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COMMENTARY

THE TAMIL HERITAGE

We are fortunate who speak the tongue that Tiruvalluvar spoke. The marvellous spectacle of the greatest Tamil sangam ever, the foregathering of scholars from forty countries in the Second World Conference-Seminar in Madras, is a tribute to the universality of the appeal of Tamil. It has been the vehicle of a culture that is among "the great and immortal treasures of the world's civilization" (Kamil Zvelebil). "It is an immense field of human activity in which Tamil speakers have cooperated with other nations during so many centuries" (Jean Filiozot). From the outpouring of the Sangam Age twenty centuries ago to this day the world has beheld an unbroken cultural continuity that has no parallel. Tamil is still a living language around the shores of the Indian Ocean; it is beginning to be heard here and there on the coasts of the Pacific and Atlantic too, borne beyond her native shores not aloft ships and spears of war but on the wings of peace. The first Indian language to be reduced to print by European missionaries in the last quarter of the sixteenth century, the statues of Veeramamunivar, Bishop Caldwell and G. U. Pope that now adorn the Marina in Madras are a witness to the fruitful interest Western scholars have taken in Tamil studies ever since. Tamil is well on the way to being recognised as a world heritage.

To speak of the inherent vitality of Tamil is not to say that all is well with the world of Tamil today. To sing of its past glories is no substitute for things manifestly left undone. For example, standards of linguistic study and research in Tamil Departments in universities in Tamil regions do not everywhere measure up to the standards of their counterparts in the West. Nor can Tamil yet boast of a scientific or even sociological literature reflecting the scientific and social revolutions of our time. It is, however, likely that the unique Madras gathering will afford an impetus and direction both to Tamil research and the development of the language and its literature. The International Association of Tamil Research will undoubtedly make a vital contribution to Tamil Studies. When all is said, however, our culture can possess only a retrospective and antiquarian interest for foreign scholars. Their interest in Tamil will be past-oriented by the nature of things. But, what we should be after is a renewal, not a revival. "What thou hast inherited from thy fathers, earn it anew if thou wouldst possess it", wrote Goethe.

It was significant that some of the Madras papers and addresses were in English. Tamil has not only to function in the context of a world where English is the most widely used international language but to develop in association with it (and other modern languages). This is no new experience for Tamil writing. In past times, when Sanskrit and Pali were dominant languages in the South Asian horizon Tamil thinkers made pre-eminent contributions to these languages as well as in their native Tamil. We now live more than ever before in an inter-communicating world community—indeed, in a world as 'one village' foreshadowed by the ancient Tamil seer. It is true that ideas of whatever origin can reach the masses only through their everyday speech, and that the creative minority will not be read if they do not write in their mother tongue. But this minority will have little to write unless they form part of the world intellectual community and catch something of the world of the time. Besides, some of this minority will have to use English to write for a world readership and speak before world forums. Not least, it is the encounter with English (and other modern languages) that will help to make Tamil a fit instrument for the uses of today.

The call to Tamil lovers is for a massive output of modern writing and other mass media that will carry the forty million speakers of the language into the second half of the twentieth century. It is particularly important that there should be a copious flow of children's books bringing to the young both their Tamil heritage and their world heritage. A consensus has also to be reached on the basic question of technical terms. Seeing that the number of technical terms involved in the various fields of knowledge run into lakhs, the sanest thing would be to make an adaptation of international terminology in their English form, keeping as close as possible to other Indian languages including Sinhalese, and harmonise their endings to suit Tamil sounds. What we want is to facilitate scientific achievement and modern thought rather than nurse primitive pride. The immortality of a culture is bound up with its universality. Those who stand for Tamil alone, in speech or terminology, do not stand for Tamil either.

While it would be the function of the IATR to promote "the study of Dravidology in general and Tamilology in particular" (in Thaninayagam's words), and to encourage study units in various centres and possibly an International Institute, it would be for governments and the Tamil public to sponsor cultural missions in British Council fashion. There would be a special obligation to keep alive their native culture among Tamil settlers in new lands. But, we can foresee that in the years to come the appeal of Tamil music, dance, drama and motion picture as well as of Tamil writing, will transcend narrow linguistic boundaries.

K. NESIAH

Study Circles to be Organised

The Department of Cooperative Development has drawn up a scheme to organise and conduct Study Circles and to recruit and train Study Circle Leaders.

The main objects of the scheme will be

- Creating interest in Cooperative affairs among the participants
- Teaching Cooperative Theory and Practice
- Stimulating an awareness of the economic problems which Cooperative Societies could solve
- Improving Cooperative Societies by enriching the knowledge of the members
- Building new societies on firm foundations
- Reviving weak societies and helping good societies to function more efficiently.

One for Each DRO's Division

One Study Circle Leader will be appointed for each DRO's Division. The selection will be done by the local District Union which will call for applications from members of Cooperative Societies who have experience in Coop work. Preference will be given to those with qualities of leadership with a good knowledge of Cooperation and possessing teaching experience. The appointment is for one year and can be renewed if the Study Circle Leader has done good work.

Study Circle Leaders will be trained either at the School of Cooperation, Polgolla or the local Education Centres. The initial training will last one week. Study Circle Leaders will be called up for a refresher and Evaluation Course three months after they have worked in the field. Travelling expenses to the Training Centre and back and subsistence allowance (at Rs. 5/- per day) during the period of training will be met by the CCD from the Cooperative Fund.

Under the scheme, the Study Circles will be organised by the District Unions in association with the MPCs Unions in each district. The Administrative Secretaries of the District Unions will be assigned the responsibility of organising and supervising the

Mobile Bank Service for Vannerikulam

The Jaffna Cooperative Provincial Bank will soon operate a Mobile Bank Service to cater to the needs of residents of Vannerikulam.

The Mobile Bank will visit Vannerikulam once or twice a week, as the need arises.

New Secretary

Mr. T. Mylvaganam, Retired Coop Inspector, has been elected Secretary of the Vali West Coop Dairy Society.

Study Circles. A Study Circle will consist of 15-20 persons, thus permitting informal discussion.

District Unions to Meet Initial Expenses

The District Unions will meet the expenses initially. The CCD will reimburse the Unions in part or full on successful completion of the Study Circle. During the first year of the scheme, the CCD will pay the Study Circle Leaders at the rate of Rs. 3/- per class (inclusive of travelling expenses) from the Cooperative Fund.

For the present, the syllabus will consist of 15 lessons: to sustain enthusiasm at least 3 classes will be devoted to the

discussion of economic and social problems relating to the village. The Discussion Group Method will be adopted as it is the most effective way of getting across one's ideas to rural audiences. ACCDD will attend the final session of each Study Circle and have informal discussions with the participants in order to evaluate the project. They can also, if they so desire, get the participants to answer a short questionnaire.

No Exam

No examination will be held at the end of the course but the District Unions will issue a certificate to all participants who have attended at least 75% of the classes.

Northern Tally Clerks Appeal to Minister

The Northern Ports Tally Clerks Cooperative Society has appealed to the Minister of Nationalised Services to divert more food ships to Jaffna and to absorb them into the Tally Services at Trincomalee and Colombo.

Their memorandum runs as follows:

The Northern Ports Tally Clerks Coop Society Ltd wishes to place before you the following facts for your kind and sympathetic consideration.

The society was registered in 1965. It is affiliated to the Jaffna District Cooperative Harbour Services Union Ltd, which is the sole contractor for unloading Foodships at the Northern Ports from 1963. It has a membership of 60. Prior to the registration of the society, the members were directly employed under the Union which has up to date unloaded 41 ships in all. We are responsible for the tallying on board the vessel, at the landing points and at the delivery points. We have earned a good name for the efficiency of our work.

Great Hardships

Our members are undergoing great hardships on account of the paucity of the ships that are diverted to the Northern Ports. On an average about nine ships are diverted annually which take about 140 days to unload. As our members have no alternative employment, they idle for the rest of the year. Even during the period of work, most of our members have duties on alternative days in order to provide equality of

opportunity to all. Hence the actual number of working days of our members is 70 days. On an average the earning of Rs. 420/- per annum comes to Rs. 35/- per month. The low rate of payment made to us which is controlled by the rates paid by the Food Department to the Union, aggravates our position further.

Cause For Concern

Most of our members are married and burdened with large families. They are also too old to apply for jobs in the public or private sectors. Though we have restricted our membership on account of their difficulties, the level of under-employment among our members is a cause for great concern. There are two avenues which offer hopes of employment for our members.

1. After the Nationalisation of the Trincomalee Port it may require more tally hands than have been absorbed. In such an event we hope that we will be given preference in the matter of employment as Tally Clerks, in view of the experience we have acquired during the last five years.

2. The Port Tally and Protective Services Corporation, Colombo which was set up on the 24th of July 1967 may be in a position to absorb at least some of our members and thus alleviate the great hardships we are undergoing.

In view of the foregoing facts we earnestly request your Honour to help to better our employment opportunities by diverting more Foodships to Jaffna and by securing for us admission to the Tally Services at Trincomalee and Colombo.

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A Browser's Diary

Sivam

Sivapathasundaram—Sivam to friends—who has just been elected President of the Tamil Writers Society of South India has had a varied career. I first came to know him when we were fellow-travellers in the train from Wellawatte to Colombo Fort en route to the Law College. Then I lost sight of him until he turned up one day in the office of the *Eelakesari* as its Assistant Editor. Though my friend *Eelakesari* Ponniah, founder and proprietor of the paper was its official editor, as soon as Sivapathasundaram appeared on the scene, he assumed complete charge of the paper; format, gathering of material, writing editorials and a special column in light vein entitled *By the Wayside* (பாதையேரத்திலு) under the pen-name *Wayfarer* (பாடடைசாரி)—were his responsibility. A short while after this I was editing the *Kesari*—an English weekly—also owned by Ponniah. In fact, the *Kesari* as an English-medium sister paper of the *Eelakesari* was dreamed up by my friends Ponniah and Sivam. They had made all arrangements, and without a word to me had appointed me honorary editor. Thereafter they descended upon me a few days before the first number of the new paper was due to appear.

There were then ecstatic visions of a newspaper enterprise in Jaffna under Ponniah's over-all control. Ponniah was to be the financier and blueprints were being made ready for a Tamil daily, and two weeklies, one in Sinhalese and one in English. At least when the three of us met, we spoke as though the thing was just round the corner. Then for some reason or other Sivapathasundaram left and the entire project faded out. The *Eelakesari* struggled for some years and folded shortly after Ponniah's death. The *Kesari* had perished earlier. But Sivam was alive and kicking as official in charge of Tamil programmes in Radio Ceylon. From there he went to the B.B.C. and returned to Ceylon as Assistant Director of Radio Ceylon.

After more vicissitudes he found himself in Madras. He had for many years longed to live in India and during his journalistic and radio days, he had established contacts with the literary and artistic elite of South India. He is now the proprietor of a flourishing business. In the midst of all this globe-girdling and hopping from job to job, he never forsook his first love—Tamil. Original writing in Tamil has been his consuming passion. I do not know if he has written any poetry or short stories. His first book was *In Manikkavasagar's Footsteps* (மாணிக்கவாசகரின் அடிச்சுவட்டில்) with an introduction by K. V. Jeganathan. It might be described as a spiritual travelogue telling the story of the Saint's journeyings on earth, pinpointing the crises and illuminations and setting forth their locales. His next venture was on a mundane and ultra-modern theme—*The Art of Broadcasting* (ஒலிபரப்புக்கலை). Ex-

ploiting his experience both in Radio Ceylon and the B. B. C. he analysed the technique of securing maximum result from the use of this then new communication medium. A practical guide to all would-be broadcasters, it contains detailed instructions on stance, enunciation, voice control and other needful topics. Rajaji who wrote the foreword was deeply impressed by the author's competence and suggests that the book could have been more appropriately called 'Radio Instructor' (ரேடியோ வாதியார்). It is worth recording that this book earned the Ceylon Sahitya Mandala award for that year. I have an impression that the Government of India also honoured the author with an award.

In his next venture *In the Footsteps of the Buddha* he did for the Buddha what he had done earlier for Manikkavasagar. At present, I am told, he is engaged in a similar effort with the *Chilappaikaram* as his theme.

Although not unacquainted with traditional lore and the ways of Pundits, Sivapathasundaram has fashioned a style of his own appropriate to his themes and attuned to the needs and tastes of his contemporaries. Light, airy, free from all manner of heaviness, his writings, except for the Radio Guide, partake of the qualities of the European genre known as *Belles-Lettres* without however being trivial or merely amusing. They give delight. But they do more. They tell a tale which carries a message and the message is part of the delight.

A friendly and warm personality, with a wide range of interests embracing art, archaeology, music, he must have, during his Madras day, improved on the friendships he had made during his spells in the *Eelakesari* and in Radio Ceylon, and these friendships should have stood him in good stead in his election to the Presidentship of the Society of Authors. Neither merit alone, nor friendly feelings by themselves, could have brought about this proud achievement.

It is not altogether unusual for Jaffna Tamils to carve out positions of prestige and influence in South India. There is an impressive array of names of those who went there in quest of a career and made good in their chosen fields, but not content with the success achieved in their routine occupations, won laurels in extracurricular ventures also. Arumuga Navalar was *sui generis*. He sought neither fame nor pelf. Four centuries of foreign rule had made Hinduism unfashionable and unremunerative and the Hindu defeatist. Navalar's apostolic fervour and crusading campaigns were needed to revitalise Hinduism and to restore the self-esteem of the Hindus.

There were others whose mission was less exalted but whose achievements are to this day a source of pride to the Jaffna man. Men like C. W. Thamothersampillai, Sathavathanam N. Cathiravetpillai Justices Chellappahpillai and Masillamanipillai and James Hensman and a host of others

"The need for structural reform in the cooperative organisations of the Western industrial countries is becoming more and more urgent."

These are the words of Andreas Korp of the Austrian Konsumverband writing on "Structural Reform in the Cooperative System" in the January/March 1967 issue of the *Annals of Public and Cooperative Economy*. Mr. Korp goes on to say: "The reason for this is not only the unexpectedly rapid economic and social changes, but also the fact that private business is in the process of reorganisation. The cooperatives are no longer faced with competition, particularly in the food and consumer goods trade, from an amorphous mass of small shop owners; what would formerly have seemed scarcely possible has, through pressure of circumstances, taken place amazingly quickly; the grouping of hitherto independent tradesmen into so-called voluntary chains with a centrally controlled, unified trading policy. At the same, the large chain store and department store combines have made considerable progress as a result of nationalised operating policies. The struggle for a share of the market is more and more taking place between commercial power blocs with which the cooperative movement cannot hope to compete on equal terms unless it throws its whole weight into the balance.

"In this situation it would be disastrous for the cooperatives to rely on their time-honoured tradition, their good name and the loyalty of their members. With all its ethical merits, the cooperative system must constantly vindicate itself through its economic efficiency.

"The dynamic nature of the economy means that time is short. Structural reform involves not only a massive investment of brains and initiative, but also of capital. Waiting until sheer force of necessity makes people listen to reason, means that the best ideas will fail through lack of funds. Structural reform is most likely to achieve its aim when expansion can be given a new direction."

In October 1964, it was decided that the ICA Secretariat should prepare a background paper on Structural Changes in Cooperatives. This paper, together with an introduction by Mr. Korp, was thoroughly discussed first at the Central Committee meeting in Helsinki in September 1965 and, a year later, at the 23rd Congress of the ICA in Vienna.

The Congress adopted unanimously the following resolution:

"The 23rd Congress of the International Cooperative Alliance:

did for the Jaffna Tamils in the last century what Sivapathasundaram has done in this. Karampan, his village, (near Kayts) Jaffna, and all Ceylon have cause to be proud of the honour he has earned for himself and the people from whom he sprang.

—S. H. P

Recommends that the cooperative movement should concentrate all of its forces to ensure maximum efficiency under modern competitive conditions, and at the same time take care that:—

1. Within the framework of the federal concept it should be guaranteed that important decisions of competent authorities of a national organisation are carried out effectively by all concerned in such a manner that unity of action in such strategic fields as purchasing, marketing, price policy, production, structural development, investment policy and education is ensured. This can be achieved by a system of long-term agreements between primary societies and their regional and national organisations or by institutional forms for a collaboration which will secure a continuing coordinated policy for the whole movement.

2. Where it is the intention to achieve unity of action through integrating cooperatives, in different branches, by successive stages, into national cooperatives, steps are taken to ensure retention of the basic principles of full cooperative democracy."

Congress also suggested that the ICA Secretaries should publish every six months a summary review of major developments in the field of structural changes in cooperatives. This suggestion was approved by the Executive Committee, and the intention is to incorporate these half-yearly reports in the September and March issues of the "Review of International Cooperation".

Structural Planning in Cooperative Movements

In four movements—Great Britain, France, Germany and Sweden—there have been major developments in structural planning during the period under review. And in a number of others there has been a continuing process of structural changes within the framework of plans previously agreed.

In Great Britain, a Joint Reorganisation Committee set up by the CWS and the retail societies reported at the end of 1965, and its report was unanimously adopted in 1966. In Scotland, the SCWS asked its Board to review its management structure, relations with societies and its own role; the report was presented at the end of 1965 and subsequently approved by member societies. In both movements, key appointments have been made, and the plans are now being implemented.

In France, a structural planning commission of 12 members started work in 1964. The 1966 Congress adopted the resulting Plan and set up a structural committee to outline specific measures for implementing the Plan; the proposals of this committee, after careful consideration at various levels in FNCC, was approved in June at the 1967 Congress. They comprise two texts: new statutes for FNCC and internal regulations defining specific measures for structural change.

In Germany, the proposals of a Reform Commission established in January 1964 as a result of discussions initiated

in 1964 were adopted in June at the 1967 Congress.

In Sweden, a Structural Committee set up by resolution of the 1964 Congress submitted its report in April 1967. This was discussed in a preliminary way at district congresses and subsequently in June at the 1967 National Congress. By April 1968, boards and supervisory councils of local societies and district organisations will submit their opinions in writing to KF; meanwhile, in collaboration with the Workers' Educational Association, there will be intensive study activities based on the proposals. The final decision will be taken at a special National Congress in the autumn of 1968.

In the Netherlands, a reorganisation plan adopted by the 1958 Congress has largely been implemented, but in October 1966 a Commission was charged with the task of looking at the overall organisation of COOP Nederland and making recommendations for improved performance. In Austria, a special structural planning commission is working out a five-year plan for the Konsumverband.

In Finland, SOK is preparing a comprehensive plan, based on proposals by special planning groups in each society for improving service, profitability and competitiveness. In Denmark, rapid progress is being made in carrying out the suggestions of the committee appointed in 1963 for gradual integration of societies into a single national cooperative. In Switzerland, a special Delegate Assembly approved a revision of VSK statutes in November 1964 and, as a result, a new Consultative Management Committee was created as of January 1st, 1965. In Norway, in accordance with lines of direction drawn up by the last NKL Congress in 1965, several working committees have been appointed for the purpose of a radical elucidation of the Norwegian Consumers' Cooperation, its aims in a modern society, its position today and prospects for the future. A final report is to be presented to the next NKL Congress in 1968.

The Trends Towards Cooperative Unity

Mr. Korp argues that "Structural improvement measures... can only be fully effective if members of a national association or cooperative branch are welded into a body with real unity of action. Rationalisation, concentration and coordination will remain half-measures unless they bring with them a lasting, unified policy.

"A new way of thinking must be brought about so that a cooperative association is seen not as a mere collection of autonomous undertakings, but as an organism whose members have special duties to perform, but which must work together on a rational basis, united by a common purpose. Obviously, the most important decisions cannot be taken from the viewpoint of an individual cooperative, but only in the interests of the movement as a whole".

Mr. Korp then contrasts two possible approaches to unity

(Continued on page 7)

Evolution of Cooperative Thought in India

India, the world's biggest democracy, lives in her 5,50,000 villages. Out of nearly 440 millions of her people, 5 out of every 6 live in rural areas. About 70 per cent of the total population, or 7 out of every 10 persons are either engaged in agriculture or are dependent on those so engaged. About half the National income is derived from agriculture, animal husbandry and allied activities. More than 80 per cent of the rural population are sustained by agriculture. Of the remaining 20 per cent, more than 2/5 find their livelihood in rural industries. Even though agriculture occupies such a vital position in the economy of the nation, the yield per acre is low as compared to other agricultural countries. On the other hand, population is increasing rapidly by about 4.5 millions per year. The primary tasks before the country are therefore, (a) to increase production, employment and income, (b) to check rapid growth in population, (c) to attain a self-reliant and self-generating economy within the minimum possible time, (d) to ensure a significant advance towards the achievement of socialism and of equal opportunity for every citizen. Cooperation is expected to play a major role in the fulfilment of these tasks.

Credit Cooperative

Cooperation in India was introduced in the early years of the twentieth century in the wake of famines which had resulted in economic hardship and an alarming increase in the indebtedness of the farmers to the money lenders. Cooperative credit on easy terms appeared to be the best means of getting the farmers out of the vicious circle of indebtedness and poverty. The idea was to free the farmers from the necessity of having to borrow money on usurious rates of interest from village money lenders. The basic problem of the farmers who constitute the bulk of India's population since long has been "the supply of adequate credit to the agriculturist on terms which he could afford and the quantities which he needed." The acuteness of this problem, however, came to light in a vigorous form in the last quarter of the 19th century when Taccavi Acts, the Land Improvement Loan Act and the Agriculturist Loan Act were passed to facilitate advance of short-term and long-term loans to agriculturists for their farm operations.

At the same time, the principle of cooperation was being advocated and practised in the countries like England, Germany and Italy. Schulze-delitzsch worked to bring together small artisans and traders and in 1850 formed a loan society. Raiffeisen, in 1862, founded a Cooperative Credit Society of poor peasants with joint and unlimited liability. In Italy, there came to be established what was known as Luzzati People's Bank with limited liability. The experience of these institutions were brought home by Sir Frederick Nicholson in his report issued in 1895 and 1897. The report laid down the special features of the various systems studied and how suc-

cessfully with popular savings, mutual help and credit had grown out of the smallest beginnings by a slow and painful development. Emphasis was therefore laid on organising village institutions based on the spirit of cooperation, thrift, self and mutual help in ameliorating the conditions of the farmers, artisans and persons of limited means. To help this, the Cooperative Credit Societies Act, of 1904 as the first legislative measure was passed. Thus came to India, the system of cooperative credit in the modern form.

Vertical and Horizontal Expansion

With the success achieved by credit societies, the need for organizing non-credit societies, was felt for a coordinated development of isolated cooperative credit societies into a coordinated programme of cooperative movement, the need was felt for establishment of central or federal bodies, a more scientific division of the cooperative societies into rural and urban societies and the introduction of a revised cooperative legislation and also to facilitate future development in the larger interest of the agriculturists and healthy growth of the cooperative movement. The Cooperative Societies Act of 1912 thus came into being. Its enactment facilitated organisation of new types of

vincial legislations on cooperation were thereafter passed and the provincial government through the Registrar of Cooperative Societies took more direct control on the spread of cooperative societies in form and dimensions. No doubt, this established strong control of officials on cooperatives, but at the same time, it defined the role of non-official pioneers and honorary organisers in popularising the cooperative doctrine and creating a favourable atmosphere for the formation of societies. Significantly, the cooperative movement at this stage also contributed in the growth of banking habit among the middle classes and the people in developing and contiguous areas began to appreciate the significance of monetised economy in their day-to-day transactions.

Hope of Rural India

The policy towards cooperative development has been a subject of frequent review and revision since its inception. Mainly because of the fact that it touched the life of the masses and its method and technique of working has to be modified to suit the changing pattern of socio-economic life in the villages. Further-more, cooperation is one of those subjects which are more sensitive to the trend of economic prosperity and depression. It would be recalled, how the economic depression of the

they could influence village life as a whole by undertaking to satisfy almost all the needs of the villagers, supply of farm implements, seed, household requirements etc., and assisting in the marketing of produce. As a measure to encourage speedy organization of multipurpose societies, the Central Banks were called upon by the Reserve Bank to increase their lendings to such multipurpose societies. While emphasis was increasingly on the establishment of agricultural cooperatives to suit the requirements of rural areas, the needs of traders and urban population were taken care of by setting up Urban Cooperative Banks. The organisation of the banking institutions like Central and Urban Cooperative Banks and State Cooperative Banks demanded an agency for coordinating their policies and programmes for which co-operative banks association at the state level and All India Cooperative Banks Association at the National level were started.

The cooperative activity in the country was thus dominated by the credit programme prior to the outbreak of the second world war. During the war period i.e. 1939 to 1945 there was considerable increase in the prices of agricultural commodities and the prices of other consumer commodities also rose very high. The difficulties in the proper distri-

the independence of the country.

In the initial years after independence, the guiding line of cooperative development was the report of the Cooperative Planning Committee. The administration with its various programmes of assistance to cooperative societies in the forms of loans and subsidies and trained officials was helping in increasing the business competence of the cooperatives, the non-official cooperative opinion was also gaining strength and able to influence the movement as a whole. In some states like Bombay and Madras, there was a strong non-official cooperative leadership. The striking feature is however found in the harmonious working of official and non-official workers in a democratic movement like cooperation. Cooperation was increasingly adopted in other spheres of activity such as grain banks and grain golas, cooperative farming, etc. It was also to a limited extent adopted by Sarvodaya and other social workers as an instrument of social reforms.

Integrated Approach

Soon after independence, the role of cooperation was again emphasised in improving the rural economy. The performance of the cooperative however was found insignificant as compared to the magnitude of the problem in spite of its working for about half a century. The Rural Credit Survey came to the conclusion that "Cooperation has failed" but that emphatically also suggested that "Cooperation must succeed." The reasons for the failure of cooperation in India according to the survey were largely socio-economic in character and were related to certain fundamental weaknesses which had developed in the rural structure. In cooperation, there was "a combination of the weak at the bottom." Another characteristic of the cooperative programme as found by the Survey was "over administration and under financing." It was also found that the movement was manned by inadequately trained technical personnel. In a democratic welfare state, the state has to assume a more positive role in furtherance of the cause of cooperation. The state participation was therefore considered inevitable if cooperation was to make headway. It suggested an integrated scheme of rural credit which forms a basis of the present credit policy in the cooperative sector. The integrated scheme of rural credit is based on three fundamental principles, viz (1) State partnership at different levels, (2) full co-ordination between credit and other economic activities like marketing and processing, and (3) administration through trained and efficient personnel responsive to the needs of the rural population. In brief, this means State partnership in (i) cooperative credit, (ii) cooperative economic activity, especially processing and marketing, (iii) storage and warehousing and (iv) commercial banking.

The main line of work as suggested by the Rural Credit Survey indicated (a) financial participation and strengthening

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by **B. K. SINHA**
Member Secretary, Committee for
Cooperative Training

societies for the sale of produce, insurance, milk supply, yarn, silk and manure purchase and the retail of farm implements and common necessities, and in most cases they seemed to be prospering. The number of central institutions also grew rapidly.

With increase in the volume of transactions and complicated financial management of federal societies, the examination of the financial connection between the various cooperative organisations, the audit, inspection and management of all classes of societies, utilisation of reserve funds and so on became necessary. This work was entrusted to the MacLagan Committee in 1914. Among the important recommendations of the Committee are the setting up of a pyramidal structure of the cooperatives from the primary society in the base and Union and Central Banks at the regional and district levels and the provincial banks at the apex. It also suggested restriction in the area of operation of a primary society to a village.

State Subject

Under the Mont Ford Reforms in 1919, Cooperation became a provincial subject and the direct responsibility of the Central Government in regard to the determination of policy and conduct of administration of the subject ceased. With this development, the attention of the people and the elites of society was focussed on cooperation which was an important instrument of establishing contacts with the people specially in the villages and also of promoting the interest of agriculturists. Pro-

thirties had a devastating effect on the working of the cooperatives in this country. In fact it led to a serious contraction of cooperative credit and shook the confidence of agriculturists in their own societies. Nevertheless the Royal Commission on Agriculture in 1927 stated, "If cooperation fails, there will fail the last hope of rural India."

With a view to recover the cooperative movement from the shocks it suffered by the depression, efforts to rehabilitate the movement were initiated from 1930 onwards. Some of the rehabilitation measures taken included reorganization and revitalization of societies, scaling down and writing off the dues, provision of rehabilitation grants to Central Cooperative Banks etc. While efforts in this regard were in progress, in 1935 two significant developments took place in the life of the nation; Firstly, the Reserve Bank of India was established which subsequently took up the programme of providing concessional finances to agriculturists for production purposes and secondly, the grant of provincial autonomy under which popular Ministries were formed in various provinces and the development programmes like the cooperation received impetus.

Multipurpose Societies

The scope of activities and the function of village credit societies were, in the wake of the emerging situation, found inadequate to meet the requirements of the farmers. The primary credit societies were therefore, converted into multipurpose societies so that

but of controlled and essential commodities became acute. The need for setting up of consumer cooperatives in such circumstances was increasingly felt. The consumers movement was thus initiated. There was also a sudden growth in the organisation of milk supply, cane growers, fruit and vegetable growers, weavers and other industrial cooperatives.

Planned Development

The most significant feature of the period following the second world war is the approach suggested by the Cooperative Planning Committee in 1946 for a planned development of the cooperative basis on a nation wide scale. For the first time, it suggested target for coverage of village and rural population by the cooperative movement in a specified period and marketing of agricultural produce by the cooperatives. It also suggested diversifying the activities of primary village credit societies and strengthening of the cooperatives at various levels. By 1946, the country realised that "Cooperation was the sheet anchor of rural economic democracy." The popular Ministries in the provinces, consequently paid better attention to the programme of education training and propaganda in cooperation. This facilitated intelligent participation by members in their cooperatives and the management of these societies by trained office-bearers. The training of cooperative officials was also re-oriented towards the felt need of a new emerging society anxiously awaiting

The Tamil Contribution to World Civilization

There is no doubt that the culture of the Tamils belongs to the great and immortal treasures of the world's civilization. From my own experience, however, I can say that, even those who claim to have a wide outlook and deep education, both Indians and Europeans, are not aware of this fact. And it is the task of the Tamils themselves, and of those sympathetic mlecchas who try to interpret Tamil culture to acquaint the world's cultural public with the most important contributions of Tamil culture to the world's civilization. As far as literary works are concerned, it is necessary before all to make them accessible to a wide

We reproduce this article by the well-known Czech Tamil scholar and Secretary General of the World Tamil Conference Dr. Kamil Zvelebil, which appeared in *Tamil Culture* Vol. v No. 4, October 1956. *Tamil Culture* is the official organ of the Academy of Tamil Culture, published from Loyola College, Madras-34.

through the UNESCO as well as through the work of individual scholars and local institutions; this should also be one of the main tasks of the Academy of Tamil Culture.

by DR. K. ZVELEBIL

public of readers by means of artistic translations into the world's great languages; with regard to works of art and architecture, it is necessary to make them a common treasure of the world with the help of publications giving detailed and perfect reproductions. This may be achieved

The following works of art and literature are among the most remarkable contributions of the Tamil creative genius to the world's cultural treasure and should be familiar to the whole world and admired and beloved by all in the same way as the poems of Homer, the dramas of Shakespeare,

the pictures of Rembrandt, the cathedrals of France and the sculptures of Greece.

1. The ancient Tamil lyrical poetry compiled in *எட்டுத் தொகை* (The Eight Anthologies); this poetry is so unique and vigorous, full of such vivid realism and written so masterfully that it can be compared probably only with some of the pieces of ancient Greek lyrical poetry;

2. The *திருக்குறள்* (Kural), one of the great books of the world, one of those singular emanations of the human heart and spirit which preach positive love and forgiveness and peace;

3. The epical poem *சிலப்பதிகாரம்* (Cilappatikaram), which, by its tragic story of human love, by its "baroque splendour" and by the charm and magic of its lyrical parts belongs to the epic masterpieces of the world;

4. The school of Bhakti, both Vaishnava and Saiva, which is one of those most sincere and passionate efforts of Man to grasp the Abso-

lute; and its supreme literary expression in the works of *மாணிக்கவாசகர்*, (Manikkavasagar) *ஞானசம்பந்தர்*, (Gnanasambandar) *நம்மாள்வார்* (Nammalwar) and *ஆண்டாள்* (Andal);

5. The philosophical system of Saiva Siddhanta, a system which may be ranked among the most perfect and cleverest systems of human thought;

6. The South Indian bronzes of the Chola period, those splendid and amazing sculptures belonging to the best creations of humanity;

7. The Dravidian Temple-Architecture, of which the chief representatives are perhaps the temples of Tanjore Chidambaram and Madurai.

These seven different forms of contribution, without which the world would be definitely less rich and less happy, should engage the immediate attention of all who are interested in Tamil culture; they should all dedicate their time and efforts to make known (and well and intimately known) to the whole of the world these heights of Tamil creative genius.

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'The Only Movement That Can Help'

If there is any Movement that can help in National Development, it is the Co-operative Movement, declared Mr. J. M. Sabaratnam, Additional G. V. Agent, Jaffna. The occasion was the unveiling of Mr. M. Mathibalasingham's portrait at the Co-operative Office, Main Street, Jaffna, on the eve of his departure to Vavuniya as ACCD.

Mr. T. Shanmugarajah, HQI, calling upon Mr. Sabaratnam to unveil the portrait, said that all of them gathered there were sad that Mr. Mathibalasingham who had been a guide, philosopher and friend was leaving them.

Continuing his speech, Mr. Sabaratnam paid a high tribute to Mr. Mathibalasingham as a "man of very high integrity and lofty ideals, who had dedicated his life to the Co-operative Movement"; Mr. Mathibalasingham had also been of immense assistance to the local authorities in the Food Production campaign. Mr. Sabaratnam concluded by expressing the hope that Mr. Mathibalasingham would come back to Jaffna soon in a higher capacity.

Mr. V. Balasunderam thanked Mr. Sabaratnam for having consented to unveil the photograph.

To explain the above caption I shall begin with a simple syllogism. Mankind's progress depends on full cooperation among men. We cannot cooperate fully, unless we are truthful to one another. Therefore, for the progress of mankind, truth-speaking is essential. Truthfulness adds a sixth sense to the five which men are endowed with and unites all mankind into one integrated unit.

The individual man's knowledge and emotions are derived from and shaped by the perceptions transmitted by his five senses. His eyes, his ears and his other sense organs connect him with the external world. When human enlightenment grew, and the individual man found cooperation among men a necessity for survival and progress, a new element entered the scene—communication between man and man. As mankind made full use of mutual communication, civilization rapidly progressed. We depend on and get the help of not only our own five senses, but other people's five senses; and what they perceive and gather also become our own.

Mankind's Sixth Sense

This communication, how-

ever, adds up only if all communications are wholly reliable. Truth in all communications, not only in Science and Technology but in all matters is therefore potentially mankind's sixth sense. People must speak to one another as truthfully as one's own senses communicate their perceptions to the individual. If truthfulness could be established among mankind as a firm endowment, we would gain Heaven on earth. So it is that great stress is laid in all the scriptures on truthspeaking. With this perfect truthspeaking established as firmly as the connection between our senses and our perceptions, mankind will become one integrated entity.

Even if a large group of the

power.

The tongue is given to men to help one another with the truth as seen and not to mislead one another. Writing was invented to spread truth and not to retard civilization by untruth.

It is not possible to change the whole world all at once. Let us begin in small groups and struggle against a hostile milieu. Let us struggle and proceed to grow from small to big and from big to bigger. This is the Manhattan project of life for mankind. All diplomatic and military adventures will melt before truthspeaking. All political and economic troubles of internal governance will dissolve as a result of this great advance in the ambit of human perception

by C. Rajagopalachari

human species, if not the whole of mankind, could bring this about among themselves, overcoming all difficulties and temptations, it would set the process going for the benefit of all mankind. Hence *Satyam eva jyate na anrtam*: Truth triumphs, not untruth. The *Kural*, the Tamil scripture, claimed by Hindus as well as Jains, says this in its own style. *Poyyamai poyyamai aarin aram pira* had better be left alone being difficult to be done honestly. *Aram pira* is the way of life other than that of the householder, viz., the way of *Sanyas*. If the householder maintains truthfulness without any reservation or deception—holds on to truth truthfully—then the difficult way of renunciation of the world had better be left alone, being full of pitfalls. It is not an exaggeration or a mere figure of speech to say that if the speaking of truth could prevail universally it would be a weapon of civilization and a weapon of construction, more powerful than the worst destructive weapons forged out of nuclear

by adding truthful truthfulness, to use the *Kural* way of saying it, in all communications between one another. It is this scientific culture, as Herbert Spencer would call it, that should spread in all fields—the habit of truth. Truthspeaking is the great civilizer and source of hope for all great as well as small nations.

SWARAJYA is often described as a political weekly. What has all this about truthfulness and truthful truthfulness got to do with politics? Much—everything. Truthfulness is the bigger instrument for progress.

In international affairs truthfulness is the only gateway to trust; and mutual trust leads to good will, and good will to friendliness. When friendliness on the basis of mutual trust is established between nations, the sense of proportion is activated, which enables problems to be solved. Speaking the truth is not merely individual morality but international expediency of the highest value. It is as important as aseptic conditions in the

operation theatre and as effective when practised.

It is not utopia. It is a policy and a hope. If the USA and USSR make up their minds to develop truthfulness and mutual trust and mutual good will, what is there to prevent them giving up the senseless and wasteful race in making and stocking anti-human survival weapons? What is there to prevent the dismantling of the weapons which mankind does not want? Luckily in the USSR there are no private interests wanting the continuance of this industry of nuclear weapons. The case may be different in the USA, but the industries of the USA know how to turn to other work without being disturbed by the closure of the atomic industry. It would not be a more difficult revolution than the abolition of slavery was to the Southern States.

The alternative to hope is despair, which mankind can never accept. We must therefore work for what may seem to be utopia but which is the only way to avoid annihilation, which confronts mankind with a Satanic grin of satisfaction. A nation born out of the moral glory of George Washington cannot reject truthfulness as romantic or utopian, and indeed should be prepared to initiate the movement by a unilateral step.

Let me wind up with one small necessary postscript. Truthfulness must conquer and capture our spirit not only through the intellect, but as Matthew Arnold put it, through our emotion, that is, through Religion. May all the saints and prophets of the world bless us in this grand effort—Jesus, Muhammad, the Hebrew prophets, Gautama Buddha, and all the Hindu sages who have left us a whole library of scriptures, including the motto inscribed in India's Union crest, *Satyam eva Jayate*.
—Sarvodaya

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Conservation of Natural Resources in Ceylon: An Urgent Need

Conservation of our natural resources is essential for our survival as a nation. How many of us are aware of or sensitive to the wastage or destruction of the vital sources of water, large areas of fertile land, with its precious top soil, and vast areas of forests and large number of wild life? It is not yet apparent to many people that these resources are exhaustible and some of them are irreplaceable. Decisions on the use of these resources are more often made on the basis of economic feasibility, social desirability, aesthetic value and sometimes political expedience. Seldom are these decisions made on the basis of scientific knowledge. Public illiteracy is perhaps at its highest level with regard to knowledge about the awareness of the urgent need for conservation. It may be to a great extent due to the lack of scientific background among the general public, to understand them as problems; the powers that be cannot be absolved of the blame either.

Feeling of Urgency

There is a general feeling of urgency in the country to combat the food shortage by intensive methods of cultivation and by extending the area of land brought under cultivation. In order to realize the latter objective, there was a great rush for obtaining lands by individuals, groups and even some firms. The government on its part organized the

and weedicides should not be used indiscriminately. They must be used only after carefully considering their effect on other living organisms. Secondly when additional acreages of land are brought under cultivation, possibilities for irrigation, transport, the suitability of soil and climatic factors should be extensively studied beforehand. In addition the effects of bringing these lands under cultivation, on the wild life, subterranean sources of water must be carefully investigated. Thirdly it must be seen to it that once land is cleared for cultivation, it is not abandoned. Otherwise it would only result in robbing the top soil of its valuable mineral salts by 'leeching'. Thus the soil becomes unsuitable for cultivation for several years and the land cannot return easily to its former natural state again.

Guiding Principle

The guiding principle should be that we must take into consideration the essential unity of and relationship of all natural resources. For instance, soil conservation cannot be effectively practised, if those who plan and implement it are not alive to its intricate inter-relationship with water conservation, flood control, agricultural and the like. Similarly if flood control and irrigation are planned without taking into account the effects on soil conservation, forest conservation, wild life

them. This would be a far more easier and safer technique than the primitive methods of capture employed now. Wild elephants are not an isolated instance of a wild animal species facing extinction. There are many more species of wild life which are at the mercy of the hunters and 'sportsmen', for their continued survival.

Limited Supply

Matter, energy and food are in limited supply. But the demand for them is increasing at an unprecedented rate, due to the rising tide of population. In these circumstances, this unchecked population increase is one of the greatest problems facing mankind. Therefore the problem of population increase is inevitably a problem facing conservation. This is a new dimension of the problem facing conservation and we cannot afford to ignore it anymore.

The foregoing discussion suggests that we should harness the expert knowledge and skills of not only Biological and Physical Scientists, but also that of the social scientists. Not only policy makers but also the lay citizens should be alive to and aware of the problems associated with the utilization of natural resources. Natural resources should mean all resources normally classified under the domain of life, matter and energy and their inter-dependence and inter-relationships must be recognised.

Posterity is entitled to a share of these natural resources. We have inherited them and we are enjoying and utilizing them with little thought that our future generations will also have to make use of the very same resources. Day by day our natural resources are dwindling and to conserve them, not only the adults but also the youngsters must be made aware of these problems. Today's youth in our schools will be tomorrow's leaders and citizens. Hence it is imperative that they must at least be acquainted with these problems. Fortunately there are enough materials and facilities for the study of conservation in the child's immediate environment. Without overburdening the schools with special courses in conservation, attempts can be made to integrate conservation education with the many other school experiences. Direct observations of the natural resources and their inter-relationships can be made by pupils during camping out of doors, field trips, work experience programmes and shramadana projects. The schools can invite Soil Conservation Officers, Irrigation Engineers, Wildlife Department Officials, Agricultural Instructors and such other personnel dealing with natural resources to address the students on the proper and judicious use of natural resources and problems connected with conservation. Concepts relevant to conservation are met with in the teaching of subjects like General Science, Geography, Chemistry and Physics and these must be effectively used to make the pupils aware of the problems and to give insights into the methods and techniques of conservation.

Wanted - Coordinated Planning

In Ceylon, if conservation programmes were to be successful, it would require coordinated planning and action by the various government departments, which function at present as distinct entities. For instance, the department of Town Planning, Public Works Department, Department of Land Development, Department of Agriculture with its Soil Conservation Division, Forest Department, Fisheries Corporation, Department of Rural Development and Small Industries, Department of Industries, Department of Wild Life and Water Resources Board will have to cooperate in and coordinate their programme of work con-

nected with conservation. A central agency like the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs can effectively coordinate the activities of the various departments with regard to conservation programmes, in addition to its usual functions.

Conservation of natural resources should be of concern to all people, whether urban or rural. It calls for the nation's best efforts and to be effectively practised needs the understanding and intelligent cooperation of each citizen. Conservation has to be practised not only at national level but also at international level. Therefore conservation of our environment and the natural resources in it would require universal effort.

The Language Problem in Puerto Rico

In 1948, Spanish was made the medium of instruction at all levels of the public school system in Puerto Rico. During the half century prior to that time English had been the predominant language of instruction.

The question of medium of instruction had been quite controversial and in fact was an issue of conflict in Puerto Rico, until 1948. In conformity with the avowed objective of having Puerto Rico become a permanent part of U.S.A. Union, the way to make the people 'American', was to make them fluent in English. The Chavey Committee, appointed by the United States Senate in 1938 to study the question of language situation in Puerto Rico, argued that, 'fluency in English was to be accomplished simply by exposure to that language in school'.

has long been associated with a popular demand for the use of Spanish as the medium of instruction. Spanish is now the official language of the island; it is also the medium of instruction in public, here meaning the State schools. Yet, the amount of English taught in the schools, continues to be an issue related to nationalism; this nationalistic feeling is a reaction against continued pressure on the schools by the Federal Government to increase the amount of English being taught. This occasioned Congressman Sieminski to say in 1956, in one of the Congress meetings 'that the Puerto Ricans used the American money, but they refuse to extend the courtesy of learning English'.

There is even today immense propaganda both officially and unofficially by U.S.A. that Puerto Ricans should feel

BY P. CHANDRASEGARAM

The views on study of languages in Puerto Rico, are varied. Learning English would not change the attitude of Puerto Ricans sufficiently into American, it was suggested. What U.S.A. wanted was the internalization of the values and norms of U.S.A., and this is not possible by mere study of the language of U.S.A. The second view was that if the principal objective of providing an adequate education to everyone was to be accomplished, it could be done only through Spanish, the mother tongue of the people and not through English. There was another school of thought which argued that if English were used as the vehicle of Americanization, and Puerto Ricans were not to be considered full-fledged Americans until they mastered that language, it might take generations before statehood was realized; some contended that almost an equal mastery of English comparable to that of the average citizen of the United States, was an indispensable prerequisite for the admission of the Island as a State of the Union.

Popular Demand

Nationalism in Puerto Rico,

proud of being citizens of U.S.A.; intensification of the teaching of English is an integral part of this campaign.

Though the Federal Government wishes to see an acceleration of English instruction in Puerto Rico, it seems that it has resigned itself to the idea that English could continue only to be a peripheral language in the schools.

The Congress in 1959 declared English to be a foreign language in Puerto Rico, the implication being that if English is recognised as a foreign language, it would mean the availability of increased funds for English instruction, under the National Defence Education Act. The action suggests that the Federal authorities are committed to using English as a vehicle of Americanization. At the same time it is also an admission of the fact that promotion of Americanization would have to be done more discreetly.

Nationalist Reaction

The reaction of Puerto Rican Nationalists to federal pressures is intense. They charge that teaching English was not teaching the language, but it

(Continued on page 7)

T. VELAYUTHAM, B.Sc., Dip. Ed.

land army, arranged for easy credit facilities, provided facilities for irrigation, transport and other incentives. All this resulted in clearing vast areas of jungle land for cultivation. Normal practice adopted was to burn down the jungle and clear the stumps and cut down the large trees. This method is undoubtedly cheaper and quicker. But during this process of burning down, the dense population of the beneficial micro organisms are likely to be killed by the intense heat. These micro-flora and micro-funa are responsible for contributing to the fertility of the soil. Further with the protective covering of vegetation stripped off, the top soil is exposed to dangers of erosion and being swept away by wind. To replace the nutrient salts and to re-inhabit the soil with these beneficial organisms would be a tremendous if not an impossible task. History would remind us that areas that were once green forests were subsequently transformed into desert areas due to man's thoughtless and unwise interference. All this does not mean that we should not attempt to produce more food. On the contrary we should work towards self-sufficiency in food.

It would be worthwhile to consider here at least three important aspects regarding food production. Firstly we must adopt methods of intensive cultivation in the lands already brought under cultivation. Wider use of fertilizers, careful selection of disease resistant and higher yielding varieties, control of pests and weeds and the like should step up the yields. The pesticides

habitat and watershed management, our efforts would result in unexpected, costly and some time irreparable losses.

Concurrently with agricultural development, we are concentrating on the development of various industries. Industrial development is as essential as agricultural development for our country's progress. We have to see to it that the wastes from the industries are not pumped into our lakes and rivers. They will affect fish, crops and wild life in the most unexpected ways. Whenever possible these pollutants should be 'treated' so as to prevent any possible danger to our health, vegetation, fish and wild life.

We are investing vast sums of money on developing tourism. It is a very good source of foreign exchange income. But if we do not preserve our wild life from indiscriminate killing and our palm fringed sea coasts from sea erosion, we may not have much left behind to attract the tourists. For instance the wild elephants of Ceylon are facing the danger of extinction. With the stepping up of cultivation of former jungle tracts, cultivators are faced with the problem of protecting their lives and crops from wild elephants. They take the law into their own hands and shoot at the invading herd. A sensible arrangement would be to capture them and transfer to the Yala and Wilpattu Sanctuaries. It is heartening to learn that the Wild Life Department is exploring the possibilities of using the 'sleep shot' or tranquilizer shot technique to capture

'REALISATION HAS DAWNED ON MANY'

Many have begun to realise the importance of Credit Societies once again, stated Mr. M. Mathibalasingham ACCD Jaffna East, at the one-day Seminar of the Jaffna Town Coop. Supervisory Union.

Recalling the time when Multipurpose Cooperative Societies were formed, Mr. Mathibalasingham said that then the question was asked whether Credit Societies were necessary. Some favoured the closing down of Credit Societies but more experienced co-operators had opposed this, pointing out that Credit Societies would come into their own again. The time had now come for the revival of Credit Societies. He stressed that the fundamental principles of Credit Societies were applicable to all other types of co-operative societies. Since collective responsibility was one of the main characteristics of credit societies, there was no room for Government interference. That was why Credit Societies could function as truly cooperative institutions. Only if all cooperative institutions functioned on the basis of Credit Societies, could they really serve the people in the cooperative way. Emphasising the fact that the Co-operative Movement was a world-wide one, Mr. Mathibalasingham said that we could not chop and change the fundamental principles as we liked. He appealed to co-operators to revive Credit Societies as they were models of cooperation.

Mr. S. Saravanamuttu who presided explained the objects of the Union and said that it had been revived to meet new challenges and solve new problems.

We talk airily of Cooperation as a People's Movement, as an independent Movement, but, sadly enough, many co-operative institutions are captives of Government schemes, declared Mr. S. Candiah, Honorary Secretary of the NDCF. He emphasised that only if we broke out of this situation could the Co-operative Movement become a truly independent one, a genuine People's Movement. He said that the Northern Division Cooperative Federation was doing its best to revive Credit Societies. He suggested that Supervisory Unions become the centre of cooperative education.

Mr. M. Ganapathipillai Treasurer NDCF, who spoke on Membership, said that the efficient functioning of a society depended on its members. He pointed out that through Credit Societies members had gained a lot of benefits. Unfortunately, with the coming of multipurpose co-operative societies, credit societies began to languish. Since MPCSS gave bigger loans at lower rates of interest, they hit Credit Societies like a cyclone. Since today under the new Agricultural Credit Scheme the rate of interest was the same everywhere, credit societies were once again coming into their own.

Mr. P. Kandiah who spoke on the Powers and Functions of the Committee, said that since Cooperative organisations were voluntary organisa-

tions, there was no room for imposition from outside. He pointed out that it was wrong to think that there was no connection between the Committee and the general membership; according to the by-laws, the committee had to be elected annually.

Mr. A. T. Aloysius explained the various Savings Schemes. Tracing the spirit of thrift inculcated by Credit Societies since the beginning of the Co-operative Movement in Ceylon, Mr. Aloysius said that thrift was an integral part of cooperative development. He stressed that every member should help to build up the finances of his Co-operative Society by regular savings. Today one of the chief functions of MPCSS was helping to promote thrift in villages; this was essential for national development.

Speaking on Liability, Mr. P. Govindaswamy emphasised that it was obligatory on the part of every member to repay the loan he had taken. He explained that liability would be enforced only at the time of liquidation of a society. He also brought out the fact that unlimited liability was actually contributory liability when it came to be enforced. He also explained the safeguards against unlimited liability.

Mr. T. Shanmugarajah HQI said that it was the bounden duty of the Credit Unions to maintain and uphold the traditions of the Co-operative Movement. Every Credit Union should prepare a programme of rectification as well as a programme of development; rectification and development work were the duties of the Credit Unions. He emphasised that it was essential to build up the finances of Credit Societies so that they could gradually become independent of external aid. Before long all coops could work in coordination with the apex financing organisation—the District Cooperative Bank. He also warned them against unhealthy competition and rivalry.

In the lively discussion that followed the consensus was that the Committee could be given the power to enrol members subject to ratification by the General Meeting.

CLUBS FOR YOUNG AGRICULTURAL SPECIALISTS

Until recently, young specialists working in agricultural cooperative societies were isolated in their activities, for they lacked sufficient opportunity of meeting, regularly exchanging experiences gained in practical work, getting acquainted with novelties introduced in farming in other parts of the country and abroad, taking part in excursions and learning more about one another by associating for study as well as amusement. All these problems will be partly solved by the newly-established clubs of young agricultural specialists, which started to be formed last autumn in the South-Moravian region. After the first successful experiences, similar clubs are now being esta-

Evolution of Cooperative Thought in India

(Continued from page 3)

of cooperative apex banks, district central banks and gradual establishment at the primary base of large-sized primary agricultural credit societies, preferably on limited liability basis; channeling through this structure not only agricultural credit but credit needed by industrial societies, handicrafts, agricultural labour etc., and also strengthening of central and primary land mortgage banks, (b) Reorga-

Union Seeks Exemption From Business Turnover Tax

The Jaffna District Cooperative Harbour Services Union is seeking exemption from the Business Turnover Tax under Section 120, sub section 3 (g) of the Finance Act No. 11 of 1963.

Though cooperative institutions are exempt from paying Income Tax, they are liable to pay the Business Turnover Tax which is levied from all institutions whose turnover is over one lakh per annum. The B.T. Tax came into operation in January 1964, when the rate was $\frac{1}{2}$ %; from 1966, the B. T. Tax has been increased to 1%.

The Harbour Services Union has now been asked to pay over Rs. 30,000/- (inclusive of penalty) as B. T. Tax, with retrospective effect from 1964: the penalty rate is 1% per month.

The Union which has paid a part of the B. T. Tax for 1964 under protest, is making representations to the Government asking that cooperative institutions be exempted from the Business Turnover Tax.

blished in all parts of Czechoslovakia. They already associate several thousand young people—technicians and university graduates working in agricultural enterprises, particularly in farming cooperatives.

For instance, in the district of Hodonian / South-Moravian region there is a very successful club of this kind. It has about 60 members: 11 university graduates and 49 technicians with secondary-school education. Most of the members occupy highly important posts in their agricultural cooperatives. The club has already organized a number of excursions to the best agricultural enterprises, technical schools and research institutes, as well as a group visit to specialized agricultural institutions in Hungary. Its most advanced members, especially agronomists, livestock breeders, economists and other specialists with university education, solve various thematic problems according to the actual need locally arising. These problems include, for example, harvesting of sugar-beet divided into several stages, feeding of calves with various milk mixtures, early weaning of piglets, synthetic and semi-synthetic feeding of cattle, specialization models for farming cooperatives etc. The first results achieved so far indicate that this is the right way towards saving considerable costs in agricultural cooperatives.

— Czechoslovak Coop. News

nising the marketing and processing structure of cooperatives with the needed financial, administrative and technical assistance from the State and development of storage and warehousing through State partnership organisations at the all-India and state levels; (c) Organisation of rural economic activities such as farming, irrigation, transport, milk supply, dairying, livestock breeding, cottage industries with financial, administrative and technical assistance from the State; (d) Establishment of a State Bank of India through amalgamation of the Imperial Bank and certain State-associated banks, with the Reserve Bank and Government of India participating in its capital (e) The setting up of a Central committee for Cooperative Training and Education at All-India, Regional and State levels and to supervise the training systems, thus making available the personnel required both for the Government cooperative departments and bigger cooperative institutions.

Instrument of Planning

Cooperatives are expected to promote local leadership, social values and community consciousness with their influence extending far beyond the economic activities themselves. It is against this background that the first Five-Year Plan laid down: "As an instrument of democratic planning, of combining initiative, mutual benefit and social purpose, co-operation must be an essential

feature of the programme for the implementation of the Five-Year Plan. As it is the purpose of the plan to change the economy of the country from an individualistic to a society regulated on co-operative basis, its success should be judged among other things by the extent to which it is implemented through cooperative organizations."

It is significant to mention that under the First Plan, there were individual schemes relating to cooperation, but a co-ordinated plan covering all important aspects of cooperation was lacking. Consequently, cooperation could not make much contribution towards the fulfilment of the broad objectives of the First Plan. This was mainly due to internal weaknesses of the cooperative structure. It also took quite sometime for the cooperatives to appreciate the precise role assigned to them in the development of the economy and gear up their activities accordingly.

(To be continued)

TRANSFERS

Mr. M. Mathibalasingham ACCD Jaffna East has been transferred to Vavuniya in the same capacity.

Mr. V. Canagasabai ACCD Vavuniya has succeeded Mr. Mathibalasingham as ACCD Jaffna East.

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Cell Discovery Opens New Approach to Disease Conquest

U.S. researchers have found out something new about the living cell that opens an entirely new approach to the conquest of a host of diseases, including cancer.

Two biochemists of Roswell Park Memorial Institute, working on a different problem, discovered the outer walls of cells carry RNA, the chemical "computer tape" that guides the destiny of the cell. More importantly, they found RNA may rub off on adjoining cells, changing them for good or bad.

The finding is contrary to a central tenet of biology that says RNA is present only in the nucleus deep inside the cell. RNA is the "messenger" molecule that translates into action the genetic code as laid down by DNA, the master life molecule.

The American Cancer Society reported the discovery by Dr. Leonard Weiss, Director of the Institute's Department of Experimental Pathology, and an associate, Dr. Eric Maynew.

The scientists were investigating the way cells attach themselves to one another when they discovered the new finding. They found when cells were nudged or teased loose from their moorings on glass, they left behind "footprints". An analysis of the footprints showed they contained RNA. They subsequently demonstrated in the test tube that the RNA was biologically active, just as it is in nature.

The scientists showed the RNA is secreted beyond the cell wall to glass surface; they did not show RNA is transferred among living cells. However, the evidence is that this does take place, they said.

The scientists worked with cells of mammals, not all the cells had stores of RNA in their membranes.

The Cancer Society, commenting on the significance of the work, said: "One may wonder whether cancer cells might be reformed into normal cells by being forced to take up normal RNA and whether a log of diseases due to imperfect cellular chemistry can be cured or controlled by exposing the sick cells to cells capable of transferring healthy RNA".

The possibility of RNA transfer among cells, the Society said, also raises these basic question:

—Is this the process by which embryonic cells develop, specialize, and age in organisms?

—Is this the way all cells acquire the ability to recognize one another (by identical

RNA) and to detect and manufacture antibodies against imposters like viruses, germs and foreign tissues?

Do parasite cells transmit their membrane RNA to normal cells in initiating autoimmune disease such as happens in leukemia?

—Do cancer cells "infect" normal cells with malignant characteristics by rubbing off some of their malignant membrane RNA on them?

Modern biochemistry theory holds the densely packed nucleus containing DNA and RNA controls the behaviour and function of the cell. The nucleus is thought of as a computer that directs and regulates the manufacture of specialized proteins that form the bulk of the cell and make it what it is, be it a muscle cell, a liver cell or what-have-you.

Modern cancer theory, in turn, rests firmly on the DNA-RNA concept. The theory says cancer is a disruption of the heart of the cell in which an invader (virus or some other agent) takes over the normal DNA and starts the process of producing offspring cells with the same distorted machinery, accumulation of these cells forms malignant growth of tumors.

The new work holds out the possibility that RNA "ruboff" from the walls of cells may be a factor in the rise of cancer and in the spread of cancer through the body. It also offers hope that someday the artificial manufacture of "normal" RNA may be used as a vaccine to cure cancer and even prevent its onset.

—USIS News Bulletin

Donation for Flood Relief Fund

The Columbuturai Central Coop Credit Society will donate Rs. 100/- to the Flood Relief Fund.

This was unanimously decided on at the 33rd AGM of the society, which was held recently. Mr. T. K. Thyagaraja Iyer presided.

The statement of Accounts shows that the Society's Fixed Deposits amount to Rs. 11, 379/56 cts. The Share Capital stands at Rs. 2420/-.

The meeting fixed the MCL for an individual at Rs. 1000/-.

The following were elected office-bearers: Messrs. T. K. Thyagaraja Iyer (President), C. Rasanavagam K. Gurunathapillai (Vice-Presidents) K. Raja Singham (Secretary) P. Shanmuganathan (Asst. Secretary) and T. Balasubramaniam (Treasurer). Mr. T. Nadarajah was elected to the committee.

Structural Changes in Coops

(Continued from page 2)

of action, traditional "federalism" versus "integration". *Federalism*, he says, "is based on two main principles: (1) that self-determination, autonomy and full responsibility for the primary cooperatives are the cornerstones of the cooperative system; and (2) that any delegation of powers to federal organisations at a higher level can only take place if it is to the advantage of primary cooperatives. Thus, in principle, the 'sovereignty' of the individual cooperatives remains unshaken; it has merely been curtailed by certain 'federal' obligations enforced not by actual sanctions, but by the loyalty of the cooperatives".

Integration he defines as "the process by which the primary cooperatives either wholly or partly, but absolutely and irrevocably, relinquish their sovereign rights to higher associations at either regional or national level. When this process only extends to individual functions, e.g., purchasing, warehousing, pricing and stocking policy, accounting, it should be known as *partial integration*. In this sense, the primary cooperatives keep their individual legal entity; the exercise of the integrated functions is, however, geared to the national planning and subordinated to a common policy. It is of small importance in the end whether such an integration process is carried out under an agreement or simply *via facti*".

Mr. Korp admits that his distinction "compares the two systems in terms of black and white. In practice, the federal system has long since ceased to exist in its pure state, but has been adapted by the introduction of integration measures operating with varying degrees of success".

It is quite clear, however, that the structural trend in all the movements discussed here is in the direction of "welding" the constituent units "into a body with real unity of action".

In *Sweden*, the structural committee "worked on the assumption that the movement is to be regarded as an entity. Although the activities of the movement are divided into various juridical units, all the units pursue the same aim—to serve the consumers. They are constituent parts of a whole". Accordingly, the committee's report includes local, regional and national activities and the coordination of all these.

In *Germany*, the structural changes were prompted primarily by the absence of an apex organ for coordination between the ZDK, the GEG and the regional and primary societies; and it is anticipated that guidelines worked out by the new Bund will provide broad "framework" policies, the details of which can be formulated at appropriate operational levels.

In *France*, Mr. Kerinec has stated that "the discussion on reform will have been in vain if they are not followed by an action programme conceived and applied in common. The moment has come for all co-operators — officials, leaders and members — to unite their forces in order to demonstrate that Cooperation responds to the problems of our age".

(To be Continued)

The Language Problem in Puerto Rico

(Continued from page 5)

was depriving them of Puerto Rican character and converting them into Americans.

The school language question does not centre on public schools today; but it has come to revolve around the private schools which continue to teach also through the English medium. The secretary of Public Instruction, Puerto Rico, threatened to go so far as to withdraw accreditation of those private schools which continued using English as the medium of instruction. This threat contrasts sharply with proposals made by the Congress, off and on, that the public schools adopt an educational programme similar to that employed by private schools in so far as the latter use English as the major medium of instruction.

Medium of instruction policy in any country should be based entirely on pedagogical arguments. No country should seek political solutions to educational questions of language.

Puerto Rico with its 2½ million people became a State of U.S.A. in 1898, from Spain. As from 1917 the people became citizens of U.S.A. but its status is that of a Commonwealth in relation to U.S.A. The Commonwealth arrangement places English in a state of limbo; it is suspect to those who stress the distinctiveness of Puerto Rican Culture and view independence as the only just condition. On the contrary it is extolled by those who advocate assimilation with the United States.

The political status of Puerto Rico places its educators in a difficult position. Supporting increased English instruction leaves them open to nationalist accusations that this would help the policy of assimilative colonialism. Limiting English in the schools draws charges that Puerto Rican education does not go far enough to promote Americanism.

Private Schools Suspect

The importance of private schools in the total educational system of Puerto Rico cannot be underestimated. Numerical-wise, private schools constitute about ten percent of the secondary school students. The nationalists fear that the private schools have, and would continue to create extensive social and cultural gaps in a traditionally homogeneous society. There is greater English instruction in private schools; they are selective in terms of its students, selection is correlated 'more to economic level than to any intellectual or educational criteria'. The private schools impart qualitatively better education.

The admonition against private schools by the nationalists is that by emphasizing English as the teaching medium, the citizens of tomorrow are getting de-latinized and de-insularized Puerto Ricans. In fact it is very strongly suggested that these children are losing their cultural identity. English being the medium of instruction is cultural loss for them; the English medium represents a rejection of Puerto Rican values.

It should be noted that quality of education in private schools is better than that given in public schools, not because the medium of instruction is English and not Spanish. Pupils in private schools come from homes where conditions for learning are more favourable than conditions found in the homes of public school age-mates. Studies have also indicated that the economic level of children attending private schools is appreciably higher than the level of pupils in the public schools. Parents of private school children have higher level of education; also the teaching equipment are better and varied in these schools.

From the beginning of American occupation in 1898, the issue of how much English to teach in the schools of Puerto Rico has plagued educators and politicians alike. The imposition of an essentially foreign language has created very difficult problems. Official policy from the start of the occupation was that the language of instruction should be English. It also became apparent that, 'it was not teaching Puerto Rican school pupils English, but preventing them from learning anything else'. The problem remained unsolved until the island was allowed to appoint its own Secretary of Education, after 1948, since which time instruction in all public schools has been in Spanish; English is taught daily for an hour for a total of twelve years in all public schools. But it must be conceded that the increase in enrollments in private schools has caused alarm among the nationalists, and it is argued that this is an insidious attempt to convert Puerto Ricans into Americans. The indictment against private schools presumes that extensive English instruction is incompatible with cultural identity.

Puerto Rico believes that, 'the basis of democracy is not mechanics but education'. This is the axiom enunciated by the first Puerto Rican Governor Luis Munoy Marin and this has brought in an educational awakening and thereby development and a revolution. The literacy rate of Puerto Rico is 8570 and this has been made possible through the adult education programmes and also by the cooperative development association.

Tremendous Impact

A positive programme designed to create an appreciation of cultural values among the Puerto Ricans, has had tremendous impact on the people. The people are made aware of their heritage, their language heritage particularly. The positive acculturation that is taking place in Puerto Rico today, is in fact through the Public Schools educational system.

The resentment is not against teaching English as a subject, but against its being the medium of instruction. It is hoped that Spanish, the mother-tongue of the people, would become the medium of instruction universally.

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'A New, Bold Venture'

The publication and sale of Tamil classical works and other ancient literary works is a new and bold venture in the field of cooperative activity, declared Mr. S. Sivagurunathan, M.A. while inaugurating the Jaffna Cooperative Tamil Books Publication and Sale Society Ltd.

He went on to say that the standard editions of Tamil books, brought out by Arumuga Navalar, Thamotheram Pillai and Saminatha Iyer, were being swamped by all sorts of freely imported trash that pretended to be 'cheap editions'. It was mainly to stem this tide that the Jaffna Cooperative Tamil Books Publication and Sale Society was formed. This Society would also give the literati of Ceylon standard editions of our an-

cient, medieval and modern works which are not imported into Ceylon owing to Exchange and Import Control regulations. Mr. Sivagurunathan ended by soliciting the cooperation of "all those who have the desire to preserve and perpetuate our cultural heritage".

After a brief speech by Mr. S. Augustine HQI Jaffna West, the by-laws were read and confirmed.

The following were elected to the Executive Committee: Messrs. S. Sivagurunathan (President), E. V. Ramanathan (Vice-President), E. Selladurai (Secretary) and M. K. Sivapathalingam (Treasurer). Messrs. M. Sinnappo, P. Shanmugarajah, Sri K. Vaitheeswara Kurukkal, S. Ramanathan and S. Kumaraswamy are the Committee members.

'PROFITS NECESSARY'

Profits are necessary for cooperative institutions, though some may think otherwise, observed Mr. M. Mathibalasingham ACCD, Jaffna East, speaking at the 8th Annual General Meeting of the Thenmaradchy East MPCs Union. Stressing the need for profits, he said that only then could cooperative institutions be really independent and function well. Besides, the profits would swell the share capital. Thus in every way profits were beneficial to coops. If a cooperative institution was losing, then it was an obvious sign that something was wrong somewhere along the line. Mr. Mathibalasingham said he was glad that the Thenmaradchy Union's net profit this time was nearly Rs. 18,000/-. He suggested that the Union expand its activities so that it could serve the public even better, in the future.

Mr. T. Subramaniam, Pre-

sident, said that the Union's profits were comparatively bigger than those of other institutions. He added that a part of the profits had been spent on educational, cultural and charitable purposes.

Mr. M. Ganapathipillai, Treasurer NDCF said that only if all the affiliated societies functioned well would the Union too operate efficiently and vice versa. He stressed that it was the Union's duty to help its affiliated societies to develop. Mr. Ganapathipillai also stressed the need for a Savings Scheme: affiliated Societies should encourage the Savings habit among their members. If they could build up their Savings, the Cooperative Movement would turn out to be virile and independent.

The following were elected to the Committee: Messrs. A. T. Ponnukone, C. Arumugam and P. Kanapathipillai.

More Ships This Time?

The signs are that more ships will be diverted to Jaffna this season.

Last year only 2 ships called at Jaffna during this season. This year already the 2nd ship is being unloaded and a third is expected shortly—the 'Kanthos' which will be diverted to Jaffna with 6,000 tons of flour. This information has been conveyed to the Government Agent, Jaffna, by the Food Commissioner.

The Jaffna season lasts till April and the Harbour Services Union expects more ships to be diverted to Jaffna this time.

Coop Dairymen Press for Price Increase

Cooperative Dairy Societies in the North who supply milk to hospitals, community centres etc. have requested the Government to pay 10 cts. more for every pint. They are also pressing the Government to formulate a Guaranteed Price Scheme for milk.

The societies have pointed out that, following devaluation, the prices of ponnac and other cattle-food have more than doubled. Therefore, they urge, the Government should adequately compensate them.

Inaugural Meeting

The inaugural meeting of the St. Kaithar Fishing Cooperative Society was held at Maresanpathy recently.

Mr. S. Stanislaus, President Northern Province Fishermen's Cooperative Societies Union who spoke, stressed the need for cooperative fishing societies and explained how they could help to better the lot of the fishermen.

Mr. L. B. Philip, Fisheries Inspector dwelt at length on the conditions necessary for the success of a society and explained how societies should be organised and run.

The following were elected office-bearers: Messrs. N. Swampillai (President), P. Anthonipillai (Vice-President), G. Anthony (Secretary) and S. Anthonipillai (Treasurer).

'True Cooperative Spirit Necessary'

Unless every member is possessed by a truly cooperative spirit, the Cooperative Movement cannot flourish nor will members get the benefits of Cooperation, said Mr. M. Mathibalasingham ACCD, Jaffna East at a farewell party given in his honour by the Northern Ports Tally Clerks Cooperative Society.

Mr. Mathibalasingham went on to say that the progress of the Movement meant the development of the country: the one implied the other.

Mr. N. Thiruchelvam who presided thanked Mr. Mathibalasingham for all the help and guidance he had given the society.

The Secretary, Mr. A. Gurasingham, proposed the vote of thanks.

The Local Scene

Surveyed by RAJ

MAN'S HANDIWORK

It is customary to blame Nature whenever there are floods. But now we have it on authority that the recent floods in Jaffna were man's handiwork. Experts have stated that the blocking of the drains and the silting up of ponds were the factors mainly responsible for the never-before-witnessed floods. Over the years building has been going on haphazardly leading to drains being blocked and the seepage area being reduced. To add to this, the authorities never thought of dredging the ponds (in fact, in one particular instance the authorities partially filled up a pond); so it is no wonder that certain parts of Jaffna Town went under water. Instead of waiting till the floods hit us again, the authorities should immediately get down to the business of dredging the ponds, clearing the existing drains and building more drains. Unless this is done immediately, it'll only have to rain a little hard for us to be inundated once again.

Incidentally certain places yet possess a kind of war-scarred appearance, what with stumps of fallen trees taking up a good part of the road. At Grand Bazaar, abutting the Bus Stand, the Milk Booth yet lies crushed under a giant tree—a scene frozen, as it were, for all eternity, like the figures on the Grecian Vase. On Main Street too, a certain point is cluttered with stumps which have not yet been cleared. What are the authorities up to? Trying to preserve these as mementoes?

SOMETHING OUT OF HOLLYWOOD

The Model Market that is going to come up in stages, is going to resemble one of those colossal Hollywood productions. If, as is reported, the Model Market—when complete—is going to stretch from the present fish market to KKS Road, then it's certainly

going to be an extravaganza in stone. Is there really any need for such a gigantic market?

If this project goes through as planned, then it will mean that there will be absolutely no room for the expansion of the Bus Stand which already is congested enough. Secondly, it will mean that a part of Kasturiam road will disappear, thus forcing vehicles to detour (making them touch the nose, as it were, in a round-about way, as the proverb says).

Why, one wonders, is the Market being planned on such a grand scale? The answer seems to be that the only way to accommodate (or should I say appease?) all the displaced stall-holders and traders is to build a big enough market to take in everyone. If this reasoning sounds cock-eyed to you and me, then it's high time we learn that it is not only elected councillors who are subject to—and can succumb to—undue pressure.

BICYCLE THIEVES

The Northern Province has earned the dubious distinction of having the largest number of bicycle thieves in the island—according to statistics. But there's one consolation—the Northern Province can boast of the lowest murder tally in the whole island—a mere 38 out of 720.

STAYED

As was expected, the higher ranks of the teaching profession have shown once again that they cannot be dislodged. They have somehow managed to get a reprieve—the transfers of Arts and Science graduates doing GUE (AL) work have been deferred till May. What's the bet that come May, the transfers will be stayed till the end of the year and so on *ad infinitum*? It's only some graduates (who were not doing AL work) and Tamil trained teachers who have had to go out unhonoured and unsung.

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தேமதூரத் தமிழோசை!

“வள்ளுவன் தன்னை உலகினுக்கே தந்து வான் புகழ் கொண்ட தமிழ் நாடு” என்றார் பாரதியார். வள்ளுவர் தமிழில் புனைந்த அருமறையாம் திருக்குறள் கிடைத்தற் றரிய பெரிய பொக்கிஷமாக உலகத்திற்கே விடைத்து வட்டது என்பதை பாரதியார் நினைந்து பெருமிதமடைந் தார். அந்தத் தமிழைத் தாய்மொழியாகக் கொண்ட எமது உள்ளமும் பெருமித மகிழ்வால் பூரித்தவண்ணமிருக்கின்ற து.

இப்போது சென்னையில் நடந்தேறிய அனைத்துலகத் தமிழாராய்ச்சி மகாநாட்டிலே 40 நாடுகளிலிருந்து பல் வேறு அறிஞர்கள் கருத்தரங்கிலே கலந்துகொண்டனர். இரும்பைக்கவரும் காந்தம் போல் கற்போர் உள்ளங் களைக் கொள்ளை கொள்ளும் தமிழின் சீர்மையும், செழுமையும், பெருமையும் உலகத்தைக் கவர்ந்தமையே இதற்குக் காரணமாகும். இதன் மூலம் உலகத்தில் தமிழுக்கிருக்கும் மதிப்பைக் கண்டு உலகையடைகின்றோம்.

மூன்று சங்கங்கள் தமிழை வளர்த்தன. ‘சங்கத்திருப் பிலே வளர்ந்த பேதை’ என்று ஒரு புலவர் அன்புடன் பாடினார். பெருமை சான்ற சங்க காலந் தொடக்கம் இற்றைவரை இந்தியாவில் மட்டுமல்ல, உலகத்தில் தமிழும் தமிழரும் வாழும் பகுதிகளிலெல்லாம் அன்றைய சீரிய பண்பாடு சிதைவுறாது தொடர்ந்து இருந்து வருகின்றது. இந்த சமுத்திரத்தைச் சுற்றிய நாடுகளில் எமது தமிழ் உயிர் வாழும் ஒப்பற்ற மொழியாக இருந்து வந்தது. இப்போது அதன் தேவினும் இனிய தெவிட்டாத ஒசை பசிபிக், அத்திலாந்திக் சமுத்திர தீரங்களிலும் ஒலிக்கத் தொடங்கியுள்ளது. சுட்டியின் முனைகளிலோ, கெடுபிடி யுத் தங்களின் கொடுமையின் எல்லைவையோ தெள்ளு தமிழோசை பரந்து ஒலிக்கவில்லை. தமிழின் வணப்பிலே அங்குள்ளவர்கள் மோகக் கொண்டார்கள்; சமாதான அன்பு இறக்கையின் அரவணைப்பிலே அங்கெல்லாம் தமிழ் அன்னையின் இனிய குரல் பிறக்கின்றது! மேற்கத்திய அறிஞர்களாகிய வீரமாமுனிவர், கால்டுவெல் ஆகியோர் தமிழ் அன்னையால் கவரப்பட்டு அவளுக்குப் புரிந்த அரிய சேவையின் மகத்துவத்தை இன்று மர்னா கடற்கரையில் எழுப்பப்பட்ட அச்செய்மல்களின் சிலை பகர்கின்றன. பல்வேறு மொழிகளையெல்லாம் துறைபோகக் கற்ற பாரதியார் “யாமறிந்த மொழிகளிலே தமிழ் மொழிபோல் இனிதாவ தெங்கும் காணோம்” என்ற முடிவைக் கூறினார். “செந்தமிழ் நாடெனும் போதினிலே இன்பத் தேவநந்து பாடியது காதினிலே” என்றார். இப்படியெல்லாம் நமது மொழியையும் நாட்டையும் பற்றி உணர்ந்துகொண்டு மொழிக்காகவும் நாட்டிற்காகவும் உழைக்கவேண்டுமேதவிர, மறைவாக நமக்குள்ளே பழங்கதைகளையே பேசிக்கொண்டிருப்பதில் எதுவித பிரயோசனமும் இல்லை யென்பதையும் அவர் சுட்டிக்காட்டினார்.

“பிறநாட்டு நல்லறிஞர் சாத்திரங்கள் தமிழ் மொழியிற் பெயர்த்தல் வேண்டும் இறவாத புகழடைய புது நூல்கள் தமிழ் மொழியில் இயற்றல் வேண்டும் மறைவாக நமக்குள்ளே பழங்கதைகள் சொல்வதிலோர் மகிமை இல்லை திறமான புலமையெனில் வெளிநாட்டார் அதைவணக்கஞ் செய்தல் வேண்டும்”

எனவே, நமக்குள்ளே பழம்பெருமை பேசி அவமே காலத்தைப் போக்காது 20 ஆம் நூற்றாண்டின் தலை சிறந்த பெருமொழியாகத் தமிழை ஆக்குவதை எமது தலையாய கடமையாக நாம் மேற்கொள்ளவேண்டும். இந்நிலையில் தமிழ்ப்பகுதிகளிலுள்ள பல்கலைக் கழகத் தமிழ்த்துறைகள் மேற்கத்திய பல்கலைக் கழகங்களிலுள்ள மொழியியல் துறைக்குச் சமமாக நிற்க முடியாதிருப்பதை நாம் காணுகின்றோம். விஞ்ஞானத்துறையில் உலகில் பெரிய மாறுதல் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றது. இது போதியளவு தமிழ் மொழியில் பிரதிபலிக்கப்படவில்லை என்பதை எவரும் மறுக்கமுடியாது. சென்னை தமிழாராய்ச்சி மகாநாடு தமிழாராய்ச்சிக்கும், தமிழ் மொழி வளர்ச்சிக்கும், இலக்கிய விருத்திக்கும் நல்ல தூண்டுதலாக அமைந்து தமிழ்க் கல்விக்கு இணையற்ற பாதையை வகுக்கும் என்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை. இன்றைய போக்கில் தமிழை வளப்படுத்துவது எமது கடமையாக இருக்கிறது. இதற்கு நாம் அன்னிய மொழியாளரை எதிர் பார்க்க முடியாது. சமஸ்கிருதமும், பாளியும் அன்று தமிழ் மொழியை வளப்படுத்த உதவியதுபோல், இன்றைய குழ் நிலையில் தமிழ்மொழி மேலும் உன்னத நிலையை அடைய வேண்டுமானால் ஆங்கிலம்போன்ற அனைத்துலக மொழியின் உதவியையே பெறவேண்டும். எனவே, இன்று கற்போர் அனைத்துலக மொழிகளைக் கற்று அவற்றின் சீரிய கருத்துக்களை தமிழ்மொழியில் வெளியிடவேண்டும். அப்போதுதான் உலக அறிஞரின் சமமான மதிப்பைத் தமிழ்மொழி பெறும். இதன்மூலமே 20-ம் நூற்றாண்டின் பிற்பகுதிக்குரிய மொழியாகத் தமிழ் திகழமுடியும். குழந்தைகட்கு வேண்டிய பல்வேறு நூல்களை நாம் தமிழில் ஆக்கவேண்டும். ஏனெனில் தமிழ் மரபுடன் உலக மரபையும் அவர்கள் கற்கவேண்டியது அத்தியாவசியமாக இருக்கிறது.

கலைச் சொற்களைப் பொறுத்தவரை அவை அனைத்துலகிற்கும் பொதுவானதாக இருப்பதால் அவற்றின் ஆங்கில வடிவத்தை இந்திய மொழிகளின் ஒலி இயல்புக்கு ஏற்ப அமைத்து தமிழ் ஒலிவடிவம் கொடுக்கலாம்.

எழுத்திலும், பேச்சிலும், கலைச் சொற்களிலும் தனித் தமிழையே கைக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று வாதாடுபவர்கள் தமிழுக்குக் குழிதோண்டுவர்களாவர்.

புதிய நாடுகளில் குடியேறும் தமிழர்கள் தமது பண்பாட்டுச் செல்வத்தை மறவாது பேணிவளர்ப்பது அவர்களது கடமையாகும். எதிர்காலத்தில் தமிழிசை, நாடகம், நடனம், திரைப்படம், இலக்கியம் அனைத்தும் அனைத்துலகையும் கவரவல்லனவாக மிளிரும் என்பதுதிண்ணம்.

இக்கல்விக்குழுக்கள் பின்வரும் நோக்கங்களுக்காக நடாத்தப்படவிருக்கின்றது.

- கட்டுறவுத் துறையில் ஆர்வத்தை வளர்த்தல்
- கட்டுறவுக் கோட்பாட்டினை யும், நடைமுறையையும் கற்பித்தல்
- கட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்கள் மூலம் தீர்த்துக்கொள்ளக் கூடிய பொருளாதாரப் பிரச்சினைகளைப் பற்றிய உணர்வை ஏற்படுத்தல்
- கட்டுறவுச் சங்க உறுப்பினரின் அறிவை வளப்படுத்தல்
- புதிய சங்கத்தை ஸ்திரமள அத்தியாவரத்தில் கட்டி எழுப்புதல்
- வலுவற்ற சங்கங்களுக்கு வலுவூட்டுதல்
- நன்றாக இயங்கும் சங்கங்களை மேலும் சிறப்பாக இயங்குவதற்கு உதவியளித்தல்

இப்போதைக்கு ஒவ்வொரு காரியாதிகாரி பிரிவுக்கும் ஒவ்வொரு கல்விக்குழுத் தலைவரே நியமிக்கப்படுவார். இந் நியமனத்தை அவ்வப்பகுதி மாவட்ட சமாச்சேம செய்யும். இதற்கான விண்ணப்பங்களை மாவட்ட சமாச்சங்கக் கட்டுறவு அலுவல்களில் அனுப்பவும் வாய்ந்த கட்டுறவுச் சங்க உறுப்பினர்களிடமிருந்து கோரும். கட்டுறவு அறிவும், ஆசிரிய அனுபவமும், தலைமை தாங்கும் தகுதியுமுடையவர்களினதும் விண்ணப்பங்களை முக்கிய கவனத்திற்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்படும். தெரிவு செய்யப்பட்ட கல்விக்குழுத் தலைவர்களுக்கு நியமனத்தை மாவட்ட சமாச்சம் வழங்கும். இந்நியமன காலம் ஒருவருடையதாகும். இக் கல்விக்குழுத் தலைவர்கள் சிறந்த முறையில் கடமையாற்றினால் அவரது நியமன காலம் நீடிக்கப்படலாம்.

இத்தலைவர்களுக்கு பொல்கொலவினுள்ள கட்டுறவுப் பயிற்சிக் கலாசாலையில் அல்லது உள்ளூர் கட்டுறவுப் பாடசாலையில் பயிற்சி அளிக்கப்படும். ஆரம்ப பயிற்சிக் காலம் ஒருவாரமாகும். வெளிப்புறக் கருமங்களில் 3 மாதங்களுக்கு ஈடுபட்ட பின்னர் இத்தலைவர், களுக்கு புத்தாக்கு மதிப்பீட்டு வகுப்புக்கள் நடாத்தப்படும். பயிற்சிக்காலத்தில் கட்டுறவு ஆக்க ஆணையாளர் இவர்களுக்கு கட்டுறவு நிதியிலிருந்து ஒரு நாளைக்கு 5/- வீதம் பிழைப்பூதியப்பட்டியும், போக்குவரத்துச் செலவும் வழங்குவார்.

ஒவ்வொரு மாவட்டத்திலுமுள்ள ப. நோ. கூ. ச. சமாச்சங்களின் உதவியுடன் மாவட்ட சமாச்சங்கள் இக்கல்விக்குழுக்களை ஏற்பாடுசெய்தல் வேண்டும். இக்குழுக்களை ஏற்பாடுசெய்து அவற்றை மேற்பார்வை செய்யும் பொறுப்பு மாவட்ட சமாச்சங்களின் நிருவாக செயலாளருக்கு ஒப்படைக்கப்படவேண்டும்.

கல்விக்குழுத்தலைவர்கள் நியமிக்கப்படும் காரியாதிகாரி பிரிவுகளுக்கே கல்விக்குழுக்கள் அமைக்கப்படல் வேண்டும். கல்விக்குழுத்தலைவர்கள் தனது பகுதிக்கு ஆக்ககூடியது மூன்று கல்விக்குழுக்களையே ஒழுங்கு பண்ணல் வேண்டும். கலந்துரையாடல் எளிதாகவும் சுலபமாகவும் நடைபெறுவதற்கு ஒவ்வொரு கல்விக்குழுவும் 15 தொடக்கம் 20 பேரைக்கொண்டதாய் அமை

கட்டுறவு

வடபகுதி ஐக்கிய மேற்பார்வைச் சபையின் வெளியீடு
யாழ்ப்பாணம், 15-1-1968.

யவேண்டும். கல்விக்குழுவில் அங்கத்தவம் வகிப்பவர்களுக்கு வசதியான நேரத்திலும், இடத்திலும், நாளிலும் வகுப்புக்கள் நடாத்தப்படல் வேண்டும். இவ்வகுப்பின் காலம் 1 தொடக்கம் 1½ மணித்தியாலமாகும். இக் கல்விக்குழுக்களில் பலம் குன்றிய சங்க உறுப்பினர்களுக்கு அல்லது அத்தகைய சங்கங்களில் உறுப்பினர்களாகச் சேர விருமபுவர்களுக்கு முதலிடம் அளிக்கப்படும்.

இக்குழுக்கள் அனைத்திற்கும் பணவுதவி வழங்கும் பொருட்டு கட்டுறவு ஆக்க ஆணையாளரே ஒப்புதலளிப்பார். ஆணையாளரின் இந்த ஒப்புதலைப் பெறுவதற்கு கல்விக்குழுத்தலைவர்கள் கீழ்வரும் ஆவணங்களைத் தயாரித்து உதவி ஆக்க ஆணையாளருக்குச் சமர்ப்பிக்க வேண்டும்.

- ஒப்புதல் விண்ணப்பம்
- பிரயாணப் பாதையின் நிலப்படத்தின் இருபிரதிகள்
- கல்விக்குழுவில் பங்குபற்றுவோரின் பெயர், வயது, கல்வித் தகவல்கள், கையொப்பம், ருகவரி
- பாடத்திட்டத்தின் பிரதி
- கல்விக்குழுவின் நோக்கம், பெயர், திகதி, கூட்ட நேரம் போன்ற விபரங்கள் அடங்கிய கல்விக்குழுத்தலைவரின் அறிக்கை

கல்விக்குழுத்தலைவர் தமக்கான சுற்றுலா திகழ்ச்சி நிரல்களை மாவட்ட சமாச்ச நிருவாகச் செயலாளரின் ஒப்புதலுக்கு அனுப்பிவைத்தல் வேண்டும்.

கல்விக்குழுவின்கான ஆரம்ப செலவுகளை மாவட்ட சமாச்சங்களையே கொடுத்தல் வேண்டும். இக்குழுக்களின் வகுப்புக்கள் வெற்றிகரமாக

நடைபெற்று முடிந்தபின், இவைக்காக மாவட்ட சமாச்சங்கள் செய்த செலவின் முழுத்தொகையையோ, அல்லது ஒரு பகுதியையோ கட்டுறவு ஆக்க ஆணையாளர் மேற்படி சமாச்சங்களுக்குக் கொடுப்பார்.

இக் கல்விக்குழுத்திட்டம் செயற்படும் முதலாண்டில் கல்விக்குழுத்தலைவர்களுக்கு பிரயாணச்செலவு உட்பட ஒவ்வொரு வகுப்பிற்கும் 3/- வீதம் கட்டுறவு நிதியிலிருந்து கட்டுறவு ஆக்க ஆணையாளர் வழங்குவார். அதன்பின்பு மாவட்ட சமாச்சங்கள் தமது சொந்த நிதியிலிருந்தே இப்பணத்தை வழங்க வேண்டும்.

மாதமுடிவில் ஒவ்வொரு கல்விக்குழுத் தலைவரும் நடாத்தப்பட்ட ஒவ்வொரு வகுப்பிற்கும் 3/- வீதம் கோரப்படும் பணத்தொகையையும், வகுப்புக்களின் திகதிகளையும், பெயர்களையும் குறிப்பிடும் பற்றுச் சீட்டை மாவட்ட சமாச்சத்திற்கு அனுப்பிவைக்க வேண்டும். இப்பற்றுச் சீட்டுடன் கல்விக்குழுத்தலைவர்கள் வைத்திருக்க வேண்டிய பதிவுப் புத்தகத்திலுள்ள அம் மாதத்திற்குரிய பதிவுகளின் பிரதியும் இணைக்கப்படல் வேண்டும்.

இப்போதைக்காக 15 பாடங்களடங்கிய பாடத்திட்டத்தையே மேற்கொள்ளப்படும். இத்திட்டம் 15 வாரங்கள் வரை தொடர்ந்து நடைபெறும். 15 வாரங்களுக்கு மேற்பட்ட பாடத்திட்டத்தைச் செயற்படுத்தினால் அதில் பங்குபற்றுவோரின் ஆர்வம் குன்றும் என்ற அனுபவ உண்மையினால் இத்திட்டம் இந்தக் கால எல்லையில் நடாத்தப்படுகிறது. அதேவேளையில் 15 வாரங்களிலே இவ்வகுப்புக்களில் பங்குபற்றுவோரின் ஆர்வத்தைக் குன்றாது தூண்டும் நோக்குடன் குறைந்தது (தொடர்ச்சி 12-ம் பக்கம்)



முதலியார் ஜி. டி. சற், சிறிவர்த்தன கட்டுறவுக் கொடியை ஏற்றி வடபகுதி ஐக்கிய மேற்பார்வைச் சபையின் முப்பதாவது மகாநாட்டை ஆரம்பித்து வைத்தார்.

நீட்டோலை - கபிலர்

தமிழாராய்ச்சி மகாநாடு

நாடு எங்கும் தமிழோசை, நகரமெங்கும் தமிழோசை, வீதிதோறும் தமிழின் முழக்கம். வீதிதோறும் தமிழின் விளக்கம் இவ்வாறு அன்று ஆசைக்கனவு கண்டார் பாரதியார்.

சென்னை நடைபெற்ற இரண்டாவது உலகத்தமிழாராய்ச்சி மகாநாடு பாரதியாரின் வேண்டுகோள் மெய்ப்பித்து இன்பத் தமிழ்த்தேனைக் காதலே பாய்ச்சியது. தமிழின் கவையால், அதன் தொன்மையால், வளத்தால் கவரப்பட்ட ஆயிரக்கணக்கானோர் இம் மகாநாட்டிற்கு அணிசெய்தனர். உலகத்தின் பல்வேறு நாடுகளிலிருந்து - நாற்பது நாடுகளிலிருந்து அறிஞர்கள் இம்மகாநாட்டில் கலந்து கொண்டார்கள். இவர்களில் பலர் இம்மகாநாட்டில் பேசிய நயமிக்க செந்தமிழ் பேச்சு அனைவரின் உள்ளங்களையும் இன்பத்தால் நிறைத்தன. இவர்களை யெல்லாம் தமிழைக் கட்டாயம் படிக்கவேண்டும் என்று எவரும் வற்புறுத்தவில்லை. தமிழின் கவையால், அதன் பெருமையால் கவரப்பட்ட நயந்து நயந்து கற்றார்கள். "தெள்ளற்ற தமிழமுதின் கவைய சண்டார் இங்குமர் சிறப்புக் கண்டார்" இச்சிறப்பினைக் சாணவே அவர்களெல்லாரும் தமிழைக் கற்றார்கள். உலகத்தின் கவனத்தையும், மதிப்பையும் பெற்ற பெருமகாநாடாக இத்தமிழாராய்ச்சி மகாநாடு நடைபெற்று வீதிதோறும், வீதிதோறும், நாடு எங்கும், நகரமெங்கும் தமிழ் முழக்கமும், விளக்கமும் செய்தது.

"தந்தை அருள்வலியாலும் - இன்று சார்ந்த புலவர் தவவலியாலும் இந்தப் பெரும் பழி திரும்புகழ் ஏறிப் புவி மிசை என்றும் இப்பேன்" என்ற தமிழ்த்தாயின் திடமான வாக்கில் எமக்கு நம்பிக்கையொளி பிறக்கிறது.

கண்ணுக்கும், காதுக்கும் திகட்டாத இனிமை நல்கும் பெருவிழாவாக இம்மகாநாட்டினை சென்னை அரசாங்கம் பொறுப்பேற்று மிகவும் சிறப்பான முறையில் நடாத்தியதையிட்டி நாம் எல்லோரும் மனமாரப் பாராட்டுகிறோம். இம்மகாநாட்டையொட்டி தமிழை வளர்த்த சான்றோருக்குச் சிலைகள் எடுக்கப்பட்டன. இதுவும் வரவேற்கத்தக்க செயல்தான். ஆனால், இந்த விடயம் குறித்து ஆங்காங்கு சலசலப்புக்களும் கருத்து வேறுபாடுகளும் எழுந்தன. சரியான ஒரு வரையறையுடனும், திட்டத்துடனும் முடிவுடனும், சிலையெழுப்பும், விடயம் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டிருக்குமானால் இக்கருத்து வேறுபாடுகள் எழுந்திருக்கமாட்டாது. தமிழாராய்ச்சி மகாநாடு சிறப்பாக நடக்கும்பொழுது இந்த விடயத்தில் சரியான ஒரு வரையறையல்லாதமையால் கருத்து வேறுபாடுகள் முளைத்தமை வருந்தத் தக்கதாகும்.

தமிழ் வளர்த்தவர்களுக்குச் சிலை என்பதுதான் பேச்சு. எனவே, கால்டுவெல், போப் ஐயர், வீரமாமுனிவர், கம்பர், பாரதியார், பாரதிதாசன், திருவள்ளூர், ஜனவையார் முதலிய சான்றோருக்குச் சிலையமைக்கப்பட்டமை நியாயமானது; பாராட்டத்தக்கது. நெஞ்சையள்ளும் கரவியம் பாடித் தமிழை வளர்த்த இளங்கோவிற்குச் சிலை எடுக்காத வேளையில், அவரது காவியத்தலையியாகிய கண்ணகியையும் தமிழை வளர்த்த சான்றோரின் பட்டியலில் சேர்த்து சிலை எடுத்தமையை நாம் வரவேற்க முடியாதிருக்கின்றது. கற்பின் கொழுந்து, கொற்பின் செல்வி, கற்புடைய மாதர் குலநெய்சும் என்றெல்லாம் நாம் கண்ணகியை வணங்குகிறோம். பெண்மையின் அச்சீரிய தெய்வீகப் பண்பாடு நம் மாதர் குலத்திலே கடர்வீசிலென்றும் என்று ஆசைப்படுகிறோம். ஆனால், காவியத் தலைவியாகப் படைக்கப்பட்ட கண்ணகியை தமிழ் வளர்த்த சான்றோர் பட்டியலில் சேர்த்தமை முறையற்றதாகவும், ஒழுங்கற்றதாகவும் இருக்கின்றது என்பதை நாம் கவனிக்கக்கூடாது என்று கண்டிப்பான தலையணை செய்து உத்தியோகம் செய்து கொடுத்தார். இதை நாம் நோக்கும்போது மிகவும் சரியான நெறி என்றே படுகின்றது. ஒருவர் உயிருடன் இருக்கும்போது அவருக்குச் சிலையெழுப்பி மரியாதை செய்யவது உத்தியோகம். அவர் உயிருடன் இருக்கும்போது அவருக்கே மரியாதை செய்யலாம்; மரியாதை செய்யலாம். அவரது சிலைக்கு இவைகளைச் செய்யவேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை. ஆகவேதான் தமிழ் வளர்த்த சான்றோர் பட்டியலில் சென்னை முதல் மந்திரி திரு. சி. என். அண்ணாதுரைக்கு சிலையெழுப்பும்முறையற்றது என்பதைக் குறிப்பிடுகின்றேன். திரு. அண்ணாதுரை தமிழில் ஒரு மறுமலர்ச்சியையும், வேகத்தையும் உருவாக்கினார் என்பது உண்மை. அதற்காக அவர் தனது சிலைக்குத் தானே 'மொடலா' என்று உத்தியோகம் செய்து கொள்ள முடியவில்லை. மேலும், திரு. அண்ணாதுரை தமது மீது வளர்த்தார் என்று சிலையமைத்தால் அந்த மதிப்பீட்டின்படி இன்னும் பலருக்கல்லவா சிலையெழுப்பவேண்டியிருக்கிறது!

தமிழ் நூல்கள் எல்லாவற்றிலும் மிகவும் தொன்மை வாய்ந்த நூல் தொல்காப்பியம். அதை இயற்றியவர் தொல்காப்பியர். தமிழுக்கு இலக்கணம் வகுத்து பழம்பெரும் நூலை எழுதிய தொல்காப்பியருக்குச் சிலையெழுப்புவதற்குத் தாமது வளர்த்த சான்றோரின் பட்டியலில் சரிவர எடுத்து அவர்களுக்குச் சிலையெடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று தீர்மானித்து அதற்கெனத் தாமே நிதியைச் சேர்த்திருக்கவேண்டும். அந்த நிதியிலேயே சிலைகளை எழுப்பியிருக்கவேண்டும். அதைவிட்டு ஒவ்வொருவரும் தாம் விரும்பும் தமிழ் வளர்த்த சான்றோருக்குச் சிலையெழுப்பும்படி பணம் கொடுத்தாற்றான் சிலை அமைக்கப்படும் என்ற நிலையை உருவாக்கியிருக்கவே கூடாது. இந்த நிலை உயிருடன் இருப்பவருக்குச் சிலையெழுப்புவதற்குப் பணத்தை வாரிசு கொடுப்பவருக்குத் தக்க பயனைக் கொடுக்க உதவும் என்ற உண்மையை மறுக்க முடியாது.

சிறப்பாக நடைபெற்ற இம்மகாநாட்டில் சந்தனம் என்று அரசியல் சேறு அள்ளி வீசப்பட்டமை மிக மிக வருத்தத்திற்குரியதாகும். தமிழாராய்ச்சி மகாநாடு அரசியல் மகாநாடாக ஒருபக்கம் சார்ந்து விளங்கியதைக் கண்டு பலரின் உள்ளங்கள் வேதனைப்படுகின்றன.

அதற்குள் நீருக்கும் பிறவற்றிற்கும் எவ்வளவு அதிக ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்ய முயன்றிருந்தாலும் பெரிய மாறுதல் எதையும் உண்டாக்கி விடமுடியாது. இப்பொழுது உள்ளதைவிட 30, 40 ஆண்டுகளுக்குப் பிறகு நம் ஒவ்வொருவரிடமும் உள்ள நிலத்தின் அளவு குறைவாகத்தான் இருக்கும். அல்லது விவசாயத்திற்குத் தேவையாய் இருப்பவர்களை மட்டும் கிராமங்களில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு மற்றவர்களை யெல்லாம் நகரங்களில் குடி அமர்த்தி அவர்களுக்குப் பல்வேறு தொழில்கள் அங்கே நடாத்துங்கள்.

அதற்குள் நீருக்கும் பிறவற்றிற்கும் எவ்வளவு அதிக ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்ய முயன்றிருந்தாலும் பெரிய மாறுதல் எதையும் உண்டாக்கி விடமுடியாது. இப்பொழுது உள்ளதைவிட 30, 40 ஆண்டுகளுக்குப் பிறகு நம் ஒவ்வொருவரிடமும் உள்ள நிலத்தின் அளவு குறைவாகத்தான் இருக்கும். அல்லது விவசாயத்திற்குத் தேவையாய் இருப்பவர்களை மட்டும் கிராமங்களில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு மற்றவர்களை யெல்லாம் நகரங்களில் குடி அமர்த்தி அவர்களுக்குப் பல்வேறு தொழில்கள் அங்கே நடாத்துங்கள்.

மேலும், நீங்கள் பிரத்தியேகமாக தொழில்கள் ஆரம்பிக்கப் போகிறீர்களென்றால் அதற்கு என்ன அர்த்தம்? 10 லட்சம் பேருக்கு சித்திரம் வரையும் தொழிலில் பிழைப்பு அளிக்க முடியும் என்று வைத்துக் கொள்ளுங்கள். ஆனால் இப்போது நம் நாட்டில் உணவு தானியத்தில் பற்றாக்குறை இருந்து வருகையில், நமக்குத் தேவையான உணவு தானியங்கள் இங்கே உற்பத்தியாகாதிருக்கையில் ஏராளமாக சித்திரக் கலைஞர்கள் இருப்பதால் நமக்கு என்ன நன்மை? அவர்களால் ஒரு மணி தானியம் உண்டாக்கித்தர முடியுமா? ஆனால் இன்று சித்திரக் கலைஞர்களுக்கு விவசாயிகளைவிட எவ்வளவு அதிக ஊதியம் கிடைக்கிறதோ அவ்வளவு கிடைக்காது. அது இரண்டாம் தர தொழிலாகவே (Secondary occupation) கருதப்படும்.

அமெரிக்க முறையல்ல, சீனத்து முறையே தேவை!

மக்கள் தொகை குறைவாகவும் நிலப்பரப்பு அதிகமாகவும் உள்ள அமெரிக்க, ரஷிய விவசாய முறைகள் நம் நாட்டுக்குப் பொருந்தாது. நம்மைப்போல் மக்கள் தொகைப் பெருக்கமும் நிலப் பிரச்சினையும் உள்ள சீனத்து விவசாய முறைகளை நமது விவசாயத் துறையினுள்ள வாலிபர்கள் ஆய்ந்து அறியவேண்டும். விவசாய சீரமைப்பிலும் தொழில்கள் நகரங்களிலும் பிரிந்து கிடப்பது ஆபத்து. இவை இரண்டு சீரமைப்புகள் தோறும் இணைந்து நடைபெறுவதுதான் மனித ஒருமைப்பாட்டை உருவாக்கும் வினோப அடிகளின் இந்த அடிப்படைச் சிந்தனை எல்லோருடைய சிந்தனைக்கும் வேலை அளிக்கிறது.

பிரம்மவீத்யா மந்திரத்தில் இங்கே அறை இருக்கிறது என்றால் அதோ வயல் இருக்கிறது. இதனால் இந்த அறையிலிருப்பவர்களுக்கு இங்கிருந்து வயலுக்குப் போகவும் அங்கிருந்து இங்கே திரும்பிவரவும் 2 நிமிடங்களுக்கு மேல் தேவைப் படுவதில்லை. எல்லாம் கண்புள்ளி இருப்பதால் காவலுக்கென்று தனியே ஆட்களை அமர்த்த வேண்டியிருப்பதில்லை. இங்கே உள்ள அச்சமும் பக்கத்திலேயே இருக்கிறது. இதேபோல நீங்கள் கிராமங்களிலும் எல்லா வசதிகளையும் செய்து தந்து விவசாயத்தோடு கூடக்கைத்தொழில்களையும் இணைத்து விட்டால் நம் வேலை எல்லாம் நடந்ததாகும். அவ்வாறு செய்யாமல் ஒரு கிராமத்தில் விவசாயம் மட்டும் நடந்து இன்னொன்றில் ஏதோ ஒரு கைத்தொழில் மட்டும் நடந்து வருமானால் நீங்கள் கூடும் இணைப்பு Individual integration)க்கு இடமில்லாமல் போய்விடும். இதைத்தவிர அது திட்டமிடப் பொருளாதார ஏற்பாடாகவும் (Economic planning) இராது.

திவ்ய தரிசி என்ற கேவிச் சித்திரக்காரர் கி. பி. 2000 இல் நாட்டில் செல்வம் கொழிக்கும், ஒரு குறைபுமிராது என்று கூறுகிறார். இன்று நாட்டின் மக்கள் தொகை 45 கோடி என்றால் கி. பி. 2000 வரும் போது இது இரட்டித்திருக்கும். அதாவது மக்கள் தொகை 90 கோடி ஆகியிருக்கின்றன கொள்ளவேண்டும். இதனால் இப்போது ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் சராசரி கிடைக்கக்கூடிய நிலத்தில் பாதி நிலம் தான் அப்பொழுது கிடைக்கக்கூடும்.

அதற்குள் நீருக்கும் பிறவற்றிற்கும் எவ்வளவு அதிக ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்ய முயன்றிருந்தாலும் பெரிய மாறுதல் எதையும் உண்டாக்கி விடமுடியாது. இப்பொழுது உள்ளதைவிட 30, 40 ஆண்டுகளுக்குப் பிறகு நம் ஒவ்வொருவரிடமும் உள்ள நிலத்தின் அளவு குறைவாகத்தான் இருக்கும். அல்லது விவசாயத்திற்குத் தேவையாய் இருப்பவர்களை மட்டும் கிராமங்களில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு மற்றவர்களை யெல்லாம் நகரங்களில் குடி அமர்த்தி அவர்களுக்குப் பல்வேறு தொழில்கள் அங்கே நடாத்துங்கள்.

அதற்குள் நீருக்கும் பிறவற்றிற்கும் எவ்வளவு அதிக ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்ய முயன்றிருந்தாலும் பெரிய மாறுதல் எதையும் உண்டாக்கி விடமுடியாது. இப்பொழுது உள்ளதைவிட 30, 40 ஆண்டுகளுக்குப் பிறகு நம் ஒவ்வொருவரிடமும் உள்ள நிலத்தின் அளவு குறைவாகத்தான் இருக்கும். அல்லது விவசாயத்திற்குத் தேவையாய் இருப்பவர்களை மட்டும் கிராமங்களில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு மற்றவர்களை யெல்லாம் நகரங்களில் குடி அமர்த்தி அவர்களுக்குப் பல்வேறு தொழில்கள் அங்கே நடாத்துங்கள்.

அதற்குள் நீருக்கும் பிறவற்றிற்கும் எவ்வளவு அதிக ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்ய முயன்றிருந்தாலும் பெரிய மாறுதல் எதையும் உண்டாக்கி விடமுடியாது. இப்பொழுது உள்ளதைவிட 30, 40 ஆண்டுகளுக்குப் பிறகு நம் ஒவ்வொருவரிடமும் உள்ள நிலத்தின் அளவு குறைவாகத்தான் இருக்கும். அல்லது விவசாயத்திற்குத் தேவையாய் இருப்பவர்களை மட்டும் கிராமங்களில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு மற்றவர்களை யெல்லாம் நகரங்களில் குடி அமர்த்தி அவர்களுக்குப் பல்வேறு தொழில்கள் அங்கே நடாத்துங்கள்.

அதற்குள் நீருக்கும் பிறவற்றிற்கும் எவ்வளவு அதிக ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்ய முயன்றிருந்தாலும் பெரிய மாறுதல் எதையும் உண்டாக்கி விடமுடியாது. இப்பொழுது உள்ளதைவிட 30, 40 ஆண்டுகளுக்குப் பிறகு நம் ஒவ்வொருவரிடமும் உள்ள நிலத்தின் அளவு குறைவாகத்தான் இருக்கும். அல்லது விவசாயத்திற்குத் தேவையாய் இருப்பவர்களை மட்டும் கிராமங்களில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு மற்றவர்களை யெல்லாம் நகரங்களில் குடி அமர்த்தி அவர்களுக்குப் பல்வேறு தொழில்கள் அங்கே நடாத்துங்கள்.

பது எனக்குத் தெரிந்திருந்தும் இதை எழுதியிருக்கிறேன் என்று கூறுகிறார்.

அவர் மேலே 'அமெரிக்காவில் நடக்கும் விவசாயத்தில் எத்தனையோ வகைச் சேதாரம் (Wastage) இருந்து வருகிறது. சேதமிருந்தும் அவர்கள் அதைப் பொருட்படுத்தவில்லை. இதற்குக் காரணம் அவர்களிடம் ஏராளமாக நிலம் இருப்பதுதான். ஆனால் 100,200 ஆண்டுகளுக்குப் பிறகு இன்று சீனம் உள்ள நிலம்மக்கே அமெரிக்காவும் வந்து விடும். சீனத்தில் இங்கே போல விவசாயம் செய்வதில்லை. அவர்கள் எல்லாவற்றையும் மிகவும் செட்டுக்கட்டாகச் செய்கிறார்கள். ஒரு சிறு துரும்பையும் வினாக்குவதில்லை. அமெரிக்காக்கும் 100,200 ஆண்டுகளுக்குப் பிறகு சீனர்களின் வழியே பின்பற்ற வேண்டியிருக்கும் என்று கூறுகிறார்கள். இந்த விவரங்களெல்லாம் அந்தப்புத்தகத்திலிருந்தே தெரிய வருகின்றன.

சீனத்து விவசாய முறை நமக்குப் பொருந்தும்

அதில் அவர் எத்தனையோ விசித்திரமான யோசனைகளையும் கூறியிருக்கிறார்: ஓரிடத்தில், சீனத்தில் வயலில் வேலை செய்யும் மாடுகளின் வாணிகக் கட்டுவதில்லை. வயலில் பயிர் விளைந்து தானியங்கள் பழுத்து அறுவடைக்கு சித்தமாயிருக்கும். இங்கே போல தானியிருந்து நெல்லைப் பிரிப்பதற்காக அவர்கள் மாடுகளைப் பூட்டி அவைகளின் மீது ஒட்டுவார்கள். அப்பொழுதும் அவைகளின் வாய் கட்டப்படாமல் இருந்தும் அவை தம் காலின் மீது மிதிபடும் கதீர்களைத் தின்பதே இல்லை. இதற்குக் காரணம் அந்த மாடுகளுக்காக வேறொரு இடத்தில் அவர்கள் புல்விளைத்து அதில் அவைகளை முதலில் மேய்த்துத் திருப்தியான பின்பே தானியவயலுக்கு ஒட்டிக்கொண்டு போவதுதான் என்கிறார். அதாவது அந்த மாடுகளுக்கு ஏற்கனவே வயறு நிரம்பியிருப்பதால் அவைகளால் சிறிதும் ஆசை யில்லாமல், நெல்வயலில் போய் கர்மயோகம் செய்ய முடிகிறது. ஆனால் நம் நாட்டிலோ மாடுகளின் வாய்களைக் கட்ட வேண்டி இருக்கிறது. அவ்வாறு கட்டாவிட்டால் வயலின் விளைச்சல் முழுவதையும் அந்த மாடுகளை தின்று தீர்த்துவிடுமோ என்று நாம் அஞ்சுகிறோம்.

இதே போல அவர்கள் மல ஜலத்தை எப்படி நிலத்திற்கு உரமாகப் பயன்படுத்துகிறார்கள் என்பது போன்ற எத்தனையோ நுணுக்கமான செய்திகள் அந்தப் புத்தகத்தில் காணக்கிடக்கின்றன. நம்மவர்களில் பெரும்பாலானோர் விவசாயப் படிப்புக்காக அமெரிக்காவுக்குப்போய் அங்கேயுள்ள பெரிய பெரிய வயல்களையும், அவைகளில் பயன்படும் எந்திரக்கருவிகளையும் பார்த்து விட்டு வருகிறார்கள். ஆனால் அமெரிக்காவைப் போல் நம் நாட்டிலும் தொழில் வளம் ஏற்படுவதற்கு இன்னும் எவ்வளவு காலமாகும் என்று அவர்கள் யோசித்துப் பார்ப்பதில்லை.

நிலப்பஞ்சம் தீர ஒரு சிறந்த வழி

எனக்கோ வருங்காலத்தில் எங்கும் ஒரே ஆகாய விமான மயமாக ஆகிவிடும். நடந்து செல்வதற்கு எல்லா இடங்களிலும் நல்ல சாலைகள் அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் என்று தெரிய வருகின்றன. (தொடர்ச்சி 12-ம் பக்கம்)

[முற்றொடர்]

நான் விரும்பும் கிராமக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கம்

அலுவலகம், சிப்பந்தி

கிராமத்தின் மத்திய பகுதியில் எல்லா கிராம மக்களும் அடிக்கடி சந்திக்கவும், கிராம முக்கிய நிகழ்ச்சிகளை நடத்தவும் வசதியான ஒரு பொது இடத்தில் சங்கத்தின் அலுவலகம் அமைதல் வேண்டும். சங்க நிருவாகிகளின் குடியிருப்பு வீடுகளில் எக்காரணங் கொண்டும் அலுவலகம் வைக்கக்கூடாது. நிருவாகிகளின் சொந்த வீடுகளில் அலுவலகம் ஏற்படுத்தினால், சில சமயங்களில் அங்கத்தினர்கள் பெருவாரியான அளவில் சங்க நடவடிக்கைகளில் கலந்து கொள்வது தடைப்படலாம். அனேக சந்தர்ப்பங்களில், சொந்த வீடுகளில் அலுவலகங்கள் அமைந்ததின் காரணமாக சங்க நடவடிக்கைகள் முன்னேறாமல் இருந்து வருவதைக் காணுகிறோம். ஒரு அல்லது ஒரே வேய்ந்த கட்டிடம் இதற்குப் போதுமானது. தார்க்க கட்டடமாக இருக்க வேண்டியது கூடத் தேவையில்லை.

கூட்டுறவுப் பயிற்சி பெற்ற குறைந்தது ஒன்று அல்லது இரண்டு சம்பள சிப்பந்திகள் ஒவ்வொரு சங்கத்திலும் அமர்த்தப்படவேண்டும். அவர்கள் சங்கத்தின் அலுவல் நேரங்களிலெல்லாம் அலுவலகத்தில் பணி புரிதல் வேண்டும். சங்கத்தின் அலுவல் நேரத்தை அந்தந்த குழிநிலைக்குத் தகுந்தபடியும், அங்கத்தினர்களின் வசதிக்கு ஏற்றபடியும் நிர்ணயம் செய்து கொள்ளலாம்.

சங்கக் கட்டடத்தில் அலுவலக இடம் தவிர, கூட்டங்கள் நடக்க ஒரு தனிக் கூடம் இருப்பது விரும்பத்தக்கது. கூட்டுறவு, கிராம முன்னேற்றம் சம்பந்தமான சினிமாப் படக்காட்சிகளைச் சங்கத்தின் கூட்டத்தில் வாய்ப்பு ஏற்படும்போது பொதுமக்களுக்குப் போட்டுக்காட்டலாம்.

தினப் பத்திரிகைகள், இசை வெளியீடுகள் முதலியவைகளை சங்கத்தில் பெற்று வந்தால் சங்க அலுவலகத்தில் மக்கள் அடிக்கடி சந்திக்க நல்ல வாய்ப்பு ஏற்படுத்தியதாகும்.

பேரவைக் கூட்டம் நடத்துவது

குறைந்தது ஆண்டுக்கு ஒரு முறை சங்கத்தின் பேரவையைக் கூட்டவேண்டும். சங்கத்தின் தணிக்கை அறிக்கை, ஆண்டறிக்கை முதலியவைகளையும் இதர பல விஷயங்களையும் அக்கூட்டத்தில் ஆலோசித்து முடிவெடுக்கவேண்டும்.

சில இடங்களில் இப்போது வழக்கத்தில் இருந்து வருவது போல இல்லாமல் அடிக்கடி மகாசபைக் கூட்டங்களைக் கூட்டி முக்கியமான எல்லா விஷயங்களையும் விவாதிக்க வேண்டும்.

உணவு உற்பத்தி

இன்று நமது நாட்டை எதிர்நோக்கியுள்ள உணவுப் பிரச்சினையானது மறறெல்லாப் பிரச்சினைகளையும் விட மிகமிக முக்கியமானது. விவசாயத்தில் விளைவைப் பெருக்குவதன் மூலம் இந்த முக்கியமான பிரச்சினைக்கு நாம் நிரந்தரமான பரிசாரம் காணமுடியும். விளைவைப் பெருக்கும் முயற்சியில் நவீன, தொழில் நுட்ப, ரசாயன முறைகள் நல்ல பலனைளித்துள்ளன. சிறு சிறு துண்டு நிலங்களை வைத்துக் கொண்டு, பழங்கால விவசாய முறைகளைக் கையாண்டு வந்தால் உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்கமுடியாது. ஆகையால், விவசாய உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்குவது விஷயமாய் அங்கத்தினர்களிடையே கருத்துப் பரிமாற்றங்களுக்கும் விவாதங்களுக்கும் அவ்வப்போது சங்கம் தக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். பதினைந்து நாட்களுக்கு ஒரு முறையோ, வாரா வாரமோ அல்லது இதர சௌகரியமான சமயங்களிலோ இந்த விவாதங்கள் நடைபெற ஏற்பாடு செய்யலாம்.

முன்னேற்ற விவசாய முறைகளைக் கையாண்டு வேளாண்மை செய்துவரும் உள்ளூர் விவசாயிகளைக் கூட்டி வைத்து, மற்றவர்களுக்கு அவர்சொந்தைய அனுபவங்களைச் சொல்லும்படி சங்கத்தில் அடிக்கடி ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும். இதுபோன்ற நடவடிக்கைகள் மூலம் அங்கத்தினர்களை நவீன விவசாய முயற்சிகளை மேற்கொள்ளும் படி ஊக்குவிக்க முடிகிறது. நல்ல விவசாய முறைகளை நேரில் கண்டறிவதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்வதும் விவசாயிகளுக்குச் செய்யும் பயன்தரத்தக்க சேவையாகும். இதற்காகவே அங்கத்தினர்களின் சுற்றுலாக்களைச் சங்கம் ஏற்பாடு செய்யலாம்.

பூசாரம் பற்றிய பரிசீலனைக் கருவிகளை சங்கமே வாங்கி வைத்து, பரிசோதகர்களையும் நியமித்து பூமிகளின் மண் வளத்தை ஆராய்ந்து அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு ஆலோசனை வழங்கும் ஏற்பாட்டையும் சங்கம் மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டும். எந்த வகை பூமிக்கு எந்த வகைப் பயிர் ஏற்றது

என்பதை அறிந்து விவசாயம் செய்வது இலாபகரமானது.

உப தொழில்கள்

விவசாயிகளின் சராசரி வருமானமும் அவர்களின் பொருளாதாரமும் பற்றாக்குறையானவைகளே. அவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைத்தரம் உயரவேண்டும்; வருமானமும் பெருகவேண்டும். இதற்கு வழி? உப-தொழில்கள் மூலம் விவசாய மக்களின் வருவாயைப் பெருக்கலாம். இந்தத் துறையைப் பற்றி அதிகம் பேசப்பட்டு வருகிறதேயன்றி நடைமுறையில் அதற்கேற்ப பின்பற்றப்படுவது இல்லை. சாதாரண விவசாயி தமது

டாக்டர் பி. நேசன், எம். பி. பி. எஸ்

வழக்கமான புராதன பழக்க வழக்கங்களிலிருந்து மாறுபட வேண்டுமானால், அவருக்கு விசேஷ ஊக்கம் அளிக்க வேண்டும். புதிய கருத்துக்கள், நவீன நடைமுறைகள் ஆகியவைகள் விஷயமாய் அவர்களுடைய நவீன எண்ணங்களைப் புத்தூண்டு வெற்றிகாணலாம். ஆகையால், லாபகரமான உப-தொழில்களைப் பற்றிய தகவல்களைப் பல இடங்களிலிருந்து சங்கம் சேகரித்து அவற்றை அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு வழங்கவேண்டும். விவசாயிக்கு இலாபகரமான உப-தொழில்களில் கோழி வளர்ப்பு, பாற்பண்ணை போன்றவைகள் மிகவும் சிறப்பு வாய்ந்தவை. இவை இரண்டுக்கும் எப்போதுமே நல்ல மார்க்கெட் உண்டு. இவைகளை ஏற்படுத்த விவசாயிக்கு வேண்டிய நிதி வசதியும் எளிதில் கிடைக்கும்.

[முற்றொடர்]

சென்னை மாநிலத்தில் கூட்டுறவுத் துறையின் முன்னேற்றம்

பம்பாயிலுள்ள விவசாய மறுலேவாதேவி கார்ப்பொரேஷன் ஸ்தாபனத்தாரின் பரிசீலனையில் இவ்விரு திட்டங்களும் உள்ளன. கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்டத்தில் ரப்பர் தோட்டங்கள் அபிவிருத்திக்காகவும், நீலகிரி மாவட்டத்திலுள்ள சிறு தேயிலை உற்பத்தியாளர்களுக்காகவும் இரண்டு இதர திட்டங்கள் பற்றியும் மத்திய நில அடமான பாங்கு ஆலோசனையை மேற்கொண்டுள்ளது.

உணவு உற்பத்தித் துறையில் கூட்டுறவு நில அடமான பாங்குகள் மிக முக்கிய பங்கு வகித்து வருகின்றன. இந்தத் துறையில் இப்பாங்குகள் புரிந்துள்ள பணியை எண்ணிப் பார்க்கும்படி வெறும் கடன் கொடுக்கும் சங்கங்களாகமட்டும் இவைகள் அமையவில்லையென்பதும், இந்த மாநிலத்தின் விவசாய முன்னேற்றத்தில் இப்பாங்குகள் சிறப்பான கவனம் செலுத்தி வருவதும் நன்கு புலனாகும்.

விளைபொருள் விற்பனையும், பக்குவ நடவடிக்கைகளும்

கூட்டுறவுத் துறையில் விவசாயிகளுக்கு வழங்கப்படும் எளிய வட்டிக்கடன்களின் நற்பலன்களை விவசாயிகள் பரிபூரணமாய் அடைந்து நன்மை காணவேண்டுமாயின் அவர்களின் விளைபொருள்களுக்கு நல்ல விலை கிடைக்கவேண்டுவது அவசியமாகும். இந்தத் துறையில் தாலுக்காக்களிலுள்ள கூட்டுறவு விற்பனைச் சங்கங்கள் அவர்களுக்கு உதவி புரிய முன் வந்துள்ளன. மகதல் அறுவடையானதும் அதன் சட்டின் போரில் இச்சங்கங்கள்

மாதர் அல்லது முதியவர்கள் இத்தொழில்களில் ஈடுபடலாம். கேரள மாநிலத்தை எடுத்துக்கொள்வோம். அங்கு ஒவ்வொரு குடும்பமும் கோழிப் பண்ணையை வைத்துள்ளது. இதன் காரணமாக, அந்த மாநிலம் மற்ற மாநிலங்களுக்கு ஏராளமான அளவில் முட்டைகளை அனுப்பி வருகிறது.

நம் நாட்டில் பால் தேவையைக் கணக்கெடுத்தால், கற்பனைக்கும் எட்டாத அளவுக்கு அது இருந்து வருவது தெரியவரும். ஆகையால் பால் உற்பத்தித் துறையில் ஈடுபடுவது விவசாயிக்கு மற்றொரு இலாபகரமான தொழிலாகும். வீட்டைச் சுற்றிலும் விவசாய பூமியில் சாதாரணமான பகுதிகளிலும் காய்கறிகளை உற்பத்தி செய்வது மற்றொரு இலாபகரமான தொழில். இன்னும் இவை போன்ற உப-தொழில்களை ஏற்று நடத்த, சங்கம் விவசாயிகளை ஊக்கப்படுத்த வேண்டும்.

கூட்டு ஆலோசனைகள்

தேவையானபோது, பல்வேறு விஷயங்கள் சம்பந்தமாய் அங்கத்தினர்களிடையே ஆலோசனைகள் நடைபெறவும் சங்கம் ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். விவசாய நடவடிக்கைகள், உப-தொழில்கள், சிறுவர்களின் கல்வியபிவிருத்தி, தொழில் நுட்பப் கல்வி, வேலை வாய்ப்பு முதலியன குறித்து கூட்டு ஆலோசனைகளை நடத்தலாம். கிராம வீட்டு வசதி, சுகாதார வசதி, போக்குவரத்து வசதி முதலியன குறித்தும் ஒருவருக்கொருவர் கருத்துப் பரிமாறிக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். இவைகள் சம்பந்தமாய் விஷய

நூனம் படைத்த நிபுணர்களின் ஆலோசனைகளை சமயம் வாய்க்கும்போதெல்லாம் சங்கம் பெற்று அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு வழங்கவேண்டும். நடைபெறும் விவாதங்கள், ஆலோசனைகள் ஆகியவைகளின் முடிவுகள் அனுபவ ரீதியில் சாத்தியமானவைகளாய் இருக்கவேண்டும்.

ஒவ்வொரு நாளும் கிராமத்தில் ஏற்படும் நிகழ்ச்சிகளையும் பிரச்சினைகளையும் பற்றி சங்க அங்கத்தினர்கள் தங்களுக்குள் விவாதித்து முடிவு காணுவது அவர்களுக்கு இலாபகரமான பொழுது போக்காகும்.

இறுதியாகக் கூறுபிட்டது, ஒரு சிறந்த சமுதாய நலமன்றமாக கிராமச் சங்கம் இயங்கவேண்டும். கிராம சம்பந்தமான சகல விஷயங்களை யும் எல்லாக் கோணங்களிலிருந்தும் அங்கத்தினர்கள் ஆராய்ந்து செயற்பட கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கம் மூலம் அவர்களுக்கு சிறந்த வாய்ப்பு ஏற்படவேண்டும். பொருளாதார சம்பந்தமான பிரச்சினைகளை மட்டுமல்லாமல் சமுதாய முன்னேற்றம் சம்பந்தமான சகல விஷயங்களையும் விவாதித்து திட்டமிட்டு அவைகளை நிறைவேற்றுவதில் எண்ணும் கருத்துமாயிருந்து கூட்டுறவு சங்கம் செயற்படுவது அவசியமானது. விவசாயிக்கு ஏற்படும் எல்லாவித பிரச்சினைகளுக்கும் பரிசாரமளிக்கும் சிறந்த நிவாரணமாக-பிணிக் தீர்க்கும் மாமருந்தேபோல்-கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கம் விளங்கவேண்டும். இதுவே நான் விரும்பும் கிராமக் கூட்டுறவு சங்கத்தின் இலக்கணமாகும்.

—கூட்டுறவு

குடியானவர்களுக்குக் கடன் வழங்குகின்றன. இதனால், அவர்களால் தங்கள் மசகூலை நல்ல விலை வரும்வரை இருப்பு வைக்க முடிகிறது. தவிர, இச்சங்கங்கள் விவசாயிகளின் விளைபொருள்களை அவர்கள் சார்பாக விற்பனை செய்யவும் உதவுகின்றன. மேலும், ரசாயன உரங்கள், கலப்பு உரங்கள், வித்துக்கள், விவசாயக் கருவிகள், இதர விவசாயத் தேவைகள் முதலியவைகளையும் வழங்குகின்றன. சரக்குகளை இருப்பு வைக்க இச்சங்கங்களும். கிராம நாணய சங்கங்களும் அரசாங்கத்தின் கடன்-மாவிய உதவினைப் பெற்று அனேக கிடங்குகளை அமைத்துள்ளன. மூன்றாவது

நும் அமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. இந்திய தேசிய அபிவிருத்தி கார்ப்பொரேஷன் ஸ்தாபனத்தின் தாராள நிதி உதவியைக் கொண்டு கூட்டுறவு விற்பனைச் சங்கங்களில் நவீன அரிசியில் லுகளை நிறுவ உத்தேசிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. குறிப்பிட்டுள்ள நடவடிக்கைகள் தவிர தமிழகத்தின் கூட்டுறவுத் துறையில் நூற்பு ஆலைகள், சர்க்கரை தயாரிப்புச் சாலைகள் போன்ற பெரிய தொழில் அமைப்புக்களும் தோன்றியுள்ளன. இந்த மாநிலத்தில் இதுவரை ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்ட 7 கூட்டுறவுச் சர்க்கரைச் சாலைகளில் 4 ஏற்கனவே வேலை துவங்கியுள்ளன, 2 அடுத்த பருவகாலத்திலிருந்து வேலை செய்யவுள்ளன, ஒரு ஆலையானது ஆரம்ப கட்டத்தில் இருந்து வருகிறது.

விவசாயம் அல்லாத சில துறைகள்

விவசாயம் அல்லாத துறையில் நகர பாங்குகள், சிப்பந்திகள் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்கள் ஆகியன, நகர்வாழ் மக்களுக்கும், அரசாங்கத் துறையிலும், ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்கள், வியாபார நிலையங்கள் போன்றவைகளிலும் பணியாற்றுவோருக்கும் அவர்களின் அவசியக் கடன் தேவைகளை அளித்து வருகின்றன.

1962-ம் ஆண்டில் ஏற்பட்ட சீனப் படைவெடுப்பு சமயத்தில் கூட்டுறவுப் பண்டசாலைகள் நாட்டு மக்களுக்கு அவர்களின் அவசியத் தேவைகளை வழங்கும் பணியில் உதவ முன்வந்தன. (வளரும்)

—கூட்டுறவு



①
②4 மில்க் வைற் நீலசோப் பார்சோப் பட்டு, பருத்தி, லைலோன், ரெர்லின் துணிவகைகளையும் பிரகாசமாகச் சலவை செய்கிறது. எப்பொழுதும் மில்க் வைற் நீலசோப்-பார்சோப் பாவிப்புகள்.

