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COMMENTARY

PLEASANTER RAIL JOURNEYS

Several inadequacies were evident in the railway arrangements for the pilgrims who attended the big Hindu Festival of Mahasivarathiri at Thiruketheeswaram on Feb. 26—27. There was no Special Train for the forward journey and the large number of pilgrims who travelled from the North had to spend several hours at Madawachchi. For the return journey on Feb. 27 a Special Train ran from Mannar to Anuradhapura, two bogeys being attached thereafter to the Colombo-bound Yal Devi. Strangely enough, no bogeys were attached to the Jaffna-bound Uttara Devi. In the event, well over 300 passengers detained from the Special and waited for the Up Uttara Devi, where many had to do the journey standing. Meantime, while waiting at Madawachchi, the water tap on the platform ran dry on that thirsty evening; nor were there any toilet facilities for men, the lavatory being under repair. Much of this kind of suffering of passengers could be avoided by a greater sense of duty on the part of all concerned in the running of the railway; it would particularly help if on a day like this top administrators would get out of the ivory tower of the control room and travel a while in a III class compartment or stroll on the Madawachchi platform.

May be rolling stock is not in plenty, but is whatever available being put to use where there are passengers? It is time that railway administrators accepted the simple idea that whoever buys a ticket is entitled to a seat. In fact, we should have already adopted the practice prevalent elsewhere of long distance passengers being able to reserve numbered seats in advance in all classes. For one thing it would make it possible for a family to travel together. We must get beyond the crude concept that trains merely help to transport goods and passengers. Why not dare envisage a rail journey as a thing of pleasure, even for those who travel in the economy class?

Speaking of amenities, it is not merely the Madawachchi platform tap that runs dry. Often the Down Yal Devi wash basin taps are dry. Apparently, once the water tanks are filled in Colombo no replenishment of the water supply is made for the return journey. As for refreshment, III class passengers must make their way through the corridors and compete with beer drinkers to buy a cup of Ceylon tea; imported but higher priced coffee is all that is brought to the compartments in this unpatriotic service. And need we comment on the ever-increasing army of rattu-cadju sellers, race-ticket agents and beggars and minstrels of all sorts that haunt the corridors of our crack expresses? Nor of shutters that wont open or fans that are not there to ease the heat of a sultry afternoon? Nor of the dim lights that fail to chase away the gloom of darkest night?

Frankly, all those who travel today can afford to pay commensurate fares for a good service. They would indeed, subscribe to the view that they would prefer the nation's railway run on its own wheels rather than on the taxpayers' rupees, or on political discs.

There is of course another side to the matter. Good administration alone cannot make for pleasanter travel. Passengers must be considerate to each other. They must agree to form orderly queues in order to board trains rather than resort to the law of the jungle. Once in, they must not regard those who entrain at the next station as if they were illicit immigrants. They must neither convert seats into sleepers, nor corridors into luggage rooms. The golden rule holds even when we are in motion.

'Tamil Theatre Suffering From Certain Restrictions'

Compared to the Sinhala theatre, the Tamil theatre seems to suffer from certain restrictions and inhibitions which operated at different levels and were of different kinds, observed Mr. Verna Abeysekera, Government Agent, Jaffna, declaring open a Seminar on Tamil Drama, organised by the Tamil Drama Panel of the Sri Lanka Sahitya Mandalaya in association with the Pradesha Kala Manram, Jaffna.

Few Exceptions

Recalling the criticism made by a University intellectual that the subject matter of Tamil plays was confined largely to mythology or broad farce dealing with the modern world, he said this was generally true with a few, honourable exceptions. Stressing that contemporary society was naturally interested in contemporary problems, Mr. Abeysekera said that it was the responsibility of creative writers to reflect current problems. Unfortunately, not all our writers were able to turn out creative drama. Hence we should use adaptations, like the Sinhala theatre which had, for example, adapted Brecht and Williams.

Another limitation of the Tamil theatre was its method of presentation. Mr. Abeysekera said he was referring not only to production, but also to acting, costuming, make-up and sound effects.

Crying Need

Seminars of this kind, he said, had been a crying need for a long time in Jaffna. One had only to look around and see the progress made by the amateur English and Sinhala theatre, to realise this. In fact it had been remarked that the English amateur theatre in Ceylon was superior to England's amateur theatre: this was perhaps explained by the fact that the best talent there was diverted to the professional theatre.

Tremendous Output

Mr. Abeysekera said that we should also take cognisance of the progress made by the Sinhala theatre. There was a tremendous output of Sinhala plays. There was a large number of adaptations of American, French, Italian and English modern classics. The Sinhala theatre was also experimenting with new modes of production: Mr. Abeysekera said he was thinking not of Dr. Sarathchandra's stylised theatre but of naturalistic drama.

Emphasising that anyone who was interested in theatre must first become a student of it, he said we should learn standards of dramatic appreciation.

We should open wide our doors and windows and accept foreign influences. He concluded by expressing the hope that this Seminar would help to revitalise this wonderful art form.

Inactive

Dr. S. Vithiananthan, Chair-

man Tamil Drama Panel, said that unfortunately most of the Pradesha Kala Manrams in Tamil-speaking areas had been inactive during the last few years. For instance, the Batticaloa Pradesha Kala Manram had not been functioning well for the last 5 years. The Mannar PKM had been active for the last 4 years.

Undramatic

Dr. Vithiananthan also observed that most of the scripts submitted to the Tamil Drama Panel were undramatic. The perpetrators were well-known writers. The reason for this was that many thought that play-writing was very simple. It was only when you attempted to write a play that you realised it was an art and a craft which requires much concentration and effort. They should be prepared to learn. He who writes under the spell of the theatre does so because what he has to say can only be

said through the dramatic medium.

Local Talent Neglected

Kalaiarasu K. Chornalin-gam, who chaired the discussions on play production, said that drama was an index of the vitality of a culture. Drama helped to refine our thoughts and emotions and enriched the language. He deplored the fact that those in authority neglected local artistes who were really talented, while making a song and dance about third-rate visiting artistes.

The Seminar dealt both with the writing and production of plays. Messrs. S. Velupillai, T. Shanmugasunderam, E. Siv-ananthan, A. T. Ponnuthurai, M. Shanmuganathan, E. Murgaiyan, E. Mahadeva, S. Kathiresarpillai and K. Sockalingam read papers on various aspects of play-writing and production.

'MARKED PROGRESS'

There was marked progress in all the activities of the Marketing Department in the Jaffna District in 1966/67, states the Progress Report of the Department. It points out that the year had been a very satisfactory one compared to the previous years.

Given below is the full text of the Progress Report:

The year had been a very satisfactory one when compared to the previous years. There has been a marked progress in all the activities of the Department.

1. Vegetable Collections

There was an appreciable increase in the collections of vegetables in our centres at Chunnakam, Chavakachcheri and Kilinochchi. The figures given below will indicate the progress made with regard to the collection of vegetables.

1965/66

Vegetables 301,208 lbs.
Fruits 1,324,782 Nos.

1966/67

Vegetables 606,436 lbs.
Fruits 1,494,426 Nos.

During the tomato season when the prices slumped to 8 cts. per lb. the department fixed a floor price of 16 cts. and 20 cts. respectively for the two varieties of tomatoes. This scheme though viewed sceptically by a few producers turned out to be very successful. The purchase of tomato at floor prices reached an all time record of 200,000 lbs. out of

an estimated production of 325,000 lbs. Tomatoes were sent to the Colombo and Kandy Cold Rooms in military vehicles which were placed at our disposal by the army authorities.

2. Mention must also be made of the incentive offered to the producers this year. In the past, payments were made to the producers through the NDAPC Union. This naturally resulted in payments being delayed unduly. This year, this practice was done away with and payments were made on the spot to the producers through the respective MPCS Societies.

3. The Race Course fair in Colombo was a welcome outlet for the disposal of our vegetables. Though the fair was organised somewhere in June this year the total quantity of vegetables and fruits sent to the fair alone amounted to 168,254 lbs. Items such as Karana Yams which have absolutely no demand in Colombo were also despatched in fairly large quantities.

(2) Fairs

Out of the 400 fairs in the entire island 73 are located in Jaffna. Except for the Sunday Fair at Chankanai and the Sunday Fair at Thunukkai where the department had to step in to encourage the producers and ensure fair prices, all the other fairs functioned satisfactorily. Incidentally, the

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A Browser's Diary

'MONUMENTUM AERE PERENNIUS'

I wonder why people who wish to perpetuate the memories of great personages continue to erect statues. Once the ballyhoo of the ceremonial unveiling is over, the statue becomes a neglected orphan, except when on the anniversary of the birth or death of the subject, someone remembers to throw a garland round its neck. Usually even this annual courtesy is forgotten and the statue becomes instead of an ornament to the landscape, an eyesore. Its normal fate is to become the resting place of crows which with total unconcern disfigure it with their droppings.

One can certainly think of more appropriate modes of honouring the memory of worthy people. A Library, a Community Hall, a University Chair, a Park, a Playing Field, with adequate endowment to maintain the memorial in good shape would be more worthwhile monuments, more in accord with the spirit of the times and probably more in tune with the contribution of the personage concerned to the national weal. There is however an element of competition in this matter of erection of statues. If X's admirers put up a statue to do him honour, Y's kith and kin or admirers regard it as an affront to his memory, if a similar monument in bronze or marble is not likewise installed. Then Z's claim to immortality is blazoned forth and another statue comes up. Is it not time to end this futile pastime?

These reflexions have been provoked by what one has heard and read about the proposal made at the time of the Madras Conference and connected festivities to erect a statue to Arumuga Navalar. It seems to me that the grievance felt and expressed by the Ceylon Tamils over the failure of the Madras worthies to have thought of erecting a statue to Navalar in connexion with the Madras programme is misconceived. Apart from the technical point that statues were donated by interested parties and that no one had offered Navalar's statue, Ceylon Tamils should realise that Navalar does not loom so large in contemporary South India as he does in Ceylon. Navalar performed a historic task in Ceylon. When Christian Missionaries launched a militant campaign to win over the Hindus of Ceylon to Christianity, Arumuga Navalar spearheaded the counter thrust and carried the war into the enemy's camp. He embodied in himself the vitality of renaissance Saivism; and through a life dedicated to the defence of Saivism against ignorant and malicious assaults, Navalar attained in Ceylon a stature that few others have done during the 19th and 20th centuries. But from the nature of things, his impact on India, though not negligible, could not have been commensurate. So it seems that for our friends from Ceylon to have taken it for granted that Navalar's eminence was as self-evident to South India as to Ceylon was

rather naive. And it may be that Arumuga Navalar's most spectacular performance in South India was his controversy with Ramalinga Swami. With Navalar devotees it is even today a sensitive theme and I shall not go into any details lest I give unintentional offence. But it looks as though Ramalinga Swami is growing in stature and that his influence has spread and is continuing to spread in South India. The mission of the Samarasa Sanmargha Sabha is to spread Ramalinga Swami's teachings. The late Tiru V. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar a reputable Tamil Scholar of South India was a life-long devotee of Ramalinga Swami. And I remember reading that A. S. Gnanasambandan, one of the modern and modernist literary critics in South India, has recently written a full-length study of Ramalinga Swami's writings and has won some award for the thesis. In these circumstances it would not be surprising to find South India unenthusiastic about Navalar.

The Ceylon Tamils in their enthusiasm for Navalar seem to have done to him what the Athenians are said to have done to Aristides. They praised him so much that from sheer human perversity a counter movement sprang up. It is said that one Athenian voter proclaimed that he was going to vote against Aristides, merely because he had become weary of hearing him described always as Aristides the Just. The very genuine and deserved admiration the Ceylon Tamils feel and express for Navalar may have had the same effect on Tamils elsewhere. An incident which occurred about 40 years ago illustrates what I have in mind. A distinguished Tamil scholar from India was addressing a gathering in a school hall. He had been speaking for about 15 minutes when a member of the audience left his seat, went to another part of the hall, removed Navalar's picture from the wall and placed it before the lecturer. I did not understand what it was all about. But the lecturer did. He paid his respects to Navalar in choice diction. A tribute to Navalar was expected and it had not been delivered. So it had to be extorted.

Nor should it be forgotten that Navalar was a professing and practising Saivite—a theist in every fibre of his being. The party in power in Madras today are the heirs of those who went about smashing images of Ganesha and doing militant rationalist, agnostic anti-religious propaganda. To expect that such a group of its own accord would be moved to pay homage to Navalar seems feeble-minded. One significant episode that reinforces this conclusion has been noted and commented on by the press in both India and Ceylon. When the Exhibition laid out in a special Pandal in Madras beach was opened, there was no invocation to God. It opened with an invocation to Mother Tamil (தமிழ்த் தாய் வணக்கம்). When Rajaji noticing the omission, asked D. M. Sounthararajan who had sung this invocation, why

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Cooperatives and Economic Development

(Continued from our last issue)

Israel provides a highly interesting example of regional development. The agricultural cooperative movement is based on a network of moshav and kibbutz farms, which are of extreme importance for the national economy. First of all, a complex network of agricultural villages were organised, followed by a modern rural industry based on mechanisation and technological advances; lastly, development zones were marked out with the kibbutzim and moshavin as their focussing points. Each of these planning zones consists of a number of cooperative villages linked together to form regional undertakings for the processing of farm produce, small-scale industrial production and marketing.

In another important sector of cooperation, we cannot pass over the admirable achievements in Sweden with their outstanding repercussions on the economy of that country.

The Swedish Federation of Consumer Cooperatives, generally known under the initials K.F., is responsible for the purchasing, production and distribution of consumer goods on behalf of 1,003,000 members, nearly all heads of families, out of a total population of only 7,700,000.

The Swedish consumer cooperatives, with a staff of 21,443 employees (1965 figures) set up their own factories

housing cooperatives are making an important contribution to the solving of the housing problem within the framework of national housing policies. Cooperative action in those countries is not only providing accommodation on favourable terms for families in the lower income brackets but is also creating a social environment in which other forms of cooperation can develop to the benefit of the community at large.

In Poland, the cooperative crafts and small industries have an important part to play in the five-year plan for the economic development of that country. There are already 354 craft cooperatives for the supply of materials and the sale of products, whose members are more than 45,000 out of the 139,000 owners of small handicraft undertakings in the country, i.e. about 32 per cent. According to the statistics for the end of 1965, the total turnover of these cooperatives reached the figure of 7,039 million zlotys. Under the new economic plans, this should be increased to 10,600 million zlotys, when cooperatives will have been set up in every district and locality where craft activities warrant them; in this way, the cooperatives will be able to help small craftsmen in villages and minor towns. The network of warehouses, transport and raw material processing undertakings will be extended. Particular

have been established in several countries of Asia, including India and Pakistan, whose aim might be called "better living". The goals these cooperatives set themselves include:

- (a) the elimination of patterns of behaviour that are detrimental to the cooperatives' members;
- (b) the improvement of their physical, moral and spiritual conditions;
- (c) the elimination of wastage and the cultivation of the habit of saving;
- (d) the spread of good hygiene and the organisation of contagious disease control;
- (e) the awakening of a sense of human dignity and the will to struggle against corruption;
- (f) educational assistance to members and their children and encouragement of cultural activities to occupy leisure time;
- (g) the promotion of all measures capable of encouraging savings, community solidarity, and personal effort.

In Japan, about 6,000 farm cooperatives provide medical services, organise social welfare federations and set up hospitals and clinics whose medical staff now totals over 1,000.

In Ceylon, many medical service cooperatives have been set up, nearly all of which have their own hospitals. In Nigeria, cooperative centres for maternity protection have been set up, and in Sudan there are cooperative chemist stores.

In Tanzania, one of the most modern secondary schools has been built with funds provided by the cooperatives.

In Japan, a cooperative publishing house not only produces books but organises cultural programmes in villages and training courses, produces films and records and operate an information centre on labour and welfare questions.

I would end by quoting the words of a former Prime Minister of Western Nigeria paying tribute to the part played by cooperatives in social development:

"Thanks to their essentially democratic structure, the cooperatives have greatly helped [the] citizens [of this country] to shoulder their responsibilities under a system that offers full political freedom. Cooperation and democracy are two inseparable institutions".

—Cooperative Information

by Samuel Ruiz Lujan

to bring prices down and ensure better quality—an extremely effective answer to the great commercial monopolies. In 1965, K.P. sales totalled approximately 4,000 million crowns.

Valuable Contribution

With regard to the problem of housing, the experience of a number of countries has shown that cooperation can make a very valuable contribution to the solving of this major social problem with its incalculable, even though sometimes indirect, repercussions on economic development. I would like here again to quote the example of Sweden, where the admirable efforts of the cooperative movement led to the construction, in 1965 alone, of 17,649 dwellings, making an average of 68 houses for each working day of the year. The Swedish housing cooperatives have done more than merely build houses for their members (a total of 233,489 up to the end of 1965); they were mainly responsible for the introduction, already more than 40 years ago, of the policy of providing cooperative housing with modern fittings and all services while at the same time keeping construction costs to a minimum.

In Spain too, housing cooperatives are playing an important role in the social and economic development of the country. After building 47,000 dwellings during 1965-1966, the cooperatives are now putting forward an ambitious plan for at least 80,000 dwellings under the National Housing Plan, a figure equivalent to 30 per cent. of all dwellings built under State sponsorship.

In Chile and Colombia,

importance is attached in Poland to the coordination of handicrafts with the general requirements and tasks of the national economy.

Industrial Coops

In Mexico, interesting experiments have been made in the field of industrial cooperatives, with important results for the social and economic improvement of the country. Special mention is due to cooperatives in the cement industry, printing and sugar. One cooperative cement factory, "La Cruz Azul" is the second largest in the country.

To accelerate the necessary process of social change which should accompany economic development, cooperatives

Family Planning

The Family Planning Association of Ceylon will hold an Exhibition at St. John's College, Jaffna, on March 21st and 22nd.

The Exhibition which will open on the 21st afternoon will, among other things, feature 20 plastic wall panels depicting the history of Family Planning.

On the same day, there will be a Round Table Discussion on Formula for Success in Family Planning, and a Public Meeting which will be addressed by Lady Rama Rau (World President of the International Planned Parenthood Federation), Mrs. A. B. Wadia (President All India Family Planning Association), Dr. (Mrs.) Zarina Fazelbhoj (Pakistan Family Planning Association) and Dr. R. P. Lohini (Family Planning Association

Nepal).

The foreign delegates will be in Ceylon from March 18th—23rd to attend the Indian Ocean Regional Conference of the International Planned Parenthood Federation. Since this Conference coincides with the 15th Anniversary of the Family Planning Association of Ceylon, the Association has planned to give a boost to family planning throughout the island.

'Our Misfortune'

It is our misfortune that we could not reap the full benefits of Mr. M. Mathibalasingham's service, states the Vavuniya District Cooperative Union in a message of condolence sent to his widow.

As I See It — by Jay

Rice and Curry—No Cakes and Ale—Yes

I believe it was Confucius who said that the more laws you have, the more crime there will be.

When a law is unrealistic and goes against the grain, as it were, it is almost certain that it will be observed in the breach.

I don't know whether the Emergency (Restriction of Meals) Regulations, No. 1 of 1968, which came into force recently, has any loopholes but I'm quite sure that a number of people are racking their brains trying to find the leaks in the dyke.

According to the regulations "No food shall be served at any function at any place whatsoever, if the persons present at that function exceed one hundred in number". As far as I'm concerned that's that, and there's no getting out of it: in fact the net has been cast so wide that for the purpose of ascertaining the number of persons present at a function, every person who is proved to have been invited to the function shall be deemed to have attended the function. So even invisible guests will have their heads counted.

Now, the idea behind all this is good, no doubt. These are hard times and austerity is certainly needed. But as far as I can remember, even during wartime there weren't such stringent regulations. And if we're to believe the papers, production has never hit such targets as now. Paddy production is supposed to have soared skywards, as also the cultivation of subsidiary food-stuffs. Then why this drastic curb on consumption? Won't the forced slackening of demand ultimately hit the producer?

There's also the cultural aspect. Weddings, funerals and other momentous events have over the centuries acquired a deep cultural significance for us, and one has to perform one's social obligations to one's relatives and friends. Of course this should not be made an excuse for conspicuous consumption on a grand scale but the limit certainly need not be one hundred.

If any innocent thinks that these Regulations will bridle the top set as well as you and me, he's way off target. The Gazette Notification states quite specifically that nothing in the Regulations shall apply to functions organised by foreign Diplomatic Representatives in Ceylon or High Commissioners in Ceylon of any part of Her Majesty's Domini-

ons or any member of the staff of such Representative or Commissioner (provided such member is not a citizen of Ceylon) or foreign Consuls or Trade Commissioners in Ceylon. I appreciate that our laws cannot bind foreign diplomats, High Commissioners, Consuls and Trade Commissioners. But what will happen in practice is that our jet set (including journalists who campaigned vigorously for these austerity regulations) will, as usual, get themselves invited to functions organised by the above-mentioned persons. So while most of us cannot collectively enjoy our rice and curry, the affluent can quite legitimately enjoy their cakes and ale. Isn't that, after all, the natural order of things? Austerity for the many, prosperity for the few.

Now that we're on the subject of law in its cultural setting, I would like to cite another example of how our modern law-makers tend to ignore our habits and customs. Most hair-dressers in Jaffna are their own employers, working either singly or in partnership. Under the labour laws they have to knock off on one day of the week. Earlier they were allowed to keep their saloons open on Poya day and close on the day after. But owing to a few blacklegs, this arrangement has now been revoked and all saloons are closed on Poya days. This means that the office worker will have perforce to go about looking like the Beatles, for months on end or take a day off merely to get his hair cut and/or his beard trimmed. How much simpler it will be if the law realises that it's only on our weekly off-day that we customarily attend to these things. Unfortunately, law—like love—is blind.

The Uses of Success

Success, like adversity, has its uses. The Opposition's success at the Kalmunai by-election, seems to have mellowed their attitude somewhat towards the minorities. The fair Leader of the Opposition now assures us that our "self respect and welfare is as much our concern as the self respect and welfare of all other sections of the people. I have no doubt that Kalmunai will be the beginning of the end of communal politics in Ceylon". How nice of her to assure us that we are yet wanted in the land of our birth. Let's hope she doesn't suffer from loss of memory if and when she's back in power. Or will another election reversal make the Opposition bare their fangs again?

Mahatma Gandhi set the development of an integrated personality as the goal of education. His scheme of basic education was conceived with this goal in view. Politicians however limited the meaning of this education to signify only a craft-centred education, calculated to lead the downtrodden Indian nation towards the political goal of Swaraj. But when Swaraj was obtained, they declared that Gandhi's scheme was out-moded. They dropped it from all their planning and developmental programmes. Stress came to be laid more and more on technological advancement, scientific progress and centralised production. They planned to produce on Indian soil the Western-particularly the American-type of living and progress. Loyalty to human values was gradually abandoned and man was sought to be trained to live only for the present. The individual was wholly lost sight of and his allround development was no longer the concern of the educators or the planners.

But unfortunately, technological development alone is not the real development of man. This has no doubt helped to develop his intellect. This has no doubt enabled him to unravel the mysteries of Nature, to make Atom bombs and Hydrogen bombs, to plan trips to the moon and Mars. But intellect is not his whole life. There are the moral and spiritual sides, the social and

the creative sides to his life, and no attention seems to have been paid to these under the present day education. Undue emphasis on science and technology, to the detriment of moral and spiritual values, has resulted in lopsided development. The anti-national, anti-social and disintegrating tendencies we see among the younger generation today are the direct out-come of this neglect.

Degenerated

The personality of the individual has degenerated. Nobler human values do not appear to exist for him. Education is only a passport for employment. Even play and games are only for competition and personal glamour; they have nothing to do with the building of bodily physique or of perfect health. Study of literature is only for enjoyment and for blind fanatic loyalty, not for widening his vision or for building up better human understanding and love of his own culture and heritage. Art is for art's sake only for enjoyment through the senses, not for ennobling the spirit and for leading him to higher things beyond the senses.

The educated man does not feel any duty to the State or any responsibility to society; but on the other hand, he claims all manner of rights and privileges from both.

But so long as we had the village school master teaching a few children in the open verandah of the village inn or choultry, we were able to evolve the average man as a responsible social being; what-

ever he did, he did with pride, did well, and to the best of his ability. He had a conscience throbbing with life and vitality, which set standards of performance for him, which he could not fail or dodge. The introduction of the western ways of life, in education, in actual living, in administration, has dulled the edges of that conscience. Its voice is hardly heard. Man has no longer to obey the inner mentor. He has no duty to himself, no responsibility to society. The village school master by his dedication had succeeded in evolving a degree of integration in the personality of the child under him, by his own example. Modern education has woefully failed to achieve this in the least measure. The spirit of dedication is absent.

The culture of India through the centuries has been an unbroken heritage of love and compassion to all creation. The cult of vegetarianism is also an expression of this legacy of love. The Indian constitution declared the Union to be a secular state. The easiest thing for an undeveloped secular state was quite naturally to shed religion and all that it stood for—existing moral, social and spiritual values. Faith and devotion, love and compassion, tolerance and the spirit of compromise, and similar other cultural values were given up, just as one changes a shirt. These elements in Indian life had built up the

pledge. Most of the pupils and the people at large do not know the significance of the pledge nor do they appear to care for it. Integration is comprehensive of the entire personality of the individual. There is no compartmentalism there: there is no such thing as emotional integration, social integration or spiritual integration. All attempts to develop one aspect of the child's being will only result in a warped personality. This is witnessed by the fact that children and adults who desire every thing for their language do not hesitate to destroy their own schools and school property. In the race for the so-called intellectual advancement, all social, aesthetic, cultural values have been discarded. The concept of nationhood has not yet been realised.

A Stranger

Gandhi had said as early as 1937 that learning school subjects in a foreign tongue had made him a stranger even in his own home. But today we can say that the type of secular education that is being imparted in our schools and colleges has made the pupil not only a stranger in his own home but has also made him spurn the home, the culture, the heritage, the way of life and all the family values that the home stands for. The boy may perhaps learn his subjects today in his own mother tongue. This is immaterial. School education has taught him to despise the ideals of family relationship, the ideals of plain living and high thinking, the loftiness of the spirit, the higher spiritual values which had shaped his forefathers. Instead of training him in permanent values, it has set before him ideals of only transient things, in dress and food, in living and travel, in the mode of enjoyment and even in the manner of thinking. The new writing, Indian and foreign, that is flooding the country, the film shows, the radio, the visual advertisements, are all contributing in their own measure towards the disintegration of the personality of man. The setback in cultural values that we have received in the twenty years after Independence had never been equalled in the past history of the nation. The contentment and solace which the pupil and the citizen found in his home have been knocked out. But no satisfying substitute has been given to them. They have lost their moorings in the home. All social moorings, which are almost identical with spiritual moorings, have been lost. Young blood itches for some activity. In the absence of anything soulful, satisfying and constructive, in the absence of anything calculated to capture their imagination, destructive activity comes in handy.

Leaders and legislators have not been helpful in this regard. Newspapers carry to him daily tales of popular legislators crossing the floor. The biggest leader cleverly manipulates votes to his side in the various public bodies. Naturally the younger generation tries to model itself on the behaviour pattern of their elders. It is no wonder that no organised party in the land has the moral

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by M. ARUNACHALAM
Gandhi Vidyalaya, Tiruchitrambalam

religion which was in the wider sense the manifestation of the ideal of Universal Brotherhood and compassion to all creation.

When these values were discarded, naturally it affected Indian life in its entirety. To give an example, a nation which did not realise its responsibility to itself cannot be expected to be self-supporting. Otherwise, how are we to explain the food shortage in India, where we have good land and a kind soil, proper monsoons, and a wonderful irrigation system and a very large population of the working class which was for thousands of years agriculturists? Besides we had an unbroken administration for twenty years after Independence. But production of food seems to have been nobody's responsibility. We have therefore emerged as a nation of chronic beggars.

Fond Day-dreaming

The present unrest and disturbances all over the country on the language issue do not do credit to a civilized society. Considering the fact that educated young men are concerned in all these acts of violence and destruction, it only goes to prove that education has not brought social integration any nearer. National leaders and governments talk so much of emotional integration. A national pledge is also circulated by the Government of India among educational institutions and the like, for adoption. But it is nothing short of fond day-dreaming to imagine that real unity can be ushered in by reciting a verbal stereo-typed

For Speedy Discharge and Safe Delivery

Jaffna District

Co-operative Harbour Services Union Ltd.

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Draft Report

National Seminar on Coop Management

(Continued from our last Issue)

The need for pre-packing, delivery service for the National Level organisations—definite purchase policy, was also discussed in this paper. It also pointed out the heavy cost involved by Unions in maintaining a large number of wholesale depots for the convenience of private traders and uneconomic retail societies.

1. After the subject of Supply and Distribution was introduced by the two lecturers the question "If you had a choice in deciding the most efficient and profitable set up for the purchase and distribution of consumer goods through the cooperatives, what structure would you recommend" was discussed at group level and subsequently at a Plenary Session. All groups generally agreed that there should be an All-Island Consumer Wholesale Union. This Union, it was felt, should provide the services traditionally provided by wholesalers and mentioned in one of the working papers on the subject. It was also suggested that this Wholesale Union should even import all the goods that would be distributed through the cooperative network. With reference to MPCs Unions, most of the groups agreed that the area of operation of these Unions are too small and therefore they are not economically viable units. Regional Wholesale Unions, it was felt, should be organised on a District basis. As regards primary societies most of the groups felt that the area of operation of these units should be increased and that a primary society should be a multishop society. However there was one group that suggested that there should be a number of single shop societies.

The groups were also requested to give reasons for recommending the structural changes mentioned above. Only one group listed the reasons for structural changes recommended. The reasons they had enunciated were as follows:—

Reasons for this Change:

1. The entire distribution and purchasing of goods is then done by the Cooperative Movement itself thereby eliminating the authorised dealer and the middleman.

2. Controlling of activities of the entire distribution and purchasing of the cooperatives would be done by the people themselves.

3. Uniformity in principle could be adopted since the entire system is directed by the centralised authority.

4. Transport and purchasing expenses could be drastically cut. Lorries need not run empty or half-empty and purchase officers may not be employed by Unions.

5. Equitable distribution could be ensured throughout the Island—surpluses in one area can be transferred to the other places where there is a scarce supply.

6. It will be easier and economical to employ centralised experts to give advice on marketing, distribution, transport etc.

7. Ability to buy in bulk will ensure cheap price for its purchases.

Personnel Management

1. The working paper on Personnel Management described the functions of personnel management as acquiring, developing, utilising and retaining an efficient work force.

2. It was then pointed out that Management of employees is vital, but it is extremely difficult and complex. Individuals differ like groups. Their needs change, they have ambition, emotions and ability to think. In order to succeed in management, those who are responsible, will have to develop the technique to ensure that the reactions and responses of individuals and groups with an organisation are positive and conducive to organisational goals. In order that a Manager can do this, he must acquire knowledge in three interdependent areas—administrative, behavioural and technical, as follows:—

i. Technical Knowledge—office procedures, mechanical uses and functions of various departments.

ii. Behavioural knowledge, nature and reaction of employees involved and their acceptance or resistance to change.

iii. Administrative skill in planning the programme, timing the introduction and implementing the changes.

3. The person who is most important in personnel is the supervisor at any level. The staff personnel administrator will no doubt contribute in this process, however his role is that of a catalyst, to encourage right reactions.

4. The personnel function in an organisation was said to consist of the following:—

1. Personnel Policies and Procedures

2. Selection

3. Induction

4. Training

5. Development

6. Supervision

7. Wage and Benefits

8. Labour relations.

5. The staff personnel administrator will develop broad guidelines and structure of a personnel policy. However, it will be for the supervisors and the Managers to implement and make it work on the job.

Staff Training

1. In respect of staff training it was pointed out that firstly it is necessary to develop a clear idea of the nature of job responsibilities, complexities and skills required before a decision is made to hire or prepare a training program for an employee. The preparation of job description is an important element in making a program of staff training. The job should not only be defined in clear language but it will also be necessary to handle the job.

2. The second step after completing the job description is to develop the standards for selection of the employee. We know from the job description, specifications required for efficiently discharging this job. Mental qualities, intelligent standards and other personality tests are now available for determining the suitability of the candidates interviewed for the job. Past background and training of the candidates will also show the

aptitude, skills and experience for which a man is considered. In case the man meets with the specification, the training time is bound to be less and training more effective.

3. The third step after deciding the standard of selection is to prepare and determine training needs for the job. In this respect it will be necessary to decide the duration of the program, the methods and techniques that will be used during training, training aids that will be furnished to employees etc., and then see that the desired objectives are achieved in the shortest possible time.

4. In these days of fast expanding changes in business and technology, it is necessary for the organisation to make plans for re-training. Finally in order that a training program is kept up to date and effective, it is necessary to evaluate the contribution made by a training program in training the employees.

5. After the presentation of the two papers on Personnel Management the participants were given an exercise to be worked out at group level; they were requested to assume that they had to select an employee from their Union and prepare a training programme for this.

Film Shows on Management

During the course of the Seminar there were three film shows in which the following films on various aspects of management were shown to the participants.

1. Need for Training
2. One Thousand Hands
3. Nation of shop keepers
4. You can go a long way
5. People have Ideas
6. Grievance Hearing

The films on "Need for Training" and "You can go a long way" emphasised the need for vocational training. "One Thousand Hands" was a film on Community Development work in India. "Nation of shop keepers" was a British production by Associated Films which depicted the need for a scientific lay-out in shops. "People Have Ideas" and "Grievance Hearing" were films on aspects of Personnel Management.

Case Studies and Exercises

1. The participants were also given one case study and two exercises during the course of the Seminar. For the case study which was done at group level each group was given the Balance Sheets, Trading Accounts and Profit and Loss Accounts of three years in three Unions and were asked to evaluate the working efficiency of these Unions by means of different Management ratios.

2. As regards exercises the New System of Accounting for MPCs Unions formulated by Messrs. Associated Management Services Ltd., was explained to the participants and an exercise was set for them to work on the performances of design for this new system. Later on the exercise was worked out for the participants explaining the Management Controls incorporated in this system.

As another exercise of the Seminar an attempt was also made to formulate ratios for the Maximum and Minimum

level stocks that MPCs Unions should carry. Further an attempt was also made to draw a flow chart indicating the various internal checks that should be adopted in MPCs Unions.

Conclusion

In conclusion the Cooperative Federation of Ceylon wishes to sincerely thank the International Cooperative Alliance for the assistance they have given us by providing us the services of three Resources Personnel including one of its Directors who was with us, assisting us right throughout the Seminar, the various officers of the Department of Cooperative Development who had so wonderfully cooperated with us in making this Seminar a success, the guest lecturers who in spite of their heavy commitments had taken time off their work to come

here to Polgolla and make valuable contributions towards the success of this Seminar; the Secretariat Staff who worked day and night to ensure that all the papers required for this Seminar were available in time, the Participants for the encouraging enthusiasm shown and last but not the least the Principal and the Staff of the School of Cooperation for their wonderful cooperation.

Finally let me once again point out that the success of this Seminar cannot be evaluated immediately. Its success will depend to a large extent on the nature of follow-up action that will be taken by the participants, the Department of Cooperative Development and the Cooperative Federation to implement the recommendations of this National Seminar on Cooperative Management.

The Place of Manual Work in the Curriculum

There can be no doubt that manual work in well-planned projects should have a place in a liberal curriculum. M. C. Jack writing on the morality of work observed: "In contemporary society there are four things lacking... and it is within the power and within the duty of schools to provide them. The first is a respect for good work; the second is a willingness for hard work; the third is efficiency; and the fourth is an ideal service to be rendered to Society in and through a man's daily work well done".

In a society where material gains are the mainspring of action and the measuring rod of values, people invariably act as rivals rather than as partners. A. E. Housman blurted out the truth—

"I, a stranger, and afraid,
In a world I never made!"

It was William Wordsworth who found the answer to this dilemma:

by K. Paramothayan

"Dust as we are, the immortal spirit grows
Like harmony in music;
there is a dark
Inscrutable workmanship
that reconciles
Discordant elements, makes
them cling together
In one society".

The Jaffna Cooperative Training School thus broke new and sacred ground when they observed the 4th of March, 1968 as Work Experience Day. As Principal of the school it is not for me to evaluate the success—I leave it to the observers. But I cannot but mention some of the lessons learnt, for on them and them alone will depend all our future plans, aspirations and accomplishments.

Nearly 15 lachams of compound was cleared of stones, glass pieces and shrubs. In some places the ground was levelled. Most of the rubbish was buried in the premises and the rest, mostly branches of trees and tins, were deposited outside for the Municipality to clear (I hope this will be done at the earliest opportunity and

that the Municipal authorities will do away with red tape, bribery and corruption at least when it comes to public utilities). The two upstairs blocks were swept, dusted and washed. The hall was dusted and swept. All the furniture, doors and windows, even the ceiling, received the treatment they deserved.

Immeasurable

Even by the most frugal calculation it would have taken 25 labourers working a whole day to accomplish the task. It means it would have cost the school at least Rs. 125/-. But the real cost was in the region of Rs. 30/—to provide refreshments to 65 workers—pupils, lecturers and office staff, who worked ungrudgingly for a solid 3 hours. The educational value of the undertaking is, however, immeasurable.

Now to turn to some of the lessons learnt—of all human instincts gregariousness is the

most innate. But very often society as it is organised creates conditions of competition that tend to undermine the fraternal impulse. It is yet within the power of man to break through all barriers and establish a social order befitting the genius of the human race. I sometimes wonder whether Omar Khayyam had this in mind when he said through Edward Fitzgerald:

"Ah Love! could thou and I with Fate conspire
To grasp this sorry Scheme of Things entire;
Would not we shatter it to bits—and then
Remould it nearer to the Heart's Desire!"

Be that as it may it should be realised that no individual should be the selfish beneficiary of any inheritance bestowed upon him, but that every one, whatever be his station in life, should be an instrument in establishing a new order of things, for all to live as a happy community bereft of man-made barriers. For, as Dostoevski says, "Each of us is
(Continued on page 7)

Legal Status of the Soviet Consumer Societies.

Citizens of the USSR are guaranteed the right to unite in mass organisations, including cooperatives, by the Constitution of the USSR (Article 126).

No permission from any government body is needed to organise a consumer society. To set up such a society, it is necessary for no less than thirty citizens, called the founders, to adopt the Rules of the society at a meeting, elect a board and auditing commission, give a name to the society, decide on its sphere of operation and the place where the board will meet, and also on the size of the shareholders' contribution.

Citizens of both sexes who have reached the age of sixteen can become members of a consumer society. Membership is strictly voluntary. The consumer society is open to all desiring to use its services, without any restrictions on political, religious or racial grounds. The only proviso is the age limit. This limitation is unavoidable, because members of consumer societies have many rights and a number of obligations which demand the rational behaviour that can be expected only of a mature person. But this age limit is no obstruction to the wide entry of young people into Soviet cooperatives.

Consumer societies are set up according to the territorial principle: they are formed by citizens living in the territory in which the society will function. The Rules of the society

by YAKOV GLIKIN

are its basic law. They contain the by laws which, on the one hand, regulate the internal life of the cooperative and without which it would be unable to function and develop and, on the other, lay down the cooperative's aims, its relations with superior cooperative organisations, and also the property relations which it is entitled to establish. In other words, the Rules define the legal status of the cooperative, its rights and obligations.

The Model Rules of the Consumer Society were adopted in 1939, amendments and additions to them were made by subsequent Congresses of Representatives of Soviet Consumer Societies. The actual Rules being adopted by any particular consumer society may differ from the Model Rules in accordance with local conditions and the specific objects pursued by the society.

The consumer society is legally able to exercise its rights and fulfil its obligations as soon as the Rules are approved by the meeting of the founder-members or the general meeting of the cooperative members.

A consumer society (and its Rules) requires no registration with any state bodies or superior cooperative organisations.

The economic foundation of the consumer society is its cooperative socialist property, the inviolability of which is guaranteed by Article 5 of the USSR Constitution.

Collective Property

Cooperative socialist property is group, collective pro-

perty. It differs from state property in that it does not belong to the people as a whole but to individual collectives of working people, united in consumer societies and the unions formed by them.

Cooperative property is socialist because it expresses socialist relations of production, which exclude exploitation of man by man.

The fact that cooperative property is group property does not mean that every member of the cooperative owns a certain part of the collective property—the cooperative property belongs to the collective as a whole and is not constituted of separate parts owned by individual members.

The property of the consumer society consists of trading, procuring and other enterprises, all sorts of buildings, transport facilities, equipment, stocks, commodities and cash.

The consumer society has the right to own and does own the property it needs to carry out the aims laid down in its Rules. Only property to which the state has exclusive rights of ownership (land, mineral deposits, water and forests) cannot be owned by the consumer society. If and when a consumer society needs property which is exclusive state property (for example, land for an auxiliary farm), it is allowed its use by the state for long periods.

The property of consumer societies is divided into the share, basic and special funds.

The share fund is derived from the share contributions of members. The size of the share contribution is fixed by the general meeting of the cooperative members (or the meeting of representatives); it is kept low with an eye to attracting broad masses of the working people. The Rules provide for lower shares for some categories of the population. Thus, for example, members of shareholders' families having no independent incomes (for example, people attending schools) and people receiving government grants (for example, old age pensions) pay only a quarter of the normal share. New members may be permitted to pay their share contribution in instalments over a period of up to two years. One shareholder may own only a single share. Shares may not be passed on to other persons. In the event of a shareholder's death, his share contribution is inherited by the members of his family in accordance with the inheritance law.

When a member leaves the cooperative or is expelled, his share contribution is returned to him within three months after the account for the current year has been scrutinised and approved.

The liability of every shareholder is restricted to the nominal value of his share; he does not bear liability for the debts of the society over and above that value.

According to Soviet law, no claims brought against the shareholder can be put to his share placed at the disposal of the society until the shareholder leaves the society. This

safeguards the share fund of the cooperative and protects the interests of the shareholder.

The entrance fees of members (30 kopeks), deductions from the profits of the society and all sorts of non-returnable financial allocations (for example, non-returnable grants received from the union) go into the basic fund. The fixed and circulating assets of the society also form part of the basic fund.

Special funds are generally formed from deductions from the society's profits and are earmarked for definite purposes: to finance capital investments, social and cultural measures, etc. The basic and the special funds are nondivisible, i.e., they are not subject to division among the members.

Legal Protection

Cooperative property is protected by law. Local government bodies and superior cooperative organisations have no right to dispose of the cooperative's property. Any transfer of the society's property to other organisations without its consent is illegal.

In order to create favourable conditions for the development of cooperatives, the Soviet Government has established an order according to which claims of creditors cannot be executed against the fixed assets of cooperative organisations. This covers enterprises, buildings, structures, transport facilities and other property which is part of the cooperative's fixed assets.

According to Soviet law, a consumer society has the rights of a juridical person. This means that the society has the right to acquire property in its own name and bears liability as to property for its obligations.

The consumer society has the right to transfer property, to build and equip shops, warehouses and enterprises, to acquire and operate transport facilities, to avail itself of state credit, enter into contracts, assume obligations and carry on other essential economic functions.

The consumer society is economically autonomous. Its work is based on the enterprise and initiative of its members and on the principle of cost-accounting (operation on a self-supporting basis). It operates according to plan.

The enterprise and initiative of the shareholders, their vested interest in the cooperative's activities are essential conditions for a society's fruitful work, for the shareholders are its owners and masters. The enterprise of the shareholders finds expression in their participation in the management of their cooperative: at their meetings, they discuss and draw up decisions concerning all questions pertaining to the society's activities, are elected to its managing bodies, supervise the work of its enterprises, etc. Many shareholders render day-to-day assistance to their cooperatives, actively participate in the purchase of commodities, in their delivery and in other business activities.

Consumer societies carry on many-sided and diversified

business activities. In addition to retail trade, they organise the purchases of agricultural produce and raw materials, the sale of the surplus produce of collective farms and farmers, develop public catering, bread baking and other kinds of services to satisfy the daily needs of the population.

Not Purely Economic

The activities of the society are not purely economic. It conducts important cultural and educational work among its shareholders and workers; organises clubs, reading rooms, libraries, excursions, lectures,

all sorts of study groups, amateur art companies, etc.

The consumer societies are managed on strictly democratic principles. Members have a say in the management of the society's affairs.

The general meeting of shareholders is the cooperative's supreme managing body. It has the right to adopt binding decisions on the most important organisational and economic questions in the life of the consumer society, expressing the strivings and interests of the mass of shareholders.

(To be Continued)

PADDY PRODUCTION CAN BE TREBLED

The one problem uppermost in the minds of people today is food. Growing it, looking for it or how to meet the merciless rise in the cost of it. We have ceased to be choosy, we are indeed thankful if we can get what we want when we want it. This is a world problem. With the increase in the world population and the higher cost demanded it is indeed becoming more and more difficult to find the food.

The magnitude of the problem can be imagined when it is found that the population of India alone increases every year by 13 million people while there is no corresponding increase in the acreage under food. Very soon it may not be possible to get food from outside for love or money.

The average yield in Ceylon is below 40 bushels per acre. There is room for improvement in this direction. We have the fertile lands, vast resources of water and excellent farmers. While proper cultivation, manure and finance are made available by the government, a major factor for a break-through is a good strain of high yielding paddy. While H4, H7, and H8 developed in Ceylon are reasonably high yielding it must be admitted that its yields are far below those obtained by other coun-

says M. L. M. Aboosally

tries, like Japan or Taiwan. It would be idle for us to await our agricultural department to find anything close to the miracle paddy IR8-288-3 developed at the International Rice Research Institute at Los Banos in the Philippines where over 50 International Experts work including one from Ceylon.

Unlimited Resources

The IRRI unlike ourselves have unlimited resources. It is financed by the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations. Our paddy production can be doubled and trebled if we could obtain seed paddy direct from the Philippines like Malaysia and other countries in South East Asia.

The President of the Coop Federation of Ceylon and the writer were presented about half a bushel of the IR8 seed paddy in April 1967 by the Central Cooperative Exchange. The writer planted one and half measures of this paddy at Balangoda and obtained a

yield of 256 fold! IR8 is a short stiff-strawed non-lodging variety reasonably tolerant to leaf blight, high yielding and harvested in 120 days. It is highly responsive to fertiliser.

IR8 also known as the miracle paddy is a Cross of two indica varieties from Taiwan and Indonesia.

The one and half measures of IR8 paddy was soaked in water for 24 hours and exposed for 48 hours for the root to sprout, wetting the seed from time to time.

This was planted in seed beds previously prepared and manured. On the 10th day after planting the seed bed was sprayed with Endrex 20. This was repeated a week later. Transplanting was done on the 23rd day. Care should be taken while uprooting not to damage the roots.

Before transplanting care was taken to see that the field was well prepared and free from all weeds. Saphos potash, Amonia were applied as advised by the agricultural department, but the dosage was doubled.

Transplanting was done in rows 9 inches apart. Three weeks after transplanting the field was sprayed with Endrex 20, five weeks after transplanting other varieties of paddy found in the field were removed. This was repeated about 10 days before reaping.

The field was reaped on the 105th day after transplanting or four months and a week after the seeds were first put out in seed beds.

Reasonable Risks

I would strongly commend the Government to import IR8 seed paddy and grow it under control if necessary but on an extensive scale say in the Gal Oya Valley or Polonnaruwa Districts for a start. In this age of miracles, one need not have fear of blight and blast. All these are now controllable. If we are to show spectacular results we must take reasonable risks. To expect a Government department like the Agricultural Dept. to take this risk is absurd. Like all Government Departments, officials will keep the files in motion, no one will want to take responsibility.

Let us hope our Hon. Minister who is a practical man will take a bold decision. A time like this demands "stout hearts, strong minds, true faith and willing hands".

Coop Movement in India

For India, cooperation is much more than just a principle of economics—pooling of resources for production, consumption and distribution. It has been recognised as an instrument of democratic socialism.

The first Five Year Plan spelt out the role of cooperation thus: "As it is the purpose of the Plan to change the economy of the country from an individualistic to a socially regulated and cooperative basis, its success should be judged, among others by the extent to which it is implemented through cooperative organisation".

Distinct Place

Cooperation has also been enshrined as an important socio-economic activity in the successive plans. Today the cooperative sector has acquired a distinct place alongside the public and private sectors.

The number of cooperative societies of all types doubled, from 180,000 in 1950-51 to 350,000 in 1964-65. And the membership of primary societies more than tripled, from 13.7 million to 48.2 million. The share capital went up nearly tenfold, from Rs. 450 million to Rs. 4,410 million. The working capital rose from Rs. 2,700 million to Rs. 24,350 million.

The financial outlay for cooperative schemes increased from Rs. 70 million in the First Plan to Rs. 800 million in the Third Plan. In the Fourth Plan, yet to be finalised, the provision for cooperative

277,000 acres. In addition, there were 2,752 farming societies in non-selected areas cultivating 300,000 acres.

The government also took various steps to sponsor cooperatives for the weaker sections of society. In 1963-64, there were 5,052 milk cooperatives with 348,316 members; 2,912 fishermen's cooperatives with 295,705 members; and 1,017 agricultural labour cooperatives with 98,739 members.

In 1964-65, there were 4,000 labour contract and construction cooperatives with 208 million members and 1,143 forest labour cooperatives with 112,242 members. The number of industrial cooperatives was about 51,000 which sold goods worth Rs. 1,170 million. Nearly 50 per cent of the handlooms in the country are in the cooperative sector.

The number of transport cooperatives rose from 788 in 1960-61 to 919 in 1964-65, of which 700 were actually functioning with a gross income of Rs. 40 million.

In 1965-66 cooperatives distributed consumer articles worth Rs. 1,940 million. In the wake of devaluation, the programme of urban consumer stores has been further accelerated under a centrally sponsored scheme.

Recently, the Government of India approved a scheme for setting up a big cooperative fertiliser plant at Kandla with US assistance.

Proper Direction

This is, however, one side

operatives render adequate service to agriculture only in one fourth of the districts.

Trained Personnel

A corollary to these problems is the need to build a hard core of personnel well-versed in the cooperative management. One reason why vested interests arise and flourish is the lack of demarcation between the day-to-day administration and policy decisions in most of the cooperative societies. Any large organisation can function properly only if it has trained, independent-minded personnel who have a sense of security in service and therefore will not be amenable to petty influences.

To accelerate the process of de-officialisation, it has been suggested that the state policy on compulsory amalgamation, nomination of directors, state participation, planning of development and administration through cooperative departments should be modified. A study team of the administrative reforms commission has, on the other hand recommended complete abolition of the central and state cooperative departments.

However, the argument for de-officialisation is sometimes stretched too far. While members must be encouraged to run the cooperatives, a certain amount of "regulation", if not control, has to be vested in the government to safeguard against malpractices and vested interests. This is particularly necessary when a majority of the villagers are illiterate and managerial skills have to be provided from outside.

To illustrate the point, complaints are often heard that a group of persons or individuals monopolise offices in cooperatives and sometimes this very set manages several societies at a time. The Mirdha Committee, which reviewed the movement some time back, had suggested the building up of conventions rather than statutory restrictions to curb these malpractices on the ground that "the cooperatives being autonomous bodies with the ultimate authority for management being vested in their general bodies, the final authority must remain with the general body to decide whether it is in the interest of a society to elect the same person or group of persons consecutively for several terms". But so far no signs of such conventions are available as is evident from a recent study of the movement made by the Central Department of Cooperation.

Thus in the interest of early and effective action to correct the situation, government experts feel—and rightly so—that suitable statutory measures should be taken to enforce restrictions on monopolisation of office. Similarly, in regard to audit, government supervision may be necessary to safeguard the interests of illiterate farmers. In any case, government control permeates all private activities in varying degrees. Even private companies are subject to the discipline of the Companies Act. Moreover, the process of de-officialisation has got to go hand in hand with rural education.

The financial weakness of cooperatives is mainly due to the fast rate at which they were set up to achieve plan targets

(Continued on page 7)

THE INTEGRATED MAN

(Continued from page 3)

courage to face the younger generation and advise them on their duty to the nation, to their parents and their homes, in short to themselves as responsible future citizens.

Einstein once remarked of Gandhi that he was "a man who has confronted the brutality of Europe with the dignity of the simple human being and thus at all times risen superior." It behoves us all to recapture this "dignity of the simple human being". This cannot be done by paper pledges. We have to start from the primary school as it were. The spiritual background has to be restored.

Firm resolve to work hard, pride in work, willingness to understand the other man's

point of view, love and compassion towards the less fortunate, and a firm faith in the destiny of the land, these are necessary in all social transactions. These can be brought about only by laying the educational foundation on spiritual values. The educational system should be remodelled on this foundation, if the nation is to survive and command respect in the Commonwealth of Nations. Only religious training will give the young children the right start towards better citizenship. This should commence with the primary classes. Such a reformed education alone can bring about an allround integration in the pupil-what Gandhi called "the literacy of the whole Personality".

—Sarvodaya

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

(2) From 1-11-1967, in the case of Institutions, the rate of interest payable will be 4% for the month in which there is a minimum balance of Rs. 5,000/- or over.

(3) For Cooperative Societies, from 1-11-1967, the rate of interest payable will be 4½%.

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59, MAIN STREET, JAFFNA.

by K. K. DUGGAL

schemes is likely to be at least double the Third Plan outlay.

But until the end of the First Plan, the movement was mostly confined to agricultural credit. Serious efforts were made to develop it as an integrated whole in the Second and Third Plans. As a result, the movement has diversified itself rapidly in the past decade.

Today the cooperative movement embraces agricultural credit, farming, processing, marketing, industry, road transport, housing, consumer goods distribution and labour.

By the end of the Third Plan (1965-66), about 90 per cent of the 600,000 villages had been covered by agricultural credit cooperatives as compared with 75 per cent at the end of June 1961. The rural population covered was 75 per cent as against 30 per cent. Short, medium and long-term cooperative loans rose from Rs. 2,670 million in 1961-62 to Rs. 4,810 million in 1965-66.

The value of agricultural inputs like fertilisers, pesticides and seeds supplied by cooperatives increased from Rs. 400 million in 1961-62 to Rs. 1,200 million in 1965-66.

The value of agricultural produce marketed through cooperatives went up from Rs. 1,750 million to Rs. 3,600 million. At the end of 1965-66, there were 1,524 cooperative processing units. Fifty-two cooperative sugar factories produced 27 per cent of the total sugar.

There were 2,749 cooperative farming societies in selected areas with a membership of 57,364 cultivating an area of

of the picture. With all the progress it has made in the past 15 years, the cooperative movement today needs revitalisation and a proper direction to become an effective instrument of socio-economic development. This is the keynote of the various official and non-official appraisals made lately.

The deficiencies in the main relate to the structural, financial and operational aspects of the movement. On the structural side, what is urgently needed is "de-officialisation" to make the cooperative movement self-regulatory and free from vested interests and political influences.

Financially, cooperatives continue to be weak. This is manifest in their continued dependence on heavy government funds and large overdues from members. Therefore, the second task before cooperative leaders is to make the movement self-reliant—true to the spirit of cooperation.

Thirdly, the movement in its present shape is lop-sided with the main emphasis still on agricultural credit. Cooperative operations need to be diversified more and more. Moreover, the development of cooperatives has been uneven with a few states dominating the show. Even in these states, the efficiency of cooperatives varies from district to district.

Detailed studies have revealed that in 83 out of 330 districts in the country, agricultural credit cooperatives are able to advance credit of Rs. 150 or more per member, while in 91 districts the average works out to Rs. 50 per member. This means that co-

Marked Progress

(Continued from page 1)

Jaffna peninsula with a large consumer public, present in close proximity to areas of large scale production provides the basic conditions necessary for maintaining regular village fairs.

2. The difficulty in vegetable marketing is not the intervention of the rapacious middlemen as is commonly believed but it is in the twin process of assessing the demand as well as the supply. It is easy to assess the demand but not the volume of produce coming into the market. Therefore the fluctuations in the vegetable market are not so much demand induced as those brought about by changes in the volume of produce coming into the market. The only answer to this problem will be controlled or planned production.

(3) Eggs

The collection of eggs has not been satisfactory. We were able to collect only 35,000 eggs during the year. This was partly due to the fact that our buying prices were depressed to clear the accumulated stocks in our Cold rooms. We were able to retail through our shops 840,000 eggs at 20 cts. each during a good part of the year. This, no doubt, brought about a certain stability in the prices of eggs.

(4) Shops

In spite of an island wide shortage of essential commodities the departmental shops at Chunnakam, Chundikuli, Chavakachcheri and Kilinochchi functioned very well. Certain scarce commodities were rationed out to consumers with the idea of serving a larger number of customers. The ever increasing demand for a shop in the heart of the town became a reality when a new shop was opened at Grand Bazaar in May this year. The turnover at this shop has more than justified its existence. The total turnover in respect of shops located in Jaffna District are as follows:—

C. P. Grand Bazaar—	148,977.56 (5 months)
C. P. Chundikuli—	167,907.01
C. P. Chavakachcheri—	26,901.73
C. P. Chunnakam—	48,224.93
C. P. Kilinochchi—	54,232.38

(5) Van Sales

With a view to reducing the wide disparities in vegetable prices in certain areas, it was decided in July this year to promote mobile sale of vegetables. This has proved to be very popular. At present our vehicles operate twice a week in Karainagar, once a week at Pt. Pedro and every Friday in Jaffna Town. In Pt. Pedro, sales are now made through the Puloly MPCs Society and the department supplies all the vegetables to this society at special rates. This is perhaps the first and the only MPCs in the North which has ventured out in the field of vegetable marketing.

(6) Hospital Supplies

The department continued to supply all provisions to the hospitals at Jaffna, Kayts, K. K.S., Pt. Pedro, Kilinochchi and Valvettiturai. The average cost of feeding has been in the region of Rs. 1-21 per patient per day.

Supplies were also continued to the following Institutions:—

Manual Work

(Continued from page 4)

responsible for everything to everyone else".

In the second place, man is a teachable animal. It is through his experience as a member of a whole group that man finds self-fulfilment. Dewey emphasises this when he says, "Education is of experience, by experience and for experience".

Also a good project brings teachers and pupils into a new companionship of shared service and experience. It fosters a sense of social service and it provides an exciting contrast to the dull and dragging routine of the average student and teacher.

Freedom Plus Direction

For a project to be really successful it should be so designed as to enable participants to see some visible and tangible results of their labour. A certain amount of freedom with planned direction is highly desirable. There cannot be any real enjoyment of freedom until pupils have learnt also to accept the responsibilities of freedom, and the more freedom and responsibility are given to students in school the more likely they are to develop and maintain a satisfactory community life when they grow into adulthood.

Success of a project depends almost entirely on the willingness of participants to accept change under a common leadership. The only way to test the realism of a plan is to test it against the attitudes of those whom the plan affects—(No wonder the pupils of the Co-operative Training School have already begun to use the Dust Bins more piously than they did before). *Reforms cannot be imposed; they must be wanted.* As Miss Ritsert observes, "The teacher has a great responsibility, not only for seeing that the child acquires knowledge, but more important still, that he or she acquires a right attitude of mind to life, and that attitude to life may be summed up in the thought that he is here not only, or chiefly, to get but to give".

The Indian University Education Commission headed by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan said of rural education—"What are lacking are not natural resources or human energy, but a clear mental picture of what is desirable and possible, and the character, skill, experience and culture necessary to realise such possibilities. These qualities it is the main business of rural education to provide".

I have no doubt that the Jaffna Co-operative Training School, having tasted the first fruits of shramadana will go forward in search of fresh orchards. For the present I have to sincerely thank all the students, lecturers and others who extended to me their unstinted cooperation. A real and solid foundation has been laid—the edifice is yet to be. But the whole school rejoices that a start has been made, for, as Pedro Orata asserts, "The only way to start is to start".

State Home for the Aged at Kaithady.

Children's Home, Ariyalai.

Nuffield Deaf & Blind School and Fernhams School, Atchvely.

Ceylon Navy, Karainagar.

Coop Movement in India

(Continued from page 6)

in respect of their numbers, without regard to their financial and organisational strength. The weakness of the agricultural credit societies is also due to the historical emphasis on "credit" without a corresponding emphasis on "deposits". The psychology thus generated was such as would make the cultivators indifferent even about the repayment of loans. The problem of increasing overdues of agricultural credit societies has therefore its origin in the basic policies regarding cooperative finances followed over the years.

Self-reliance

While institutional financial support to cooperatives, as to private sector industries, will have to be continued, time is ripe—with the current boost in agricultural incomes—to make the cooperatives more and more self-reliant. Towards this end, a two-pronged approach is necessary: first, cooperatives must devise ways of attracting more deposits from members; secondly, the system of recovery of loans should be streamlined.

A sure way of recovering the loans is to tie them with marketing. Thus cooperatives should procure from members their produce equal to the loan. While the short-term loan could be recovered as soon as the produce is available, the long and medium term credits could also be adjusted in this manner in regular instalments.

The principle of linking credit with marketing has already been accepted by official and non-official experts. But its implementation still awaits concrete measures. The crop loan system, currently being introduced in the country, has yet to be put firmly on ground in all the states for want of swift administrative action on the part of the cooperative departments.

Although marketing operations can be usefully linked with credit, their further expansion itself is important for maximising returns to producers, especially the smaller ones. In fact, processing and marketing of agricultural produce on cooperative lines can be a most economic proposition for the farmers.

Also there is wide scope for the movement to diversify itself in several other economic activities, particularly the occupational trades of economically backward people.

Diversification should also mean making the cooperatives less and less compartmentalised. The boundaries between different kinds of cooperatives should not be rigid. For instance, a marketing society can give production credit much more effectively than many primary credit societies. Similarly, a judicious combination of medium and short-term credit will be closer to the needs of the farmer than the present system of two separate organisations dealing with long and short-term credit.

To sum up, the cooperative movement in India has to come out of its protective shell, diversify its operations and acquire the requisite organisational and financial strength to fulfil the pivotal role assigned to it in the development plans.

—Indian & Foreign Review

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Books in the Vernaculars

Sir,—The publicity that was given recently to availability and cost of books printed in Tamil as compared with those available in Sinhalese, would appear to indicate that the position occupied by the Tamils and their language in some parts of the island in ancient times has deteriorated within the last few decades.

According to Fr. S. Thaninayagam quoted by M. D. Raghavan in his book *India in Ceylonese History, Society and Culture*, "when printing was introduced into this island for the first time, the Dutch published books in Tamil and Sinhalese tongues. A copy of a Tamil Book published in Colombo in 1754 by the Dutch Pastor, Brunsveld, refers in its dedication to the Tamil Language spoken within the greater area of this island. Robert Knox and the Dutch despatches speak of Tamil townships and Tamil speaking people of the Kandyan Kingdom".

It is of interest to note in this connection that the following books were printed in Colombo, "Christian Religion in Tamil Language" in 1754, "Tamil Catechism for Children", in 1776, "Gospel of St. Mark in Tamil", in 1741, "The Four Evangelists and The Acts of the Apostles in Tamil", in 1748, "The Four Evangelists in the Sinhalese Language", "Sixteen Sermons in the Tamil Language, by Phillippus de Vriest," in 1747, A grammar of the Sinhalese language by Johannes Ruell, printed at Amsterdam in 1708. Copies of these books should be available at the University of Uppsala in Sweden.

Ptolemy's map of Ceylon issued in the year 1552 and reproduced in Lands, Maps and Surveys by Brohier and Paulusz has the legend attributed to Varthema, who visited Ceylon in the year 1506, that is the year after the Portuguese

got a footing in Colombo, "In the language of the country Pepper is called Molaga", Molaga is of course the Tamil for pepper.

John Brohier, Provincial Judge, Puttalam (1797) has left on record that "The inhabitants differ as much in the North and South parts of the Island as the generality do from those of the coasts. In the former that is to say from Calpetyn on the West to neighbourhood of Batticaloa in the East side hardly a vestige of the Sinhalese Customs is to be found and their language is generally unknown.

On the South and South West Coast the Sinhalese compose the greatest part of the inhabitants."

Cleghorn in his *Minute of 1-6-1799* states "Two different nations from a very ancient period have divided the land. First Sinhala in its Southern and South Western Parts from Walawe to Chilaw and secondly Malabars in the Northern and Eastern Districts".

The Charter of 1810 established two district areas for judicial administration. The Tamil area extended from Chilaw river to Kumbukkan aru and the Sinhalese area from Chilaw river to Kumbukkan aru.

Nellsays in a contribution to the journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch, 1892 "When I was acting as Deputy Queen's Advocate at Jaffna..... I had been struck by the fact that the people along the Western coast and through out the Southern Province, upon inquiring after any offender who had absconded to the Kandyan Provinces, always reported that he had run away to "Sinhala" or the Sinhalese country, thus distinguishing themselves from the Sinhalese".

Yours faithfully,
J. R. SINNATAMBY,

A Browser's Diary

(Continued from page 2)

there had not been any devotion paid to God, Sounthararajan told him that his instructions had been merely to sing the Invocation to Tamil.

Arumuga Navalar loved learning, cherished knowledge and dedicated his energies to the building of schools and the dissemination of truth. A block in a University or a wing in a Library, bearing Navalar's name or a Chair for Dravidian or Saiva studies, would be a more appropriate memorial than a statue. In any case, whatever memorial is erected should be in Ceylon, preferably Jaffna, where Navalar's influence is profound even today, and veneration to his memory will be abiding.

Cooperation on the Air

The Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation will feature cooperative activities in the North on the Rural Programme (Tamil).

The programme for March and April is as follows:

Inuvil MPCs—20-3-68 and 25-3-68 7-00—7-15 p.m.

The role of Coops in Onion Cultivation—17-4-68 and 8-5-68—7-00—7-15 p.m.

Kamadchi Ambal Coop Industrial Society—3-4-68 and 10-4-68—7-00—7-15 p.m.

Note: The words that form the heading are from a famous poem by the Roman poet Horace, who declares that his poetry would outlast any bronze memorial that may be erected in his honour.

—S. H. P.

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'A Complete Flop'

A complete flop: this is how Mr. A. J. Raja Thuraisingham, President, Jaffna MPCS Union, describes the milk food distribution scheme in the Jaffna District.

According to him, under the present scheme, an infant in the Jaffna DRO's Division is not able to obtain even a 1 lb. tin of Nespray for a month. As for condensed milk, the quota given to the Union is so inadequate that a family is not in a position to get even 1 tin a month.

He states that in January, the Union was given only 6 tins of Nespray for every 9 coupons, while in February it got 7 tins for every 10 coupons. As for condensed milk, the Union was given 1 tin for

every 16 coupons in January and 3 tins for every 140 coupons in February.

The Union has a coupon strength of 142,000.

Mr. Raja Thuraisingham states that during February, a leading importer had supplied 3,000 cases of sweetened condensed milk to the Jaffna District, the bulk of which went to the private sector. He alleges that while the cooperative sector has been starved of milk food, certain leading firms in Jaffna are in a position to give 5 tins of condensed milk per person. He adds that though the Union has made several representations to the authorities, the situation has not improved.

PROFESSOR STUDYING MULTIPURPOSE COOPS

Professor Jacen T. Hsieh of the Nanyang University, Singapore, has arrived in Ceylon to study multipurpose cooperatives, on behalf of the ICA Regional Office and Education Centre, New Delhi. His terms of reference are

- To investigate the processes of transformation of the organisational and functional structure of the cooperatives in Ceylon from single to multi-purpose methods of approach, difficulties encountered and the consequences.
- To study the existing multipurpose cooperative system in its various levels and stages of development —its effects upon national economy, rural rehabilita-

tion and reconstruction, to what extent this system and practices could be developed and improved.

- To learn from the Ceylonese lesson and assess its value with a view to adopting this practice in the Cooperative Movement in South East Asia.

Professor Hsieh who will be in Jaffna from 22nd March—27th March, will visit Multipurpose Cooperatives, Unions and places of historical and cultural interest in Jaffna. An elaborate programme for his visit has been drawn up by the ACDD of Jaffna East, West and South Divisions.

Professor Hsieh will visit the Jaffna Cooperative Training School on the 22nd afternoon.

'Inborn in the Northerner'

The spirit of cooperation and self-help is inborn in the Jaffna man, observed Mr. R. C. S. Cooke, Vice-President NDCF, inaugurating a Shramadana campaign at the Jaffna Cooperative Training School.

He went on to say that from time immemorial this spirit had been prevalent and traces of it were still evident today: this spirit of good neighbourliness and mutual help could be seen at weddings, funerals, at harvesting time, while houses were being thatched and fenced and when garden crops were being irrigated. Unfortunately, said Mr. Cooke, the present system of education had made students forget the dignity of labour. It was in order to remind them of this that the Scout Movement had begun the *Chip a Job* week. He recalled how Lloyd George had

once given the retort courteous to a nobleman who had remarked "Don't I know this shoemaker's son?" He had retorted "Milord when I was a shoemaker did I not polish your shoes well?" Whatever the type of work we did, we should do it well, stressed Mr. Cooke. He said that work experience projects had been started to remind the present generation of our ancient tradition of good neighbourliness, self-help and mutual help.

Mr. K. Paramothayan, Principal, also addressed the students.

The students were divided into 4 groups and they began tidying up the premises and the buildings.

This work experience project is expected to become a regular feature.

Crest Competition

The Cooperative Federation of Ceylon is running a competition to select a suitable crest for the Cooperative Federation.

The designs should depict as far as possible the following objects of the Federation, viz. "to promote and develop the Cooperative Movement in Ceylon; to educate, guide and assist the people in their efforts to build up and expand the Cooperative Movement; to serve as an exponent of Cooperative opinion and express views on behalf of the Cooperative Movement in Ceylon".

The winner will receive a cash prize of Rs. 100/-. Entries close on 30th March 1968. For further details, contact the General Secretary of the Cooperative Federation of Ceylon.

Why the Bell Tolled

If one had asked why the bell tolled on the 8th of February, he would have got the answer "It tolls for thee". For on this day we had to mourn not for Mr. Mathibalasingham but for ourselves. On that fateful day the hungry flames consumed the remains of Mr. Mathibalasingham, but left behind his spirit.

Mr. Mathibalasingham was the living embodiment of the dictum that a Cooperative Inspector is a friend, philosopher and guide.

Cursed be the day I came to know him and blessed be that day: if I had not known him I need not have grieved; because I came to know him I wish I could emulate him.

Once Mr. Mathibalasingham was asked "Sir, what is the secret of your being a good man?" The reply was "I am attempting to be a good man guided by my mother's advice. Even if a person does you harm do him good". The villain, hypocrite and the saint had an equal place in the scale he held.

He always occupied the lower end of the table. If he was on a cross road leading to fame, or fame through service, or service, he always took the latter. If Religion is a way of life, Cooperation is, and truly Mr. Mathibalasingham will be acclaimed as a martyr. He taught us to

Do thy duty even if it be humble
Rather than another's, even if it be great,
To die in one's duty is LIFE,
To live in another's is DEATH.

P. J. CARPENTER
CANAGASINGHAM,
Coop Inspector, Kilinochchi.

Water-Seal Latrines for Jaffna

The Special Commissioners running the Jaffna Municipal Council have instructed their officials to draw up a scheme to convert the 'bucket system' into water-seal latrines. The Commissioners are considering a system of financial incentives to persuade residents to fall in line with the scheme.

If the scheme becomes a reality, the 'degrading, inhuman' practice of forcing coolies to carry night-soil will disappear.

The Local Scene

Surveyed by RAJ

What's Cooking?

I suppose Jaffna should feel flattered by all the attention she's getting at the hands of one of our (mis)-leading 'national' dailies. But, as the saying goes, *Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes*. And it's not exactly gifts that this daily is offering us. One day we are told that the administration of the Jaffna Municipality is on the verge of a breakdown, if not already in bits and pieces. Another day we are informed that the visit of venerable Buddhist monks had brought peace to Chankana. Unfortunately for the daily concerned both stories bounced. The Jaffna Municipality is getting on fine and no sooner had the monks left Jaffna than caste clashes erupted again at Chankana. This is not the first time that the daily concerned has been caught with its pants down so that by now it has quite forgotten the art of blushing.

We need shed no tears over the plight of this daily but why, after so many years' neglect of Jaffna news, this sudden crushing solicitude for Jaffna? This inordinate interest certainly bodes us ill. As someone said, *Nothing good can come out of the Beira*.

Ending a Degrading Practice

The Jaffna Municipality is drawing up a scheme to gradually convert Jaffna's bucket latrines into water-seal ones. This will not only bring Jaffna in line with developments elsewhere but also help to end the

degrading practice of one despised section of humanity having to carry night-soil.

The scheme, I understand, has not been fully worked out as yet but it envisages financial incentives for those not in a position to carry out the conversion.

Tumbling Down

The price of rice in Jaffna has come tumbling down after soaring upwards into space recently. The reason for the upward thrust was the transport of rice from Jaffna to Colombo. Now that the Colombo market is saturated, the flow of rice from the Peninsula has dried up, and things are getting back to normal.

The only way of ending this kind of artificial jacking up of prices is not to stop a few leaks here and there but to radically alter the system, completely eliminating the private trader. Instead coops should be encouraged to take his place.

Textile Merchants Blitzed

The recent Police *blitzkrieg*, under the captaincy of the S.P. Jaffna, Mr. R. Sunderalingam, proved very successful. Textile dealers were forced to cough up all the expensive, imported sarees they had been hiding, and sell them at controlled prices.

Certain hotels suspected of being not quite on the level also received a Police visit and a warning to behave themselves.

AN APPRECIATION

"IN HIS SILENCE HE SPOKE LOUD"

Mr. M. Mathibalasingham is no more with us. He was called suddenly to his eternal reward thus leaving us poorer for his elevating influence and joy of association. Those who had the privilege of knowing him only will know the void his death has caused.

I had the honour of being the pupil of Mr. Mathibalasingham at the School of Cooperation and the privilege of working under him for nearly two years at Trincomalee. It is said that the calibre and the greatness of a man is measured by the elevating influence he exerts on those around him by his word and behaviour, and it must be said of Mr. Mathibalasingham that he was every inch a 'friend, philosopher and guide' to all those who came under his influence in every sense of these words. In conversation and argument he was a captivating influence in that he convinced his participants not so much by his own arguments but by leading them to see the wisdom of their own and many a times in his silence he spoke loud and beamed forth a smile that expressed a heartfelt of sincere sympathy carrying no malice. It is only a very few who can carry that rare combination of a genuine sympathy for those subordinate under them who were in difficulties and at the same time honour and vindicate the rights and responsibilities of

one's supervisory position as Mr. Mathibalasingham did.

We who are benefited by his learning and experience and those who are very dear and near to him cannot believe the suddenness of his departure and yet life being what it is, we are left to take consolation in the Biblical Wisdom: "The works of the Just shall shine as stars in the firmament" which is many more times applicable to Mr. Mathibalasingham.

"Eternal rest grant unto him, O Lord, let perpetual light shine upon him".

P. E. FERNANDO.

Experts to be Consulted

The Jaffna Municipality's Special Commissioners, have decided to consult hydrological experts before extending Jaffna's Water Supply Scheme.

The Special Commissioners have decided to play safe, following Israeli experts' warning that Jaffna may be a desert within the next two decades. Only if experts decide in favour, will the Extension Scheme be carried out.

At present, pipe-borne water for Jaffna is obtained from Kondavil. Certain sources have expressed the fear that Kondavil's wells may run dry at the rate things are going.

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தமிழ் நாடகங்களுக்குத் தலை!

“நவீன சிங்கள நாடகங்களுடன் ஒப்பிடும்போது தமிழ் நாடகங்களுக்கு சில தடைகளும், கட்டுப்பாடுகளும் இருக்கின்றன என்பதை உணர முடிகிறது”

இவ்வாறு யாழ்ப்பாண அரசாங்க அதிபர் திரு. வேணன் அபயசேகரா இலங்கைச் சாகித்திய மண்டல தமிழ் நாடகக்குழுவும், யாழ்ப்பாண பிரதேச கலாமன்றமும் அணிமையில் நடாத்திய நாடகக் கருத்தரங்கை ஆரம்பித்து வைத்துப் பேசுகையில் குறிப்பிட்டார்.

மேலும் அவர் உரையாற்றுகையில் “இத்தடைகளும், கட்டுப்பாடுகளும் எத்தனையோ வகைகளைச் சேர்ந்தவை எத்தனையோ விதங்களிலே செயற்படுகின்றன என்பதை எடுத்துக்காட்டாக தமிழ் நாடகத்தின் கருப்பொருள்கள் புராண இதிகாசங்களைத் தழுவினவையெனவே இருக்கின்றன. இக்கால உலகத்தைப் பகைப்புலமாகக் கொண்ட நாடகங்கள் பெரும்பாலும் வெறும் ‘பகிடி’ நாடகங்களாகவே இருக்கின்றன. ஆனால் மிகவும் சொற்பமான நாடகங்களே இதற்கு விதிவிலக்காக இருந்து வருகின்றன. இன்றைய சமுதாயம் இன்றைய பிரச்சினைகளிலே அக்கறைகொண்டுள்ளது. ஆதலால் எமது பிரச்சினைகளை நாடகங்களிலே கையாள்வது இன்றைய எழுத்தாளரின் தலையாய கடமையாகும் என திரு. அபயசேகரா தொடர்ந்து வலியுறுத்தினார்.

கடந்த சில ஆண்டுகளாகத் தமிழ்ப் பகுதிகளிலுள்ள பிரதேச கலாமன்றங்கள் செவ்வனே இயங்கிவராதது எமது அவப்பேறாகும்” என தலைமை வகித்த திரு. ச. வித்தியானந்தன் பேசுகையில் குறிப்பிட்டார். தொடர்ந்து அவர் உரையாற்றுகையில் “சென்ற 5 வருடங்களாக மட்டக் களப்பு பிரதேச கலாமன்றம் செவ்வனே இயங்கவில்லை. மன்றார் பிரதேச கலாமன்றம் 4 ஆண்டுகளாக மிகத்திறம்பட இயங்கி வருகிறது. யாழ்ப்பாண பிரதேச கலாமன்றம் முன்பிருந்த அரசாங்க அதிபர் தான் வேறு இடத்திற்குச் செல்லும் கடைசி வேளையில் செய்த முயற்சியால் ஓரளவுக்கு இயங்கத் தொடங்கியது” என்றார்.

கலைக்கழகம் நாடகத்தும் தமிழ் நாடக எழுத்துப் போட்டிக்கு அனுப்பப்படும் நாடகங்கள் நாடகத் தன்மை அற்றனவாகவே இருக்கின்றன. ஆனால் இவற்றை எழுதி அனுப்புவார்களோ பெரிய எழுத்தாளர் என்ற பெயர் பெற்றவர்கள் எனச் சுட்டிக் காட்டினார். தொடர்ந்து அவர் பேசுகையில் “நாடகம் எழுதுவதென்றால் எளிதென்று சிலர் நினைக்கிறார்கள். அதை எழுதத் தொடங்கும் ஒவ்வொருவரும் அதை ஒரு கலை என்றும், வெற்றிகரமாக அதை எழுதி முடிப்பதற்கு மனதை ஒரு முகப்படுத்தும் பண்பு தேவை என்பதையும் உணர வேண்டும் என்றார். மேலும் அவர் பேசுகையில் நாடகாகிரியன் மாணவனுக்கு நனது தனது கலையைப் பற்றிய நுணுக்கங்களைப் பயிலத் தயாராக இருக்க

வேண்டும் என வற்புறுத்தினார். “நாடகம் ஏனைய இலக்கியக் கூறுகளைப் போலன்றி உரையாடலையே உயிராகக் கொண்டது” என “உரையாடல்கள்” பற்றிப் பேசுகையில் திரு. ச. வேலுப்பிள்ளை குறிப்பிட்டார்.

நாடகாகிரியன் நாடகத்தில் நேரடித் தொடர்பு கொள்ளாது உரையாடல் மூலம் தன்னைக் காட்டவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. உரையாடலினால் மாத்திரமே நாடகபாத்திரங்களின் பலவுணர்வுகளும், சூழ்நிலைகளும் வெளிப்படுகின்றன. மேடையில் காட்ட முடியாத நிகழ்ச்சிகளையும் வரலாற்றுத் தொடர்புகளையும் உரையாடல் காட்டுகின்றது; இவற்றுல் உரையாடல் நாடகத்தின் உயிராக விளங்குகிறது என தொடர்ந்து பேசுகையில் அவர் விளக்கினார்.

பாத்திரங்களின் பேச்சில் இயல்பாகவும், அவற்றின் மனக்குரலாகவும் உரையாடல் விளங்கவேண்டும். என திரு. வேலுப்பிள்ளை மேலும் உரையாற்றுகையில் வலியுறுத்தினார்.

கூட்டுறவு

வடபகுதி ஐக்கிய மேற்பார்வைச் சபையின் வெளியீடு யாழ்ப்பாணம், 15-3-1968.

வேண்டும் — நகர அமைப்பு!

பூம்புகார் நகர் அன்று பூண்டிருந்த எழிற் சிறப்பை நெஞ்சை அள்ளும் சிலப்பதிகாரமூலம் நாம் கண்டனுவலிக்கலாம். சொல்லோவியமாகத் தீட்டப்பட்டுள்ள அந்நன்னகரின் அழகு தமிழனின் அன்றைய பண்பாட்டின் சிலத்தையும், செழிப்பையும் எமக்கு எடுத்துக் கூறுகின்றது. பல்வேறுபட்ட பெரிய வணிகங்கள், தொழில்கள் அங்கு இடையறாது நடைபெற்று வந்தன. நாளங்காடி, அல்லங்காடி என்னும் இரவுச்சந்தையும், பகற்சந்தையும் வேறு வேறு இடங்களில் இயங்கி வந்தன. ஆடல், பாடல் கலைஞர்கள் ஏராளமாக வாழ்ந்தார்கள். கோயில்களும், பள்ளிகளும் அங்கு குறைவின்றி இருந்தன. இவை அனைத்தும் அந்நகரில் குறிக்கப்பட்ட ஒவ்வொரு வீதியிலும் ஒழுங்காக அமைந்திருந்தன. இவ்வீதமாக பூம்புகார் நகரம் அன்று சிறந்த நகர அமைப்பிலே அமைந்திருந்தது.

ஆனால், நாகரீகமும், அறிவும் முதிர்ச்சியடைந்துள்ள காலம் எனக் கருதப்படும் இன்று யாழ்ப்பாண நகரின் அழகும், அதன் அமைப்பும் எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்பதை இங்கு நோக்குவோம்.

நல்லூரிலுள்ள பழைய இராஜதானியாகிய சங்கிலித்தோப்பு என்ற பழம் பெருமை வாய்ந்த புனித இடம் இன்று பழைய கார் திருத்தும் இடமாக காட்சியளிக்கிறது. வரலாற்று முக்கியத்துவம் வாய்ந்த இடங்களைப் பேணிப்பாதுகாக்க வேண்டும்; நமது முன்னைய செல்வங்களுக்கு மதிப்புக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்ற பண்பு இங்கு அடியோடு இல்லை என்பதை உணரும்போது மனம் வருந்துகின்றது.

மணிக்கூட்டுக் கோபுரம், கோட்டை, நூல்நிலையம் இவைகள் அமைந்துள்ள நிலப்பரப்பு வெளி அருமையான சூழலிலே அமைந்திருக்கின்றது. இந்நிலப்பரப்பு வெளியின் எதிரே கடல் அலைக்கரம் விரித்து அசைந்தாடிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அக்கடலை உளர்ந்து கொண்டு வரும் இனிய காற்று இன்ப சுகம் பேசுகின்றது. இத்தகைய சூழலின் அரவணைப்பில் இருக்கும் கோட்டையை அண்மிய நிலப்பரப்பிலே நின்றால் இயற்கையின் இனிய விருந்தை மாந்தித் தினைக்கலாம். அவ்வெளியில் அனுமதியின்றி எந்த விதமான சிறு கட்டிடத்தை எழுப்பவோ, மரஞ்செடிகளை நாட்டுவதற்கோ இடமளிக்கக்கூடாது.

பொதுவாக நோக்குமிடத்து யாழ் நகரம் சரியான ஒரு நகர அமைப்புத் திட்டத்தில் அமையவில்லை என்பது தெளிவாகத் தெரிகிறது. நகரைப் புனரமைப்பதே நாகரீகப் புனரமைப்பாகும். லூயிஸ் மம்வோர்ட் என்னும் சமூக இயலாளர் நகரங்களின் பண்பாடு என்னும் நூலில் “நகரம் சமூகப் பண்பாட்டின் சின்னம்” என்று கூறியுள்ளார்.

மொழியும், நகரமுமே மக்களுடைய மிகச் சிறந்த கலையாக்கங்களாகும்

“வாழ்வதற்காகத்தான் மனிதர்கள் நகரங்களில் ஒன்று கூடுகின்றனர். நல்வாழ்வு வாழ்வதற்காகத்தான் அவர்கள் தொடர்ந்து அங்கே இருக்கின்றனர்” என கிரேக்க ஞானி அரிஸ்டோட்டில் கூறியுள்ளார்.

எனவே எமது மக்களுடைய முழுத்திறமை மலர்வதற்கும், எமது பண்பாடு செழித்தோங்குவதற்கும் யாழ் நகரைப் புனரமைப்பது எமது தலையாய கடமையாகும். அதுவே நாம் எமது வருங்காலப் பரம்பரையினருக்குச் செய்யும் மாபெரும் தொண்டாகும்.

பிறநாட்டு நாடகங்களைத் தழுவுவேண்டும்.

எல்லோராலும் சிறந்த நாடகம் எழுத முடியாது. ஆதலாற்றான் சிங்கள நாடக உலகைப் போன்று நாமும் மிகச் சிறந்த பிறநாட்டு நாடகங்களைத் தழுவ வேண்டும்; மேலும் நாடகங்களை மேடையேற்றி வரும் முறையும் தமிழ் நாடக வளர்ச்சிக்கு ஒரு தடையாக இருந்து வருகிறது. இவ்விடயத்தில் தயாரிப்பை மாத்திரம் குறிப்பிடவில்லை. நடிப்பு, உடை, ஒப்பனை, ஒலி, ஒளி, இவைகளையும் சேர்த்தே குறிப்பிடுகிறேன் என்றார்.

இத்தகைய கருத்தரங்குகள் யாழ்ப்பாணம் போன்ற பிரதேசங்களுக்கு மிகவும் அத்தியாவசியமாகப் பல கர்வங்களாக இருந்து வந்தன என விளக்கிய அவர், மேலும் பேசுகையில் ஈழத்திலே ஆங்கில சிங்கள நாடகங்கள் அடைந்துள்ள வளர்ச்சியை நாம் அவதானிக்கும்போது இத்தேவையை நன்கு உணர முடிகிறது என அவர் சுட்டிக் காட்டினார்.

“இலங்கையிலே ஆங்கில அமெச்சூர் நாடகங்கள் இங்கிலாந்தின் அமெச்சூர் நாடகங்களிலும் பார்க்க தரம் வாய்ந்தவை எனக் கணிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது” என மேலும் பேசுகையில் அவர் எடுத்துக் காட்டினார்; இங்கிலாந்திலே சிறந்த நடிக்காரரும், எழுத்தாளர்களும் தொழில் ரீதியான நாடகத்துறையிலே ஈடுபடுவதே இதற்குக் காரணம் என அவர் விளக்கினார்.

சிங்கள நாடகத்துறை முன்னேறியுள்ளது

சிங்கள நாடகத்துறை இன்று எவ்வளவோ முன்னேறியுள்ளது. சிங்களத்தில் சுயமான நாடகங்களும் எத்தனையோ சிறந்த தழுவல் நாடகங்களும் மேடையேற்றப்பட்டு வருகின்றன என தொடர்ந்து பேசுகையில் அவர் சுட்டிக் காட்டினார்.

சிங்கள நாடகத்துறையில் புதுப் பரிசோதனை

அமெரிக்கா, பிரான்சு, இத்தாலி முதலிய நாடுகளின் நவீன நாடகங்கள் பல சிங்களத்தில் வெளிவந்துள்ளன என்று எடுத்துக்காட்டிய திரு. அபயசேகரா சிங்கள நாடகத்தயாரிப்பாளர் நாடகத்துறையில் புதுப் புதுப் பரிசோதனைகளைச் செய்துவருகின்றனர் என்று ஆணித்தரமாகக் கூறினார். சரத்தந்திராவின் புது வித நாட்டுக்கூத்து மோடியை விட யதார்த்த நாடகங்கள் கூட புதுப்புது மோடிகளிலே அமைக்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றன என மேலும் பேசுகையில் தெரிவித்த அவர், நாம் நாடகத்திலே ஈடுபாடு கொள்வதென்றால் முதலில் மாணவர்களாக இருந்து அக்கலையைப்பயில வேண்டும். நாடக இரசனையிலே இலக்கியத்தைப் போன்று செம்மையான அளவுகோல்களைக் கையாள வேண்டும்.

அகில இலங்கைக் கூட்டுறவுச் சம்மேளனம் இலச்சினைப் போட்டி

அகில இலங்கைக் கூட்டுறவுச் சம்மேளனம் தமக்கு பெருந்தமான ஒரு இலச்சினையைத் தெரிந்தெடுப்பதற்காக நாடகத்துப் போட்டிக்கு விண்ணப்பங்களைக் கோருகின்றது; கீழ்க்காணும் நிபந்தனைகளுக்கமையவே இப்போட்டியில் பங்குபற்றலாம்.

(1) அனுப்பப்படும் சித்திரங்கள் எளிதானவையாகவும் அதிக அலங்காரமற்றவையாகவும் இருத்தல் வேண்டும்.

(2) சித்திரங்கள் கறுத்த மையினால் வரையப்படவேண்டும்; இவை 8" x 8" அளவிற்கு கூடியனவாக இருத்தலாகாது

(3) கீழே தரப்படும் சம்மேளனத்தின் நோக்கங்களை சித்திரங்கள் இயன்றவரை உணர்த்தத் தக்கனவாய் இருத்தல் வேண்டும்.

“இலங்கையில் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தை விரிவுபடுத்தி மேம்பாட்டையச் செய்தல். கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தினே விருத்தியடையச் செய்வதற்கும் மக்கள் மேற்கொள்ளும் முயற்சிகளுக்கு ஊக்கமளித்து அவர்களை நெறிப்படுத்த கல்வி

புகட்டுதல். கூட்டுறவு அபிப்பிராயங்களை எடுத்துரைத்து இலங்கைக் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தின் சார்பாக கருத்துக்களை வெளியிடுதல்”.

(4) முடிவு திகதி: 30-3-68

(5) தேர்வுக் குழுவின் தீர்ப்பே இறுதியானது. தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட சித்திரத்தை அனுப்பியவருக்கு 100/- பரிசாக (ரொக்கமாக) வழங்கப்படும். அச்சித்திரம் கூட்டுறவுச் சம்மேளனத்தின் உடமையாகும்;

சித்திரங்கள் எமக்குக் கிடைத்துவிட்டன என உறுதி பெற விரும்புவோர் தங்களது விவரம்முதலில் முதல்திரை ஒட்டிய கடித உறையை சித்திரங்களுடன் இணைத்து அனுப்பவேண்டும்.

மேலும் விபரங்கள் அறிய விரும்பின் பொதுச் செயலாளருடன் தொடர்பு கொள்ளவும்.

பொதுச் செயலாளர் அகில இலங்கைக் கூட்டுறவுச் சம்மேளனம் 455, காலி வீதி, கொழும்பு-3;

தமிழே! தமிழே!!

கீழே நாம் தரும் தமிழ் எங்கேயோ கல்வெட்டிலிருந்து எடுத்த தமிழ் என்ற நினைத்து எம்மைப் பெரிய ஆராய்ச்சியாளராய் நினைத்து புகழுக்கு ஆளாக்கி விடாதீர்கள். கூட்டுறவுத் திணைக்களம் வெளியிட்ட சுவரொட்டியொன்றில் ‘மிளிரும்’ தமிழ்தான் இது:-

‘வருகின்ற வருடம் குறைந்த வட்டியில் கடன் பெறுவதற்கு இப்பொழுதே திருப்பிச் செலுத்துங்கள். விவசாய கடன் எடுப்போம் கதிர் சுறுப்போம். “காலபோக” கடன் இறுப்போம் “சிறுபோகம்” விதைப்பதற்கு கடன் எடுப்போம். கூட்டுறவு வழியில் நன்மையடையுங்கள்;

செய்யுரட்சி

பாம் கற்றுத் தெரிந்து படவைகளை பிறருக்குச் சொல்லி விளக்கவும் இடம். ஒவ்வொரு கடனும் இணைத்து தான் நயம். தான் ஒதியதை குக் கற்பிப்பதையும் பத்தியிருக்கிறார். இத இந்த மந்திரங்களின் பாற்றி என் உபயோகாக சில மந்திரங்களை தயாரித்துக் கொள் றேன்.

பனச்ச ஸ்வாத்யாய
ப்ரவசனேச!
மதானச்ச ஸ்வாத்யாய
ப்ரவசனேச!
திலேனச்ச ஸ்வாத்யாய
ப்ரவசனேச!
பிமுக காநீகாரியச்ச
வாத்யாய ப்ரவசனேச!

மயமான முந்திய யல் தலைவர்கள்

வைகளிலும் நான் ஒவ் றாறுடனும் "ஸ்வாயாய் நேச" வை சேர்த்துக் கொண்டு சாஸ்திரங்களில் ன இந்தக் கட்டளை னக்குப் பேருதவி அளித் தன்றன் சுயராஜ்ய த்தல் எந்தத் தலைவர் மிருந்து மக்களுக்கு ஊக் தததத அவர்கள் கையாண்டு வந்தனர். நேரம் கிடைத்த தல்லாம புத்தகங்களைப் வந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என் கண்டேன். இந்தக் திலேனே அரசியல் தலை வர்க்கு புத்தகங்கள் படிக்க

வல நிலை

மும். இவ்வகையில் சோ களே, தென்னுபிரிக்க லைக் கழகங்களிலிருந்து கைக்காகப் பத வது அறிவுச் சுடர்கள். பல பழக அமைப்பில், இவ் று உட்காணியுதவ த்தல். ன்ருப்பட ப்புறவர்கள் தொகை றது. அவர்களுக்கென ப்பட்ட கல்லூரிகள் ல் குறைந்தவை. ஆசிர ன் தரம் குறைவு. ஒரு மக்களைக் கொண்டுள்ள சமுதாயம், ஒரு வரு 20 பட்டதாரிகளை ஆக்கும் நிலையல்ல. பலகலைக்கழகங்கள் காலத்தில் சராசரி னவர்கள் பட்ட ம். இன்னுமொரு நாம் சிந்தனை செய்ய யது - ஒரு கோடி மக் காண்ட சமுதாயத்தல், பல்கலைக்கழக கல் டிப்பு நிலையை அடைந ன, 700 மாணவர்கள். இலட்சம் கொண்ட னவர்கள் சமுதாயத்தி ல்கலைக் கழகங்களில் மாணவர்கள் தொகை ன்ருபிரிக்க வ்ரு மக் கல்வி நிலையை ஆரா பாது. நமது நாட்டில் மக்கள் எல்லாருக்கும் ல் சமசநதாபம் ப்படுகின்றதா, சமசந வசதிகள் அளிக்கப் னவா, எனச் சிந்திக்க மம். சம சநதாபம் ம், சம உரிமையும், சம ம், மட்டுமல்ல. இது வ உணர்வு. இவ்வு மனததல் ஸ்தரப்படுத்த வேண்டியது. நமது றுமொழிக் கொள்கை மித்தம், இவ்வகையில் றைய 15 பள்ளிக்கூடங் ட்ட' ஏனய பள்ளிக்

நேரமே கிடைப்பதில்லை! பெயர் என்னவோ மந்திரி (அமைச்சர் தான்). மந்திரி என்பதற்கு புத்தகங்களைப் படித்து அதிலிருந்து தாம் தெரிந்து கொண்ட விஷயங்க ளைக் குறித்து சிந்திப்பவர் என்பது பொருள். ஆனால் இவர்களுக்கு புத்தகம் படிக்கவே பொழுது இருப்பதில்லை; எதுவுமே படிக்காமையால் எதைக் குறித்தும் சிந்திப்பதும் கிடையாது. பழைய காலத் தவர்களில் ஸ்ரீ அரவிந்தர் ஒரு மாபெரும் அரசியல் தலைவர்:

ஆரம்பப் பாடசாலைகளிலிருந்து பெரியகல்லூரிகள் வரையும் கல்விக்கு இருந்து வரும் அவக்கோடான நிலை குறித்து சர்வகலாசாலைகள், கல்லூரிகளின் உபவேந்தர் கள் பேராசிரியர்கள் பீகாரில் நடத்திய மகாநாட்டில் வினோபாஜி உதிர்ந்த கருத்துக்கள்.

புரட்சி வீரர். ஆனால் அவர் எவ்வளவு படித்திருக்கிறார் என்பதை நினைக்க நமக்கே ஆச்சரியமாயிருக்கிறது. அவர் சுமார் 25, 30 புத்தகங்கள் எழுதியிருக்கிறார். லோக மான்ய திலகருக்கு பகல் பொழுது முழுவதும் அரசியல் வேலைகளிலேயே கழிந்து விடும். ஆனால் இரவிலே படுக் கப் போகுமுன் வேதங்களை ஓதாமல் இருக்கவே மாட் டார். அவா சிறைக்குச் சென் றார் என்றால் அங்கு "வேத காலம்" பற்றிய தமது ஆராய் ச்சிகளை ஒரு புத்தகமாக எழு தினார்.

மறுமுறை சிறையில் நீண்ட காலம் இருக்க நேர்ந்தபோது "கீதா ரகசியம்" எழுதினார், அவர் செய்து வந்தது என்ன வோ அரசியல் இயக்கத்தை முன்னின்று நடத்துவதாயி ருந்தும் அவர் உள்ளம் புத்த கங்கள் ஒதுவதிலும் தாம் ஒது யவற்றைப் பிறருக்கு அறி விக்க வேண்டி புத்தகங்கள் எழுதுவதிலும் ஆழ்ந்தருந் தது. மகாஷி ரானடே அன்னி பெஸன்ட், அப்துல் கலாம் ஆஜாத் ஆகியோர் அரசிய லை ஆழ்ந்து தினைத்ததைப் போலவே, அதைவிட இன் னும் அதிகமாக தாம் றால் களை ஒது பிறர்க்கும் போதிப் பது என்ற கல்வி வல்லுனர்

கூடங்கள் ஒரு மொழிப்பள் ளிக்கூடங்களாகின்றன. கல்வி அமைச்சரின் முடிமொழித் திட்டம் செவ்வனே அமுல் செய்யப்பட்டால் மாணவர் கள் பூன்று மொழிகள் கற்க ஏதுவாகும். மொழி அடிப்ப டையில் பிரிக்கப்படுகின்ற நாம், அந்தமற்ற சாதி அடிப்படையிலும் பிரிக்கப்படு கின்றோமோ என யோசிக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. முழுமைச் சமரசம் காணும் இந்து மதத் தினும், தீண்டாமை என்னும் கடைப்பிணை இருப்பதை நாம் காண்கின்றோம். சாதித் துவம் தனிப்பிரச்சனை எனச் சவர் கொள்வர். இது ஏற்றுக் கொள்ள முடியாததென்னும், நமகளைப் படியாத்தென்னும், நமகளைப் படியாத்த வரையல், இறைவன் சந்நிதானங் களிலும், கலைக்கூடங்களிலும் எல்லாரும் சமம் என்ற கருத் தை ஏற்றுக் கொள்ள வேண் டும். இவ்வகையில் இன்று சாதி அடிப்படையில் கல்வா ரிகள் இயங்குகின்றன. தாழத் தப்படுகின்ற மக்கள், பள்ளிக் கூடங்கள் அரசாங்கத்தினால் பொறுப்பேற்கமுற்றி இருந்த நிலை அவல நிலை. கிறிஸ்தவ கல்லூரிகளே இம்மக்களுக்கு கல்வியை உயர் அளித்தன. ஒரு சில இந்து பாடசாலைகளும், இச்சமுதாய மாணவர்களுக்கு இடம் அளித்தன. பள்ளிக் கூடங்கள் அரசாங்க பள்ளிக் கூடங்கள் ஆனதென்பின், நிலை ஒருவாறு தகுந்துகிறது. எனினும், மாணவர் இல்லங்க ளில், இம்மாணவர்களுக்கு இடங்கிடைப்பது முயற்

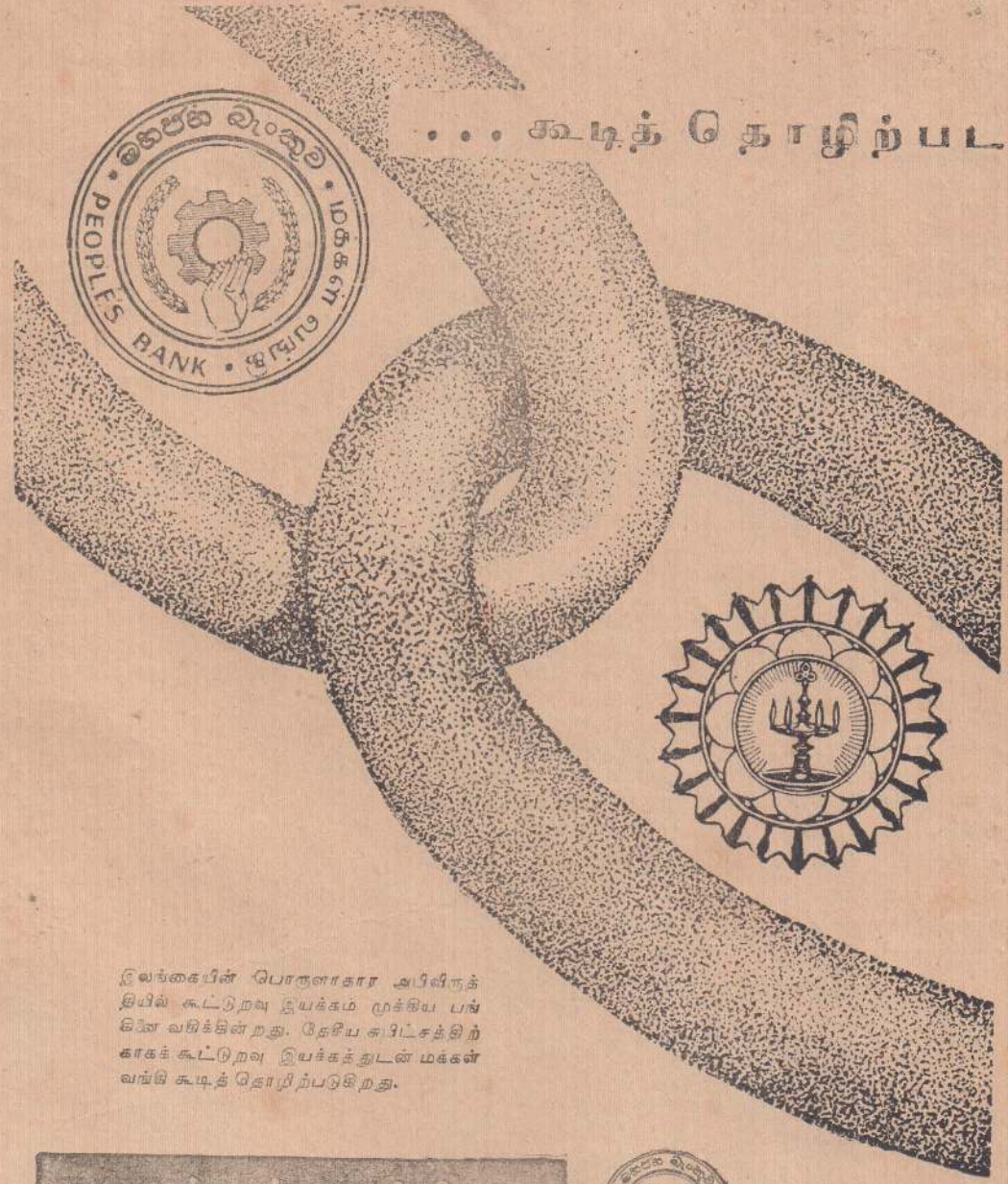
களின் பணியிலேயே ஆழ்ந்திருந்தார்கள். இவர்கள் எல் லோருமே ஒருவரை விட ஒரு வர் பெரிய, உண்மையான ஆற்றல் வாய்ந்த தலைவர்கள், உள்ளீடற்ற வெறும் குழாய் கள் அல்ல. தம்பட்டத்திற்கு உள்ளே எதுவும் இல்லாமையால் அது எழும்பும் சத்தம் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. அதன் உள்ளே பண்டம் இருந்தால் அதிலிருந்து இவ்வளவு சத் தம் எழாது. அந்தத் தலைவர் கள் வெறும் அரசியல்வாதிக ளாய் மட்டும் இருக்கவில்லை.

அவர்கள் வாழ்க்கை கல்வி மயமாய் இருந்தது. இவர்கள் அனைவரின் சமஸ்காரமும் நினை வும் என் சித்தத்தில் தோயிந் திருந்தமையால் எனக்கு உங் கள் கல்விப் பணியில் என்னு லான உதவி புரியவேண்டும் என்று தோன்றிற்று. பீகாரில் கல்வி விஷயத்தில் அவரிம் சைப் புரட்சி நடத்துவதற்கு என்னென்ன செய்ய வேண் டும் என்று யோசிக்க வேண் டும்- என் உள்ளத்தில் எழுந்த உற்சாகத்தை நான் உங்கள் முன் வெளியிட்டேன். எனக்கு இவ்வேலையைச் செய்ய அதி கத் தகுதி இருப்பதாய் நான் உங்களிடம் சொன்னது இத லை தான்.

வித்துவான்கள் என்றால் எனக்குப் பயம்!

இப்போது நீங்கள், அப் படியானால் இவ்வேலையை நங் களே என செய்யவில்லை? என்று கேட்கலாம். அதற்கு நான் பதில் சொல்ல விரும் புகிறேன். அதற்கு பதில் இவ் வேலையில் வித்துவான்களின் உதவி எனக்குக் கிடைக்கும் என்ற நம்பிக்கை எனக்கு இருக்கவில்லை என்பதுதான். இரண்டு வித்துவான்கள் ஓர் இடத்தில் ஒன்று கூடினார்கள் அவர்கள் இருவரும் ஏதோ (தொடர்ச்சி 12-ம் பக்கம்)

கொம்பு. கல்லூரிகள் கூட பலவித சாக்குப் போக்குகள் சொல்லி இம்மாணவர்களுக்கு இடங் கொடாத நிலையு முண்டு. இது கல்வித் தெய்வத் துக்கே னரோதமான செயல். சில கல்லூரிகளில் தாழ்த்தப் பட்ட மாணவர்களுக்கென வேறு ஆசனங்கள் உள். இச் செயல்கள் நமது கல்விய் சட்டத்துக்கு முரணாகும். இதி லும் அவல நிலை இன்னு மொன்றுண்டு. தாழ்த்தப் பட்ட மக்களுக்கென தனிக் கல்லூரிகள் உண்டு. இச்சாதி யினரின் பெயரை அடைமொ ழியாக வைத்தே இப்பள்ளிக் கூடங்களை னவரிக்கும் நிலையு முண்டு. தென்னுபிரிக்காவில் இன் அடிப்படையில், மொழி அடிப்படையில், பிரத்தியேக மான கல்லூரிகள் உண்டு. நமது நாட்டில், ஒரே மொழி பேசுகின்ற, ஒரே இனத்தைச் சேர்ந்த, பெருமளவுக்கு ஒரே மதத்தைத் தழுவுகின்ற, மக் களிடையே தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கெனப் பிரத்தியேகப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் இருப்பது, மனித குலத்துக்கே இழுக்கு. இதை நாம் உணரவேண்டும். மற்றவர்களிடம் நமது உரி மைகள் கோரும் நாம், நம்மி டையே உள்வாங்களுக்கு உரிமை அளிக்கவேண்டும். தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் பொ துவாகத் தொழிலாளர் வர்க் கத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள். என வே, இம்மக்களுக்கு சமத்துவம் கொடுத்து, இச்சகநயைப் பயன் படுத்துவதால்நாடே முன்னேறும். (வளரும்)



மக்கள் வங்கி

இலங்கையின் பொருளாதார அபிவிருத் தியில் கூட்டுறவு தியக்கம் முக்கிய பங் கினை வகிக்கின்றது. தேசிய கரிட்சத்திற் காகக் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்துடன் மக்கள் வங்கி கூடித் தொழிற்படுகிறது.

யாழ்ப்பாணத்தில் கூட்டுமொண்ப்பாணமை

"யாழ்ப்பாண மக்களிடம் பண்டைக் காலந்தொடக்கம் கூட்டு மொண்ப்பாணமையும், சுயமுயற்சியும் மற்றவர்க ளுக்கு உதவும் பண்பும் இருந்து யந்தன" இவ்வண்ணம் தரு. R. C. S. குக் யாழ்ப்பாணம் கூட்டுறவுப் பயிற்சிக் கலா சாலை மாணவரின் சிரமதா னப் பணியினை மேற்படி கலாசாலையில் ஆரம்பத்து வைத்துப் பேசுகையில் குறிப் பிட்டார். மேலும் அவர் உரையாற்றுகையில், "தண் ணர் இறைத்தல், வேலி அடைத்தல், அரிசி வெட்டு தல் முதலிய பணிகளில் இன் றும் யாழ்ப்பாண மக்களிடம் அப்பண்புகளைக் காணலாம்" என்ற அவர், "நடைமுறைக் கல்வி முறை தொழில் மகி மையை உணரத் தவறிவிட் டது" என்று சுட்டிக்காட்டி னார். தொழில் மகிமையை மீண்டும் மாணவர்களுக்கு உணர்த்தும் முகமாகவே சேர லையனுபவத்திட்டமும் வரூ னார் இயக்கமும் முயன்று வரு கின்றன என தொடர்ந்து பேசு கையில்குறிப்பிட்டார். மேலும் அவர் பேசுகையில் கூறியதா வது: இங்கிலாந்தில் தொழிற்க ட்சியைச் சேர்ந்த லொய்ட்ஸ் ஜோய்ஸ் ஒரு கூட்டத்திலே பேசிக் கொண்டிருக்கையில் "இந்தச் செம்மானின் மகன் எமக்குத் தெரியாதா என்று ஒருவர் கூறினார். அதற்கு அவர், நான் உம்முடைய சப்பாத்துக்களைச் செம்மை யாக மீணுக்கத்தவறினேன்" என பொறுமையாகப் பதில் ளித்தார். இதிலிருந்து, நாம் எதைச்செய்தாலும் செவ்வ னை செய்யப் பழகிக் கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்பது புலனாகிந் தது. அதிபர்திரு. சு. பரமோத யனும் பேசினார். மாணவர்கள் நான்கு குழுக்களாகப் பிரிந்து சிரமதானப்பணியாற்றினர்.

வடபகுதி ஐக்கிய மேற்பார்வைச் சபை கல்விக் குழுத் தலைவர்கள் நியமனம்

1. யாழ்ப்பாண மாவட்ட ஒவ்வொரு காரியாதிகாரி பிரிவிற்கும் ஒவ்வொரு கல்விக் குழுத் தலைவர் நியமிக்கப்படுவர்.
2. பின்வரும் நோக்கங்களுக்காக கல்விக் குழுத் தலை வர்கள் நியமனம் செய்யப்படுவர்.
 - (அ) கூட்டுறவுத் துறையில் ஆர்வத்தை வளர்த்தல்.
 - (ஆ) கூட்டுறவுக் கோட்பாட்டினையும், நடைமுறையையும் கற் பித்தல்.
 - (இ) கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்கள்மூலம் தீர்த்துக்கொள்ளக்கூடிய பொருளாதாரப் பிரச்சனைகளைப்பற்றிய உணர்ச்சியை ஏற்படுத்தல்.
 - (ஈ) கூட்டுறவுச் சங்க அங்கத்தவர்களின் அறிவை வளப்படு த்தல்.
 - (உ) புதிய கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களை ஸ்திரமான அத்திவா ரத்தில் கட்டியெழுப்புதல்.
 - (ஊ) நன்றாகச் செயற்படாத சங்கங்களைத் திருத்தி அமைத் தல்.
 - (எ) நன்றாக இயங்கும் சங்கங்களை மேலும் சிறப்பாக இயங் குவதற்கு உதவி அளித்தல்.
3. தகமைகள்:
 - (அ) கூட்டுறவுக் கல்வி அறிவும் கூட்டுறவுக் கருமங்களில் ஆற்றலும், அனுபவமுமுடைய கூட்டுறவுச் சங்க அங்கத் தவராக இருத்தல்.
 - (ஆ) ஆசிரிய அனுபவமும், தலைமை தாங்கும் தகுதியுடைய வராகவும் இருத்தல்.
 - (இ) நற்குணமுடையவராகவும், தேக ஆரோக்கியமுடைய வராகவும் விளங்கல்.
4. கல்விக் குழுத் தலைவரினால் நடாத்தப்படும் ஒவ் வொருவகுப்பிற்கும் பிரயாணச் செலவு உட்பட ரூபா 3/-வளங்கப்படும்.

விண்ணப்ப முடிவு திகதி: 20-3-68.

மேற்படி தகமையுடையவர்கள் தங்கள் பெயர், முகவரி, வயது முதலிய விபரங்களுடன் விண்ணப் பிக்குமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்ளப்படுகின்றார்கள்.

சு. கந்தையா, கௌரவ காரியதரிசி, வ. ஐ. மே. சபை, யாழ்ப்பாணம்.

கல்வியில் அறிமச்சைப்...

(10-ம் பக்கத் தொடர்ச்சி)

ஒரு விஷயத்தை ஒத்துக் கொண்டார்களை அது நடக்கக்கூடாத ஆச்சரியமான பெரிய நிகழ்ச்சிதான். இதனால் "நேகோ முனிர்யஸ்ய வசப் பிரமாணம்" என்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதனால் தான் துளசி தாஸர் கூட வித்துவான்கள் எதிலும் ஒத்துப் போகமாட்டார்கள். ஒவ்வொருவரும் ஒவ்வொரு திசைக்கு இழுப்பார்கள். அவர்கள் நாலு பேர் கூடினால் வாக்குவாதமும் சண்டையும் தான் நடக்கும். இதனால் எனது குரு எனக்கு "நீ ராமஜனே செய்து கொண்டிரு" என்று சொன்னார். அந்த ராஜ பாட்டையில் நான் கண்ணாமூடிக்கொண்டு போய்க் கொண்டிருக்கிறேன் என்று சொல்லி இருக்கிறார். அவரே பிறகு ஓரிடத்தில், நான் "ராமசரித மாணஸ்" (ராமாயணம்) எழுதிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறேன். ஆனால் நான் செய்யும் இம் முயற்சியைக் கண்டு வித்துவான்கள் சிரிக்கப் போகிறார்கள், காரணம், நான் அவர்களைப் போன்ற வித்துவான் அல்ல என்பது தான். ஆனால் எனது படைப்பைக் கண்டு அவர்கள் என்னி நகையாடினாலும் என்னால்

அவர்களுக்கு ஆசைதீர சிரிக்க ஒரு வாய்ப்பு ஏற்படும் அல்லவா? அதுவே இலாபம்தான் என்று சொல்லியிருக்கின்றார். துளசிதாசருக்குத் தான் எவ்வளவு பணிவு. துளசிதாசருக்கே வித்துவான்கள் என்றால் இவ்வளவு பயமென்றால் அவர்களிடம் பாபாவின் பருப்பு எப்படி வேகும்? எனவே நான் கல்விப் பணியை மேற்கொள்ளாததற்கு இது ஒரு காரணமாகும்.

2 ஆவது காரணம் பாபாவின் உள்ளத்தில் கருணை ஓங்கி எழுந்து அவரை அலைக்கழித்துக் கொண்டு இருப்பதாகும். சங்கராச்சாரியாரை விட பெரிய தத்துவஞானி இருந்ததில்லை. ஆனால் அவரே "அவிநய மயே விஷ்ணே தமயம், சமய விஷய மிருக திருஷ்ணம் பூததயாம் விஸ்தாரய" (ஏ விஷ்ணு பகவானே, எனது பணிவின்மையைப் போக்கு; என் மனத்தில் சஞ்சலத்தை அடக்கு. கானல் நீரான விஷய வாசனையைக் களைந்தெறி, எல்லா உயிர்களிடமும் எனக்குக் கருணையுண்டாக்கும்படி செய்) என்று பகவானிடம் வேண்டிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்.

அறிவு மாத்திரம் போதாது, கருணை தேவை

சங்கராச்சாரியார் எவ்வளவு பெரிய ஞானவானாய் இருந்தும் அவர் பகவானிடம் தமக்கு எல்லா உயிர்களிடமும் தயை உண்டாகும்படி செய்யுமாறு வேண்டிக் கொண்டு இருக்கிறார். மனிதனுடைய முக்கியமான கடமை என்ன என்பதை விளக்கப் புகுந்தவர் ஓரிடத்தில் "வாக்வைகரி சப் தஜூர் சாஸ்த்ரயாக்யான கொளசலம்" (சாஸ்திரங்களை யெல்லாம் கரைத்துக் குடித்து, கேட்டோர் உள்ளத்தைக் கவரத் தக்க பேச்சாற்றல் பெற்றிருந்து என்ன பயன்?) என்று கேட்கிறார். இத்தகைய வித்துவான்களின் படிப்பு" ஒன்றுக்கும் உதவாது. "முந்தையே ந்து முந்தையே" அதனால் முக்தி கிட்டாது, கிட்டாது என்கிறார். அதனால் பண வருவாய் பெறலாமே தவிர வீடு பேற்றிற்கு அது உதவாது. ஆகையால் மனிதனிடம் கருணை இருக்க வேண்டும். சங்கராச்சாரியாரைப் பற்றி விபரிக் கையில் "சுருதி, ஸ்மிருதி புராணமும் ஆலயம்" என்று சொல்லி விட்டு அதாவது 'சுருதி ஸ்மிருதி புராணங்களின் உறைவிடம்' என்று கூறிய பின் 'கருணையாம்' கருணையின் இருப்பிடம் என்று கூறப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அவர் 16 ஆண்டுகள் இந்தியா முழுவதிலும் சுற்றினார். சென்றவிடங்களில் எல்லாம் மக்களைக் கலந்து பேசும் சுருத்தைப் பரப்பினார். இதற்கெல்லாம் காரணம் கருணை அவர் உள்ளத்தில் வழிநடத்துதான். புத்த பகவான் எத்தனையோ வித்தைகளைக் கற்றுக் கரை கண்ட ராஜபுத்திரராய் இருந்தும் கருணையின் ஏவலால் அரண்மனையை விட்டு வெளியேறி ஊர் ஊராய்ச் சுற்றினார். அவர் கருணையின் அவதாரம். இதனால்தான் அவர் சேகர எடுபட்டது. நாடு முழுவதும் அவர் சொல்லிக் கேட்டு நடக்கலாயிற்று. இது வரையில் தோன்றியுள்ள பெரிய பெரிய ஞானிகளும், பேரறிவாளிகளும் வித்துவான்களும் கருணையே வற்புறுத்திச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள்.

பாபா அப்படி ஒன்றும் வித்துவானல்ல, என்னிடம் கருத்துக்கள் சில இருப்பது உண்மை, ஆனால் என்னை என்று சொல்வது ஆலையில்லா ஊருக்கு இலுப்பைப் பூ சர்க்கரை என்பது போன்றது தான். எல்லோரும் அறியாமையில் முழுகியிருக்கையில் என்னிடம் சிறிது வித்தை இருப்பதால் என்னை வித்துவான் என்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் கருணைப் பணியை விட்டு விட்டு பாபவும் வித்துவான்களின் வாலைப் பிடித்துக் கொண்டு போக ஆரம்பித்தால் அவர்கள் என்னைக் கவனிக்கவே மாட்டார்கள் என்று எனக்குத் தெரியும். நான் இந்தியா முழுவதிலும் சுற்றிப் பார்த்திருப்பதால் மக்கள் எவ்வளவு பரிதாபகரமான நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை நான் என் கண்ணால் கண்டிருக்கிறேன். இந்தியா வெங்கும் மக்கள் படும் துயரத்திற்கு அளவேயில்லை. வயிற்றுக்குச் சோறில்லாமல், உடுக்கத் துணியில்லாமல், வானமே கூரையாய் குழந்தைகளுக்குப் பாலின்றி எல்லோரும் வாழ்கிறார்கள். ஏதோ குடிசையில் சிலர் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்றால் அந்தக் குடிசை நிற்கும் இடமும் அவர்களுக்குச் சொந்தமல்ல. அவர்களுக்கோ அவர்கள் குழந்தைகளுக்கோ நோய் நொடி வந்தால் கவனிப்பாரில்லை. இந்நிலையில் பிள்ளைகளின் கல்விக்கு அவர்கள் எப்படி வழி செல்வது? —கிராமராஜ்யம்

வெங்காய உற்பத்தி யாழ்ப்பாணத்தில் அதிகரித்துள்ளது

யாழ்ப்பாணக்குடா நாட்டில் கடந்த 10 வருடகால எல்லைக்குள் வெங்காய உற்பத்தி இருமடங்காக அதிகரித்துள்ளது என வடபகுதி விவசாய உற்பத்தியாளர் கூட்டுறவுச் சமாசம் வெளியிட்ட புள்ளிவிபரங்கள் மூலம் அறிவிக்கின்றது.

1958 ம் ஆண்டில் மொத்தமான வெங்காய உற்பத்தி 208,054 தொன் னாகும். கடந்த வருடம் இதன் மொத்த உற்பத்தி 381,105 என குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. வெங்காயத்திற்கு மாதாந்த விலைத்திட்டம் அமுலுக்கு வந்த பின் 1965 ம் ஆண்டு தொடக்கம் இவ்வற்பத்தியில் துரித வளர்ச்சி ஏற்பட்டுள்ளது என அப்புள்ளி விபர அறிக்கை விளக்குகின்றது. 1965,66 ஆண்டுகளில் வருடாந்த உற்பத்தி முறையே 324,583, 339,030 தொன்களாகும்.

இப்போது ஒரு மாதத்தில் 40,000 தொன் வெங்காயம் விளைவிக்கப்படுகிறது. இலங்கைக்கு ஒரு வருடத்தில் 5 லட்சம் தொன் சின்ன வெங்காயம் தேவைப்படுகின்றது.

மழை காரணமாக கடந்த வருடம் 1 லட்சம் தொன் வெங்காயம் தட்டுப்பாடாகி விட்டது. அல்லது விவசாயிகள் 50000, தொன் உற்பத்தி செய்திருப்பார்கள். என விடமறிந்த வட்டாரங்கள் தெரிவிக்கின்றன.

இருகாலங்கள்

வெங்காய உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு இரு காலங்களே உகந்தவை; அவற்றில் மார்ச், ஆகஸ்ட் ஆகிய இருமாதங்களும் அதிகமான விளைச்சளைத் தரக்கூடிய மாதங்களாகும். நவம்பர் தொடக்கம் பெப்ரவரி வரையும் வெங்காயச் செய்கை மந்தமாக இருக்கும் மார்ச்சும் ஆகஸ்டும் வெங்காய உற்பத்திக்கு மிகவும் வாய்ப்பான காலங்களாகும்.

கடந்த காலத்திலும் பார்க்க வெங்காய உற்பத்தியாளருக்கு வருமானம் மூன்று பங்கு கூடியுள்ளது. 1958 ம் ஆண்டில் இதன் மூலம் 4 லட்சம் உழைத்த உற்பத்தியாளருக்கு இப்போது 12 லட்சம் கிடைக்கிறது.



MILK WHITE SOAP
V.M.K. SOAP
527, K.K.S. ROAD, JAFFNA

மில்க் வைட் நீலசோப் பார்சோப்

பட்டு, பருத்தி, நைலான், ரெர்லீன் துணிவகைகளையும் பிரகாசமாகச் சலவை செய்கிறது.

எப்பொழுதும் மில்க் வைட் நீலசோப்-பார்சோப் பாவியுங்கள்!

வடபகுதி ஐக்கிய மேற்பார்வைச் சபைக்காக யாழ்ப்பாணம் கூட்டுறவு அச்சகத்தில் பதிப்பிக்கப்பட்டு வெளியிடப்பட்டது

வாடுலியில் கூட்டுறவு நிகழ்ச்சிகள்

இலங்கை ஒலிபரப்புக் கூட்டுத்தாபனத்தில் இடம் பெறவிருக்கும் கூட்டுறவு நிகழ்ச்சிகளின் விபரம் வருமாறு:

பிற்பகல் 7.00-7.15	17-4-68	இணுவில் ப. நோ. கூ. சங்கம்
8-5-68	3-4-68	காமாட்சி அம்பாள் ஐக்கிய கைத் தொழிற் சங்கம்
10-4-68		

உங்கள் உருளைக்கிழங்குப் பயிர்களுக்குப் பாதுகாப்பளிக்க பாவியுங்கள்

செல் கம்பனியாரின் சிறந்த தயாரிப்பான

என்றெக்ஸ் இலைப்பகுதியைத் தாக்கும் பூச்சி புழுக்களுக்கு

அல்டி ரெக்ஸ் கிழங்கைத் தாக்கும் நிலப்பூச்சி புழுக்களைக் கொல்லும்

✓ **வடபகுதி விவசாய உற்பத்தியாளர் கூட்டுறவுச் சமாசம்**

111, பிரதான வீதி, யாழ்ப்பாணம்.

சங்கங்களுக்கு விசேட சலுகைகள் உள.

தந்தி: அப்பீஸ் தொலைபேசி: 504

சிக்கனமான செலவில் சிறப்பாக வாழ்வதற்கு வலி. மேற்கு. ப. நோ. கூ. ச. சமாசம் (வரைவுள்ளது)

தொலைபேசி: 525, மானிப்பாய். முகவரி: சங்காளை.

- * உண்ணவேண்டிய உணவுப்பொருள்கள்
- * உடுக்கத் தேவையான துணிவகைகள்
- * இருக்க வீடமைக்கும் பொருள்கள்

வேறென்ன வேண்டும்?

✓ "அல்கன்" சீனியர் யூனியர் மண்ணெய் பம்புகள், "சீரே" யேமன் எலக்ட்ரிக் பம்புகள்

அனைத்துக்கும் உப உறுப்புக்கள்

ஆனைமார்க் "அஸ்பெஸ்ரோஸ்" அதிக பலமிக்க பராக்கிரமா ஓடுகள் அல்கத்தீன் எஸ்லோன் பைப்புவகை **வேடி மருந்துப் பொருட்கள்**

யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலிருந்து கொழும்புக்கு லொறி மூலம் பொருளேற்றி இறக்கும் வசதியும் எப்போதும் செய்து தரப்படும்.

வீரும்புவோர் கேரிலோ, தொலைபேசி மூலமோ, கடித மூலமோ தொடர்பு கொள்ளவும், இது உங்களுடைய ஸ்தாபனம்.

பாலுணவுக் கட்டுப்பாட்டு விலை

ஒரு தகரப் புட்டியின் சில்லறை விலை

கு. ச.	விலை
வீற்றாஸ்பிரே	1 இரூ. 3-30
வீற்றாஸ்பிரே	2 1/2 .. 7-45
பேன்லீவ்	1 .. 3-45
பேன்லீவ்	2 1/2 .. 7-75
கௌ அன் கேற் (சிவப்பு பசு)	2 1/2 .. 7-50
கினிம்	1 .. 3-30
கினிம்	2 1/2 .. 7-45
காஸ்ரிலோ	1 .. 3-30
காஸ்ரிலோ	2 1/2 .. 7-45
காஸ்ரிலோ	5 .. 15-00
வீற்றா	1 .. 3-30
வீற்றா	2 1/2 .. 7-45
வீற்றா	5 .. 15-00
நோமட்	1 .. 3-60
நோமட்	2 1/2 .. 8-25
நோமட்	5 .. 15-60
பிறிஷியன் பிளாய்க்	1 .. 3-25
பிறிஷியன் பிளாய்க்	2 1/2 .. 7-80
பிறிஷியன் பிளாய்க்	5 .. 15-00
அங்கர்	1 .. 3-15
அங்கர்	2 1/2 .. 7-20
நெஸ்பிரே	1 .. 3-55
நெஸ்பிரே	2 1/2 .. 8-00
நெஸ்பிரே	5 .. 15-00
எவ்ரிடே	12 அவு. 2-35
எவ்ரிடே	3 இரூ. 8-90

குறிப்பு: இவ்விலைகள் மேலே சொல்லப்பட்ட பொருள்களை விற்க வேண்டுமென விதிக்கப்பட்ட விலைகளால்; இவை ஆகக் கூடிய விலைகளாகும். இவ்விலைகளுக்கு மேலாக அப்பொருள்களை விற்கலாகாது.