் அனைவர்க்கும் சொந்தம் என்ற படி நடக்க வேண்டும் என்றார்.

“கூட்டுறவு இயக்கம் இன்றி பொருளாதார இயக்கம் முன்னேற முடியாது” என இளைப்பாறிய கூட்டுறவு உதவி ஆக்க ஆணையாளர் திரு. V. S. பொன்னையா பேசுகையில் குறிப்பிட்டார். இதுவரை எத்தனை சங்கங்கள்

சிக்கனமான செலவில் சிறப்பாக வாழ்வதற்கு வலி. மேற்கு. ப. நோ. கூ. ச. சமாசம் (வரைவுள்ளது) தொலைபேசி: 525, மானிப்பாய். முகவரி: சங்காலை.

**\* உண்மையான உணவுப்பொருள்கள்**

**\* உடுக்கத் தேவையான துணிவகைகள்**

**\* திருக்க வீடமைக்கும் பொருள்கள்**

வேறென்ன வேண்டும்?

“அல்கன்” சீனியர் யூனியர் மண்ணெய்ப்பம்புகள், “சீரே” யேமன் எலக்ட்ரிக் பம்புகள்

**அனைத்துக்கும் உப உறுப்புக்கள்**

ஆணைமார்க் “அஸ்பெஸ்ரோஸ்” அதிக பலமிக்க பராக்கிரம ஓடுகள் அல்கத்தீன் எஸ்லோன் பைப்புவகை

**வெடி மருந்துப் பொருட்கள்**

யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலிருந்து கொழும்புக்கு லொறி மூலம் பொருளேற்றி இறக்கும் வசதியும் எப்போதும் செய்து தர்ப்போம்.

வீரும்புவோர் கேரிலோ, தொலைபேசி மூலமோ, கடித மூலமோ தொடர்பு கொள்ளவும்.

இது உங்களுடைய ஸ்தாபனம்.

## ஐ. நா. சங்கங்களின் பயனை கூட்டுறவாளர் உணர்ந்திருக்கின்றனர்.

“ஐக்கிய நாணய சங்கங்களின் பயனைக் கூட்டுறவாளர் இன்று உணர்ந்திருப்பதாலே தான் இச்சங்கங்களை உயிர்ப்பிக்கும் நடவடிக்கைகள் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன” இவ்வண்ணம் யாழ்ப்பெண்கு கூட்டுறவு உதவி ஆக்க ஆணையாளர் திரு. தா. கந்தசாமி பச்சிலைப்பள்ளி காரியாதிக்காரி பிரிவினரின் ஐக்கிய நாணய சங்கங்களுக்கான பயிற்சி வகுப்பைத் தொடக்கி வைத்துப் பேசுகையில் குறிப்பிட்டார் அவர் மேலும் பேசுகையில் கூறியதாவது: “ப. நோ. கூ. சங்கங்கள் நிறுவப்பட்டதும், ஐ. நா. சங்கங்கள் செல்வாக்கிழக்கத் தொடங்கின. ஐ. நா. சங்கங்கள் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தின் முதுகெலும்பாகும். ஆதலால் அவற்றை உயிர்ப்பிக்க வேண்டும் என்ற ஏகோபித்த முடிவை கூட்டுறவாளர் செய்திருக்கின்றனர். இன்று இச்சங்கங்களை உயிர்ப்பிப்பதற்கு ஏற்ற சூழ்நிலை உருவாகியிருப்பதால் கூட்டுறவாளர் எல்லோரும் இவ்விடயத்தில் தீவிரமாக உழைக்க வேண்டும்.”

வட்டாரப் பரிசோதகர் திரு. P. சுப்பிரமணியம் பயிற்சி வகுப்பின் நோக்கத்தினை எடுத்து விளக்கினார்.

“ஐ. நா. சங்கங்களிலே தான் கூட்டுறவுக் கொள்கைகள் கெட்டியாகக் கடைப்பிடிக்கப்படுகின்றது” என திரு. மு. கணபதிப்பிள்ளை பேசுகையில் சுட்டிக்காட்டினார். அவர் தொடர்ந்து கூறியதாவது: ஐ. நா. சங்க உறுப்பினர் பொதுவாக நல்ல கூட்டுறவாளராக விளங்குகின்றனர். ஏனெனில் இச்சங்கங்கள் தமது உறுப்பினர்களை மிகக் கவனமாகவே தெரிந்தெடுக்கின்றன. வேறு வகைக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களைப் பொறுத்த

தவரை பல அங்கத்தவர்களுக்கு உபவிதிகளைப் பற்றிய போதிய விளக்கமில்லை, சட்டத்திட்டத்திற்கு உட்பட கடன்கள் வழங்கப்படுவதில்லை. அவை செம்மையான முறையிலே பயன்படுத்தப்படுகின்றனவா என்ற மேற்பார்வையில்தான் இதனூற்றான் கூட்டுறவு என்ற பெயருக்கே பெரிய இழுக்கு ஏற்பட்டுள்ளது இனிமேல் அமுலுக்கு வரவிருக்கும் புதிய விவசாய கடன் திட்டத்திலே ஐ. நா. சங்கங்கள் முக்கிய பங்கு வகிக்கும்.”

மட்டுப்படுத்தப்படாத உத்தரவாதத்திலுள்ள ஆபத்துக்களைத் தடுப்பதற்கு எடுக்கவேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை கூட்டுறவுப் பரிசோதகர் திரு. R. இராசசந்திரன் விளக்கினார். அப்பகுதியிலுள்ள ஐ. நா. சங்கங்களின் நிலைமையை வர்ணித்து, அவற்றில் பல தமது உறுப்பினர்களைத் திருப்பிப்படுத்தும் வகையிலே இயங்குகின்றன என்று கூறினார்.

தலைமைக் காரியாலயப் பரிசோதகர் திரு. இ. கனகரத்தினம் ஐ. நா. சங்கங்கள் ஏன் நிறுவப்பட்டன என்பதை விளக்கி அவை மக்களின் பொருளாதார முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு உதவுகின்றன என எடுத்துக் கூறினார்.

வெறும் பெயர்ப்பலகையில் வாழும் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களை முடிவிடுவதே மேல் என அவர் வற்புறுத்தினார். உறுப்பினர்களுக்குக் கூட்டுறவுக் கல்வியைப் புகட்டுவதற்கு கருத்தரங்குகளும் பயிற்சி வகுப்புகளும் இன்றியமையாததென மேலும் அவர் சுட்டிக்காட்டினார்.

ஒவ்வொரு உறுப்பினர்களும் தனது உரிமைகள் என்ன? கடமைகள் என்ன? என்பவைகளைத் தெரிந்துகொண்டால், கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களில் அநேகமாகப் பிரச்சினைகள் எழமாட்டா என அவர் கூறினார்.

“கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்கள் எவ்வாறு சமூகத்தின் முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு உதவுகின்றன” என திரு. பி. செல்வரத்தினம் எடுத்து விளக்கினார்” தொடர்ந்து பேசுகையில் அவர், கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கம் போன்று வேறு எத்தர்ப்பணமும் மக்களுக்குச் சேவை செய்யவில்லை என்றார்.

**சிறுகதைப் போட்டி**

யாழ்ப்பெண்கு இலக்கிய நண்பர் கழகம் யாழ்ப்பெண்கு மாவட்டத்தைச் சேர்ந்த இளைஞர்களுக்கான ஒரு சிறுகதைப் போட்டியை நடாத்துகின்றது. அதன் முடிவு திகதி 30-9-67. சிறுகதைப் பூலில் தாளில் ஐந்து பக்கங்களுக்கு மேற்படாததாய் இருக்கவேண்டும். போட்டிக்கு அனுப்பப்படும் கதையுடன் ரூபா ஒன்றுக்கான போஸ்டல் ஓடும் இணைக்கப்படவேண்டும்.

முகவரி: சி. சிவகுமாரசுந்தரம் செயலாளர் (யாழ்ப்பெண்கு) உயரிய நாவல், ஏழாலை மேற்கு கன்னகம்

வடபகுதி ஐக்கிய மேற்பார்வைச் சபைக்காக யாழ்ப்பாணம் கூட்டுறவு அச்சகத்தில் பதிப்பிக்கப்பட்டு வெளியிடப்பட்டது.

**பதவி - வெற்றிடம்**

காணிக்கமிசனர் திணைக்களத்தில் II ம் தர விவசாய குடியேற்றத்திட்ட பொறுப்பு உத்தியோகத்தர்களுக்காக விண்ணப்பங்கள் கோரப்படுகின்றன. விபரங்களை 1-9-67 வர்த்தமானியில் பார்க்கவும்; முடிவு திகதி 20-9-67.