

THE COOPERATOR

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COMMENTARY

A SHRAMADANA HOUR A WEEK FOR LANKA

The "extra half hour for Britain" campaign set off on New Year's Day by five girl typists in an office has kept snowballing and spread to a great many other work places in that country. The five girls who set the pace have been overwhelmed by "well done" messages and offers of gifts, which they have turned down. Said their leader, "we did this for Britain. We don't want gifts." This was possibly part of the nation's response to Harold Wilson's call after devaluation to a "proud nation to use the chance they've got to be on their mettle." Meanwhile, Parliament has endorsed Wilson's proposal to curtail the welfare services and overseas defence commitments. The effects of devaluation, coupled with these responses, is expected to restore the health of the nation's economy before the year is out. Indeed, history is replete with examples of countries which achieved greatness by their magnificent response to the challenge of crises. Witness Britain's own achievement of a world-wide empire, and triumphs in science, industry and letters. Witness the miracle of the recovery of Japan after the humiliation of Hiroshima. And nearer home, how Mahatma Gandhi prescribed several hours of hand-spinning every day so as to develop in the Indian people the power that compelled Britain to withdraw from India and that with good-will.

It is a similar challenge that is posed to us in Ceylon by our newly gained Independence. In a former colonial country the call is particularly to public servants, who get a good slab out of the state's revenue. It is just the truth to say that compared with the older democracies there are too many public servants in our over-staffed (and over-peopled) offices and work places, not all of them filling each hour with sixty minutes of work. If their out-put of work does not measure up to modern norms of work, their emoluments (including hidden emoluments unknown elsewhere) are disproportionate to the average income of their "masters", while overtime earnings have become far too common. With all this expense, count how much of the nation's time goes to waste—when citizens are kept waiting at public counters hour after hour, when thousands of passengers are not taken to their destinations on time by our express trains, and when the educational system and the attitude of a large number of teachers to their calling fails to tap quite half of the nation's pool of ability. Property is theft, said Proudhon. So many earning so much for so little work is not honest either.

Let the 20th Independence Anniversary stir in everyone of us the resolve to do our duty by our fellow country men—whether those calling at public counters, passengers in trains or buses, or pupils at school. The pledge of a *shramadana hour a week* would be the fairest offering to place at the feet of Lanka Matha. Such a pledge would prompt us to perform every day's task with diligence. Such dedicated labour would generate a mass movement of social change taking us nearer a New Society.

Let us begin by placing our best at the feet of the Mother in her Great Day. Nothing but the most perfect step is good enough for the march past; nothing but the most skilled athletic prowess should be exhibited; nothing save the most refined items should constitute the cultural pageant. Every February Fourth gathering should hold the mirror up to the nation, in all her order and discipline, in all her beauty and dignity.

For we are building a new Lanka beside the nations of the world; we want the men and women of Lanka to stand alongside the men and women of the best lands.

'CWE Monopoly Not Helpful to Coop Movement'

It is felt that the CWE by holding a monopoly in the imports of essential commodities has not been helpful to the Cooperative Movement which is the only movement that has served the consumer better than any other sector during the times of earlier crisis, states a resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Cooperative Inspectors' Union. The resolution further adds "This Union is of opinion that the Government should give the Cooperative sector every opportunity to streamline its imports of essential articles so as to ensure a healthy and equitable distribution of consumer requirements at this moment of a food shortage and rising cost of living".

The other resolutions are as follows:

- This House is of opinion that immediate action should be taken by the Committee of Management to organise housing societies as laid down in the draft scheme (attached to the annual report) with such amendments if any as accepted by this house.
- This Union requests the CCD & RCS to make arrangements to appoint a welfare officer to the Department.
- In view of the several responsibilities entrusted to the Inspectorate, because of the various schemes of development initiated by the government and implemented through the Cooperative Societies this Union is of opinion

(a) That suitable increase in the higher grades of the service at least in the acting capacity should also be considered along with every new scheme of development to be implemented through the movement and the officers participating in the various schemes of development should be sufficiently remunerated by way of additional travelling allowances etc.

(b) That the officers of the department should be given regular short re-orientation courses of training at the School of Cooperation to help the officers to keep in touch with the new trends of thought and development and discuss common problems relating to their work and thereby ensure uniformity of work relating to supervision and auditing of societies.

'Removal of Barrier Will Lead to Break-down'

Removing the barrier at Elephant Pass and allowing red onions to be freely taken out of the Jaffna Peninsula, will lead to a complete break-down of the cooperative marketing set up, according to informed sources.

Recently there has been a demand—inspired by private traders—to lift the Elephant Pass Barrier on the ground that this would help the producer to fetch better prices.

The Elephant Pass barrier, which has been in existence for nearly 20 years, is a symbol of the monopoly that the Northern Division Agricultural Producers Cooperative Union enjoys. According to knowledgeable sources anyone demanding the removal of the barrier is asking for the break-down of the cooperative marketing set-up. These sources point out that the removal of the barrier may temporarily lead to the producer-fetching higher prices because there is a red onion shortage at the moment (according to modest estimates more than 65,000 cwts. of red onions—nearly two months' requirements—were lost as a result of the recent floods) but in the long run unrestricted flow into the open market will eventually depress prices, thus ultimately hitting the producer.

Under the present set-up both cultivation and marketing are staggered, according to a phased programme. The advantages of this kind of planning will be lost if cultivation has to depend on the vagaries of the open market.

At present, 2,500 cwts. a day are Colombo's maximum requirements. If the barrier were removed, Colombo would be flooded with more than this

amount of red onions: the net result would be that not only would prices fall but also the CWE would cancel its orders. Thus ultimately the producer would be hit both ways.

'POLES APART'

"Never strike as you are your own masters": this was the advice given by Mr. M. Mathibalasingham former ACCD, Jaffna East to the members of the Jaffna Coop Harbour Services Union, at their recent seminar. Asserting that strikes and the Cooperative Movement are poles apart, he stated that coop organisations could and should never go on strike. He said that it was their duty as coop workers to have recourse to plain and simple negotiations and discussions rather than resort to the pernicious habit of strikes.

How are the finances of your Union? Have you built up your funds? Have you helped to stabilise your funds? These were the questions posed by Mr. P. Coomaraswamy ACCD Jaffna West. He advised them not to fritter their resources on trivial items but instead build up their reserves. Warning them against the many forces working against the progress of the Union, Mr. Coomaraswamy said that in order to overcome these, there must be purity of purpose. They could make the membership strong by making the societies less dependent on outside help.

Beedi Workers' Coops To be Formed?

The CCD & RCS is considering the possibility of forming Beedi Workers' Coop Societies and organising beedi manufacture as an activity of multipurpose cooperative societies.

He has called for data from ACCDD regarding the number of MPCSS prepared to undertake beedi manufacture, the number of beedi workers in each division who should be permitted to seek membership in existing MPCSS or in newly-formed Beedi Workers' Coops and the monthly requirements of Beedi wrapper leaf (in pounds) for the workers who are expected to become members of coops.

NDAPC Asks For Higher Price

The Northern Division Agricultural Producers Cooperative Union is pressing for a higher price for red onions.

In a memorandum submitted to the Minister of Agriculture, it has asked for a percentage increase, as in the case of paddy.

NEW PRINCIPAL

Mr. K. Paramothayan, B.A. (Ceylon), Dip. in Ed. (Ceylon & London), has assumed duties as the Principal of the Cooperative Training School, Jaffna.



A Browser's Diary

Political Maturity

Referring to the rebuff dealt by the British electorate to Churchill at the end of World War II, Jennings remarks in one of his books that this repudiation of the man who had saved Britain in her hour of deadly peril was evidence not of ingratitude, but of political maturity.

Gratitude anyhow is a rare virtue whether at personal or group level, more often prescribed for others than practised by oneself. In fact it seems to me, ingratitude is more natural, possibly except in dogs, than gratitude. We show more 'gratitude' for favours promised or anticipated than for those already done. All Nature, including human nature seems more deeply concerned about the future than about the past and maturity appears to consist in burying the dead past and cultivating an informed and intelligent interest in the future. Moreover to have been under obligation to someone or to have been at the receiving end of patronage is not a pleasant memory and we tend to minimise the obligation and eventually to forget it, if we do not develop an animosity towards the benefactor. The forgetting is often instantaneous. Jesus once healed ten lepers and only one turned up to say 'thank you'.

To return to Jennings' dictum, the British electorate certainly did show maturity in preferring Attlee to Churchill. To the casual observer Churchill would seem to have held all the aces. He had glamour, aristocratic ancestry, an imposing physical presence and the halo of triumph as England's saviour in her most ominous crisis. A spell-binder with his gift of orotund oratory and a legend in his own lifetime, his quips quoted the world over, he seemed a giant among men destined never again to taste the bitterness of defeat. Churchill was the embodiment of charisma. The man who displaced Churchill as Premier was a mousy little man who had to face a second ballot in the election to the leadership of the Labour Party. Shy, physically unimpressive and harassed by plots by colleagues who badly wanted his place, he deftly fended off all those attempts and was firmly in command during Britain's transition to a Welfare State. He uttered no memorable phrase and his modesty drew from Churchill the jibe that if Attlee was modest, it was because he had plenty to be modest about. He did not

care to emulate his spectacular predecessor, but settled down to do a job of work. When at the end of the War Attlee declined to continue the coalition with the Tories, Churchill was furious and went about shouting that Labour would set up a Gestapo in Britain. Attlee merely ignored the Churchillian thunder. The British electorate too refused to be stampeded by Churchill's prophecy of doom.

When Attlee settled down to work with a comfortable majority behind him he was able to translate into reality many a socialist dream. Electricity, Gas, Railways, Road Transport, the Bank of England and the major sector of the Steel Industry were all nationalised. A free National Health Service was established, social benefits were increased. The dogma of orthodox economics that change from a war economy to a peace economy inevitably will result in heavy unemployment was falsified. This may not be the whole of socialism. But in a country with a long tradition of *laissez faire* thought and practice and with an opposition pledged to do battle against the least sign of encroachment on the doctrine of the divine right of 'free enterprise', Attlee's achievements were truly revolutionary. This domestic record is not the whole story. It was Attlee's government that gave freedom to India, Burma and Ceylon and in so doing, prepared the way for the disintegration of Britain's colonial empire.

Apart from the change in values and mood brought about by the war, Attlee had one advantage. He neither spoke the revolutionary lingo nor seemed a revolutionary. A respectable middle class barrister who shunned the limelight and propounded no theory about the Permanent Revolution or the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, he almost hypnotised his fellow middle class citizens into believing that what Clem Attlee was carrying out was in accord with sound bourgeois doctrine.

But as Jennings says, the real credit goes to the electorate who had the horse sense to know that a flamboyant romantic like Churchill was not the person to be entrusted with the humdrum, unspectacular, backbreaking job of rebuilding a shattered economy and gear it to the needs of war-weary people. Even Attlee's death and burial were quiet and unpublicised, while Churchill's illness, death and burial were treated as events of cosmic consequence.

—S. H. P

Structural Changes in Cooperatives

(Continued from our last issue)

In Great Britain, the Report of the Joint Reorganisation Committee stated as its objective: "We must create a form of organisation which can co-ordinate the operations of the retail societies and the CWS and which can provide for the Movement not only coordinated buying... but the benefit of greater co-ordination in selling and management". Similarly, the SCWS *Review of Organisation*: "We believe that the SCWS must move swiftly into closer relationship with the retail societies and thus with the consumer... based on a pooling of resources, with new horizons founded on point working".

Machinery for Unification

At both society and KF level in Sweden, it is proposed to fuse the former Administrative Council and the Board of Directors. The new Board in each case would be larger than formerly and would have more responsibility and authority as a consultative and co-ordinating body. For local societies, the Boards would be elected by the General Assembly of the society, and at KF level by the new National Assembly. At both levels it would be the function of the Board to supervise the work of the general manager and to take decisions on such major issues as, at the society level, changes in spheres of activity, special contracts with KF, general aims and plans including long and short-term budgeting, buying and selling real property, raising loans and mortgaging property, permanent investments, and preparation of issues to be referred to the General Assembly.

Separately from the Board, and again at both levels, there would be a management committee appointed by the Board and consisting of the general manager and heads of departments. Its functions would be to carry out decisions of the Board and the instructions of the general manager, and day-to-day management.

Societies would be combined into eleven geographical regions corresponding to the present KF districts. These regions would elect 200 members of the National Assembly in proportion to the number of society members in the region. The National Assembly would replace the present annual Congress as the supreme authority of the cooperative movement. Its functions would be the same on the national level as those of the General Assembly of local societies, namely: to decide questions of freedom from responsibility, to approve the Board's management, to make proposals as to disposal of surplus, to discuss and decide on proposals of the Board, and to elect members of the Board.

A new National Council would also be created, consisting of general managers of local societies to act as a consultative body with respect to the more important problems of coordination and development. Finally, it is proposed to convene a Consumers' Conference at intervals of not more than four years to discuss topical consumer problems.

In Switzerland, the function of the new Management Com-

mittee is to prepare the background for, and shape opinion on, decisions to be taken by the entire movement, i.e., the VSK and affiliated societies. For this purpose the Committee has organised five expert committees with a network of sub-committees to study specific issues relating to food and beverages, consumer goods, sales promotion, press and advertising and business administration.

In Germany, it has been decided to create a Bund deutscher Konsumgenossenschaften (Federation of German Consumer Cooperatives) as an organisational framework for the movement as a whole and a channel for the authority necessary to centralised planning, coordination and guidance. The objective is to replace a situation of parallel bodies with equal influence—ZDK and GEG—by an overall co-ordinating authority. At the same time, the Bund is so designed that it will limit the sovereignty of its constituent bodies only to the extent necessary to ensure that its guidelines are adhered to.

The Bund has the legal form of a company with limited liability. Its members are cooperative societies, GEG and its filial branches, other enterprises of a cooperative or public nature, and firms partially or wholly owned by any of these. Each member must subscribe a minimum of 500 DM share capital, and the GEG 15,000 DM. In addition, consumer societies subscribe 500 DM for each 25m. DM of turnover or portion thereof in the year prior to their affiliation. Members are entitled to one vote in the Bund Congress for each 500 DM of share capital plus additional votes according to number of members, turnover in the previous year and transactions with GEG, in each case according to a specified schedule. GEG is entitled to 10 per cent of total member votes. In broad terms, the following allocation of functions is envisaged: the Bund will coordinate, guide, plan and serve as the supreme policy-maker; the GEG will continue to fulfil the central wholesale function; and ZDK will probably be transformed into an auditing union with the bulk of its staff transferred to the Bund, although the final decision on this has been postponed.

Highest Organ

The highest organ of the Bund is the Congress which will decide on basic principles, guide-lines and objectives, and has the right to amend or supplement the Constitution, elect or dismiss members of Bund organs, approve the annual report and decide on recommendations of the Advisory Council.

The Executive will consist of nine members, at least five of whom will be full-time. The "honorary" members are officials of bodies in membership with the Bund, including two from GEG. The full-time members are responsible for the day-to-day business of the Bund, but issues of general or of fundamental significance must be considered by the full Executive.

The Advisory Council of 19 members will work through committees responsible for par-

ticular sectors of activity. Each committee must include two members of the Advisory Council, one representative each of the Executive and GEG, and independent experts when necessary.

In Great Britain, management has been transferred from collective responsibility by committees of elected full-time directors to personal responsibility by appointed professional management. The new CWS Board consists of 30 part-time directors elected by shareholder societies from both lay leadership and direct officials, plus 17 of the full-time Directors from the former Board who will serve until retirement. The Board meets monthly to deal with major policy matters, but the overall responsibility for day-to-day conduct of CWS business rests with the Chief Executive Officer. Under him are three main divisions, administrative, food and non-food, each under a Deputy Chief Executive. These four, plus a Secretary form the management executive of the CWS.

Reduced

The Board of the SCWS has been reduced from 12 to 9 full-time members, and has similarly been transformed to a general policy-making and supervisory body. Day-to-day management is conducted by a professional General Manager responsible to the Board. Under him there are five divisions (food, dry goods, services, works and mills and retail development), each with an executive and three committees (executive personnel and property) to serve as a link between the Board and management.

In France, the new administrative structure of FNCC comprises the following components:

The sovereign organ is the National Congress (Congres National) democratically elected and meeting every two years.

The Congress appoints a Central Council (Conseil Central) consisting of 18 to 30 members including the presidents of the specialised national organisations (the national wholesale society, SGCC, the Cooperative Bank, the Cooperative Insurance Society). It is the function of the Council to make general policy decisions along lines set by Congress. The task of the specialised national organisations is to find the best means of implementing these decisions and managing the enterprises affiliated to them.

To ensure unity in daily application, an Executive Committee (Comite Executif) operating within the framework of the Central Council will meet once a week; it comprises the president, vice-president and secretary general of the Federation Nationale des Cooperatives de Consommation (FNCC), the president of the Banque Centrale des Cooperatives, BCC, and the president of les Assurances Cooperatives.

A National Committee (Comite National) of about a hundred members elected by the Congress—and including ten "national personalities"—meets two or three times a year to review the activities of

(Continued on page 6)

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Evolution of Cooperative Thought in India

(Continued from last issue)

The policy of the states towards cooperation in the new economic set up of the country was not sufficiently defined except that the general policy was enunciated and action to implement it was largely left to the states and the cooperative movement itself. The schemes regarding cooperation adopted by various states were also not uniform in their objectives and methods differed widely from state to state. There was no agreed policy for the country as a whole nor were any definite targets set except in regard to the volume of advances to cultivators through institutional agencies. Consequently there was a marked unevenness in the development of the cooperative structure in different states.

A Sector in Socialist Society

The integrated scheme based on the recommendations of the All India Rural Credit Survey Committee's report was broadly embodied in the Second Five Year Plan (1956-61). The plan emphasised that "Economic development along democratic lines offers a vast field for the application of cooperation in its infinitely varying forms. Our Socialist Pattern of Society implies the creation of large number of decentralised units, both in agriculture and in industry. These small units can obtain the advantages of skill and organization mainly in coming

The Reserve Bank of India Act was also amended so as to provide for the creation of a National Agricultural Credit (long term operations) funds with an initial contribution of Rs. 10 crores. This fund was set up primarily to grant long term loans to State Governments for enabling them to contribute to the share capital of cooperative credit institutions. The Act also provided for establishment of another fund namely the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilization) fund with an initial contribution of Rs. 1 crore. The purpose of the fund is to enable short-term accommodation granted by the Reserve Bank of India to the cooperative credit structure to be converted into medium term loans, in circumstances in which the repayment of the short-term loans cannot be made in time without serious dislocation to the cooperative credit structure on account of famine, drought and other similar conditions. It may be recalled in this connection that in the absence of such a fund, in such circumstances, either the whole programme of cooperative credit used to be dislocated or at times, the cooperative structure itself was faced with the situation of being collapsed.

Foundations of New Policies

The cooperative movement made significant progress during the Second Five Year Plan. It laid foundations for

of combining freedom and opportunity for the small man with benefits of large scale management and organisation as well as goodwill and support from the community. Thus, a rapidly growing cooperative sector, with special emphasis on the needs of the peasant, the worker and the consumer becomes a vital factor for social stability, expansion of employment opportunities and for rapid economic development. It is thus evident that a wide range of difficult and important tasks were assigned to cooperative organisations in the Third Plan. These call for a great deal of coordinated action on the part of the various agencies in the Government, adequate resources, efficient organisation and management and, above all non-official leaders who are dedicated to the success of the cooperative movement.

Programme in Fourth Plan

In the draft Fourth Five Year Plan, cooperation has been assigned an important role in many branches of activity specially in agriculture, small industries, marketing and processing, distribution and supplies. By the end of the Fourth Plan, primary agricultural credit societies are expected to have a membership of 45 million effectively covering 75 per cent of the agricultural families and all the villages in the country. Cooperatives are expected to provide Rs. 650 crores as short

estimated national production. Further development is also envisaged in regard to paddy processing, ground-nuts, fruits and vegetables.

In the wake of increasing agricultural production emphasis on supply of agricultural requisites such as chemical fertilisers, seeds, pesticides and implements through cooperatives is laid. During 1964-65 cooperatives handled fertilisers of the value of Rs. 73 crores which accounted for nearly 73 per cent of the total value of fertilisers sold in the country in the same year. In the Fourth Plan cooperative societies will have to play a very active role in the sphere of distribution of fertilisers and other agricultural requisites.

Coop Farming

The role of cooperative farming in the reconstruction of the rural economy was stressed in the Five Year Plans. By the end of December, 1965, 2,485 societies in the pilot areas covering 2.64 lakh acres and 2,527 societies in other areas covering 2.90 lakh acres had been set up. The programme for cooperative farming in the Fourth Plan forms the main stream of agricultural development. Efforts will be made during the fourth Plan to promote cooperative farming as one of the important measures of assistance to the poorer sections of the farming community.

With regard to consumer cooperatives it is proposed to cover towns with population of 25,000 and more in the initial years and gradually cover towns with a population of 10,000 and more in the Fourth Plan. The objective is to cover 25 per cent of the urban population and capture 20 per cent of the retail trade. Similarly a Centrally sponsored scheme for distribution of articles in the rural areas has

also been initiated to ensure equitable and fair distribution of consumer goods in the rural areas.

One of the principal objectives of the cooperative movement is to enable persons of relatively small means to combine together and to benefit from common action. To achieve this end positive schemes for development of dairy, animal husbandry cooperatives, forest societies, labour and construction cooperatives, industrial cooperatives and housing cooperatives have been formulated. For the development of cooperation the Fourth Plan provides an outlay of Rs. 206 crores as compared with an estimated expenditure of about Rs. 78 crores in the Third Plan.

The experience is that cooperation as a form of organisation of economic activity is a crucial factor in the achievement of social objectives. It has contributed to increasing the income and purchasing capacity of the rural population as also provided opportunities for employment, particularly in agro-industrial undertakings. The cooperative society, as a school of democracy, is not only contributing to make the membership of cooperatives an informed and enlightened citizenship but with its economic policy is helping in raising the level of income of the vast multitude of common masses and in reducing the gap between the higher income group and the lower income group of population. The achievements in this regard are modest but they are a pointer to the basic strength of the structure in providing a sound economic base for future economic development of the countryside on democratic lines.

—The Madras Journal of Cooperation

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

together. The character of economic development in India, with its emphasis on social change, therefore, provides a great deal of scope for the organization of cooperative activity. The building up of a cooperative sector as a part of the scheme of planned development is thus one of the central aims of national policy."

During the plan period, two significant developments took place which had far reaching consequences on the programme of cooperation in the subsequent years. Firstly, the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 indicated that in order to realise the objective of Socialist Pattern of Society, it was essential "To build up a large and growing cooperative sector." In the same year, the National Cooperative Development and Warehousing Board was established. The board was charged with the functions of planning and promoting programmes of production, marketing, storage warehousing, export and import of agricultural produce through a cooperative society or a Warehousing Corporation and providing financial assistance to State Governments and Central and State Warehousing Corporations for this purpose. This board was subsequently bifurcated and the National Cooperative Development Corporation came into being in 1962—"To plan and promote programmes for the production, processing, marketing, storage, export and import of agricultural produce and notified commodities through cooperative societies."

definite policies in regard to the pattern of organisation at the village level, expansion of credit particularly to the weaker sections of the community, promotion of cooperative farming, development of cooperative marketing and processing on a larger scale, revitalisation of exceedingly weak organizations and above all increasing non-official participation and training and educational facilities. On the operational side, the trend was to bring within the fold of cooperation an increasing section of population and handling much larger funds than ever before. The larger programme of revitalisation of the weak societies was initiated and the loaning policies of the societies oriented to the needs of agricultural production. The financial position of central and apex cooperative banks was strengthened, the number of primary credit increased and efforts to link credit not only with production but also with marketing were made in a serious way. Guided by the National Development Council's Resolution of the 9th November, 1958 on cooperative policy, efforts have been made to intensify the activities of cooperative societies, reorganise them into a village society having full sense of social cohesion and mutuality and enabling them to work as a viable unit.

According to the Third Five Year Plan, the socialist pattern of society implies the creation of large number of decentralised units in agriculture, industry and the services. Cooperation has the merit

and medium term credit in the last year of the Fourth Plan and about Rs. 300 crores as long term credit during the five years of the Fourth Plan period. As a part of the programme, the societies which are dormant and have no prospects for development are being put under liquidation while a programme of amalgamation of weak societies has also been launched in the States. The aim is to reduce number of primary credit societies from about 2.01 lakhs to about 1.28 lakhs or less before the end of the Fourth Plan.

In the Fourth Plan, the structure for cooperative marketing will be further strengthened. It is proposed to set up 450 new marketing societies so as to have a cooperative marketing society in every important marketing centre in the country by the end of the Fourth Plan. The target set for cooperative marketing of agricultural produce at the end of the Fourth Plan is about 850 crores of which food grains are expected to account for Rs. 400 crores. Marketing and processing are linked together. The most promising development has been in the field of cooperative sugar factories. In the Fourth Plan it is proposed to set up about 1500 processing units of various types. It is expected that by the end of the Fourth Plan the capacity of cooperative sugar factories will account for about 37 per cent of the total capacity of the sugar industry. The capacity of cooperative cotton ginning units will account for 27 per cent of the

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International Insecurity: Its Causes and Remedy

We have met here to consider how, in the present context of the world, we can obtain security and Peace. On all sides we are faced with insecurity—Personal, Political, Economic and Social. This has brought about terrific conflict among the nations. As my time is limited I shall confine myself to the outlining of the economic causes of insecurity and its remedy.

By nature most of our countries are blessed with resources which, if we handle in a proper and rational way, we shall generate peaceful living for all of us. It is the attempt of the more powerful to turn conditions in their own favour, that brings nations into conflict and turn our neighbours into enemies.

The Economic Plan

The least that each nation can do is to aim at being able to provide its people with food, clothing and shelter. After that, if any resources of land, water and minerals are available, we may enter into trade and commerce by attempting to supply the demands of luxury and enter into foreign exchange of goods. Any maladjustments and misdirections lead us into trouble.

For instance, Indo-China produces nearly 85% of the world's supply of rubber. But it can, by no stretch of imagination, use all this production.

by Dr. J. C. Kumarappa

Most of the highly developed and industrial countries need such raw materials. How can they get at this basic need? Only by controlling the direction and production of this material. To do this the foreigners attempt to get hold of the country. This is the basis of all colonialism. The people of Indo-China, instead of producing so much rubber, should lay stress on the production of the materials for their own food, clothing and shelter and promote primarily industries conducive to such an economy. Only such direction of their economic life will bring contentment for the large masses of their people.

Similarly, Ceylon produces chiefly tea and rubber. What can be done with such an economy? Ceylon is an island. It can be easily controlled by a naval power and made to surrender its economic life to the needs of the foreign manufacturers as it imports all its requirement of cotton yarn and most of its food. Whatever wealth is made by its trade remains mainly in the hands of the exporters and importers and leaves the country in insecurity as people could not eat the rubber or clothe themselves in tea leaves if the island were surrounded by interested parties. Hence their safety lies in moulding their economic life to suit their national requirements.

Mineral Resources

Treasures in an open house tempt the passer-by. If we do not wish robbers to visit our houses we must keep our doors closed. Our natural resources are our patrimony. Manchuria has a wealth of coal. It was this attraction that made Japan conquer Manchuria. We should

plan our mining operations according to our needs and not trade on it. As far as possible we must live within our own resources and conserve them for our future generations. It is the extravagant use and exploitation of petrol that is driving America to seek violently other oil fields in Transjordan, Iraq and Borneo. This has made her a belligerent nation. For this we need long term planning.

Method of Production

Thus far we have seen how to utilize our natural resources. Now we must consider how we should proceed to convert our raw materials into consumer goods, especially in under-developed countries. Most of the countries of Asia are under-developed. They all represent an enormous labour power which is largely unused or under-employed. This indicates that as far as possible we should avail ourselves of this power. In the first instance at least this does not call for "labour saving" devices, but methods of production involving increased labour forces. In this way we shall be able to bring satisfaction to everyone of this neglected section of people.

Wages

The amount of returns to be paid to our workers must be based on what is needed to

maintain him or her on a full diet and on a reasonable and suitable standard of living. At present, in capitalist countries especially, the price of commodities controls wages. Wages are largely an elastic factor—the higher the market price and profit, the better will be the wages. It should not be so at the basic wage level. The elastic element is in the nature of a profit and so should not be brought into the equation at the wage level. Basically workers should be paid what is needed to maintain them throughout the year.

In India our landless labour has work mostly during the monsoon or rainy seasons and then at a very low starvation level. They should be paid enough to maintain them throughout the year on a reasonable standard. This will immediately put up the prices of agricultural production which will lead to a better distribution of wealth and satisfaction.

Dissatisfaction is one of the fertile seeds of conflict.

Place of Agriculture

Agriculture should not be treated as an industry and should not exist on the price mechanism. We all know the scandals caused by burning a good harvest, to raise the price by reducing the stock. Such acts must be regarded as utterly anti-social and dealt with accordingly.

Markets

The goods we manufacture must have a ready and local market. Wars are caused by attempts to control markets. It was such competition that drove the United Kingdom, Germany and Japan into devastating wars. The under-

developed countries supply raw materials to and consume finished products from industrialised countries. This creates fertile beds for colonies. If France wishes to stay in Indo-China it is on this account. Every country should be allowed to develop in its own way, without let or hindrance from outsiders. Foreign interference suppresses independence and leads to violence.

Discriminating Consumption

If collectively we are not able to bring about such non-interference, the citizens of under-developed countries should be so educated as to develop into discriminating buyers.

They should not buy foreign articles where locally manufactured goods are available. This is a difficult policy to practise because of the temptation of cheap prices and perhaps better goods being available from elsewhere. But such

a development of character is absolutely essential for the production of peaceful conditions. We have to follow the tortoise in the common field. We have to draw to ourselves into our national shell for protection, when the danger of exploitation presents itself.

Without studying this question minutely many persons are carried away by the talk of "World Markets". Today such talk is doped out by the capitalist. The Soviet Union has set a good example in these matters by making foreign trade a state monopoly and by keeping foreign traders from entering the inside local market. These measures ensure better wages and living conditions to workers.

I have, in passing, cited these illustrations to bring out in relief, the deep set causes of present day colonialism which gives rise to the causes of war in the economic field. At present we witness the strange phenomenon of science

and human effort struggling to produce more and more goods and yet, in most countries, the results of all this effort do not seem to raise the people from poverty, starvation and distress. Of late, even human life is made very insecure and such existence as we can expect is made one of worry and care. The modern weapons of mass destruction cause nightmares throughout all the countries of the world.

The modern methods of warfare need little to condemn them. Apart from the general, moral and social considerations the economic consequences are forbidding. The war brought by imperialism destroys more than the good it brings to its few beneficiaries. The masses of people have nothing but destruction to gain by the transaction—not only material destruction but what is worse is the human demoralisation, and destruction. This one

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TAMILOLOGY—NOT TAMILAKAM

When the President of India Dr. Zakir Hussain inaugurated the Second International Conference - Seminar of Tamil Studies on January 3, 1968 it was one of the greatest moments in the history of Tamil Culture; the Conference marked the stage when the Tamil heritage was getting consciously accepted as world heritage. Around the core of the learned papers and discussions of the four hundred member-seminar there glowed a unique Tamil Festival made up of a colourful Pageant on wheels, a cultural Exhibition, the setting up of statues commemorating Tamil savants and a programme of popular lectures, all of which helped to quicken interest in their own heritage among hundreds of thousands that came to the gaily decorated and illuminated City of Madras during that week. It was former Chief Minister

the sub-continent", but they would not let them be "hunted by others" (loud cheers). Warming up in another address, he went further out of his way, in an obvious reference to Hindi: "A new language was trying to establish an equal claim in the languages of the world", and "some were attempting an onslaught on their language which had a rich heritage". One may be pardoned for thinking how inappropriate for an Indian Chief Minister to speak in such divisive terms of India and in such derisive words of the most widely spoken of her modern languages.

Un-Indian, Un-Tamil

More than that, such lack of tolerance seems so un-Indian and un-Tamil. The Tamil genius is not something apart from India, but the very expression of the spirit of Bharata

subsequent generations, should get mixed up with these other mortals! Likewise, one fails to see how a statue to commemorate the services of Chief Minister C. N. Annadurai erected during his incumbency of that office would add very much to his stature. One rather thinks that Nehru's firm refusal to permit any kind of memorial to himself during his lifetime better reflects India's characteristic quality of self-abnegation.

Most Fruitful

One of the most fruitful proposals that emerged during the conference was for an International Institute of Tamil Studies. Significantly enough, it came from the great Maharashtra scholar of Dravidology, Prof. S. M. Katre of the Poona Language Institute. He urged that

Studies should start with

by K. NESIAH

Bhaktavatsalam who had invited the Conference to be held in Madras, but not a little of the credit is due to present Chief Minister Annadurai and his government for the imaginative planning of the festival and its setting.

Political Forum

It is, however, one thing to be enthusiastic about a cultural conference, quite another to use it as a forum to promote the political fortunes of Tamils living in Madras State. The IATR was founded to promote "the study of Dravidology in general and Tamilology in particular". Now, Dravidology is not the same thing as "Dravidam within India", nor is Tamilology to be confused with Tamilakam. It, therefore, lacks wholeness of purpose to use an occasion intended for the study of a language and culture for something else. What else are we to make of utterances like these of the Madras Chief Minister at the concluding sessions?—The Conference would "greatly revive the courage and fighting spirit of the Tamil people"... "May be they live in a part of

Matha—its unconquerable belief in the supremacy of the spiritual, its ethical idealism, its non-violence based on the idea of the unity of all life and not least, its catholicism and universality. From the ancient Tamil seer who conceived of the world as one country and all men as kinsmen to Subramania Bharati, who sang of an India stretching from Himalay to Kumari and as the pioneer of a new society, it is a lofty message that Tamil writers have given to India and the world. And in consonance with this liberal spirit, their great writings have been in international languages of the respective epochs, like Sanskrit and English, as well as in their native Tamil. It is in the light of all this that the sentiments so incongruously uttered in an international Tamil Conference looks a repudiation of the characteristic spirit of India and of Tamil.

It is fitting that the Tamil Capital should have a row of statues to commemorate Tamil savants. One fails to see, however, how the heroine of the great Tamil epic, deified by

Tamil from its most ancient aspect, including various dialects, and extend to parallel studies of other Dravidian languages. Critical editions of Tamil classics had to be brought out as well as descriptive catalogues of MSS, and special dictionaries leading ultimately to a dictionary of Tamil on historical principles. The Institute must also provide a co-ordinating centre for all international research in various fields.

One trusts that the proposed institute would enlist the interest of UNESCO and international research bodies. It should be envisaged as an all-India institution, like Visva Bharati, rather than a State University. It would be well to remember what Dr. S. K. Chatterji observed from the chair at the valedictory function: While Tamil linguistic studies could be separate and independent, the study of the culture of India must be one and integrated as there was only one culture for the whole of India.

PROBLEMS OF RURAL CREDIT IN CEYLON

The Rural Sector :

At the outset I shall attempt to make a few preliminary remarks by way of description of the Rural Sector. Ceylon is predominantly an agricultural economy. Usually some 40 to 50 per cent of the Gross National Product is derived directly from agriculture while a substantial part of the balance is also indirectly dependent on the Agricultural Sector. More than half of the gainfully occupied population is directly engaged in agriculture. Agriculture in Ceylon falls into two broad sectors each with rather special features and problems—one based on large scale plantations producing mainly for an export market and organised in the best traditions of capitalist enterprise; and the other rooted in traditions harking back to the earliest periods of Ceylon's history. These two sectors are popularly called the plantation or estate sector and the peasant sector. When we talk about rural sector or the rural economy, we speak by and large of this peasant sector.

Peasant or rural agriculture is small scale both in size of holdings as well as nature of production. Some 50% of the cultivated area of land falls within this rural sector and it holds within it some 72% of the total population of the country.

Paddy cultivation is the

main-stay of the rural agriculture. In the Development Programme for 1966/67 issued by the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs on Budget Day the overall target rate for agriculture for the period 1965 to 1971 is an annual average compound rate of growth of 4.5 per cent. This is to be achieved by a rate of growth of 3 per cent in the export sector and 6 per cent in the domestic sector. This high rate of growth in the domestic sector is dominated by the rates of growth of paddy production and the output of fish provided for in the respective sector plans. This emphasis on the domestic agricultural sector has been placed because it is this sector which through its development must provide on the one hand, a substantial part of the resources required for the future development of other sectors and, on the other, provide the market for the products of industry.

The achievement of a rapid rate of growth in the domestic paddy sector which is the mainstay of the rural sector, is tied up with a complex of social, institutional and technical factors requiring policies and measures on various fronts. Given the determination of the Government to adopt such policies and measures, the importance of providing a suitable institutional framework for an adequate supply of credit becomes a problem of paramount and im-

mediate importance. Consequently commercial banks have tended to fight shy of operating in rural areas.

More Hazardous

There are other factors in the very nature of agricultural production, especially in the nature of small scale agricultural production which make the costs and risks of agricultural lending high. Agricultural production is a biological process dependent on certain conditions like weather, soil conditions, pests and other vagaries of nature. Some of these natural conditions can be controlled. But some like weather appear to be beyond

human control. In Ceylon, weather conditions are as important, as human effort in agricultural production. Delayed monsoons or heavy rains or prolonged drought will result in complete or partial destruction of a farmer's crop. In fact, in the year 1965 adverse weather conditions resulted in a fall in the output of paddy by some 30 per cent and appear to have resulted in large overdues on loans given by the Department of Agrarian Services. Furthermore, there are certain conditions of production which make agricultural lending a more hazardous venture than normal industrial lending.

Thus, for instance, unlike in the case of industry it is not possible to vary production to take advantage of varying market conditions. The crop once planted, normally results in a harvest and there is very little which the farmer can do to take advantage of the market conditions especially when the level of income of the farmer is so low that he is obliged to sell his crop at whatever price he could get in the market in order to obtain urgently required income. Then again agricultural production is discontinuous and generally takes a longer period of time than industrial production.

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Health's Storage Battery

A well known physiologist once said that if man hibernated his life would be thousands of years long! It is, of course, a joke which, however is not absolutely deprived of sense. As a matter of fact, the turtle is said to be living hundreds of years because nine months in a year it is asleep.

Sleep which takes about one-third of man's conscious life is an indispensable condition of his existence. A periodic alternation of activity and rest is common to all nature, whether animal or vegetal. Sleep is inseparable from the life of either the simplest living formations or the highly-organized beings.

What is the cause of sleep? Which mechanisms are taking part in its "formation"? How to gain control over it? What should be the length of sleep?—these and many other problems still waiting for solution agitate as ever the scientists' minds.

In recent years numerous researchers have attempted to explain the mechanism of sleep by the effect which some substances, the products of complicated biological processes

mulated product of the cells' activity brings them into the state of "narcotic" sleep. As soon as the alcohol was removed, the cells appeared to wake up again until alcohol was once more in abundance—so it went on in cycles: a work period changing into a rest period.

Or take the meat-lactic acid. At one time as a product of muscular fatigue it was thought to be of crucial importance to the physico-chemical processes underlying the mechanism of sleep. Experiments revealed an intramuscular injection of lactic acid to bring forth in the organism certain phenomena similar to fatigue and conducive to sleep. There are grounds to believe that to explain the sleepiness of sucklings fed by milk alone as the result of a weakly-developed consciousness would be incorrect. Undoubtedly, mainly responsible in this case is lactic acid which is present in a considerable proportion both in sweet milk and its various products.

Thus, one is entitled to inquire if the useful and tasty milk beverages the elixirs of health—could not make a better

thing is not so much the duration of sleep as its "quality," above all the hygiene of sleep (a proper choice of bedstead, mattress, bedding, sleeping conditions, etc.).

Many people, either on doctor's instructions or on their personal "initiative," are systematically taking sleeping drugs, although some have no need for them whatsoever. An abusive taking of soporific drugs will in some cases produce an opposite reaction, i.e. interfere with sleep.

To Each His "Dose"

A Vienna physician Dr. Klaus Holm thinks that each should know his "dose" of sleep. Moreover, it must not necessarily be within 7 to 8 hours, as generally recognized; for some it may be within 9 to 10, and for others within 5 to 6 hours a day. An important thing in his view is also the daytime sleep, especially for middle aged and old people. At the same time, Dr. K. Holm recommends that arrangements for a daytime sleep must be like those for a nightly sleep: one must make the bed, undress and go to sleep in a darkened room, trying to free his mind from all thoughts and cares.

An interesting observation was made by Dr. Alfred Marrow, a British physician: one's best sleeping time is the hour of his birth. For instance, if you were born at 2 a. m., it is your best sleeping time.

There is a lot of debate going on around the problem of sleep duration for middle-aged and old people. The prevailing opinion was that normal sleep must decline in length with years. But recent work of Soviet scientist G. Tsitsishvili and American scientist P. Tiller has proved beyond any doubt that man in old age must sleep more, rather than less, with years, as is justified physiologically. Those who live long must sleep, on the average, 11 to 13 hours a day, because, as justly noted by a Finnish proverb: "The young becomes stronger after eating, and the old—after sleep."

Thus, a properly and sensibly organized sleep, which, as I. P. Pavlov aptly remarked, functions as "the organism's deliverer", is a most important contribution to the preservation of our health, a kind of storage battery for our energy resources. And the more of them are in storage, the better our chances to attain longevity.

by Dr. W. M. Tillekeratne

main-stay of the rural agriculture. The average size of holding in paddy is quite small and is around 1.2 acres, only a mere 4 to 5 per cent of the holdings are over 5 acres in extent. The small size of holding is not peculiar to paddy cultivation in the rural sector; practically all holdings per family in the rural sector is less than one acre. Landlessness is the major problem facing rural agriculture. Historically this has been caused by a rapid expansion of population unaccompanied by a corresponding increase in cultivable extent of land and the opportunities available for gainful employment outside the rural sector. The growth of the plantations too made inroads into the land available in the rural sector while the expanding opportunities of employment in the plantations were made available largely to migrant Indian labour and not to the under-employed and unemployed rural population.

Apart from paddy, some other crops are also cultivated in the rural sector. They are crops like coconut, cinnamon, cardamoms, arecanuts, citronella, cocoa, tobacco, vegetables, fruits, cereals and other food crops. There is no systematic cultivation of these crops. They are quite indiscriminately interplanted, generally in home gardens.

One more point by way of preliminary remarks and then we would be ready to examine the problems involved in making credit available to the rural sector. It is necessary to make the point that at the moment the development programme of the Government is placing substantial emphasis

mediate importance.

Obstacles in the provision of Rural Credit :

What are the obstacles to providing an adequate supply of credit to the rural sector? There are several obstacles which are tied up largely with the one basic problem which has been very aptly described as early as 1940 in the Economic Survey of Kurunegala District by B. R. Shenoy, "the key note of the economy is poverty and its foundation the low return from land."

The basic problem of rural credit is to make available to the rural small-scale farmer credit for all his needs at reasonable cost and on reasonable terms. In doing so, a multiplicity of problems arise due to the peculiar conditions of agricultural production. These small production units generally operated by a single person or a family cannot rely on the institutional sources of credit to raise capital. Their location by definition is rural whereas financial institutions are generally located in urban areas. The commercial banking system in Ceylon and the specialised lending institutions like the A.I.C.C. and the State Mortgage Bank have all been urban centered and have made little effort to spread out into the rural areas. This is understandable. An urban centered bank would require a large field staff and a number of rural branches if it were to undertake agricultural credit. It would also have to maintain a large number of small accounts which hardly compensate for the additional administrative costs and busi-

taking place in man's organism, have on the central nervous system. This statement can be rather convincingly supported by instances taken from research in a number of sciences.

Successfully Isolated

Thus, British botanists studied the mechanism of "sleep" in certain plants. They succeeded to isolate from the birch a substance which was found to be responsible for its "hibernation." Formed in early autumn, the substance starts to inhibit the growth of the plant. The removal of the substance in autumn made the birch behave in a surprising way: it preserved foliage and continued to grow. Whereas the introduction of the same substance in summer led to the shedding of the foliage and the inhibition of growth—the birch "feel asleep."

For quite a long time ago it has also been observed that following a period of great activity the barm cells, so to speak, fall asleep—the alcoholic fermentation of sugar comes to an end. In fact, the accu-

alternative to soporifics, along with pre-sleep walking, physical exercises and water treatment. Perhaps, it is time to introduce the pleasant "soporific lemonade" consisting of the lactic acid solution in the sugar syrup.

Optimal Length

And what about an optimal length of sleep? Everyone knows of the adverse consequences of insomnia. But we are also aware of the fact that excessive sleep has no physiological justification and is simply harmful.

The length of sleep and man's physical and mental state are directly interrelated arithmetically: the amount of sleep the man needs is inversely proportional to his health and intellect. This is why the people with a weakly developed consciousness, such as children and savages, are apt rapidly to fall into a long period of sleep, whilst adults, particularly in intellectual vocations, sleep comparatively little.

According to many outstanding physiologists, the main

Structural Changes in Cooperatives

(Continued from page 2)

the various organs of FNCC and to make recommendations. The Bureau of the National Committee, composed of the president and seven members, will meet five times a year.

The Regional Federations have been replaced by a smaller number of Regional Delegations designated by the Central Council and incorporated in a regional consultative committee. Their function is to ensure decentralisation of FNCC activities and to stimulate regional initiatives. The Regional Congresses have been replaced by Informational Assemblies.

The Trend Towards Concentration

Societies

There is an unmistakable trend towards concentration in the structure of cooperative movements; and this development is being deliberately planned from the centre. Small single-shop societies are disappearing; the total number of societies is declining; and societies are growing larger.

The following examples give some indication of the trend in number of societies:

	1953	1963	1966
Denmark	1,962	1,895	1,250
France	739	495	428
Germany	314	239	192
G. Britain	966	756	711
Holland	283	79	35
Israel	404	355	250
Italy (AGCI)	6,520	5,538	4,690
Norway	1,108	928	837
Sweden	720	400	297
Switzerland	927	863	456

Another indication of concentration is the growing interest in development of a chain of large regional societies, i.e., societies covering larger towns and/or a larger area with several towns and villages. In Austria, the chain of large district societies was completed in early post-war years. In France, some forty autonomous regional or "developmental" societies account for about 90 per cent of the total turnover, membership and number of shops. In Holland, 18 regional societies account for 95 per cent of the turnover; the balance relates to 17 small agricultural cooperatives affiliated to both their own agricultural supply society and to COOP Nederland. In Switzerland, VSK has a long-range target of some 30 societies to be grouped around 24 regional warehouses and the eight largest societies; meanwhile the regional warehouses are already concentrating the more important commercial functions of the retail societies. In Israel, between 1956 and 1967, 409 societies were reduced to a network of 47 regional groups covering 250 societies, and the eventual target is eight regional societies. In Sweden, the new structural proposals for KF include a target of 15 to 25 regional societies by the middle of the seventies. In Finland, the bulk of the OTK societies are regional (89) and in SOK about half are regional (164). In Italy, the Associazione Generale delle Cooperative Italiane (AGCI) has only recently started the process of concentration on a provincial basis, initially with regional groupings as the ultimate goal. In Germany, the

aim is one society for each regional warehousing district. In Great Britain, the 1967 Congress welcomed a draft plan for some fifty regional societies, and a Central Executive Panel has been set up to consult on this with CWS, SCWS, CRS and the sectional bodies of the Cooperative Union with a view to reporting in the autumn of 1967.

A special case is Denmark where the plan of 1964 proposed the ultimate establishment of one society covering the whole of the country. This is being approached gradually, however, through the process of encouraging societies to amalgamate with one of two contractual 'voluntary chains', one serving the rural societies and one the urban. The contractual chains now cover over 70 per cent of all consumer cooperatives and close to half of the total turnover.

Shops

Concentration of the shop network is proceeding at an equally rapid pace. The traditional small counter shops are being closed down and replaced by larger self-service shops and supermarkets, department stores and specialised shops; shops are becoming fewer and larger; and new types of shops are emerging.

The recent survey made by the Cooperative Wholesale Committee (Information Exchange Service, Special Issue No. 7, February 1967) shows that by 1965 the ratio of self-service shops and supermarkets to the total number of shops was as follows for various movements:

	Per cent
Austria	21.96
Belgium	2.85
Denmark	48.62
Finland (OTK)	23.74
Finland (SOK)	3.87
France	8.75
Germany	62.93
Great Britain (CWS and SCWS)	18.83
Italy (AICC)	9.84
Netherlands	31.73
Norway	55.11
Sweden	76.14
Switzerland	37.21

A few examples serve to illustrate the decline in the number of shops:

	Norway	Germany	Sweden
1962	2,103	9,045	5,867
1965	2,027	7,130	3,900

	France	Switzerland
1962	9,746	3,811
1966	9,217	3,050

Similar examples can be given to indicate the increase in the size of shops. In Norway, the net turnover per NKL selling point has increased from 631,000 N Kr. in 1960 to 1,044,000 N Kr. in 1966. In Switzerland, the VSK turnover has increased 70 per cent in the last decade at the same time that the number of shops has declined by 8 per cent. Some movements are now specifying a minimum size standard for new shops: in NKL, the minimum is 750,000 N Kr. turnover, and, in ZdK, it is 200 sq.m. selling space designed to serve about 5,000 customers.

Meanwhile, most movements report dramatic increases in the number of new supermarkets, extended supermarkets carrying a range of non-foods, superettes, department stores, junior department stores and specialised shops.

(To be continued)

The Coop Movement : Two Weaknesses

Two weaknesses of the Indian cooperative movement are a matter of deep concern. These are lack of economic viability and absence of inner dynamism. While the weaknesses are commonly acknowledged the underlying causes and possible remedies have received insufficient attention.

As for economic viability the trouble starts at the very beginning. Apart from rare exceptions such as the excellent work done by the National Cooperative Development Corporation generally no detailed feasibility study worth the name is conducted prior to the registration of a cooperative. Its economic aims and the precise expectation of its members also not clearly formulated and related to available and potential resources.

Poor Salaries

Inspectors of State Cooperative departments are expected to hold meetings of the promoters members to ascertain and assess facts. But the department officials are too busy to perform this and other functions assigned to them properly and efficiently. For one thing each five years plan has raised the target for new cooperatives. For another, the scope of cooperation has been extended to cover besides agricultural credit and urban savings, marketing and processing, joint farming, small-scale village and cottage industries, consumer cooperative stores, housing, transport and construction. Of course, departmental staff has been increased manifold in all States. But the problem of staff remains. Besides, salaries offered are too poor to attract suitable and experienced men.

Ordinarily, an economic venture involves the pooling of capital, management and labour. Since cooperatives are generally promoted to protect labour from exploitation, the first step usually is to isolate and eliminate the middlemen. In practice this means the elimination of the principal sources of capital and management. Labour is thus left to its own resources. It can raise only a small amount of capital and must depend on governmental agencies.

The Government is surprised when demands are made on it and advises cooperatives to be self-reliant. But it would be better if it assesses in advance what it would take by way of resources to replace the middleman, what are the chances of raising the required resources, at what cost and under what conditions, before new societies are registered.

Similarly members who may be good at skilled work are unable to perform management functions such as the planning and the supervision of production, supply and sales; raising of capital, maintenance of accounts, allotment of work and fixing of work norms. They cannot afford to buy management skills in the open market and therefore turn to the Government for managerial subsidy which finally doles out small and arbitrary amounts which can do anything except secure good management.

Supervision

In the resulting situation several unfortunate things happen. Either a cooperative dies prematurely or it struggles with inadequate resources and further impoverishes its members or the middleman re-enters the scene under one garb or another and assumes control providing fuel for the charge that there are a number of 'bogus' cooperatives.

Instead of rectifying the fundamental error and concentrating on detailed and thorough initial prospecting and promotional work the Government appears to think that the remedy lies in tightening supervision and inspection. An army of inspectors is therefore employed at tremendous cost.

The lack of financial resources cannot be advanced as an excuse for the deficiencies, in question. Apart from the heavy expenditure on cooperative departments the Government is investing substantial funds each year by way of loans of grants to cooperatives. But not even a fraction of this sum is set aside for assessing the soundness of ventures. What would it matter if, say five per cent of the available amount is spent on laying a sound foundation?

The truth is that prospecting and promotional work is not regarded as necessary by the authorities. They assume that since the official policy provides for promotion of cooperatives and funds are earmarked in the annual budgets,

By L. C. JAIN

all that is needed by way of a passport to success is a certificate of registration.

Gomulka's View

The reasons for the absence of inner dynamism in cooperatives are also not far to seek. Mr. Gomulka made the classic statement that "human consciousness cannot be planned." Here in India we are attempting to do so. Else the Government would not be setting targets for cooperative development. No wonder that towards the end of each year there is a great rush to find people to put their thumb impressions on forms for enrolment to cooperatives.

The root cause of trouble is the total dependence of the Government on the official machinery to promote cooperatives. This dates back to 1904 when cooperation was first introduced by British rulers on the recommendation of the Maclagan Committee. During the years the British were spreading the cooperative idea in India the nationalist forces were rising and preaching non-cooperation. There was no place for cooperatives in Gandhiji's constructive programme. There was thus hardly any link between the popular movement and the cooperatives until the end of the thirties when popular ministries took over in the provinces.

It was only after independence that the cooperative movement received full popular support and was lucky to have Mr. Nehru himself as its foremost champion. But Mr.

Nehru, the Congress and the Planning Commission never gave serious thought to the instruments which are required to foster and nurse a popular and socially significant movement. The cooperative department set up by the British out of historic necessity was blindly adopted as the spearhead of the cooperative movement. It was expanded in numbers and armed with autocratic powers. But even an advisory committee was not set up to review its programmes, problems and progress.

Indifference

This indifference has been carried to such an extreme that even the highest organisation in the cooperative movement, the National Cooperative Union of India, is treated with scant respect and seldom associated with any important decisions. The position of the State Cooperative Unions, except perhaps for Maharashtra, with the respective State Governments is even worse. Thus organisations which should have been supported and strengthened to shoulder responsibility for the promotion of cooperatives were pushed into the background.

The first drastic step required to remedy the situation is to build up and strengthen the national, state district cooperative unions and to equip them to take up the entire promotional work from the departments.

The unions should set up qualified units to study and examine economic prospects and technical feasibility, help promoters to define the economic and social aims of a proposed co-operative, impart initial education to prospective members and to train personnel. Besides, they should have facilities to conduct case studies and periodic examinations to identify reasons for failures and successes; and to transmit this knowledge widely especially to the prospecting units and policy making organs in the country. They can also maintain a small unit for special inspection of cooperatives to ensure that they continue to adhere to the social purpose for which they were set up.

Consultations

The vast structure for supervision and inspection maintained by the departments can then be dismantled over a period of time. During the transition the department should be required to have prior consultations with the unions in exercising its powers and functions.

During the first ten years the Government should meet the entire cost which the unions incur for providing these services and thereafter scale it down to zero in a phased manner. The unions should by that time raise their own revenue by way of service charges and contributions from their members. Thus in a twenty years period, at the most, we can create powerful organs within the cooperative movement for its promotion and regulation.

—Madras Journal of Cooperation.

Problems of Rural Credit in Ceylon

(Continued from page 5) notably in the U.S.A. a system of crop insurance has been adopted to cushion a farmer against such risks. From a credit point of view, crop insurance will remove, to a large extent, the uncertainty of yields. In Ceylon too crop insurance is being tried out on an experimental basis. It is hoped that crop insurance on a comprehensive scale could be applied in Ceylon in the near future.

These reasons generally make lending for agricultural purposes generally more risky and less attractive to commercial banks than lending for industry and commerce. This apart, there is the question of creditworthiness of the farmer as a borrower. Creditworthiness of a farmer is affected by several factors which I shall now proceed to outline in the context of Ceylon's rural sector.

Uncertainty

The credit-worthiness of the rural farmers is affected by the high risks of production which arise from the uncertainty either of yields or of prices or of both. As stated earlier, the uncertainty of yields arise from the fact that agriculture is a biological process heavily dependent on the vagaries of nature. Despite the progress of irrigation schemes, some 40 to 50 per cent of the paddy areas sown is dependent on rain water. Consequently, if there is a failure of the monsoon or a prolonged drought crop failure is a frequent occurrence. In the latter part of 1964, and throughout 1965, there was a drought. Mainly, as a result of this, the output of paddy is estimated to have fallen from 50 million bushels in 1964 to 35 million bushels in 1965 or by nearly 30 per cent. Nor is rainfall the only condition affecting paddy cultivation. Seed failure, flooding, pests and other adverse factors tend to make the extent harvested less than the actual extent sown. Apart from failure after sowing, a farmer may not be able to cultivate his paddy field in some seasons at all. These uncertainties of yields, are not peculiar to paddy alone. The whole range of chena products is liable to be affected by weather conditions as well. It is possible, but unnecessary to multiply the evidence on the uncertainty of yield arising out of natural causes. Any improvement in techniques, like the application of artificial manure or the selection of better seeds or transplanting may not yield an adequate return owing to these uncontrollable factors. Scientific research tends to reduce some of these uncertainties, but in the present state of the application of science to agriculture in Ceylon considerable uncertainties of yields still exist and more so in the case of paddy and other crops than in the case of plantation crops. Uncertainties of yields is a matter about which the creditor can do very little. It is a risk which has to be taken for granted. In certain countries,

of crop insurance has been adopted to cushion a farmer against such risks. From a credit point of view, crop insurance will remove, to a large extent, the uncertainty of yields. In Ceylon too crop insurance is being tried out on an experimental basis. It is hoped that crop insurance on a comprehensive scale could be applied in Ceylon in the near future.

Not only are there uncertainties in yield but also uncertainties of price which increase the risks of production. In Ceylon, the Government has a wide range of guaranteed prices, which apply to paddy and a number of other rural crops. The guaranteed price is a floor price. The producer is free to obtain a higher price in the open market. While there are some defects in the guaranteed price scheme, by and large, it would be true to say that the guaranteed price scheme has resulted in the prices of rural products and has thereby tended to reduce the price risks of rural production.

Substantially Reduced

In sum therefore, it would be correct to say that while uncertainties of yield or output still exist to a considerable extent in rural agricultural production in Ceylon, uncertainties of price has been substantially reduced. From a credit point of view, this is more satisfactory than the situation in similar rural economies, for instance in neighbouring India. Such a situation augurs well for the establishment of a more satisfactory rural credit system.

The lack of suitable security is another factor which reduces the creditworthiness of rural farmers. In a poor country, the assets available for pledging as security are few. Where there has been little capital formation there is little to offer as security. The average value of assets per family in the rural sector in 1957 was only Rs. 4,869/-. Even if all these assets were suitable as security for loans, the total can hardly offer an adequate basis for lending.

Suitability of even the small quantity of assets owned by rural families as security for lending is another matter. Land forms a substantial part of the assets of a rural family even though the extent owned is on the average under one acre. Land suffers from certain inherent weaknesses as a form of security. Agricultural land values are subject to wide fluctuation and land is a cumbersome security when it comes to realisation. This latter weakness has been removed to some extent by giving the right of parate execution to the A.I.C.C., S.M.B. and the People's Bank.

(To be Continued)

The "Sunday Citizen" Closes Down

The *Sunday Citizen* the weekly newspaper owned by the British Cooperative Movement, was forced to close down on June 18th last because continuing losses had made it impossible for it to continue in spite of its having had a circulation of more than 200,000 a week.

The *Sunday Citizen*, had a longer history of continuous publication than any other journal owned by the Cooperative Movement. It was founded as *Reynold's Weekly Newspaper* by George William MacArthur Reynolds in 1850, only six years after the Rochdale Pioneers had formed their society, and was the first Sunday newspaper in Britain to achieve a sale of one million copies. G. W. M. Reynolds, who edited the paper until his death in 1879, was the son of an Admiral and a prominent Chartist. He founded the paper to further the Chartist cause and it continued to give vigorous support to the labour, cooperative and trade union movements throughout its 117 years of life.

BANNED

The founder of the paper was succeeded as editor by his brother Edward, and, at that time, it had a larger sale, with one exception, than the aggregate circulation of any two newspapers in Europe. A few years later, editorial control of the paper was taken over by

the brilliant radical William Marcus Thompson, who maintained its reputation as a radical campaigning paper. It gave full support to the dockers in the big strike of 1889 and to the Cooperative Movement and the emerging Labour Party and was banned in the army in the Great War. The ownership of the paper passed into the hands of the Dicks family who had been responsible for printing it since its foundation; and shortly before the Great War, it was acquired from them by James Henry Dalziel, the Manager of the paper at the time. He had been a liberal M.P. and later became Lord Dalziel of Kirkcaldy. In 1929, *Reynold's Illustrated News* was sold to the Cooperative Press, publisher of the Cooperative News. Capital for the acquisition was provided by the Cooperative Wholesale Society, by cooperative societies up and down the country and by two trade unions.

In 1936, *Reynolds News* moved to new premises—Pioneer House in Grays Inn Road, London—and continued to campaign on behalf of the Labour, cooperative and trade union movements under the

editorship of Sydney Elliott. It carried cooperative advertising, but had to be sustained by a Collective Advertising scheme and by the profits of the other publications of the Cooperative Press. In 1942, Mr. W. R. Richardson became Editor and remained so until the paper closed.

Since the end of the Second World War, it had used the name "Sunday Citizen" as a sub-title and, in September 1962, it changed its name to the *Sunday Citizen* and reduced its page size and changed its format. Sales of the first issue under the new name showed a threefold increase, but circulation was not maintained and, in 1966, advertising revenue and support from the Cooperative Movement was affected by the Government's curbs on demand and by its new Selective Employment Tax. The British Cooperative Movement was no longer able to sustain Labour's only national newspaper and it was forced to close. The Editor, Mr. Richardson, became Sir William Richardson and was appointed Chief Executive of the Cooperative Press.

I C A Journal

Its Causes and Remedy

(Continued from page 4)

issue is in itself enough to condemn them.

The Economic Goal

These points I have raised are only to urge that the government of each country should follow the way which meets the needs of its common population, with an eye to their comfort and well being, rather than from considerations of material accumulation of wealth. Until we shift our view point to meet the requirements of the people and reorganise our economy to produce commodities needed by the masses of the people by our own efforts leaving international trade as a residuary benefit, we shall not be able to bring about world peace. We have to rationally organise each of our countries for Peace. Mere paper agreements with imperialist governments, however well meant, will not lead to a stable peace. Real and lasting Peace can only be obtained when we are organised for it and it be the outcome of our action. Today war is definitely the result of our economic actions, similarly, by a change of approach we can and we must live for permanent peace. This needs a great determination and much courage to accomplish. If all underdeveloped countries realise this and stand as one man peace cannot be far off. May we all unite in this common purpose and live and die for the peace of the world.

(An address delivered at the World Council of Peace, at Berlin on May 27, 1954).

—Sarvodaya

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EXTENSION WORK PAYING DIVIDENDS

The Fisheries Extension Programme carried out by the Northern Province Fishermen's Cooperative Societies' Union in collaboration with the Fisheries Department has begun to pay dividends, according to knowledgeable sources. These sources state that more and more fishermen (especially in the backward areas) are joining fishery cooperatives as they have begun to realise that the Cooperative Movement is the only one that can save them from the clutches of the mudalali.

Since March 1966, 12 defunct fishery societies have been revived and 20 new societies set up in the Jaffna District; 9 of the new societies have already been registered. Recently, three fishery societies were set up—2 at Palaly and 1 at Myliddy.

Noteworthy Feature

A noteworthy feature of the Extension Programme is that new societies are not organised merely to get Govt. loans, as in the bad old days. At present, the stress is on educating the fishermen, formulating Savings Schemes for them, and development work generally.

The only aspect that has not been fully developed yet is the Cooperative Marketing of fish. But certain societies have begun to strike out in this direction too. For example, the Mathagal Centre Fishermen's Credit and Sales Society and the Nagercoil—Kudathanai Fishermen's Coop Society have adopted a system—something akin to the GPS—under which the members have to hand over their catch to the society. The society sells the fish and after deducting a certain percentage as loan recovery, commission and for the Savings Fund, gives the balance to the fishermen. These two societies are able to operate this scheme because they have channelled government money to their members. The Mathagal Centre FCCSS and the Nagercoil—Kudathanai FCS received Rs. 28,000/- and Rs. 10,905/- respectively for the purchase of outboard engines, nylon nets and the construction of

catamarans.

Only a Matter of Time

Sources who have an intimate knowledge of the Extension Work being carried out among fishermen, are confident that it's only a matter of time before a streamlined system for the marketing of fish on a cooperative basis becomes a reality. The fishermen, they point out, are so convinced of the value of the Cooperative Movement that there's no putting the clock back.

Reappraisal of Canadian Aid

Mr. O. A. Turnbull, Director, Program Division of Western Cooperative College, Canada, will be arriving in Ceylon shortly to carry out a reappraisal of the training assistance given to cooperatives and the development sector. The object of this reappraisal is to determine the most effective use of Canadian Aid Funds over the next five years. Mr. Turnbull's terms of reference "are fairly broad and not confined to cooperative training *per se* but also to the related and adjacent areas of community development".

Mr. Turnbull who is acting on behalf of External Aid and Western Cooperative College, will be in Ceylon from February 10—13th. He has written to Mr. P. Govindaswamy, Range Coop Inspector, expressing a desire to see cooperative training projects and community development projects at first hand.

NEW CEMENT DISTRIBUTION SCHEME

Cement distribution in the Jaffna District will be handled hereafter only by cooperatives.

This was decided on at a recent conference presided over by the G. A. Jaffna, Mr. Vernon Abeysekera.

Since one of the kilns at KKS is not functioning, it has been found 'necessary to scrutinise all applications for cement and make issues only to genuine applicants'.

Under the new scheme, all applications for cement should be received at the local MPCSS or Cooperative Store. The Manager or a representative of the MPCSS will collect all the applications and these applications will be scrutinised by a committee consisting of (1) The President of the MPCSS or a representative nominated by him (2) The Grama Sevaka of the area and (3) The President of the local R.D.S. If there is none, a leading local person nominated by the D.R.O. This committee will prepare a list of applicants whose total requirements are less than 100 bags and hand it over to the man-

ager, MPCSS or Cooperative store, who will sell cement only to applicants recommended by the Committee, and that too not exceeding 25 bags per applicant at a time. A copy of the list will be furnished to the D.R.O. and another copy posted on the notice board of the society for the information of the public. The D.R.O. of the area and the ACCD will carry out checks to see that this procedure is followed by all MPCSS or Cooperative Stores.

Applications for more than 100 bags will be passed on by the Committee with its recommendation to the D.R.O. who will carry out necessary test checks and make his recommendation to the Cement Corporation for the issue of special permits.

The Govt. Agent will prepare a list of MPCSS Unions and the allocation per month for each of them based on population and the building activities undertaken in the respective areas.

ACCCD, DRO and the Presidents of the Unions will fix the maximum retail sale price for each MPCSS.



On ICA Advisory Council

Mr. K. W. Devanayagam, M.P. and Vice-President of the Cooperative Federation of Ceylon, has been elected a member of the Advisory Council of the ICA, New Delhi. He is also on the Board of Advisers of the Institute for the Development of Agricultural Cooperation in Asia, organised by the Japanese Cooperative Movement.

Mr. Devanayagam who is one of the founder members of the Cooperative Federation of Ceylon, is a leading cooperator in the Eastern Province, having been in the Movement for over 25 years. He is the President of the MPCSS Union Batticaloa, the Agricultural Produce and Sales Union Batticaloa and of the Batticaloa Coop District Union.

'Give Us Preference'

When appointments to registered cooperative institutions are made, preference should be given to those who have successfully completed the training course at the Cooperative Training School.

So runs one of the resolutions passed by the Jaffna Cooperative Training School Old Boys' Association. The resolution adds that though the CCD has requested that only trained personnel be appointed, in several instances their claims have been overlooked and untrained personnel have been appointed. Thus the Cooperative Movement was deprived of the services of trained personnel.

Another resolution requests the CCD to give preference to those with Higher Level qualifications when Cooperative Officers are appointed. The resolution states that at Polgolla and Jaffna, Higher Level trainees are taught Auditing, Business Management and Economics. Those with Ordinary Level qualifications should be given the next preference, the resolution adds.

The Association also wants a Commission appointed to go into the question of appointments, salaries and disciplinary control of cooperative employees and make suitable recommendations.

Tobacco Cultivators Confer

Cultivators of chewing tobacco in the Jaffna District discussed yesterday the key loan scheme drawn up by the Jaffna-Malayalam Tobacco Cooperative Sales Society Ltd.

The conference was summoned by the Jaffna-Malayalam Tobacco Cooperative Sales Society.

Under this scheme, cultivators will be given 50% of the estimated value of crop which will be stored for them till they find buyers.

The Local Scene

Surveyed by RAJ

A Corner That is Forever America

A part of the Jaffna Public Library seems to have become the 51st American State, judging from the fact that half the upper floor has been devoted to American books, and a miniature Stars-and stripes is planted on the counter. If further proof were needed that the US has surreptitiously turned our Library into a Vietnam, one has only to look at the invitation sent out by the USIS on December 26, 1967. Under the signature of John W. L. Russell, Jr. Director, it is an invitation to a screening of some documentary films. At first the venue was to be the Ceylon America Society Hall but then the USIS thought better of it and without so much as a by your leave (or so we have to infer because no one connected with the Library has signed it) changed it to the Jaffna Public Library. What I would like to know is whether (and if so, when) a section of the Jaffna Public Library has been leased out to the USIS? Otherwise how is it that a public institution has become an American forum? One of the American documentaries screened that day was one titled *The Eighth District*, describing "a community self help program, organised and managed by groups of young South Vietnamese leaders in the Eighth District of Saigon". Now, we may or may not agree with America's role in Vietnam but everyone will concede that this film is American propaganda. Moreover, at the end of the show, I saw Municipal employees (no less) distributing an American booklet on Vietnam. (Special Commissioners please note). Before the show started, an eminent person, while thanking the US for all the help it had given to developing countries, also referred to America's role in checking 'expansionist China'. Thank God there were no Red Guards around, otherwise there would have been quite a few rotten eggs flying about.

Now that the Public Library has become almost a propaganda arm of the US, will it also accommodate the claims of Britain, Russia, China or any other country? Personally, I don't like an institution maintained out of public funds becoming the launching pad for the propaganda missiles of any country. But apparently

Uncle Sam thinks otherwise. His argument, presumably, is that since he has donated more than two lakhs worth of books and materials to the Public Library, he has a right to use it as his second home. This idea, that since you have given so much of aid—financial and otherwise—the other man should surrender his right to independent judgment and action, is precisely what is wrong with Yankee foreign policy. Uncle Sam has yet to learn that money can't buy everything.

Dark, Dark, Dark

No one seems to know what afflicts our street lamps and no one has told us but for quite some time now our streets have been blanketed in darkness. It's a perilous adventure now groping our way through the streets at nights. Already some unseemly incidents have been reported.

Another thing that afflicts our lights is a sort of chronic anaemia. Till about 9 or 10 p.m. the lights are so dim that it's a strain on the eyes to try to read.

Councillors and Commissioners come and go, but our lights will go on being dim for ever.

VIP's Behind It?

I can't vouch for this, but I'm told that some VIP's are egging on the squatters at Gurunagar not to budge an inch but stay where they are. In fact, the story goes, it was they who originally egged on the squatters to pitch camp. The net result of all this is that Gurunagar is going to be turned into a slum once again, and the people in this crowded housing scheme will be deprived of vital 'lungs'.

When the squatters first set up their flimsy structures, the Police promptly pulled them down. They sprang up again overnight. Why are the Police turning a blind eye now? Ask me another.

Increased Production

Statistics collected by the Marketing Dept. show that last year saw more vegetables and fruits being grown in Jaffna than before. While in 65/66, the vegetables collected totalled 301,208 lbs., in 66/67, it was 606,436 lbs. As for fruits, the amount collected in 1965/66 was 1,324,782 lbs. while in 66/67 it had increased to 1,491,426 lbs.

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இயக்கம் வளர்ச்சியடைகின்றது

மீனவர் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களின் சமாசத்தினதும், மீன்பிடித் திணைக்களத்தினதும் முயற்சி பயனளிக்கிறது!

மீனவரிடையே கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தை வளர்ச்சியடையச் செய்வதற்கு வடமாகாண மீனவர் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களின் சமாசமும், மீன்பிடித் திணைக்களமும் கூட்டாக எடுத்து வரும் முயற்சிகள் மிக்க பயனளித்து வருவதாக நம்பகமான வட்டாரங்கள் தெரிவிக்கின்றன.

இயங்காதிருந்த 12 மீனவர் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்கள் உயிர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டதுடன், 20 புதுச்சங்கங்களும் நிறுவப்பட்டன. (இவற்றில் 9 சங்கங்கள் பதிவு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளன) இவையாவும் 1966 ம் ஆண்டு பங்குனி மாதம் தொடக்கம் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்ட விஸ்தரிப்பு முயற்சிகளின் பயன் என்று சொல்லலாம். அண்மையிலே பலாலியில் 2 சங்கங்களும் மயிலீட்டியில் 1 சங்கமும் நிறுவப்பட்டுள்ளன.

அரசாங்கத்திடமிருந்து என குறை கூறப்பட்டுவந்த கடன் பெறும் நோக்குடன் தது. ஆனால் இப்பொழுது மட்டுமே முன்பு மீனவர் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களை நிறுவினர் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கம் இவ்வீத

குற்றச்சாட்டுக்களைப் பொய்ப்பிக்கின்றன. மீனவர்க்கு கூட்டுறவு, தொழில், கல்வி முதலியவைகளைப் புகட்டுதல் அவர்களுக்குச் சேமிப்புத்திட்டங்களை வகுத்தல் மற்றும் பொதுவான அபிவிருத்தி வேலைகளை மேற்கொள்ளுதலை யே சங்கங்கள் தமது தலையாய நோக்கங்களாகக் கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. குறிப்பாக, பின்தங்கிய பகுதிகளிலே வாழும் மீனவர்க்கு இச்சங்கங்கள் அரிய பெருந்தொண்டாற்றி அவர்களை முதலாளிகளின் கோரப்படியிலிருந்தும் விடுவித்து வருகின்றன. கூட்டுறவின் மூலம் பெறக்கூடிய

கூட்டுறவு

வடபகுதி ஐக்கிய மேற்பார்வைச்சபையின் வெளியீடு
யாழ்ப்பாணம், 1-2-1968.

நன்மைகளை மீனவர் இங்கு உணர்ந்திருப்பதனால் அவர்கள் உறுப்பினர்களாகச் சேருவதற்கு முன்நிற்கிறார்கள்.

கூட்டுறவு அடிப்படையிலே மீனை விற்பனை செய்யும் முறை இன்னும் வளர்ச்சியடையவில்லை என்பது அறியப்படுகின்றது. ஆனால் இதற்கான ஆரம்ப முயற்சிகளை மாதகல் மத்திய மீனவர் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கமும், நாகர் கோவில்-குடத்தலை மீனவர் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கமும் மேற்கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. இவை முறையே 2800 ரூபாயையும், 10905 ரூபாயையும் அரசாங்கத்திடமிருந்து கடனாகப் பெற்றன. இந்நிதியை, இச்சங்கங்கள் உறுப்பினர்க்குத் தேவையான

படகினது இயந்திரங்கள், நைலோன் வலைகள் முதலிய வற்றை வாங்குவதற்கும், கட்டுரைகளைச் செய்வதற்கும் பயன்படுத்தி வருகின்றன. இதனால் இச்சங்க உறுப்பினர்கள் தாம் பிடிக்கும் மீன்களைச் சங்கத்திற்கே கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். சங்கம் இவற்றை விற்று, வருவாயில் ஒரு பகுதியைக் கடனுக்காகவும், தரகுக்காகவும், சேமிப்பிற்காகவும் கழித்து மிகுதியை உறுப்பினர்க்கு விநிகரிடாக ரப்படி வழங்கிவருகின்றது.

மிக விரைவிலே மிகத்திறமான கூட்டுறவு முறை உருவாகுவதற்கு இவை நல்ல அறிதிறிகளாகக் கருதப்படுகின்றன.

இலங்கைத் தாய்க்கு எமது காணிக்கை!

எமது இலங்கை மணித்திருநாடு சுதந்திரமடைந்து எதிர்வரும் பெப்ரவரி நான்காம் திகதியுடன் இருபது ஆண்டுகள் நிறைவுபெறுகின்றன. சுதந்திரமடைந்து விட்டபோதிலும் தொல்லைகளும், சூழ்வினைகளும், பற்றுக்குறைகளும் எமது நாட்டிலே தாண்டவமாடிக் கொண்டே வந்திருக்கின்றன. இதம் தரும் சுதந்திர தேவியின் மலர்ந்த முகக் கமலத்தை நாம் முழுமையாகக் கண்டு அனுபவிக்க முடியவில்லை. அதற்கு தியாகம் நிறைந்த உயர்ந்த சேவை அவசியப்படுகின்றது.

இம்முறை புதுவருடர் தொடக்கம் பிரித்தானியாவிலே ஐந்து இளம் பெண்கள் தமது நாட்டிற்காகத் தினமும் கந்தோரில் மேலதிகச் சம்பளமின்றி அரை மணித்தியால வேலையைச் சேவையுணர்வுடன் ஆற்றிவருகின்றனர். இந்த உயர்ந்த சேவை பிரித்தானியாவில் எல்லோரையும் விழிப்படையச் செய்து பரவிவருகிறது. வீழ்ச்சிகளிலும் நெருக்கடிகளிலும் இருந்து, தமது தியாகம் மிக்க பெரிய சேவையினால் மீட்சி பெற்றெழுந்த நாடுகளை வரலாறுகள் எமக்குக் காட்டுகின்றது. பிரித்தானியாவின் பரந்த ஆட்சியும், ஹிரோஷிமா அணுக் குண்டிற்கு இரையாகியும் பொன் கொழிக்கும் நாடாக விளங்கும் யப்பானும், கைராட்டையை ஆயுதமாகக் கொண்டு மகாத்மா காந்தியினால் சுதந்திரம் பெற்ற இந்தியாவும் இதற்கு எடுத்துக் காட்டுக்களாகும்.

எனவே, சுதந்திர இலங்கை புது மலர்ச்சியுடன் விளங்க தியாகம் மிக்க சேவையே இப்போது தேவைப்படுகின்றது. ஆனால் இங்கு சகல அரசாங்க அலுவலகங்களிலும் அதிகப் படியான ஊழியர்கள் கடமை புரிய அமர்த்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அத்தனை பேரும் கந்தோர் வேளைகளில் முழுநேரமும் வேலை செய்வதில்லை. அதே வேளையில் அவர்கள் மேலதிக வேலை செய்வதற்காக சம்பளம் பெறும் வழக்கம் இங்கே இடம்பெறத் தவறுவதில்லை. ஆனால் இவ்வலுவலகங்களில் பொதுமக்கள் ஏதாவது காரியங்கள் பார்க்க வேண்டுமானால் மணித்தியாலக் கணக்காகத் 'தவ'மிருக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. புகைவண்டி, பஸ் இவைகளில் பிரயாணஞ் செய்வதற்கும் இத்தகைய 'தவ' த்தைமேற்கொள்ள வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இவற்றுல் தேசத்தின் பணமும், நேரமும் வீண்விரயமாகிவருக்கின்றன. சிறிதளவு வேலை செய்துவிட்டு அதிக பணம் பெறுவது நேர்மையானதல்ல.

எனவே, இந்த இருபதாண்டு நிறைவுச் சுதந்திர தினத்திலே நமது நாட்டுச் சகோதரர்கள் வாரத்தில் ஒருநாளைக்கு ஒரு மணித்தியாலம் சிரமதான மூலம் பணிபுரியச் சங்கற்பம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். இப்படிச் செய்வதன் மூலம் எமது நாடும் வளர்ச்சியுற்ற ஏனைய நாடுகளுடன் சமமாக மதிப்புடன் திகழ முடியும். இச் சங்கற்பமே நாம் இலங்கைத்தாயின் மலரடிகளில் செலுத்தும்புனித காணிக்கையாகும்!

அமைச்சரிடம் வடமாகாண 'ரலி' குமாஸ்தாக்களின் கோரிக்கை

வடபகுதிக்கு கூடுதலான உணவுப் கப்பல்களை அனுப்பும்படி மாறும், தம்மை திருக்கோணமலை, கொழும்புத்துறைமுகங்களில் சேவைக்கு அமர்த்தும்படி வடபகுதி ரலிகுமாஸ்தாக்கள் சங்கம் தேசிய சேவை அமைச்சரைக் கோரியுள்ளது.

அமைச்சருக்கு அனுப்பியுள்ள மசூரில் சங்கம் பின்வருமாறு குறிப்பிட்டுள்ளது: வடபகுதி துறைமுக ரலிகுமாஸ்தாக்கள் சங்கம் பின்வரும் விடயங்களை தங்கள் முன்பு அன்பும், ஆதரவும் நிறைந்த கவனத்திற்காகச் சமர்ப்பிக்கின்றது.

இச்சங்கம் 1966 ம் ஆண்டு பதிவு செய்யப்பட்டது. 1963 ம் ஆண்டு தொடக்கம் வடபகுதியிலுள்ள துறைமுகங்களில் உணவுக்கப்பல்கள் விருந்து பொருட்களை இறக்குமதி செய்யும் ஒரே நேரம் ஒப்பந்தகாரராக விளங்கும் யாழ்ப்பாண மாவட்ட கூட்டுறவுத் துறைமுகச் சேவைச் சமாசத்துடன் இது இணைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. எமது சங்கத்தில் 60 பேர் உறுப்பினராக இருக்கின்றனர். இச்சங்கம் பதியப்படுமுன்னர் நாம் வடபகுதி கூட்டுறவுத் துறைமுகச் சேவைச் சமாசத்தின் கீழ் ஊழியராகக் கடமையாற்றினோம். இது வரையும் 41 கப்பல்களில் சமாசம் பொருட்களை இறக்குமதி செய்திருக்கின்றது என்பது குறிப்பிடத்தக்கது. கப்பலிலும், கப்பல் வந்து தங்குமிடத்திலும் இறக்குமதியாகும் பொருள்களைச் சரிபார்ப்பதும், பின்பு அப்பொருள்களை ஒப்படைக்கப்படுமிடத்தில் சரிபார்ப்பதும் எமது பொறுப்பாகும். எமது வேலைத்திறனை பலர் பாராட்டியுள்ளனர்.

வடபகுதித் துறைமுகங்களுக்குப் போதிய கப்பல்கள் அனுப்பப்படாமையினால் எமது அங்கத்தவர்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டமடைந்து வருகின்றனர். வருடாவருடம் சராசரியாக 9 கப்பல்கள் இங்கு அனுப்பப்படுகின்றன. இவைகளிலிருந்து இறக்குமதி செய்வதற்கு 140 நாட்கள் செல்லுகின்றன. எமது உறுப்பினர்க்கு வேலை வேலை எதுவும் இல்லாதபடியால் மிகுதியான நாட்களில் வேலையற்றவர்களாக இருக்க வேண்டியுள்ளது. வேலையுள்ள காலங்களில் எல்லா அங்கத்தவர்களுக்கும் சமமான சந்தர்ப்பம் வழங்க வேண்டும் என்பதால் பெரும்பான்மையான அங்கத்தவர்கள் ஒன்று விட்டொரு நாளைக்கே வேலைபார்க்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே எமது அங்கத்தவர் உண்மையாக வேலை செய்யும் நாட்கள் 70 நாட்கள் தான் சராசரியாக வருடத்திற்கு. 420 ரூபா என்ற அடிப்படையில் ஓர் உறுப்பினர் மாதத்திற்கு 35 ரூபாவைச் சம்பளமாகப் பெற்று வருகின்றார். உணவுத்திணைக்களம் எமது சமாசத்திற்கு வழங்கும் விகிதப்படியே எமக்கு இக்குறைந்த ஊதியம் வழங்கப்படுவதனால் எமது நிலை மேலும் மோசமாகின்றது. பெரும்பாலான எமது அங்கத்தவர்கள் பெரிய குடும்பப்பாரமுடையவர்களாக விளங்குகிறார்கள். அவர்கள், அரசாங்கம் அல்லது தனியார் துறைகளில் உத்தியோகத்திற்கு விண்ணப்பிப்பதற்கு காலங்கடந்துவிட்டது. எமது அங்கத்தவர்களுக்குள்ள கஷ்டங்கள் காரணமாக இச்சங்கத்தின் அங்கத்துவத்தைக் கட்டுப்படுத்தியுள்ளோம். அப்படியிருந்து எமது அங்கத்தவர் போதிய வேலையில்லாதபடிப்பது வருந்தத்தக்கவிடையமாகும். எமது அங்கத்தவர்களுக்கு வேலைவாய்ப்பளிப்பதற்கு இரண்டு வழிகள் இருக்கின்றன.

1) திருக்கோணமலைத் துறைமுகம் தேசியமயமாக்கப்பட்ட பின்பு, அதற்கு முன்பிருந்ததிலும் பார்க்க கூடுதலான ரலிகுமாஸ்தாக்கள் தேவைப்படலாம். இந்நிலையில் கடந்த 5 வருடகாலமாக இப்பணியில் அனுபவம் வாய்ந்த எமக்கு அங்கு ரலி குமாஸ்தாவாகப் பணிபுரிவதற்கு சலுகையளிக்கப்படும் என எதிர் பார்க்கிறோம்.

2) 1967 ம் ஆண்டு ஜூலை 24 ம் திகதி நிறுவப்பட்ட கொழும்புத்துறைமுக ரலி பொதுகாப்புச் சேவைகள் கூட்டுத்தாபனம் எமது அங்கத்தவர்கள் சிலருக்கு வேலை வாய்ப்பளிக்கக் கூடிய நிலையில் இருக்கலாம். அவ்வாறாயின் எமது அங்கத்தவர் சிலரின் துயரைத் துடைக்கலாம். மேற்கூறப்பட்ட விடயங்கள் சார்பாக எமக்குக் கூடிய

வேலையளிக்கும் முகமாக யாழ்ப்பாணத்திற்கு அதிக கப்பல்களை அனுப்புவதுடன், திருக்கோணமலையிலும் கொழும்பிலும் 'ரலி' சேவை செய்ய எமக்கு வாய்ப்பளிக்குமாறு மதிப்புக்குரிய தங்களைப் பணிவுடன் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறோம்.

ஆதாயம் அந்தியாவசியம்

"கூட்டுறவுத் தாபனங்களுக்கு ஆதாயம் அத்தியாவசியமாகும்" என கூட்டுறவு உதவி ஆகக் ஆணையாளர் திரு. மு. மதிபாலசிங்கம் தென் மராட்சி கிழக்கு ப. நோ. சமாசத்தின் 8 வது வருடாந்தப் பொதுக்கூட்டத்தில் பேசுகையில் கூறினார். "இலாபத்தின் மூலமே கூட்டுறவுத் தாபனங்கள் சுதந்திரமாகவும், செம்மையாக இயங்க முடியும்" என அவர் இலாபத்தின் அவசியத்தை அழுத்திப் பேசுகையில் சுட்டிக்காட்டினார். இலாபம் பங்கு முதலீடு பெருக்கும். எனவே கூட்டுறவுத் தாபனங்கள் எல்லா வழிகளிலும் அவற்றிற்கு நன்மையளிக்கக் கூடியனவாகும். ஒரு கூட்டுறவுத் தாபனம் நடமடைந்து வருகிறதென்றால் அதன் செயற்பாட்டில் ஏதாவது பிழை இருக்கிறது என்பது வெளிப்படாது" என அவர் மேலும் பேசுகையில் கூறினார். இந்த வகையில் தென் மராட்சி சமாசம் ரூபா 18,000/- சுதம் இலாபமடைந்திருப்பதைவிட்டு தான் மகிழ்ச்சியடைவதாக தொடர்ந்து உரையாற்றுகையில் குறிப்பிட்ட திரு. மதிபாலசிங்கம், இச்சமாசம் எதிர்காலத்தில் பொது மக்களுக்கு மேலும் சிறந்து சேவையாற்றும் முகமாக தனது முயற்சிகளை விரிவுபடுத்த வேண்டும் எனக் கேட்டுக் கொண்டார்.

புதிய அதிபர்

யாழ்ப்பாணம் கூட்டுறவுப் பயிற்சிக்கலாசாலை அதிபராக திரு. K. பரமோதயன், B. A. Dip. in Ed., (இலங்கை, இலண்டன்) கடந்த மாதம் பதவி ஏற்றுள்ளார். இதுவரை பரி. யோவான் கல்லூரியில் ஆசிரியராகப் பணிபுரிந்த இவர் சில காலங்கட்கு முன்பு 'கூட்டுற'வின் பத்திராதிபகுமுச் செயலாளராகவும் பணிபுரிந்துள்ளார்.

கூட்டுறவின் பங்கு

சுதந்திரத் திருநாள்

மனத்தினாயில் சுழன்ற தக்க காட்சி மறைந்தது. செல்வத்திற்கு அதிதேயம் பிறகுள் புகுந்து மறை கொண்டிருந்தான். பொறுமைக்கு அதிதேய யான பூமோதேவியை அகல்வத்திற்கு அதிதேய யான இலட்சுமியையும் கும் கடவுளான விஷ்ணு மனைவியராகி, இருவ துமையே சக்களத்தி வையும் கற்பித்த நமது ராதையின் அறிவுச் சிறப் எண்ணி எண்ணி வியந்து ண்டே சென்றேன். பூமா தேய ஆராதிக்கும் உழவர் மக்களுக்கு வட்சுமிதேவி அருள் அவ்வளவு இலகு க்கு கிட்டிடுவதில்லை என்ற மையை உணர்ந்தவர்க து இந்தக் கற்பனையின் ப்பு விளங்கும். வண்டி மமாக நகர்ந்து கொண்டி த்து. தஞ்சை மாவட்டத் பல பாக்களிலும் துறை 27 ரக நெல் விளைந் ண அற்புத்ததைச் சுற்றி ன்ந்து கொண்டிருந்தது உள்ளம். தஞ்சைத் தர ில் ஏற்கனவே குறுவை

டியாதது—என்று எல்லோரும் சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருந்த ஒன் றை, நடத்திக் காட்டி விட் டது. நீர்ப்பாசனத் துறையின் ஒத்துழைப்பும் ஃபோர்டு ஸ்தாபனத்தார் காட்டிய அக்கரையும் சொல்லுக்கப் பாற்பட்டவை. தமிழகம் இம் முறையில் இன்று உலகுக்கே வழி காட்டிவிட்டது. கூட்டுறவுத் துறை இன்று மற்ற துறையினருடன் கூடி உறவு கொண்டு உற்பத்திப் பெருக்கப் பணியையே பணி யாகக் கொண்டுள்ளது. உப யோகத்திற்கே கடன் என்றி ருந்ததை மாற்றி இன்று உற் பத்திக்கே கடன் என்றக்கியி ருக்கிறது. அன்று, ஆளைப் பார்த்து, அவர்தம் நில உட மையைக் கவனித்து, அதன் மதிப்பைக் கணித்து அதில் பாதியைக் கட்டுவ வழங்கி விட்டு, அது எப்படிப் பயன் பட்டால் என்ன எனக் கண்ணை மூடிக்கொண்டிருந்த கால மெல்லால் மலையேறி விட்டது. இன்று, உழவன் என்ன பயிர் செய்கிறான், எத்தனை முறை செய்கிறான் என்றெல்லாம் அறிந்து, அதன் மகசூலைப்

ஐந்தாண்டு காலத்திற்கு வழங் கப்படுகின்றது. இதுவும் உற் பத்தியையே அடிப்படையா கக் கொண்ட கடனே. நிலையான நிலச்சீர்திருத் தம் செய்ய, டிராக்டர்கள் வாங்க இயந்திர சாதன வச திகளைப் பெற, புதுக் கிணறு களை வெட்டி மோட்டார் யம்புகளை அமைக்க ஆகிய பெரும் பணிகளுக்கும் நீண்ட காலக் கடன் கொடுக்கிறார் கள், கூட்டுறவு நில அடமான வங்கிகள் மூலம். இங்கும் உற் பத்திதான் ஆதார சுகுதி. சிறுபாசனத் திட்டம் இன்று கூட்டுறவின் விசேஷக் கவனத் தில் உள்ளது. பெருமளவு இப்பணியை விரைவில் கூட்டு றுவே ஏற்று நடாத்தும்.

இன்று நாம் விடுதலைத் திரு நாளைக் கொண்டாடுகிறோம். இத்திருநாள் நமக்கு மகிழ்ச் சியும், எழுச்சியும் தருகிறது; தரவேண்டும். 1948-ம் ஆண்டு மாசி மாதம் நான்காம் நாள் பிரிட்டிஷ் ஆதிக்கத்திலிருந்து இலங்கை விடுதலை பெற்றுச் சுதந்திரக் கொடியினை பெருமிதத்துடன் ஏற்றித் தன்னரசு பெற்றது. நமது வரலாற்று ஏட் டில் இந்நாள் தனிச்சிறப்பளிக்கும் நாளாகப் பொறிக்கப்பட் டிருக்கிறது. அன்னிய அரசை அகற்றி, ஆதிக்கத்தினை அகற்றி, நம்மை நாமே ஆண்டிடும் உரிமை பெற்றிடப் பலர் பல பல முறையில் தொண்டாற்றி னர். அரசியல்வாதிகள், மொழிப் பண்பு மறுமலர்ச்சியாளர் கள், பொதுநலவாளர்கள், கல்விமாதர்கள், பொதுமக்கள் எல்லோரும் பலவித இன்னல் களையும், இழப்புகளையும் ஏற்று நமக்கு முன்னோடிகளாகவும், வழிகாட்டிகளாகவும் இருந்தனர். இந்த நினைவு நமது நெஞ்சத்தில் நிரம்பி அதன்வழி நாம் இப்பலதரப் பட்ட வீரர்களுக்கு வணக்கம் செலுத்திடவேண்டும். வணக் கம் செலுத்துவது மட்டுமல் லாது இத் 'தனக்கென வாழாப் பிறர்க்குரியாளர்களின்' வழிவழி வந்தவர்கள், இக் காலச் சுதந்தியானவர்கள் நாம், எனும் எழுச்சி மிக்க உணர்வை நாம் உடன்பாட் டுக் கருவியாக வளர்க்கவேண் டும்.

அத்தோடு ஏகாதிபத்தியத் திற்கு எதிராக, நாம் எப்படி ஒன்றுபட்டோமோ இன்று அதிலும் கூடிய உத்வேகத்தோ டும், உள்ளுணர்வோடும் ஒன் றிக்க வேண்டும். உரிமைக் கிளர்ச்சி புயலாக வடிவெடுப் பதுபோல், நமது கடமையு ணர்வும், வழிப்படுத்தப்பட வேண்டும். 'விடுதலையைப் பெற்றிட எந்த விடுதலையை யும் தந்திடத் துணிந்து நிற்கும் நாடு' நமது நாடு என்று எழுந்த வீரக்கர்ச்சனை இன்று 'விடுதலை பெற்ற நாம் எந்த விடுதலையையும் தந்து நாட் டினை முழுமையடையச் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று' மாறவேண் டும். இக்கர்ச்சனை, ஆணையாக மாறவேண்டும். நம்மை நாமே ஆள்வது போலவாழ்கின்றோமென்றும் நாம் உன்னிப் பார்க்கவேண் டும். ஒரு நாட்டில் மக்கள் வசி ப்பது ஒன்று, ஆனால் வாழ்வது இன்னுமொன்று. நமது நாட் டில் மிகப் பெரும்பாலோர் வசிக்கின்றோம் என்ற நிலையில் உள்ளோமெயொழிய வாழ்கி ன்றோம் என்ற மகிழ்ச்சியுடன் கூறிக்கொள்ளும் நிலையில்லை.

ஒரு நாட்டில் வாழ்வதற்கு அந்நாடு வண்ணமும் ஏற்றமும் பெற்றிடவேண்டும். ஏழ்மையும் அறியாமையும் ஒழிந்தநாள், பேதமும் பிளவும் நீங்கி எல்லோரும் ஒன்று என்ற நிலை பிறந்திடும் நாள், பிறரைத் தாழ்த்தாமல், சுரண்டாமல், உழைத்து, உழைப்பின் பய ன்ச்சி முறைகளைக் காலத் திற்குக் காலம் புகட்ட வேண்டும். டென்மார்க், நியூசிலாந்த், அவுஸ்திரேலியா முதலிய நாடுகள் பார்பண்ணை ஆராய்ச்சியில் கண்டவற் றை எமக்குப் பொருத்த மாக அமைத்தல் வேண் டும். எமக்குபால் விற்பனையால் இலாபம்இல்லாதபடியால் இதைக் கூடிய இலாபமு டையதாகச் செய்வதுடன் எஸ். எஸ்.சிபடித்த பெண் களும் இதன் மூலம் வரு வாய் பெற உதவ வேண் டும்.

உணவத்தையும் இணக்கும் பாலம்

பெருக்கும் நல்நோக்குடன் கடன் வழங்குகிறார்கள். நில முள்ள விவசாயிகளுக்கு மட்டுமின்றி குத்தகைக்குப் பயிர் செய்பவர்களுக்கும் கூட்டுறவு மூலம் கடன் வழங்கப்படுகி றது. ஒருவேளை கடன் முழு வதையும் ரொக்கமாக வழங் கிவிட்டால் உழவன் அதைத் தொழிலுக்குப் பயன்படுத்த மாட்டானே என அஞ்சி, பகுதியை ரொக்கமாகவும், பகுதியை உரமாகவும், பூச்சி மருந்தாகவும், விதையாகவும் வழங்குகிறார்கள். அமோக விளைச்சல் தரக்கூடிய வீரிய ரசக் கம்பு, சோளம், நெல் முதலியவற்றைப் பயிர்செய்யும் பகுதிகளில் பழங்கடன் நிலுவையைக் கூட அதிகம் பாராட்டாது கடன் வழங்குகி ன்றன கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்கள். மாடு வாங்க, கிணறுகளை ஆழப்படுத்த, நீரிணைக்க மோட்டார் பம்புகளைப் பொ ருத்த எல்லாம் மத்திய காலக் கடன்களை வழங்குகின்றன கூட்டுறவு வங்கிகள் மத்திய காலக்கடன் மூன்று முதல்

வீட்டுக்கொடுவரையா வது, கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்திலே சேர்த்து, இனைய பரம்பரை யைத் தலையெடுக்கச் செய்து புதுமையைப் புகுத்தி, புரையோடிக் கிடக்கும் புன்மையை அகற்றி வீறுடன் செயற் படச் செய்வோம் என முடிவு செய்யவேண்டிய நல்ல நாள். வெளியே இருந்து வாய் கூசாது குறை சொல்லிக் கொண்டிருப்பதைவிட்டு, கூட் டுறவு இயக்கம் நமது இயக் கம் என எண்ணி எல்லோ ரும் சேர்ந்து மக்கள் இயக்க மாக மாற்றி செயற்படச் செய்யவேண்டும். இயக்கத் தின் விதி முறைகளைப் புரிந்து செயற்பட்டால் இன்னல்க ளுக்கு இடமில்லை. நாம் வளர் வோம். இயக்கமும் வளரும். உற்பத்திக்குக் கடன் வழங்கு வதோடு கூட உழவன் உற் பத்தி செய்த பொருளை உரிய விலை கொடுத்து வாங்கி விற்கவும் செய்கிறது கூட்டுறவுத் (தொடர்ச்சி 12-ம் பக்கம்)

ஒரு நாட்டின் மொத்த அறி வாற்றலை, ஒரு நாட்டின் உடைமை; நாம் யாவரும் நமது அறிவாற்றலை நாட்டுக்கு எந்த அளவுக்குத் தருகின்றோ மோ, அந்த அளவுக்கே நாட் டின் தரம் உயரும். நாடு என் பது அங்கு வாழும் மக்களின் உடன்பாட்டு உணர்ச்சித் தொகுப்பு என்பதை நாம் உணரவேண்டும். விடுதலை பெறுவது ஒன்று; அதைக் காத்திடும் வல்லமை மற்றொன்று. ஆனால் நமது கடமையை உணர்ந்து நாட் டை வாழவைத்திடும் செய லில் ஈடுபடும் உறுதியைப் பெற்று, தனித்தனியே நமக்கு உள்ள விடுப்பு, வெறுப்பு, உரிமை, சலுகை எல்லாம் நாடு வாழவேண்டுமென்ற பொதுக் கடமைக்குத் துணை செய்வதாக அமையச் செய்வதை நாம் இப்பொழுது வேண்டுவது. செய்வதாகச் செயலாற்றும் உணர்வுபெற்று வாழவேண்டும். இதுவே நாம் இலங்கை அன்னைக்குத் தந்தி டும் காணிக்கை.

வினா போட்டு வளர்ப்பது உயரமாக இருந்து வருகிறது

மாடுகளுக்கு தொற்று ய் வராமல் ஊசி போடு அவசிய மென்றும், அது த்து காரியதரிசி அவ்வப் பாது கடிதம் எழுதி தான் நடவடிக்கை ப்பதாகவும் கூறினர். லும் அவர் பேசுகையில் ப்பு இன மாடுகளை வளர்த் ல அவைகளிலிருந்து போ ளவு பாலை நாம் பெற ம். அம்மாடுகளை நோய்க் அதிகம் பாதி பதில்லை ளர்;

வெளிநாட்டு மாடுகளை இங்கு வளர்ப்பதற்குக் கட்டுப்படி யாகாதென்றும் இங்கு உற்பத்தியாகும் நல்ல இன மாடுகளை நல்ல உணவு போட்டு வளர்க்குமாறும் கேட்டுக்கொண்டார். "மாடுகளிலிருந்து கூடிய அளவு பாலை எவ்வாறு பெற லாம்? அப்பாலை குறைந்த செலவில் வாபத்துடன் எப் படி விற்கலாம் என்ப வைகளைப் பற்றிய போ திய அறிவை சங்கங்கள் பெறு வதற்கு இது சம்பந்தமான நிபுணர்களை வரவழைத்து போதவைப்புக்களை இடையிடையே நடாத்தி, அதன்படி செயலாற்றி நமது நாட்டின் செல்வத்தைப் பெருக்க வேண் டும்" என யாழ்ப்பாண விவ சாய பரிபாலன பகுதியைச் சேர்ந்த திரு. K. இராமநாதன் பேசுகையில் கூறினர். மேலும் அவர் பேசுகையில் அரசாங்கத்தின் உணவு உற் பத்தி முயற்சியில் பாற்பொ ருள்ளும் முக்கிய இடம்

வகிக்கின்றன என்பதையும் சுட்டிக்காட்டினார். கூட்டத்தில் வரவேற்புரை ஆற்றிய சங்கச் செயலாளர் திரு. T. மயில்வாகனம் அரசாங்கத்திற்குதரம் சமர்ப்பிக் கவிருக்கும் கோரிக்கைகளைப் படித்தார், அவையாவன: ● மாட்டுத்தீனி விலை உயர்ந் துள்ளதால் இப்போது 45 சதமாக விற்கப்படும் 1 பைந்து பாலுக்கு 55 சதமாக உயர்த்தித் தர வேண்டும். ● எழுது சங்கத்திற்கு வில வங்கு வைத்தியரின் சேவை கூடுதலாகத் தேவை. ● பசுவை வளர்க்கும் புதிய முறைகளை எமக்கு போ திக்கவேண்டும். ● கூடுதலாகச் சேரும் பா லைச் சேமித்து உபயோ கிக்கும் முறையை எமக்கு போதிக்க வேண்டும். ● நாம் இத்துறையில் இலாப ம் அடைவதற்கு ஆரா

ப. சந்திரசேகரம்

கல்வித்துறை, இலங்கைப் பல்கலைக்கழகம், பேராசனையில்லாப் பிரச்சினை பலதரப் பட்டவர்களிடையேயும் வளர் ந்துகொண்டு போகின்றது. இலங்கையின் சுயதேவையைப் பூர்த்திசெய்யும் பணியில் அரசாங்கம் ஈடுபட்டிருப்பது போற்றத்தக்கது. எனினும் இந்த இலக்கை அடைவதற்கு விஞ்ஞானரீதியில் திட்டங்கள் வகுக்கப்படவேண்டும். அவை நடைமுறையில் சாத்தியமாகும் திட்டங்களாகவேண்டும். மகிழ்ச்சியையும், எழுச்சி யையும், உணர்ச்சியையும் 1948, மாசி நான்கு தந்துத விற்று. இருபது ஆண்டுகள் உருண்டோடிவிட்டன. இனி வருகின்ற இத்திகதி நமக்குப் பொறுப்புணர்ச்சியைத் தர வேண்டும். ஒரு நாடு, அரசி யல் விடுதலைக்குப்பின் பலதரப் பட்ட விடுதலைகளைப் பெற வேண்டும். இதை ஒருவகை மீட் சிப்பத்து எனவும் கொள்ள லாம். 'உறுபசியும், ஓவாப்பினியும், செறுபகையும் அற்றது நாடு' என்பது வள்ளுவரின் விடுதலை நெறி. 'தேர்ந்த கல்வி ஞானம் எய்துதல், மனிதர் யாரும் சரிநிகர் சமானமாக வாழ் தல், மக்கள் சுயாதீனமாக வாழ்தல், பஞ்சமும் நோயும் அடியோடு ஒழிந்திடுதல், இவ ற்றிலும் மேலாக, நாமிருக் கும் நாடு நமது என உணர்



3) மில் க் வை ற் நீலசோப் பார்சோப் பட்டு, பருத்தி, லைலோன், ரொரீலின் துணிவகைகளையும் பிரகாசமாகச் சலவை செய்கிறது. எப்பொழுதும் மில்வைற் நீலசோப்—பார்சோப் பாவியங்கள்.

முற்றொட்டி

சென்னை மாநிலத்தில் கூட்டுறவுத் துறையின் முன்னேற்றம்

இன்று, தமிழ்நாட்டில் 1,200 கூட்டுறவுப் பண்டசாலைகள் ஆண்டொன்றுக்கு ரூ. 26 கோடிக்கு வியாபாரம் செய்கின்றன. நாட்டில் விலைவாசியைக் கட்டுப்படுத்துவதில் ஒரு அளவுக்கு இச்சங்கங்கள் காரணமாகின்றன என்றால் மிகையாகாது. கூட்டுறவுப் பண்டசாலைத் துறையை தீவிரப்படுத்தும் திட்டத்தின் கீழ் 'டிபார்ட்மெண்ட் ஸ்டோர்', எனப்படும் கூட்டுறவுப் பெருவணிக நிலையங்கள் (சூப்பர் மார்க்கெட்டுகள்) தோற்றுவிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. 2 லட்சத்துக்கு அதிகமான மக்கள் தொகை கொண்ட நகரங்களில் இந்த நிலையங்கள் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. கோவை, மதுரை, திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி, தஞ்சாவூர், சேலம், சென்னை ஆகிய ஆறு இடங்களில் இவை இயங்குகின்றன. கைத்தொழில் நிலையங்களைச் சேர்ந்த தொழிலாளர்களுக்கும், தோட்டத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கும் தனியாக பண்டசாலைகள் இருக்கின்றன. நம் மாநிலத்தில் 161 தொழிலாளர்களில் பணியாற்றும் தொழிலாளர்களுக்காக 150 கூட்டுறவுப் பண்டசாலைகள் உள்ளன. தவிர, தேயிலை, காப்பி, ரப்பர், தோட்டங்கள் 48-ல் பணியாற்றும் தொழிலாளர்களுக்காக 39 கூட்டுறவுப் பண்டசாலைகளும் இருக்கின்றன.

கூட்டுறவு வீடு அடமான சங்கங்கள்

எட்டு ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்னர் சென்னை கூட்டுறவு வீடு அடமான சங்கம் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டது. அது இன்று நல்ல சேவை செய்து வருகிறது. மத்திய தரவகுப்பாருக்கும், குறைந்த வருமானக்காரர்களுக்கும் அவர்களது வீடுகளைப் பழுதுபார்ப்பது, திருத்தியமைப்பது அல்லது அபிவிருத்தி செய்வது ஆகிய காரியங்களுக்கு காகவும், தங்கள் மனைக்கட்டுகின் மீது அவர்கள் புதிய வீடுகள் கட்டுவதற்காகவும் அணைக்கப்பட்ட 45 ஆர்ப்ப கூட்டுறவு வீடு அடமான சங்கங்கள் மூலம் அச்சங்கங்களின் அங்கத்தினர்களுக்குக் கடன் உதவி புரிந்துவருகிறது.

பின்தங்கிய பிரிவினருக்கு உதவி

சமுதாயத்தில் பின்தங்கிய பிரிவினருக்கும் கூட்டுறவுத் துறை அதன் பணியைப் புரியத் தவறவில்லை. தொழிலாளர் கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்கள் பல ஏற்பட்டுள்ளன. வீடுகள் கட்டுவது, ரோடுகள் அமைப்பது முதலிய வேலைகளில் ஈடுபட்டுள்ள தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு இச்சங்கங்கள் மூலம் வேலை வாய்ப்பு சிறந்த முறையில் அமைந்துள்ளது. மலைத் தாயினருக்கு உதவி கூட்டுறவு மலைத்தாயினர் சங்கங்கள் நிறுவப்பட்டுள்ளன. பலையில்லைபொருள்களைச் சேகரம் செய்வதில் அவர்களுக்கு நியாயமான கூலிகளைக் கொடுக்க சங்கங்கள் உதவுகின்றன. தவிர, சலவைத் தொழிலாளர்கள்,

வி.கே.சி. நடாசன்,

ஐ. ஏ. எஸ்., மாநிலக் கூட்டுறவுப்பதிவாளர்.

முடி திருத்தம் செய்வோர், உட்படத் தொழிலாளர்கள், ஸ்தலஸ்தாபன சுகாதார இலாகா ஊழியர்கள் முதலியோருக்கு தனித்தனியே கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்கள் உண்டு. இவைகள் அரசாங்கத்திடம் பங்குத் தொகைக்காக நிதி உதவி பெற்றும், உபகரணங்கள் வாங்க அரசாங்கக் கடன் உதவி பெற்றும், நிருவாக மானிய உதவியைப் பெற்றும் செயலாற்றி வருகின்றன. முன்னாள் ராணுவத்தினருக்கும், 'சிலிவியன்' களுக்கும் மோட்டார் போக்குவரத்துக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களும், 'டாக்ஸி' ஓட்டுபவர்கள் கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்களும் இருக்கின்றன.

தொழிலாளர்கள் கூட்டுறவு முறையில் நடத்தும் தமிழ் தினசரி

'நவமணி' என்னும் தமிழ்த் தினசரியானது தொழிலாளர்கள் கூட்டுறவு முறையில் வெளியிடும் பத்திரிகையாகும். இப்பத்திரிகையானது வெற்றிகரமாய் நடைபெறுகிறது. இந்தியாவிலேயே கூட்டுறவு முறையில் தொழிலாளர்களால் நடாத்தப்பெறும் பத்திரிகை இது ஒன்றுதான். இதில் சம்பந்தப்பட்டவர்கள் யாவரும் கூட்டுறவாளர்களின் பாரட்டுதல்களுக்கு உரியவர்களாவார்கள்.

திரிகை இது ஒன்றுதான். இதில் சம்பந்தப்பட்டவர்கள் யாவரும் கூட்டுறவாளர்களின் பாரட்டுதல்களுக்கு உரியவர்களாவார்கள்.

கூட்டுறவு அச்சுக் கூடங்கள்

மற்ற துறைகளில் உள்ளவர்களும் கூட்டுறவு முறையில் ஈடுபட்டுள்ளார்கள். அச்சுத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கும் இதர தொழிலாளர்களுக்கும் கூட்டுறவு அமைப்புகள் ஏற்பட்டுள்ளன. மாநிலத்துக்குப் புத்தகங்கள், முதலிய தேவைகளை அச்சிட்டு வழங்க மாவட்டத்துக்கு ஒன்று விதம் தமிழகத்தில் கூட்டுறவு அச்சுக்கூடங்கள் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளன. பஞ்சாயத்துச் சபைகள், பஞ்சாயத்து ஒன்றியங்கள் ஆகியவைகளின் புத்தகப் பார தேவைகளையும் இப்போது அரசினர் கூட்டுறவு அச்சுக்கூடம் ஒப்படைத்துள்ளது. இந்த இயக்கத்தின் முன்னேற்றம் சிறந்து விளங்க தமிழ்நாடு கூட்டுறவு யூனியன் ஸ்தாபனமானது கலவி, பிரச்சாரம் ஆகிய நடவடிக்கைகளை மேற்கொண்டு நல்ல பணியாற்றி வருகிறது. கூட்டுறவு அங்கத்தினர் பயிற்சித் திட்டத்தின் கீழ் அது நல்ல சேவை புரிந்துள்ளது. கூட்டுறவு ஸ்தாபன ஊழியர்களின் பயிற்சியானது யூனியனின் ஏற்பாட்டின் கீழ் இயங்குகிறது.

நாட்டின் பொருளாதார வளத்தைப் பாதுகாக்கக் கூட்டுறவு ஸ்தாபனங்கள் ஏற்ற நிலையங்களாக என்னும் நம்பிக்கை நாளுக்குநாள் மக்களிடையே மிகுந்து வருவதைக் கரண்கிறோம். மனித சமுதாயத்தின் சமூக, பொருளாதார நடவடிக்கைகள் யாவற்றிலும் கூட்டுறவுக் கொள்கையைக் கடைப்பிடித்து ஏற்றம் காணமுடியும். ஆனால், கூட்டுறவு முறையைத் தகுந்தபடியின் படுத்தினால்தான் சிறந்த வெற்றி காணமுடியும். இதில் ஈடுபடுவோர் சேவை மனப்பான்மையுடனும், மிக்க பொறுப்புணர்வுடனும் பாடுபட்டால் தான் இயக்கத்தின் நற்பயனை அவர்களால் வழங்க முடியும். —கூட்டுறவு

உலகப் பிரசித்திபெற்ற கிரமி நாசினிகள் பொலிடோல்

லெபேசிட்: 50% எலுமிச்சை, மா, பூசனிவகைகள், விவசாயப் பயிர்கள் ஆகியவற்றைப் பழு சக்களிடமிருந்து மிகவும் நல்ல கட்டுப்பாட்டுக்குக் கீழ் கொண்டுவரக்கூடிய பூச்சி நாசினி.

மட்டாசில்: 75% பூச்சி வகைகளையும், அறக்கொட்டியான், கம்பளப்புழு, இலை அருவிப்புழு ஆகிய பூச்சிகளை அறவே அழிக்கும் வல்லமை வாய்ந்த மிகவும் சிறந்த பூச்சி நாசினி.

டிப்டெக்ஸ்: 5% நெல், மூட்டுப் பூச்சி அழிப்பதற்கு மிகவும் சிறந்தது.

ஹெல்ஸ் கம்பனியாரின் வடபகுதி விநியோகஸ்தர்: வடபகுதி விவசாய உற்பத்தியாளர் கூட்டுறவுச் சமாசம் 111, பிரதான வீதி, யாழ்ப்பாணம், சங்கங்களுக்கு விசேட சலுகைகள் உள். தந்தி: அப்பீஸ் தொலைபேசி: 504

கனடிய உதவி ஏன் மதிப்பிடப்பட இருக்கிறது?

கூட்டுறவுத் துறைக்கும் பொதுவாக அபிவிருத்தித் துறைக்கும் கனடா இதுவரை அளித்து வந்த உதவி எவ்வாறு பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது என்பதைப் பதிப்பிடுவதற்கு, கனடா விஜயம் மேற்கு கூட்டுறவு கல்லூரியின் திட்டப்பகுதி அதிபர் திரு. ஓ. ஏ. டெர்ன்புல் இலங்கைக்கு வரவழிக்குகிறார். இவர் மாசி 10 ம் திகதி தொடக்கம் 13 ம் திகதி வரை இலங்கையிலே தங்குவார். அடுத்த 5 ஆண்டுகளிலே எவ்வாறு கனடிய உதவியை மிக்க பயனுள்ள முறையில் உபயோகிக்கலாம் என்பதை நிர்ணயிப்பதே இவர் மேற்கொண்டுள்ள மதிப்பீட்டின் நோக்கமாகும். கூட்டுறவுத் துறையைப் பற்றி மட்டுமல்ல, அதனுடன் தொடர்பாயுள்ள சமூக முன்னேற்றத் திட்டங்களையும் அவர் ஆராய்வார். தான் இலங்கையில் தங்கும் காலத்தில் கூட்டுறவு, சமூக முன்னேற்ற முயற்சிகளையும் நேரிலே பார்க்க விரும்புவதாகக் கூட்டுறவுப் பரிசோதகர் திரு. P. கோவிந்தசாமிக்கு அவர் அறிவித்துள்ளார்.

தில் கூட்டுறவு, சமூக முன்னேற்ற முயற்சிகளையும் நேரிலே பார்க்க விரும்புவதாகக் கூட்டுறவுப் பரிசோதகர் திரு. P. கோவிந்தசாமிக்கு அவர் அறிவித்துள்ளார்.

தின்னப்புக்கையிலையைப் பயிரிடுவோருக்கு உதவி

தின்னப்புக்கையிலையைப் பயிரிடுவோருக்கு உதவியளிக்கும் முகமாக அவர்கள் புகையிலையை அறுவடை செய்ததும், அதன் விற்பனைப் பெறுமதியில் அவர்களுக்கு 50 வீதம் முற்பணமாகக் கொடுப்பதுடன் அப்புகையிலையை வாங்குவதற்குத் தகுந்தவர்கள் கிடைக்கும் வரை அவர்களைக் கஞ்சியத்தில் பாதுகாத்து வைப்பதையும் ஆலோசிக்கும் வண்ணம் மேற்படி பயிற்சி செய்கையை மேற்கொண்டுவரும் சங்கங்களின் பிரதிநிதிகளின் மகாநாடு 31-1-68 புதன் கிழமையாழ். மலையாளப் புகையிலைக் கூட்டுறவு விற்பனைச் சங்கத்தில் நடைபெற்றது.

நாட்டின் அபிவிருத்திக்கு உதவ வல்ல இயக்கம்

"நாட்டின் அபிவிருத்திக்கு உதவ வல்ல ஒரு இயக்கம் இருக்குமேயானால் அது கூட்டுறவு இயக்கமாகத்தான் இருக்க முடியும்" என யாழ்ப்பாண மேலதிக அரசாங்க அதிபர் திரு. J. M. சபாரத்தினம் வவுனியாவிற்கு இடமாற்றலாகிச் சென்றுள்ள கூட்டுறவு உதவி ஆக்க ஆணையாளர் திரு. மு: மதிபாலசிங்கத்தின் படத்தைத் திரைநீக்கம் செய்து பேசுகையில் குறிப்பிட்டார்.

வைக்குமாறு கேட்டு உரையாற்றுகையில் கூறினார்.

சிறந்த வழிகாட்டியாகவும், அறிவாளியாகவும், நன் பணுகவும் விளங்கிய திரு. மதிபாலசிங்கம் மாற்றலாகிச் சென்றதையிட்டு இங்கு குழுவியிருக்கும் அனைவரும் கவலையடைகிறனர்" என தலைமைக்காரியாலயப் பரிசோதகர் திரு. T. சண்முகராசா மேலதிக அரசாங்க அதிபரை படத்தைத் திரைநீக்கம் செய்து

திரு. சபாரத்தினம் தொடர்ந்து பேசுகையில், மிகவும் நேர்மையும் உயர்ந்த இலட்சியங்களில் பற்றுள்ளவராகவும் விளங்கும் திரு. மதிபாலசிங்கம் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்திற்கு தனது வாழ்க்கையை அர்ப்பணித்துள்ளார்" என்றார். உணவு அபிவிருத்தி இயக்க முயற்சிகளுக்கு திரு. மதிபாலசிங்கம் சிறந்த உதவிகள் செய்து வந்துள்ளார். திரு. மதிபாலசிங்கம் மேலும் பதவி உயர்வு பெற்று மீண்டும் யாழ்ப்பாணத்திற்கு வருவார் என்று நம்புவதாகக் கூறி தனது உரையை முடித்தார். திரு. சபாரத்தினம் தமது அழைப்பை ஏற்று படத்தைத் திறந்துவைக்க உடன் பட்டமைக்காக திரு. V. பாலசுந்தரம் நன்றி கூறினார்.

உழவையும்...

[9-ம் பக்கத் தொடர்ச்சி] துறை. உற்பத்தியையும் விநியோகத்தையுமே விரும்பி ஏற்றுச் செய்கிறது கூட்டுறவுத் துறை. கொடுத்துக் கொடுத்துக் குறைந்துவிட்ட மண்வளத்தைப் பெருக்கி பூமாதேவிக்குப் பொலிஷ்ட உரமும், உழைப்பும் பண்பலமும் தேவை. பூமாதேவியும் இலட்சுமியும் சக்ளத்திகளே என்றாலும் இருவரையும் இணைத்துக் கூட்டி உறவு கொள்ளச்

செய்து, உற்பத்தியைப்பெருக்கி, உழவுத்தொழிலுக்கு உறுதுணையாக நிற்பது கூட்டுறவுத் துறை. உழவுத் தொழிலையும் பண்பலத்தையும் இணைக்கும் பாலமாக இயங்குவது கூட்டுறவுத் துறை. உழவர்களின் உற்ற துணைவன் கூட்டுறவுத்துறை. உலகைவிடக் கூடுதலாக இரும்புத் துறை. நமது நன்மைக்காகக் கூட்டு சேர்ந்து நாட்டு நன்மைக்காக உறவு கொண்டு, கூட்டுறவைப் பலப்படுத்தி உணவு உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்குவோம் வாரீர்! உழவர் பெருமக்களே! —கூட்டுறவு

கூ. மொ. வி. தாபனத்தின் ஏகபோக உரிமை கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்திற்கு உதவவில்லை

அத்தியாவசியப் பொருள்களை இறக்குமதி செய்வதற்கு கூ. மொ. வி. தாபனத்திற்கு உள்ள ஏகபோக உரிமை கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்திற்கு எந்த

விதத்திலும் உதவவில்லை யென்ற தீர்மானம் அணிமையில் நடைபெற்ற கூட்டுறவுப் பரிசோதகர் சங்கத்தின் வருடாந்தப் பொதுக்கூட்டத்தில்

நிறைவேறியது. நெருக்கடியான காலங்களிலே ஏனைய இயக்கங்களைவிட கூட்டுறவு இயக்கம் பாவனையாளருக்குத் தொண்டு புரிந்து வந்துள்ளது எனச் சுட்டிக்காட்டும் இத்தீர்மானம், அத்தியாவசியப் பொருள்களுக்குத் தட்டுப்பாடும், விலை உயர்வும் ஏற்பட்டுள்ள இக்காலத்திலே அவைகளைச் சமமாகப் பங்கிடு செய்வதற்காக அப்பொருள்களை இறக்குமதி செய்வதற்கு கூட்டுறவுத் துறைக்குப் போதிய வாய்ப்பளிக்கப்பட வேண்டும் என அரசாங்கத்தைக் கோருகிறது.

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

- * உண்ணவேண்டிய உணவுப்பொருள்கள்
- * உடுக்கத் தேவையான துணிவகைகள்
- * இடுக்க வீடமைக்கும் பொருள்கள் வேறென்ன வேண்டும்?

3) அல்கன்" சீனியர் யூனியர் மண்ணெய்ப்பம்புகள், "சீரே" யேமன் எலக்ட்ரிக் பம்புகள் அனைத்துக்கும் உப உறுப்புக்கள் ஆணைமார்க் "அஸ்பெஸ்ரோஸ்" அதிக பலமிக்க பராக்கிரம ஓடுகள் அல்கத்தீன் எஸ்லோன் பைப்புவகை வெடி மருந்துப் பொருட்கள் யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலிருந்து கொழுப்புக்கு லொறி மூலம் பொருளேற்றி இறக்கும் வசதியும் எப்போதும் செய்து தரப்படும்.

விரும்புவோர் கேள்வியை, தொலைபேசி மூலமோ, கடித மூலமோ தொடர்பு கொள்ளவும், இது உங்களுடைய ஸ்தாபனம்.